

ANTIČKO FINO STOLNO POSUĐE IZ RURALNOGA NASELJA NA LOKALITETU VERUŠED

ANTIQUE FINE WARE FROM THE RURAL SETTLEMENT AT THE SITE IN VERUŠED

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Prepoznatljivi ulomci finoga stolnog posuđa izdvojeni su od ostatka velike količine keramičke građe antičkoga i kasnoantičkoga razdoblja, koja je pronađena na lokalitetu Josipovac – Verušed (AN 15) kraj Osijeka, već tijekom arheoloških iskopavanja i primarne obrade. U radu je tipološko-kronološki klasificirano 75 keramičkih finih stolnih posuda *terrae sigillatae* i drugih skupina reljefnoga i glatkoga keramičkog posuđa. Riječ je o više ili manje kvalitetnim posudama sa sjajnom, polusjajnom ili mat prevlakom, a samo jedan ulomak pripada glaziranoj posudi s reljefnim ukrasom. U uzorku dominiraju *terra sigillata* i panonska keramika s crvenim permazom, odnosno posuđe panonskih radionica izrađeno u istoj tehnici kao *terra sigillata*, ali slabije kvalitete. Ulomci posuđa pronađeni su u nekoliko tipova stratigrafskih jedinica (otpadnim i skladišnim jamama, poluukopanim objektima i bunarima). Te skupine stolnoga posuđa na spomenutom lokalitetu korištene od 2. st. pa sve do 4. st. Analizirano je uvozno stolno keramičko posuđe, kao i lokalno-regionalno posuđe nastalo pod utjecajem uvoznoga, kako bi se stekao uvid u potražnju i distribuciju stolnoga keramičkog posuđa te ekonomske mogućnosti stanovnika antičkoga i kasnoantičkoga ruralnog naselja u Verušedu.

Ključne riječi:

antika, fino keramičko posuđe, *terra sigillata*, panonska keramika s permazom, Josipovac – Verušed

The recognizable fragments of fine ware were separated from the rest of a large amount of pottery from the antique and late-antique periods that was found at the Josipovac–Verušed site (AN 15) near Osijek during archaeological excavations and primary processing. In this paper, 75 fragments of fine tableware of *terra sigillata* and other groups of relief and plain pottery are classified typologically and chronologically. These are more or less high-quality vessels with glossy, semi-glossy or matte slip, and only one fragment belongs to a glazed vessel with relief decoration. The sample is dominated by *terra sigillata* and Pannonian red slipped ware, in other words the pottery of Pannonian workshops made in the *terra sigillata* technique, but of lower quality. Vessel fragments were found in several types of stratigraphic units (waste and storage pits, semi-subterranean structures and wells). These groups of tableware were used on this site from the 2nd century to the 4th. Imported tableware has been analysed, as well as the local and regional tableware created under the influence of imports, to gain insight into the demand and distribution of tableware and the economic possibilities of the inhabitants of the antique and late-antique rural settlement in Verušed.

Keywords:

Antiquity, fine tableware, *terra sigillata*, Pannonian slipped ware, Josipovac–Verušed

Uvod

*Terra sigillata*¹ predstavlja relativno luksuzno, fino rimsko keramičko posuđe koje se masovno proizvodilo i distribuiralo diljem Rimskoga Carstva, a i šire, od 1. st. pr. Kr. do 3. st.² Tu skupinu ke-

Introduction

*Terra sigillata*¹ represents relatively luxurious Roman fine ware that was mass-produced and distributed throughout the Roman Empire and beyond from the 1st century BC to the 3rd century AD.²

1 Dalje u tekstu: TS.

2 Darvill 2008, 425.

1 Hereinafter: 'TS'.

2 Darvill 2008, 425.

ramičkoga posuda odlikuje više ili manje sjajna prevlaka raznih nijansi crvene koja je kod kvalitetnijih primjeraka postigla visok stupanj vitrifikacije i izgledom podsjeća na glazuru ili staklo.³ Proizvodnja keramičkoga posuda s crvenim premazom jedan je od najznačajnijih aspekata rimske keramičarske proizvodnje.⁴ Moguće je da takve posude prvenstveno imitiraju puno skuplje, teško dostupne i vrlo luksuzne metalne posude. Iako TS predstavlja gotovo industrijski proizvedeno i distribuirano keramičko posuđe, upitno je u kolikim je količinama ono dospijevalo do ruralnih naselja, poput toga na lokalitetu Josipovac – Verušed. S obzirom na to da luksurniji primjerci keramičkoga, staklenoga ili metalnoga posuda nisu pronađeni na tome lokalitetu, TS se zasad može smatrati najboljim primjerom vrijedne imovine tamošnjih stanovnika. Luksuzni karakter TS u širem kontekstu ipak treba preispitati. Glavni proizvodni centri TS tijekom stoljeća širili su se preko italjskih i galskih radionica sve do gornjogermanskih i recijskih.⁵ Preseljenje majstora iz jedne radionice u drugu, kao i razmjenjivanje ili prodaja kalupa i puncu za izradu reljefne TS, otežavaju točno utvrđivanje njezine provenijencije.⁶ Unatoč tomu, TS i dalje predstavlja jednu od polazišnih točaka za dataciju stratigrafskih jedinica na arheološkim lokalitetima pomoću arheoloških artefakata pronađenih u njima, a time i drugoga slabije databilnoga materijala.⁷ Osnovna klasifikacija posuda TS jest na skupine, glatku i reljefnu. Zbog loše sačuvanoosti pojedinih posuda, ta podjela nije uvijek moguća. Naime, na primjer, forma Drag. 37 vrlo je česta na panonskim prostorima te kao takva dolazi u reljefnoj i, rjeđe, glatkoj varijanti. S obzirom na stanje ulomaka, odnosno mjesto njihova loma i odvajanja od preostalog dijela posude, ponekad nije moguće rub zdjele Drag. 37 pripisati jednoj od skupina. Kako je riječ o kalostastoj zdjeli koja je ukrašena u donjem dijelu, ulomak ruba i neukrašenoga pojasa između ruba i reljefne kompozicije ne mora nužno biti pripisan glatkoj varijanti jer dio posude s ukrasom možda jednostavno nije sačuvan.⁸ Glatka TS rađena je na brzorotirajućem kolu, a reljefna u kalupu ili apliciranjem motiva izrađenih u kalupu na posudu napravljenu na kolu. Glineni kalup prije pečenja ukrašen je utiskivanjem pečata (punci).⁹ Kombinacijama različitih punca dobivene su kompozicije sastavljene od mitoloških i svakodnevnih prizora kombiniranih s drugim figuralnim, vegetabilnim, arhitektonskim i geometrijskim motivima. Kod nekih je formi reljefni dio posude napravljen u kalupu, a neukrašeni dio, kao što je gornji dio forme Drag. 37, dovršen je na kolu.¹⁰ Obje osnovne skupine, glatka i reljefna, pronađene su na lokalitetu Josipovac – Verušed i zastupljene su ulomcima TS te panonske keramike s premazom¹¹ različitih nijansi crvene i crne boje (Tablica 2). Termin panonska keramika s premazom

This pottery group is characterized by a more or less shiny slip of various shades of red, which – in the case of high-quality examples – has a high degree of vitrification and looks like glaze or glass.³ The production of pottery with red slip was one of the most significant aspects of Roman pottery manufacturing.⁴ It is possible that such vessels primarily imitate much more expensive metal vessels, hard to find and very luxurious. Although TS represents pottery that was almost industrially produced and distributed, it is questionable in what quantities it reached rural settlements, such as that at the Josipovac–Verušed site. Considering that more luxurious examples of ceramic, glass or metal vessels were not found at this site, TS can be considered the best example of the luxury property of the inhabitants there. The luxury character of TS in the wider context should be re-examined. Over the centuries, the main TS production centres extended through Italic and Gallic workshops all the way to Upper Germanic and Rhaetian ones.⁵ The movement of craftsmen from one workshop to another, as well as the exchange or sale of moulds and punches for making relief TS, make it difficult to determine its provenance accurately.⁶ Despite this, TS still represents one of the starting points for the dating of stratigraphic units at archaeological sites using the archaeological artefacts found in them, and thus other less datable material in those stratigraphic units.⁷

The basic classification of TS vessels includes the smooth-surfaced and the relief group. Due to the poor preservation of individual vessels, this division is not always possible. For example, the form Drag. 37 is very common in the Pannonian area, and as such it comes in both the relief and, less often, the smooth-surfaced versions. Considering the condition of the fragments, i.e. the place of their breakage and separation from the rest of the vessel, it is sometimes not possible to attribute the rim of a Drag. 37 bowl to one of the groups. Since it is a hemispherical bowl that is decorated in the lower part, a fragment of the rim and the undecorated belt between the rim and the relief composition does not necessarily have to be attributed to the smooth-surfaced variant, because the part of the bowl with the decoration may simply not have been preserved.⁸ Smooth-surfaced TS was made on a fast-rotating wheel, and the relief TS in a mould, or by applying motifs made in a mould to a vessel made on a wheel. Before firing, the clay mould is decorated with stamps (punches).⁹ By combining different punches, compositions containing mythological and everyday scenes combined with other figural, vegetal, architectural and geometric motifs were obtained. In some forms, the relief part of the vessel is made in a mould, and

3 Winter, Thomas, Greiner 2003, 288; Sciau, Sanchez, Gliozzo 2020, 2.

4 Peacock 1982, 114.

5 Peacock 1982, 116–118, Fig. 60; Greene 1992, 12; Darvill 2008, 425–426; detaljnije u Mees 2011, 1–7; Sciau, Sanchez, Gliozzo 2020, 3, Fig. 2.

6 Brukner 1981, 13–14.

7 Peacock 1982, 114.

8 Takvi ulomci u ovome su radu neodređeni, odnosno pripisani su posebnoj kategoriji glatke/reljefne TS.

9 Hayes 1997, 42; Horvat 1999, 26, 51; Winter, Thomas, Greiner 2003, 40–43, 59; Leleković 2007a, 22.

10 Ludowici 1905, VIII; Andrašić 2020, 40, sl. 18.

11 Dalje u tekstu: PKP.

3 Winter, Thomas, Greiner 2003, 288; Sciau, Sanchez, Gliozzo 2020, 2.

4 Peacock 1982, 114.

5 Peacock 1982, 116–118, Fig. 60; Greene 1992, 12; Darvill 2008, 425–426; more detailed in Mees 2011, 1–7; Sciau, Sanchez, Gliozzo 2020, 3, Fig. 2.

6 Brukner 1981, 13–14.

7 Peacock 1982, 114.

8 Fragments like these are left undetermined in this paper. In other words, they have been assigned a new smooth-surfaced/relief TS category.

9 Hayes 1997, 42; Horvat 1999, 26, 51; Winter, Thomas, Greiner 2003, 40–43, 59; Leleković 2007a, 22.



KARTA 1. Položaj lokaliteta Josipovac – Verušed (AN 15) (©Geoportal DGU, obradila P. Nikšić).

MAP 1. Location of the Josipovac–Verušed site (AN 15) (©Geoportal DGU, edited by P. Nikšić).

uobičajen je za primjerke reljefnoga i glatkoga keramičkog posuđa s kvalitetnim premazom crvene ili sive do crne boje koje potječe iz panonskih radionica.¹² U literaturi također postoji i upotrijebljen je termin *Pannonische Glanztonware* ili skraćeni oblik PGW.¹³ Za keramičko posuđe s kvalitetnim crvenim premazom iz sjevernoafričkih radionica, pretežito na području današnje Tunisa, upotrebljava se termin afrička keramika s crvenim premazom ili originalni termin J. W. Hayesa *African red slip ware* ili njegov skraćeni oblik.¹⁴

Tijekom zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja lokaliteta Josipovac – Verušed (AN 15), zapadno od Osijeka (Slavonija, Hrvatska)¹⁵, gdje su utvrđeni ostatci prapovijesnoga, antičkoga i srednjovjekovnoga naselja, pronađena je velika količina keramičke građe navedenih razdoblja.¹⁶ Ruralno antičko naselje nepoznatoga imena definirano je prilikom gradnje dijela autoceste od Osijeka do Đakova, na trasi Beli Manastir – Osijek – Svilaj¹⁷ (Karta 1). Riječ je dijelu manjega ruralnog naselja u blizini antičke kolonije Elije Murse, koje je očito uvelike ovisilo o prosperitetu toga većeg

the undecorated part, such as the upper part of the Drag. 37 form, completed on the wheel.¹⁰ Both basic groups, smooth-surfaced and relief, were found at the Josipovac–Verušed site and are represented by fragments of TS and Pannonian slipped ware¹¹ in various shades of red and black slip (Table 2). The term ‘Pannonian slipped ware’ is common for the examples of relief and smooth-surfaced red or grey/black slipped pottery of good quality that was made in Pannonian workshops.¹² Another term often used is ‘Pannonische Glanztonware’ or its abbreviated form, ‘PGW’.¹³ The original term ‘African red slip ware’, presented by J. W. Hayes, or its abbreviated form, is used for the red slipped pottery of high quality from north-African workshops located mostly in today’s Tunisia.¹⁴

During the protective archaeological research on the Josipovac–Verušed site (AN 15), west of Osijek (Slavonia, Croatia)¹⁵, where the remains of prehistoric, antique and medieval settlements were found, a large number of pottery fragments from these periods were found.¹⁶ An unnamed rural antique settlement was

12 Ožanić Roguljić, Jelinčić Vučković 2022, 31–55.

13 Adler-Wölfl 2004, 9; Nagy 2017, 6.

14 Hayes 1972, 13–299. Dalje u tekstu: ARSW.

15 Josipovac je danas prigradsko naselje u sastavu Grada Osijeka u Osječko-baranjskoj županiji. U antičko vrijeme naselje se nalazilo oko 10 kilometara zapadno od Murse. Dalje u tekstu lokalitet se skraćeno naziva Verušed, kako je bilo uobičajeno tijekom istraživanja i nakon istraživanja.

16 Zahvaljujem voditelju zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja na lokalitetu Josipovac – Verušed (AN 15) prof. dr. sc. Krešimiru Filipcu na ustupljenome materijalu i dokumentaciji za izradu ovoga rada koji je nastao u sklopu projekata Hrvatske zaklade za znanost Labor – ranosrednjovjekovno središte moći (LearlyCoP IP-2016-06-6622) i *Terra nullius* – na granici i iza granice od 8. do 12. stoljeća (TerraNullbord IP-2022-10-9121) kao rezultat istraživanja trgovačkih putova i granica u južnome dijelu Panonije.

17 Filipec 2008, 13; Filipec et al. 2009, 47; Filipec, Šiša-Vivek, Roksandić 2009, 30–33.

10 Ludowici 1905, VIII; Andrašić 2020, 40, sl. 18.

11 Hereinafter: ‘PSW’.

12 Ožanić Roguljić, Jelinčić Vučković 2022, 31–55.

13 Adler-Wölfl 2004, 9; Nagy 2017, 6.

14 Hayes 1972, 13 – 299. Hereinafter: ‘ARSW’.

15 Today, Josipovac is a suburban settlement in the City of Osijek in Osijek-Baranja County. In Antiquity, the settlement was located about 10 kilometres west of Aelia Mursa. Hereafter in the paper the site is referred to by its abbreviated name, ‘Verušed’, as was the custom during and after the research.

16 I would like to thank the head of protective archaeological research at the Josipovac–Verušed site (AN 15), Dr Krešimir Filipec, for the finds and documentation provided for this paper, which was created as part of the Croatian Science Foundation’s projects *Labor: Early Medieval Center of Power* (LearlyCoP IP-2016-06-6622) and *Terra nullius: on the border and behind the border from the 8th century to the 12th* (TerraNullbord IP-2022-10-9121) as a result of research into trade routes and borders in the southern part of Pannonia.

grada.¹⁸ Ruralno naselje uvršteno je u dnevnu zonu kretanja stanovništva teritorija Murse i nalazilo se na samome rubu te zone, a napomenuto je da je Mursa bila glavno tržište za agrarne proizvode takvih ruralnih naselja.¹⁹ Sukladno tomu, može se zaključiti da je u suprotnome smjeru išla distribucija proizvoda poput TS i PKP koji se u ruralnome naselju u Verušedu zasigurno nisu proizvodili. Naselje u Verušedu našlo je svoje mjesto i u pregledu ruralnih naselja južne Panonije, gdje je uvršteno u kategoriju *vici* zajedno s još nekoliko ruralnih naselja između Andautonije i Siscije, jugozapadno od Murse i u dolini Drave.²⁰ Iz cjelokupnoga spektra keramičkoga posuđa pronađenoga u Verušedu izdvojena su 53 ulomka TS, 38 ulomka PKP crvene boje, sedam ulomaka PKP crne boje, jedan ulomak ARSW i jedan reljefno ukrašen ulomak s glazurom. Kako većina tih ulomaka pripada dijagnostičkim primjercima, katalogizirano je 38 ulomaka TS, 30 ulomaka PKP crvene boje, pet ulomaka PKP crne boje, jedan ulomak ARSW i jedan reljefno ukrašen ulomak s glazurom²¹ (Tablica 1). Za izradu kataloških jedinica izmjerene su dimenzije ulomaka te određene boje keramičkoga biskvita i premaza.²² Tvrdća keramičkoga biskvita utvrđena je prema Mohsovoj skali tvrdoće. Ukasni motivi s reljefno ukrašenih posuda određeni su prema poznatim katalozima i analogijama u drugim objavama.²³ Statistička analiza provedena je odmah nakon unošenja podataka u računalni program²⁴, što je bilo dovoljno s obzirom na relativno malen uzorak. Originalni arheološki crteži tom su prilikom računalno doradjeni i složeni u arheološke table. Ulomci s reljefnim ukrasima, pečatom i grafitnim natpisom fotografirani su i složeni u fototable.²⁵ Vizualnom, makroskopskom analizom dobiveni su podatci o osnovnim formama, fakturi keramičkoga biskvita i prevlake, kvaliteti izrade i drugim čimbenicima prema kojima je određena provenijencija pojedinih posuda, ako je to bilo moguće. Predstavljene posude pripadaju srednjogalskoj, moguće istočnogalskoj, germanskoj i recijskoj proizvodnji, kao i proizvodnji panonskih radionica. Nije isključeno ni da su se lošije izvedene posude proizvodile u navedenim provincijama, ali u radionicama koje su izrađivale manje kvalitetne proizvode koji su onda zajedno s onima više kvalitete distribuirani diljem panonskih provincija. Potvrđeno je postojanje radionica TS u urbanim i ruralnim kompleksima u provincijama koje su imale kontakte pomoću kojih je lokalno stanovništvo nabavljalo posude TS,²⁶ pa se postojanje nelociranih i neidentificiranih panonskih radionica ne smije isključiti. Dva ulomka potvr-

defined during the construction of a section of the highway from Osijek to Đakovo, on the route Beli Manastir–Osijek–Svilaj²⁷ (Map 1). It is part of a smaller rural settlement near the Roman colony of Aelia Mursa that was obviously highly dependent on the prosperity of that larger city.²⁸ The rural settlement was included in the daily population movement zone of the territory of Mursa and was located at the very edge of that zone. It was noted that Mursa was the main market for the agricultural products of such rural settlements.²⁹ Accordingly, it can be concluded that the distribution of products such as TS and PSW went in the opposite direction, because they were certainly not produced in the rural settlement in Verušed. The settlement in Verušed was included in the overview of southern Pannonian rural settlements in the category of *vici*, along with other settlements between Andautonia and Siscia, southwest of Mursa and in the Drava valley.³⁰ From the entire spectrum of fine tableware found in Verušed, 53 TS fragments, 38 fragments of red-slipped PSW, seven fragments of black-slipped PSW, one ARSW fragment and one fragment of relief glazed pottery were identified. As most of these fragments belong to diagnostic examples, 38 TS fragments, 30 fragments of red-slipped PSW, five fragments of black-slipped PSW, the ARSW fragment and the relief glazed fragment were catalogued³¹ (Table 1). For the catalogue units, the measurements were taken, and the fabric and slip colours were determined.³² The hardness of the pottery was determined using the Mohs Hardness Scale. Decorative motifs from relief-decorated vessels are determined according to known catalogues and analogies from publications.³³ Statistical analysis was done immediately after entering the data into the computer program,³⁴ which was sufficient considering the relatively small sample. On this occasion, the original archaeological drawings were computerized and assembled into archaeological plates. Fragments with relief decorations, a seal and an incised inscription were photographed and put together in photo plates.³⁵ Through visual, macroscopic analysis, data were obtained on the basic forms, fabric and slip, the quality of production and other characteristics according to which the provenance of individual vessels was determined, if that was possible. The vessels presented belong to Central Gaulish, possibly East Gaulish, Germanic and Rhaetian production, as well as the production of the Pannonian workshops. It is also not excluded that the lower-quality vessels were produced in the provinces mentioned, but in workshops that made lower-quality

18 Lukić, Filipec 2019, 84, 95.

19 Ožanić Roguljić, Šiljeg, Kalafatić 2020, 72–73, Karta 1.

20 Leleković, Rendić Miočević 2012, 280, Fig. 1.

21 Spojeni i zalijepljeni ulomci iste posude uvedeni su kao jedna kataloška jedinica i tretirani su kao jedan ulomak.

22 U radu je korišten termin premaz da bi bio ujednačen s terminom panonska keramika s premazom. Od obrane doktorskoga rada R. Makjanić upotrebljava se i termin prevlaka (Andrašić 2020, 36, bilj. 94), a definicije i razliku između termina prevlaka i premaz ponudila je Z. Šimić-Kanaet (Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 60). U literaturi postoje oba termina prilikom opisivanja posuda TS.

23 Oswald, Davies Pryce 1920; Ricken, Fischer 1963; Kellner 1981; Kiss 1938.

24 Za statističku analizu korišten je Microsoft Office Excel 2016.

25 Arheološke crteže izradili su tehničari Terenske arheološke radionice u Bizovcu pod vodstvom prof. dr. sc. Krešimira Filipca. Za izradu tabli i fototabli korišten je računalni program Gimp 2.10.22.

26 Peacock 1982, 114.

17 Filipec 2008, 13; Filipec *et al.* 2009, 47; Filipec, Šiša-Vivek, Roksandić 2009, 30–33.

18 Lukić, Filipec 2019, 84, 95.

19 Ožanić Roguljić, Šiljeg, Kalafatić 2020, 72–73, map 1.

20 Leleković, Rendić Miočević 2012, 280, Fig. 1.

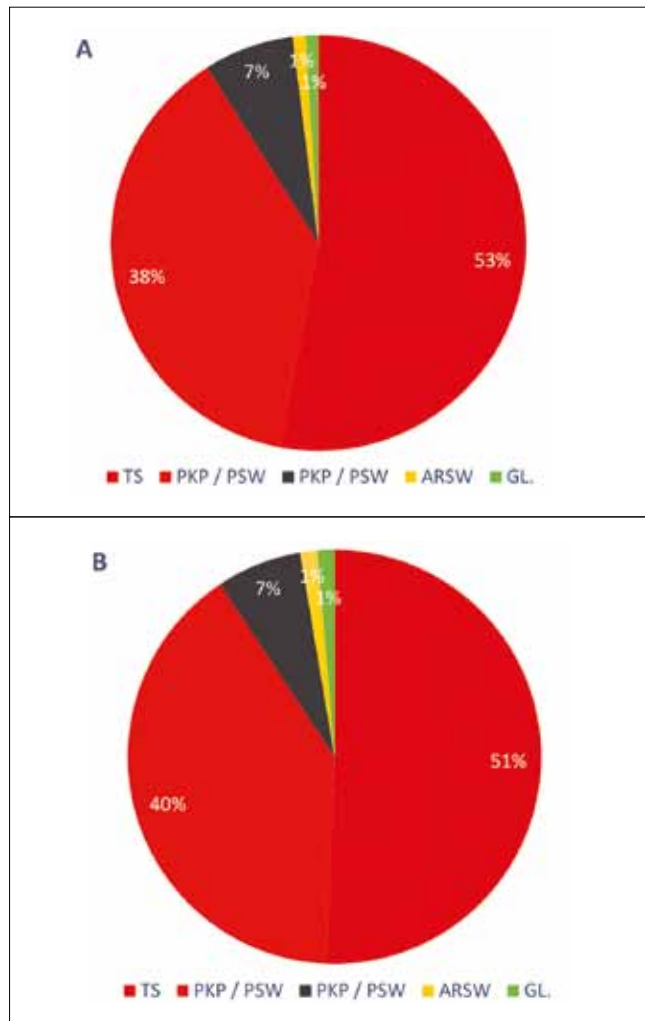
21 Joined and glued fragments of the same vessel are counted as one catalogue unit and are treated as one fragment.

22 The term 'slip' is used in this paper for consistency with the term Pannonian slipped ware. Since the defense of R. Makjanić's doctoral thesis, the term coating (hrv. prevlaka) has also been used (Andrašić 2020, 36, note 94), and definitions and the difference between the terms slip (hrv. premaz) and coating (hrv. prevlaka) were offered by Z. Šimić-Kanaet (Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 60). Both terms are present in the literature when describing TS vessels.

23 Oswald, Davies Pryce 1920; Ricken, Fischer 1963; Kellner 1981; Kiss 1938.

24 Microsoft Office Excel 2016 was used for statistical analysis.

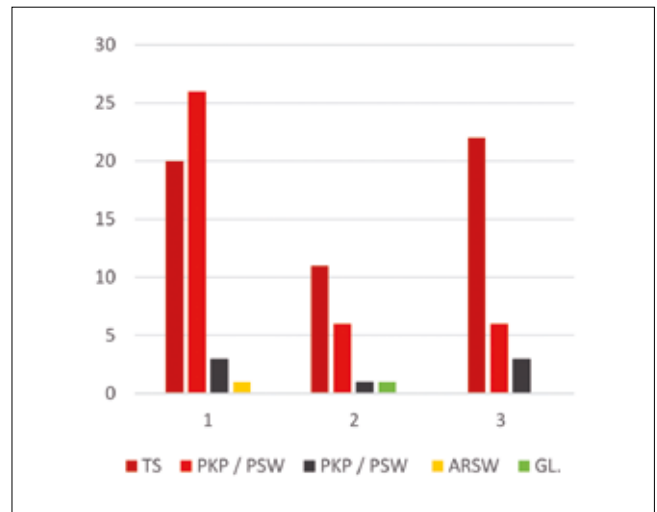
25 The archaeological drawings were made by the technicians of the Archaeological Field Workshop in Bizovac, which was managed by Dr Krešimir Filipec. The computer program Gimp 2.10.22 was used to create plates and photo plates.



TABLICA 1. Omjer TS, PKP crvene i crne boje, ARSW i glazirane imitacije TS u ukupnome broju ulomaka (A) i broju katalogiziranih ulomaka (B) (izradila P. Nikšić).

TABLE 1. Ratio of TS, red and black slipped PSW, ARSW and glazed TS-imitation fragments to the total number of fragments (A), and to the number of catalogued fragments (B) (made by P. Nikšić).

đeno pripadaju radionici iz Akvinka ili njezinoj filijali iz Murse. Zbog stanja pojedinih ulomaka, nije bilo moguće sa sigurnošću utvrditi radioničko podrijetlo svih posuda. Ulomci su u većini slučajeva manjih dimenzija. Površina reljefne sigilate, čak i one kvalitetnije, na većemu dijelu ulomaka prilično je istrošena i oštećena. To se ne odnosi samo na prevlaku, nego i na površinu keramičkoga biskvita, što kod pojedinih ulomaka znatno otežava uspoređivanje motiva s poznatim analogijama i određivanje radioničkoga podrijetla TS iz Verušeda, što nije jedini slučaj na panonskim lokalitetima.²⁷



TABLICA 2. Ukupan broj ulomka glatke (1), reljefne (2) i neodrediva (3) TS, PKP crvene i crne boje, ARSW i glazirane imitacije TS (izradila P. Nikšić).

TABLE 2. Total number of smooth-surfaced (1), relief (2) and indeterminate (3) TS, red-slipped and black-slipped PSW, ARSW and glazed TS-imitation fragments (made by P. Nikšić).

products, which were then distributed throughout the Pannonian provinces together with higher-quality ones.

The existence of TS workshops was confirmed in urban and rural settlements in the provinces that had contacts through which the local population acquired the TS vessels.²⁶ Therefore, the existence of unlocated and unidentified Pannonian workshops cannot be ruled out. Two fragments belong to the workshop of Aquincum or its branch at Aelia Mursa. Due to the condition of individual fragments, it was not possible to determine with certainty the workshop origin of all the vessels. Fragments are, in most cases, of somewhat small dimensions. The surface of the relief decoration on most of the fragments, even the higher-quality ones, is quite worn and damaged. This applies not only to the slip, but also to the surface of the fabric, which makes it much more difficult to compare motifs with known analogies and to determine the workshop origin of the TS from Verušed, which is not the only case at Pannonian sites.²⁷

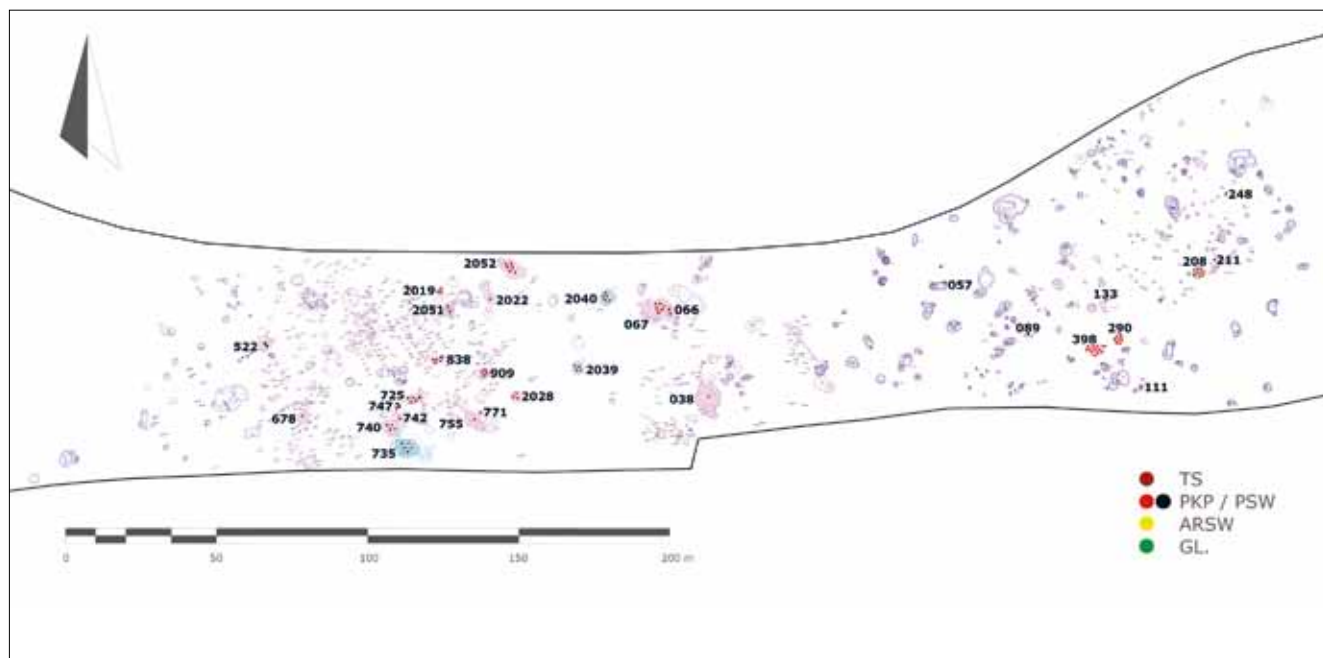
In a paper on antique and late-antique fibulae, decorative objects and certain accompanying finds from Verušed, objects found in 14 stratigraphic units dated to the antique and late-antique period are discussed.²⁸ Fragments of TS and the so-called TS imitations from five stratigraphic units (SU 001, 038, 208, 2039 and 2052) were published and are included in this analysis. The term

²⁷ usp. Andrašić 2020, 35.

²⁶ Peacock 1982, 114.

²⁷ cf. Andrašić 2020, 35.

²⁸ Lukić, Filipec 2019, 91–92, Pl. 3: 2–3, 5–6, 8, 10–12; Fig. 11: 2–3, 5–6, 8, 10–12 (TS); Pl. 3: 1, 4, 7, 9; Fig. 11: 1, 4, 7, 9 (so-called TS imitations).



SLIKA 1. Plan istraženoga dijela lokaliteta Josipovac – Verušed s distribucijom ulomaka TS, PKP crvene i PKP crne boje, ARSW i glazirane imitacije TS (©Teren-ska arheološka radionica u Bizovcu, obradila P. Nikšić).

FIGURE 1. Plan of the excavated part of the Josipovac-Verušed site with the distribution of TS, red and black slipped PSW, ARSW and glazed TS-imitation fragments (©Archaeological Field Workshop in Bizovac, edited by P. Nikšić).

U članku o antičkim i kasnoantičkim fibulama, dekorativnim predmetima i određenim popratnim nalazima iz Verušeda, obrađeni su predmeti pronađeni u 14 stratigrafskih jedinica koje su datirane u antičko i kasnoantičko razdoblje.²⁸ Objavljeni su ulomci TS i tzv. imitacija TS iz pet stratigrafskih jedinica (SJ 001, 038, 208, 2039 i 2052) koji su uključeni u ovu analizu. Termin imitacije TS u tome se radu rabio za ulomke posuda koje formom, ukrasom i premazom imitiraju, ali kvalitetom ne odgovaraju proizvodima galskih, geramanskih i recijskih radionica, nego se pripisuju lokalnoj ili regionalnoj panonskoj proizvodnji. Međutim, istovremeno ne pripadaju utvrđenim ili pretpostavljenim radionicama čiji se proizvodi pojavljuju na panonskom području, poput radionica *Aquincum* (*Pacatus*), *Siscia*, *X* ili *Viminacium-Margum*. Njihova je faktura obično puno mekša i trusnija, a premaz lako otpada i često uopće nije sačuvan, iako to donekle ovisi i o uvjetima u kojima se predmet nalazio nakon deponiranja. U navedenom je radu katalogizirano i opisano 12 ulomaka, od kojih je jedan pripisan radionici u Rheinzabernu, sedam nepoznatim radionicama, a četiri tzv. imitacijama TS.²⁹ Riječ je o poznatim formama Drag. 18/31, 32, 33 i 37, a ulomci su datirani u 2. i do sredine 3. st., osim jednoga ulomka tzv. imitacije TS za koji je ostavljena mogućnost datacije u 4. st. Izgleda da su posude PKP koje imitiraju TS bez utjecaja kasnolatske

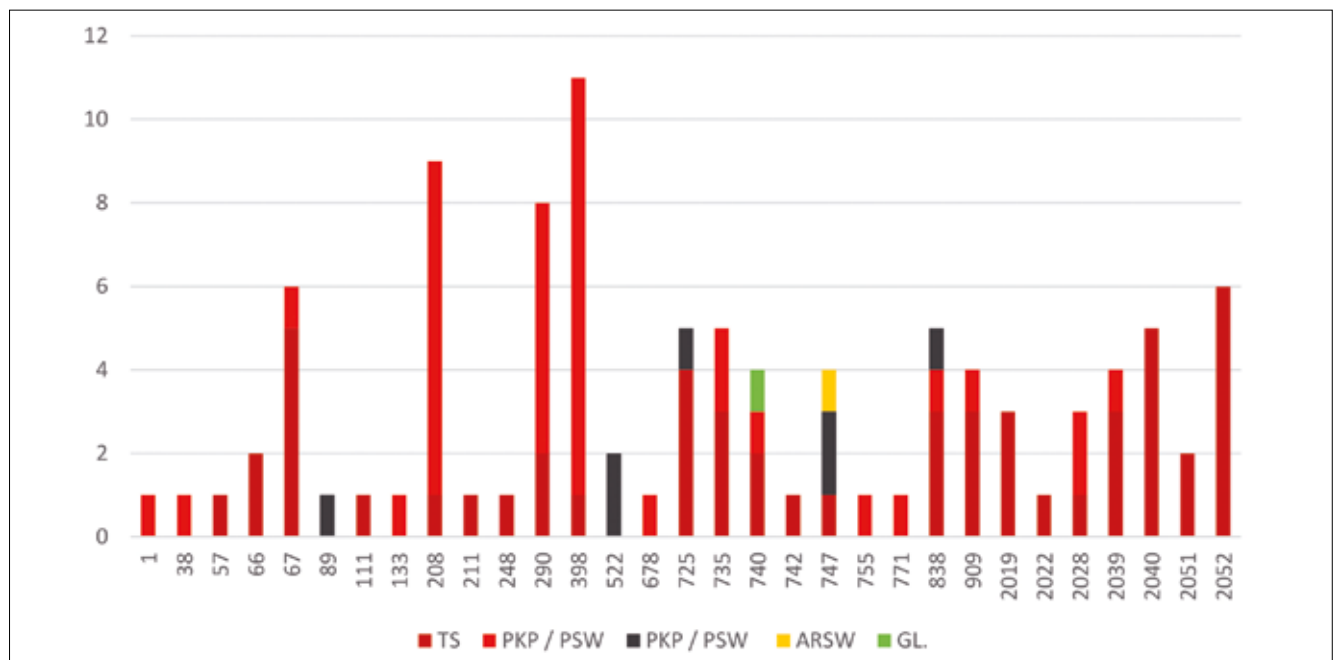
'TS imitations' is used in this paper for vessel fragments that imitate TS in form, decoration and slip, but do not correspond in quality to the products of Gallic, Germanic and Rhaetian workshops and are attributed to local or regional Pannonian production centres, but at the same time do not belong to established or assumed workshops whose products appear in the Pannonian area, such as the workshops of Aquincum (*Pacatus*), *Siscia*, *X* or *Viminacium-Margum*. Their fabric is usually much softer and more fragile, and the slip chips off easily and is often not preserved at all, although that depends to some extent on the conditions in which the object found itself after being deposited. In the aforementioned paper, 12 fragments are catalogued and described, one of which is attributed to the Rheinzabern workshop, seven to unknown workshops, and four to the so-called TS imitations.²⁹ These are of the well-known forms of Drag. 18/31, 32, 33 and 37. The fragments are dated to the 2nd century and up to the middle of the 3rd, except for one so-called TS imitation fragment for which the possibility of dating to the 4th century is allowed. It seems that the PSW vessels imitating TS without the influence of late La Tène pottery are more common in southern Pannonia than in its northern part.³⁰ Given that the TS and PSW fragments were found in other stratigraphic units at the site (Figure 1, Table 3), it was necessary to present and analyse them, as well, in order

²⁸ Lukić, Filipić 2019, 91–92, Pl. 3: 2–3, 5–6, 8, 10–12; Fig. 11: 2–3, 5–6, 8, 10–12 (TS); Pl. 3: 1, 4, 7, 9; Fig. 11: 1, 4, 7, 9 (tzv. imitacije).

²⁹ Ovakva se podjela razlikuje od drugih podjela poznatih iz literature, usp. Brukner 1981, 29–30; Franić 2014, 26; Leleković 2018. Detaljnije o terminu imitacije TS u: Ettinger *et al.* 1990, 24–25. Neki autori podržavaju termin imitacija TS samo za posude koje oblikom i bojom u potpunosti oponaša TS: Adler-Wölfl 2004, 11.

²⁹ This kind of categorization differs from other known categorizations, cf. Brukner 1981, 29–30; Franić 2014, 26; Leleković 2018. More on the term 'TS imitation' in: Ettinger *et al.* 1990, 24–25. Some authors support the use of the term 'TS imitation', but only for vessels that fully imitate TS in form and colour: Adler-Wölfl 2004, 11.

³⁰ Leleković 2016, 616.



TABLICA 3. Ukupan broj dijagnostičkih i nedijagnostičkih ulomaka TS, PKP crvene i PKP crne boje prema stratigrafskim jedinicama (izradila P. Nikšić).

TABLE 3. Total number of diagnostic and non-diagnostic TS, red-slipped PSW and black-slipped PSW fragments by stratigraphic unit (made by P. Nikšić).

keramičarske proizvodnje češće u južnoj Panoniji nego u sjevernome dijelu.³⁰ S obzirom na to da su ulomci TS i PKP pronađeni i u drugim stratigrafskim jedinicama na lokalitetu (Slika 1, Tablica 3), i njih je bilo potrebno prezentirati i analizirati kako bi slika o tim skupinama antičke keramičke građe iz Verušeda bila potpuna i kako bi se stekao bolji uvid u distribuciju i potražnju tih skupina finoga stolnog keramičkog posuđa, kao i u ekonomske mogućnosti antičkoga stanovništva iz ruralnoga naselja od 2. do 4. st.

Okolnosti nalaza

Ulomci TS, PKP, ARSW i reljefne glazirane keramike na lokalitetu Josipovac – Verušed pronađeni su u ukupno 31 stratigrafskoj jedinici (Tablica 4). Istraženi dio antičkoga i kasnoantičkoga naselja na lokalitetu u Verušedu može se podijeliti na zapadni i istočni dio. Razlog te podjele jest prirodna konfiguracija terena na lokalitetu. Naselje se nalazilo na najvišem dijelu grede, a prirodna depresija dijelila ga je na dva dijela, s tim da je gustoća objekata veća na zapadnome dijelu. Definirane su poluukopane i nadzemne građevine različitih tlocrtnih oblika, dimenzija od 5 x 3 do 19 x 8 m.³¹ S obzirom na činjenicu da je veći dio građevina i pripadajućih objekata, poput otpadnih ili skladišnih jama i bunara, smješten na zapadnome dijelu, ne iznenađuje manja količina ulomaka TS i PKP na istočnome dijelu. Iz humusnoga sloja (SJ 001) potječe jedan ulomak PKP. Na zapadnoj periferiji

to have a complete picture of these groups of antique pottery from Verušed and to gain better insight into the distribution of, and demand for, these groups of fine tableware, as well as in the economic possibilities of the antique population of that rural settlement from the 2nd to the 4th century.

Circumstances of the finds

Fragments of TS, PSW, ARSW and relief glazed pottery were found in 31 stratigraphic units at the Josipovac–Verušed site (Table 4). The excavated part of the antique and late-antique settlement in Verušed can be divided into western and eastern parts. The reason for this division is the natural configuration of the terrain at the site. The settlement was located on the highest part of the ridge, and a natural depression divided it into two parts, with the fact that the density of buildings is higher on the western part. Semi-subterranean and above-ground structures of various floor plans, with dimensions from 5x3 to 19x8 m, have been defined.³¹ Given the fact that most of the buildings and associated structures, such as waste or storage pits and wells, are in the western part, it is not surprising that there is a smaller number of fragments of TS and PSW in the eastern part. One PSW frag-

30 Leleković 2016, 616.

31 Filipec, Šiša-Vivek, Roksandić 2009, 33.

31 Filipec, Šiša-Vivek, Roksandić 2009, 33.

TABLICA 4. Popis stratigrafskih jedinica na lokalitetu Josipovac – Verušed u kojima su pronađeni ulomci TS, PKP crvene i crne boje, ARSW i glazirane imitacije TS (izradila P. Nikšić).

TABLE 4. List of stratigraphic units at the Josipovac–Verušed site in which TS, red-slipped PSW, black-slipped PSW, ARSW and glazed TS-imitation fragments were found (made by P. Nikšić).

SJ / SU	Opis / Description	Kat. br. / Cat. no.
001	humus	1
038	poluukopani objekt / semisubterranean structure	2
057	dio jame / part of a pit	
066	skladišna jama unutar SJ 067 / storage pit inside SU 067	3
067	poluukopani objekt / semisubterranean structure	4–7
089	rupa od stupa / post hole	8
111	skladišna ili otpadna jama / storage or waste pit	9
133	rupa od stupa / post hole	10
208	bunar / well	11–16
211	rupa od stupa u blizini SJ 208 / post hole near SU 208	17
248	rupa od stupa / post hole	18
290	skladišna ili otpadna jama / storage or waste pit	19–22, 24
398	skladišna ili otpadna jama / storage or waste pit	23, 25–31
522	manji poluukopani objekt / smaller semisubterranean structure	
678	manji poluukopani objekt / smaller semisubterranean structure	32
725	manji poluukopani objekt / smaller semisubterranean structure	33, 35, 37
735	bunar / well	39–41
740	manji poluukopani objekt / smaller semisubterranean structure	34, 36, 38
742	skladišna ili otpadna jama / storage or waste pit	
747	skladišna ili otpadna jama / storage or waste pit	42–44, 46
755	poluukopani objekt / semisubterranean structure	45
771	skladišna ili otpadna jama uz SJ 755 / storage or waste pit near SU 755	47
838	skladišna ili otpadna jama / storage or waste pit	48–52
909	skladišna ili otpadna jama / storage or waste pit	53–55
2019	skladišna ili otpadna jama / storage or waste pit	56, 57
2022	poluukopani objekt / semisubterranean structure	59
2028	skladišna ili otpadna jama / storage or waste pit	58
2039	bunar / well	60–63
2040	bunar / well	64, 65, 67–69
2051	poluukopani objekt / semisubterranean structure	66, 70
2052	dio poluukopanog objekta / part of a semisubterranean structure	71–75

istočnoga dijela pronađen je ulomak TS u nedefiniranoj jami (SJ 057) i ulomak PKP crne boje u obližnjoj rupi od stupa (SJ 089) za koju nije bilo moguće utvrditi pripada li nadzemnomu objektu ili ogradi, kakve su definirane na drugim mjestima na lokalitetu. Istočnije od te lokacije nešto je veća koncentracija nalaza, posebno ulomaka PKP. U dvije možda skladišne jame (SJ 290, SJ 398), koje su se nalazile na maloj udaljenosti jedna od druge, pronađena su tri ulomka TS i 16 ulomaka PKP. Još je jedan ulomak TS pronađen u malenoj jami u blizini (SJ 111), a ulomak PKP u obližnjoj rupi od stupa (SJ 133). Te dvije stratigrafske jedinice nije moguće povezati s navedenim jamama u kojima je pronađena najveća količina ulomaka tih skupina finoga stolnog posuđa na istočnome dijelu lokaliteta. Na krajnjemu istoku istraženoga dijela antičkoga i kasnoantičkoga naselja nalazio se ograđeni bunar, vjerojatno s kanalom za odvod vode. U samome bunaru (SJ 208) pronađen je ulomak TS i osam ulomaka PKP. Još dva ulomka TS pronađena su u rupama od stupova (SJ 211, SJ 248) koje su pripadale ogradi oko bunara. Na istočnoj strani lokaliteta u Verušedu najveći je broj ulomaka pronađen u jamama, zatim bunaru, a broj ulomaka PKP veći je za više od tri puta od broja ulomaka TS (Tablica 5).

Tri velika poluukopana objekta pronađena su u središtu istraženoga dijela antičkoga i kasnoantičkoga naselja u Verušedu, ali zapadno od prirodne depresije. Sjeverni poluukopani objekti nisu bili ograđeni, a južni je okružen manjim jamama i nepravilno postavljenim rupama od stupova. U južnome poluukopanom objektu (SJ 038) pronađen je samo ulomak PKP, a iz te stratigrafske jedinice inače potječe veća količina ulomaka kasnoantičkoga glaziranog keramičkog posuđa, pa se ona vjerojatno mora

ment was found in the humus layer (SU 001). A TS fragment was found on the western periphery of the eastern part in an undefined pit (SU 057) and a black PSW fragment in a nearby post hole (SU 089), for which it was not possible to determine whether it belonged to an above-ground structure or a fence, as they were defined elsewhere at the site. To the east of that location, there is a slightly higher concentration of finds, especially PSW. In two possible storage pits (SU 290, SU 398), which were located a short distance from each other, there were three TS fragments and 16 PSW fragments. Another TS fragment was found in a small pit nearby (SU 111), and a PSW fragment in a nearby post hole (SU 133). It is not possible to connect these two stratigraphic units with the aforementioned pits where the largest number of fragments of these groups of fine tableware was found in the eastern part of the site. In the extreme east of the excavated part of the antique and late-antique settlement, there was a fenced well, probably with a channel for draining water. A TS fragment and eight PSW fragments were found in the well itself (SU 208). Two more TS fragments were found in the post holes (SU 211, SU 248) that belonged to the fence around the well. On the eastern side of the Josipovac–Verušed site, the largest number of fragments was found in pits, followed by the well, and the number of PSW fragments is more than three times as high than the number of TS fragments (Table 5).

Three large semi-subterranean structures were found in the centre of the excavated part of the antique and late-antique settlement in Verušed, but west of the natural depression. The northern semi-subterranean buildings were not fenced, while the southern one is surrounded by smaller pits and irregularly

datirati nešto kasnije od ostalih.³² Sedam ulomaka TS i ulomak PKP pronađeni su u jednome od sjevernih poluukopanih objekata (SJ 067), a još dva ulomka TS u jami (SJ 066) koja je sastavni dio toga objekta. Stoga je u tome objektu, zajedno s jamom, koncentracija ulomaka TS najveća od svih pojedinačnih stratigrafskih jedinica. Unutar objekta nalazio se i mali bunar, a u blizini su pronađeni i ostatci ognjišta. Ta dva poluukopana objekta izdvojena su od ostatka zapadnoga dijela naselja. Između njih i preostalog zapadnog dijela nalaze se dva bunara, a treći je na južnome dijelu.

U istočnim bunarima (SJ 2039, SJ 2040) pronađeno je osam ulomaka TS i ulomak PKP. Još tri ulomka TS i dva ulomka PKP pronađena su u najvećemu bunaru (SJ 735), uz južni profil. U blizini toga bunara, sjaverno od njega, zabilježena je značajna koncentracija ulomaka u kompleksu sastavljenom od dvaju malih poluukopanih objekata, dviju manjih jama i više većih rupa za stupove. U poluukopanim objektima (SJ 724, SJ 740) pronađeno je šest ulomaka TS, ulomak PKP, ulomak PKP crne boje i ulomak reljefne glazirane posude. Dva ulomka TS, jedan ulomak ARSW i dva ulomka PKP crne boje pronađena su u jamama (SJ 742, SJ 747) između tih dvaju navedenih poluukopanih objekata. Nešto istočnije definiran je kompleks sastavljen od poluukopanoga objekta, nekoliko jama i niza rupa od stupova koji su vjerojatno s dviju strana činili ogradu cijeloga kompleksa. Ulomak PKP pronađen je u poluukopanom objektu (SJ 755) i još jedan u jami u sklopu toga objekta (SJ 771). U dvjema jamama unutar ograđenoga prostora (SJ 909, SJ 2028) pronađena su četiri ulomka TS i tri ulomka PKP. U blizini toga kompleksa definiran je veći nadzemni objekt koji se sastoji od brojnih rupa od stupova. U sklopu te građevine pronađena je jama (SJ 838) s trima ulomcima TS, ulomkom PKP i ulomkom PKP crne boje.

U sklopu drugih nadzemnih objekata nisu pronađeni ulomci TS i PKP. U sjeverozapadnome dijelu istraženoga antičkog naselja nalaze se tri poluukopana objekta i jedna jama koji, prema stanju istraživanja, izgledaju nepovezano, osim što se nalaze u blizini. U njima je zabilježena značajna koncentracija isključivo ulomaka TS. U najmanjemu poluukopanom objektu (SJ 2051) pronađena su dva ulomka TS, u jami uz njega (SJ 2019) tri ulomka TS, a u drugome poluukopanom objektu (SJ 2022) ulomak TS. Još šest ulomaka TS pronađeno je u poluukopanom objektu (SJ 2052) koji nije do kraja istražen jer je njegov sjeverni dio bio izvan određene trase iskopa. Na periferiji zapadnoga dijela antičkoga i kasnoantičkoga naselja još su dva manja poluukopana objekta. U sjevernome (SJ 522) su pronađena dva ulomka PKP crne boje, a u južnome (SJ 678), koji je dio manjega ograđenog ili natkrivenog prostora, ulomak PKP. Na zapadnome dijelu lokaliteta Josipovac – Verušed najveći broj ulomaka pronađen je u poluukopanim objektima, zatim bunarima, a broj ulomaka TS veći je za više od četiri puta od broja ulomaka PKP (Tablica 5).

In the southern semi-subterranean building (SU 038) only a PSW fragment was found, and from that stratigraphic unit comes a larger quantity of late-antique glazed pottery fragments, so it should probably be dated somewhat later than the others.³² Seven TS fragments and a PSW fragment were found in one of the northern semi-subterranean buildings (SU 067), and two more TS fragments in the pit (SU 066), which is an integral part of it. Therefore, in that building, together with the pit, the concentration of TS fragments is the largest of all individual stratigraphic units. There was also a small well inside the building, and the remains of a hearth were found nearby. These two semi-subterranean buildings are separated from the rest of the western part of the settlement. Between them and the remaining western part there are two wells, while a third one is in the southern part.

In the eastern wells (SU 2039, SU 2040), eight TS fragments and a PSW fragment were found. Three more TS fragments and two PSW fragments were found in the largest well (SU 735), next to the southern profile. Near that well, to the north of it, a significant concentration of fragments was recorded in a complex composed of two small semi-subterranean structures, two smaller pits and several larger post holes. In the semi-subterranean structures (SU 724, SU 740), six TS fragments, a red PSW fragment, a black PSW fragment and a fragment of a relief glazed vessel were found. Two TS fragments, one ARSW fragment and two black PSW fragments were found in the pits (SU 742, SU 747) between these two semi-subterranean structures. A little further east, a complex consisting of a semi-subterranean building, several pits and a series of post holes, which probably formed a fence on two sides of the entire complex, was defined. A PSW fragment was found in the semi-subterranean building (SU 755) and another in a pit within that building (SU 771). In two pits inside the fenced area (SU 909, SU 2028), there were four TS fragments and three PSW fragments. Near that complex, a larger above-ground structure consisting of numerous post holes has been defined. As part of that building, a pit (SU 838) was found with three TS fragments, a red PSW fragment and a black PSW fragment.

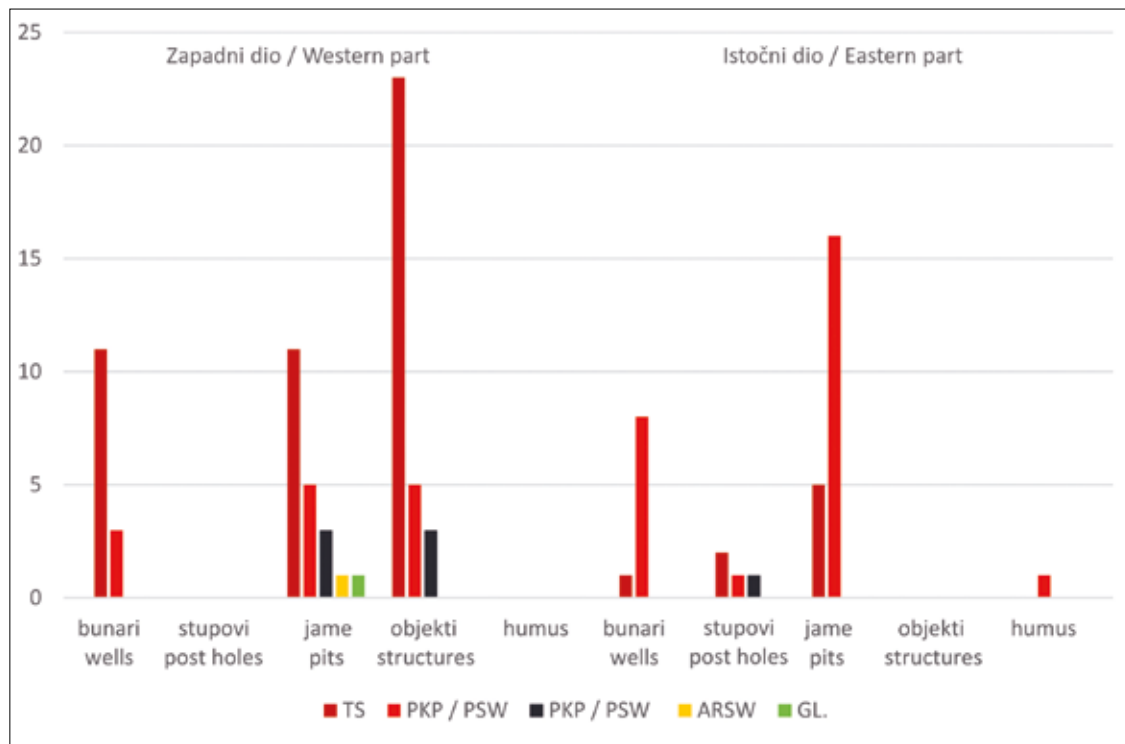
In other above-ground buildings, no fragments of TS or red or black PSW were found. In the northwestern part of the excavated antique settlement, there are three semi-subterranean structures and one pit, which look unrelated, except that they are located nearby. In them, a significant concentration of exclusively TS fragments was found. In the smallest semi-subterranean structure (SU 2051), two TS fragments were found, in the pit next to it (SU 2019) there were three TS fragments, and in the second semi-subterranean structure (SU 2022) there was one TS fragment. Six more TS fragments were found in a semi-subterranean structure (SU 2052) that was not fully excavated, because its northern part was outside the designated excavation area. On

32 Najveći dio glaziranoga keramičkog posuda iz Verušeda pripada tarionicima koji su obrađeni i objavljeni u spomenutomu radu o antičkim i kasnoantičkim fibulama, dekorativnim predmetima i određenim popratnim nalazima iz Verušeda (Lukić, Filipec 2019, 92–94, cat. no. 40, Pl. 5: 7, Fig. 12: 4; cat. no. 54, Pl. 7: 3; cat. no. 74, Pl. 9: 1; cat. no. 79, Pl. 9: 5) te u sklopu komparativne analize s glaziranim tarionicima iz Lobora (Nikšić 2022, kat. br. 1–33, T. 1–3).

32 The largest part of the glazed pottery from Verušed belongs to the mortars, which was published in the paper on antique and late-antique fibulae, decorative objects and certain accompanying finds from Verušed (Lukić, Filipec 2019, 92–94, cat. no. 40, Pl. 5: 7, Fig. 12: 4; cat. no. 54, Pl. 7: 3; cat. no. 74, Pl. 9: 1; cat. no. 79, Pl. 9: 5), and as part of a comparative analysis with the mortars from Lobor (Nikšić 2022, kat. br. 1–33, T. 1–3).

TABLICA 5. Omjeri TS, PKP crvene i crne boje, ARSW i glazirane imitacije TS na zapadnome i istočnome dijelu lokaliteta Josipovac – Verušed prema tipovima stratigrafskih jedinica (izradila P. Nikšić).

TABLE 5. Ratio of TS, red and black slipped PSW, ARSW and glazed TS-imitation fragments in the western and eastern parts of the Josipovac–Verušed site by type of stratigraphic unit (made by P. Nikšić).



Tipološko-kronološka klasifikacija *terrae sigillatae*, panonske keramike s premazom, afričke keramike s crvenim premazom i reljefne glazirane keramike

Tipološka klasifikacija posuda TS, PKP, ARSW i reljefne glazirane keramike iz Verušeda napravljena je prema poznatim formama na temelju analogija u dostupnoj literaturi. Svi oblici pronađeni na lokalitetu uspješno su uklopljeni u već postojeću strukturanu tipologiju. Forme su određene prema osnovnim tipologijama H. Dragendorffa, J. W. Ludowicija i J. W. Hayes. ³³ Na isti je način određena i provenijencija pojedinih posuda čije su karakteristike uspoređene s onima iz dostupne literature iako, zbog loše sačuvanosti posuda iz Verušeda, malih dimenzija ulomaka i nedostatka većih kompozicija, majstori i njihove radionice poimence nisu određivani. Unatoč tomu, dan je doprinos kronološkoj i ekonomskoj distribuciji TS na području provincije Donje Panonije, ali i panonskoga prostora općenito. Sve forme posuda s premazom s lokaliteta u Verušedu pripadaju glatkomu TS, PKP i ARSW, osim forme Drag. 37, iako postoji mogućnost da su neki ulomci te forme pripadali posve glatkim zdjelama. Reljefna varijanta forme Drag. 37 ipak je puno češća. S obzirom na to da je ovdje riječ isključivo o stolnome posuđu jednoga ruralnog antičkog naselja, spektar formi nije jako raznolik. Većinom se radi o dubokim tanjurima ili plitkim zdjelama, dubokim kalotastim zdjelama i čašama (Slika 2, Tablica 6).

Forma **Drag. 18/31** prijelaz je između formi Drag. 18 i 31, koje su vrlo slične. Forma Drag. 18 proizvodila se u južnogalskim radionicama od druge polovine 1. st. ³⁴ Razvija se dalje u forme Drag.

the outskirts of the western part of the antique and late-antique settlement, there are two smaller semi-subterranean structures. In the northern one (SU 522), two black PSW fragments were found, and in the southern one (SU 678), which is part of a smaller fenced or covered area, another fragment of black PSW. In the western part of the Josipovac–Verušed site, the largest number of fragments was found in semi-subterranean structures, followed by wells, and the number of TS fragments is more than four times as high as the number of PSW fragments (Table 5).

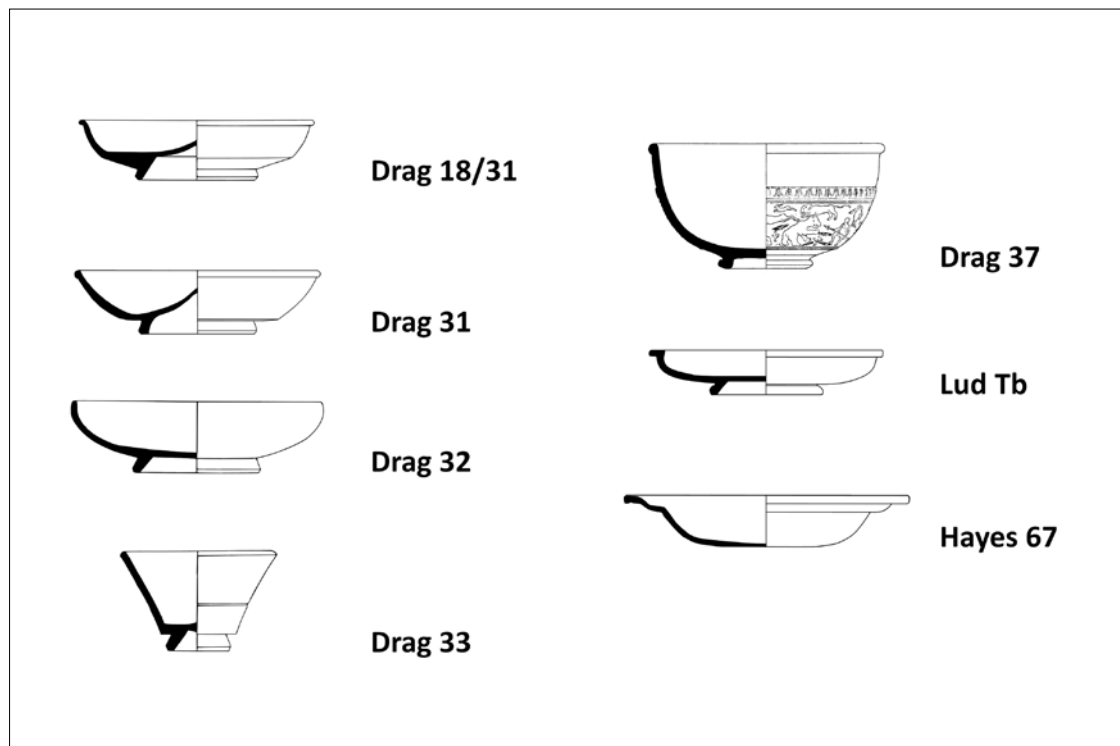
Typo-chronological classification of *terra sigillata*, Pannonian slipped ware, African red slip ware and glazed pottery

The typological classification of TS, PSW, ARSW and relief glazed pottery from Verušed was made according to known forms and based on analogies in the available literature. All forms found at the site were successfully integrated into the already existing structured typology. The forms correspond to the basic typologies of H. Dragendorff, J. W. Ludowici and J. W. Hayes. ³³ The provenance of individual vessels was determined in the same way. The characteristics of the vessels were compared with those from the available literature, although – due to the poor preservation of the vessels from Verušed, the small dimensions of the fragments and the lack of larger compositions – the names of the potters and their workshops were not determined. Despite this, a contribution was made to the chronological and economic distribution of TS not only in the province of Lower Pannonia, but also in the Pannonian area in general. All forms of slipped vessels

33 Dragendorff 1986; Ludowici 1905; Hayes 1972.

34 Brukner 1981, 62.

33 Dragendorff 1986; Ludowici 1905; Hayes 1972.



SLIKA 2. Tipološka tablica formi TS i ARSW pronađenih na lokalitetu Josipovac – Verušed (©Potsherd i Wikipedia Commons, obradila P. Nikšić).

FIGURE 2. Typological table of TS and ARSW forms found at the Josipovac-Verušed site (©Potsherd and Wikipedia Commons, edited by P. Nikšić).

18/31 i 31 tako da dno iznutra postaje sve konveksnije, a sama posuda dublja.³⁵ Forma Drag. 31 poznata je iz srednjogalskih i istočnogalskih radionica s vrhuncem proizvodnje u drugoj i trećoj četvrtini 2. st.³⁶ S obzirom na ponekad lošu sačuvanost posuda, odnosno činjenicu da većina tih posuda nije sačuvana u punome profilu, često je teško ulomak točno pripisati jednoj od navedenih formi, pa se upotrebljava i spoj Drag. 18, 18/31, 31 kao tipološka oznaka.³⁷ U svim trima slučajevima riječ je o dubokome tanjuru ili o plitkoj zdjeli na prstenastoj nozi, s konveksnom unutrašnjom stranom dna, nakošenim stijenkama i rubom koji je prstensto zadebljan s vanjske strane. Vrhunac proizvodnje bio je u srednjogalskim radionicama u prvoj polovini 2. st.³⁸ te u Rheinzaubernu do početka 3. st.³⁹ Te su forme u južnome dijelu Panonije poznate iz Petovija⁴⁰, Halikana⁴¹, Orešca⁴², Siscije⁴³, Cibalia⁴⁴, Vučedola, Murse, Teutoburgija, Kornaka,

from Verušed are of the smooth TS, PSW and ARSW, except for the form Drag. 37, although there is a possibility that some fragments of that form belonged to completely smooth bowls. A relief variant of the form Drag. 37, however, is much more common. Given that this is tableware from an antique rural settlement, the spectrum of forms is not very diverse. Most of them are deep plates or shallow bowls, deep bowls and cups (Figure 2, Table 6).

Form **Drag. 18/31** is a transitional form between forms Drag. 18 and 31, which are very similar. Form Drag. 18 was produced in South Gaulish workshops from the second half of the 1st century.³⁴ It developed further into forms Drag. 18/31 and 31. The bottom of the vessel becomes increasingly convex from the inside, and the bowl itself becomes deeper.³⁵ Form Drag. 31 is known from Central and East Gaulish workshops with peak production in the second and third quarters of the 2nd century.³⁶ Given the sometimes-poor preservation of vessels, or the fact that most of these vessels have not been preserved in full profile, it is often difficult to accurately attribute the fragment to one of the forms listed, so the compound term 'Drag. 18, 18/31, 31' is also used as typological designation.³⁷ In all three cases, it is a deep plate or a shallow bowl on a ring foot, with a convex inner side of the bottom, sloping walls and a rim that is ring-shaped on the outside. The peak of production was in the Central Gaulish workshops in the first half of the 2nd century,³⁸ and in Rheinzaubern until the beginning of the 3rd century.³⁹ These forms are known from sites in

35 Dannell 2018, 10.

36 Bet, Fenet, Montineri 1989, 38.

37 Brukner 1981, T. 14–16; Makjanić 1995, Pl. 67.

38 Webster 1987, 19.

39 Gabler 1979, 39; Bjelajac 1990, 124.

40 Mikl-Curk 1969, kat. br. 217, 219, 221, 232, 235, 239, 242, 244, 247, 249, 253, 256, 258, 264, 265, 272, 275, 279, 282, 285, 288, 290, 293, 299, 304–308, 311, 313, 315, 317–321, 326, 328–330, 332, 333, 341–346, 349, 350, 355, 359–365, 376, 379, 381, 388, 391, 392, 412, 421, 427–429, 437, 441, 447, 466, 474, 481, 487, 497 (Drag. 31); Gabler 1986, Kat. Nr. 122–138, Abb. 9: 4 (Drag. 18/31); Kat. Nr. 101, Abb. 8: 17; Kat. Nr. 140–168, Abb. 9: 6.

41 Novinščak 2004, T. 1: 2 (Drag. 18); T. 1: 3; T. 2: 4–8; T. 3: 9, 10; T. 5: 18, 19; T. 6: 20–23; T. 7: 23, 24 (Drag. 18/31); T. 8: 26 (Drag. 31); Andrašić 2020, T. 1: 1 (Drag. 18); T. 1: 4?, 5; T. 5: 23, 24; T. 6: 25?, 26?; T. 7: 28?, 29 (Drag. 18/31); T. 1: 6; T. 6: 27 (Drag. 31).

42 Makjanić 1990, T. 5: 60 (Drag. 18/31).

43 Makjanić 1995, Pl. 67: 211–215 (Drag. 18, 18/31, 31); 1996, T. 7: 48–52; T. 15: 123–126 (Drag. 18/31); T. 8: 53–58; T. 9: 59–63; T. 15: 127, 128 (Drag. 31); Wiewegh 2001, T. XVII: 3 (Drag. 31); Miletić Čakširan 2019, T. 80: 4, 7; T. 142: 1 (Drag. 18/31); T. 80: 2; T. 102: 3 (Drag. 31).

34 Brukner 1981, 62.

35 Dannell 2018, 10.

36 Bet, Fenet, Montineri 1989, 38.

37 Brukner 1981, T. 14–16; Makjanić 1995, Pl. 67.

38 Webster 1987, 19.

39 Gabler 1979, 39; Bjelajac 1990, 124.

Sirmija, Burgena, Ritija, Akuminka i Surčina.⁴⁵ U Verušedu su pronađena dva ulomka ruba forme Drag. 18/31 (**kat. br. 60, 75**) koja je moguće pripisati radioničkomu centru u Rheinzabernu. Svi ostali ulomci te forme mogu se pripisati PKP. Pronađeno je šest ulomaka rubova (**kat. br. 4?, 15, 19, 25, 28, 30**) i tri ulomka dna (**kat. br. 10?, 20, 24**).⁴⁶

Forma **Drag. 32** duboki je tanjur ili plitka zdjela na prstenastoj nozi čije je dno iznutra ravno, stijenke zaobljene, a rub zadebljan s unutrašnje strane. Ta forma proizvodila se u istočnogalskim radionicama, Rheinzabernu i Westerndorfu u drugoj polovini 2. i prvoj polovini 3. st.⁴⁷, kada je bio i vrhunac uvoza u Panoniju.⁴⁸ Kao i forme Drag. 18/31 i 31, forma Drag. 32 bila je popularna u Panoniji kao lokalna ili regionalna imitacija rheinzabernske proizvodnje.⁴⁹ Nalazi forme Drag. 32 u južnome dijelu Panonije zabilježeni su u Petoviju⁵⁰, Halikanu⁵¹, Sisciji⁵², Orešču⁵³, Cibalama⁵⁴, Mursi, Teutoburgiju, Burgenama i Sirmiju.⁵⁵ Na lokalitetu u Verušedu pronađena su tri ulomka ruba forme Drag. 32 (**kat. br. 3, 69, 74**) i jedan ulomak dna (**kat. br. 38**). Prva dva ulomka rubova mogu se pripisati radioničkomu centru u Rheinzabernu, a treći možda Westerndorfu. Ulomak dna također je iz Rheinzaberna. Ostali ulomci te forme pripadaju PKP. Pronađena su tri ulomka ruba (**kat. br. 11, 16, 47**).

Forma **Drag. 33** jedina je forma pronađena u Verušedu koja pripada posuđu za piće. Riječ je o čaši na prstenastoj nozi stožastoga oblika, stijenke su konične, a rub ponekad blago naglašen. Ta se dugotrajna forma proizvodila u galskim i germanskim radionicama prema italskome predlošku od vremena vladavine cara Klaudija.⁵⁶ U galskim se radionicama proizvodila u 1. i 2. st., a vrhunac proizvodnje u Rheinzabernu bio je na prijelazu iz 2. u 3. st. Proizvodnja te forme postojala je i u Westerndorfu, kao i u lokalnim panonskim radionicama, čak do početka 4. st.⁵⁷ Srednjogalske čaše te forme imaju tanke, konkavne stijenke, a one iz Rheinzaberna imaju ravne, deblje stijenke.⁵⁸ Primjerci te forme

the southern part of Pannonia, such as Poetovio,⁴⁰ Halicanum,⁴¹ Orešac,⁴² Siscia,⁴³ Cibalae,⁴⁴ Vučedol, Mursa, Teutoburgium, Cornacum, Sirmium, Burgenae, Rittium, Acumincum and Surčin⁴⁵. In Verušed, two rim fragments of the Drag. 18/31 form were found (**cat. nos. 60, 75**), which can be attributed to the workshop centre in Rheinzabern. All other fragments of that form can be attributed to PSW. Six rim fragments (**cat. nos. 4?, 15, 19, 25, 28, 30**) and three bottom fragments (**cat. nos. 10?, 20, 24**) were found.⁴⁶

Form **Drag. 32** is a deep plate or a shallow bowl on a ring-shaped foot, with a flat inner bottom part, rounded walls, and the rim thickened on the inside. This form was produced in the East Gaulish workshops, Rheinzabern and Westerndorf in the second half of the 2nd century and the first half of the 3rd,⁴⁷ during which the import of TS into Pannonia was at its peak.⁴⁸ As well as forms Drag. 18/31 and 31, form Drag. 32 was popular in Pannonia as a local or regional imitation of Rheinzabern production.⁴⁹ Findings of the form Drag. 32 in the southern part of Pannonia have been recorded in Poetovio,⁵⁰ Halicanum,⁵¹ Siscia,⁵² Orešac,⁵³ Cibalae,⁵⁴ Mursa, Teutoburgium, Burgenae and Sirmium.⁵⁵ Three rim fragments of form Drag. 32 were found in Verušed (**cat. nos. 3, 69, 74**), as well as one bottom fragment (**cat. no. 38**). The first two rim fragments can be attributed to the workshop centre in Rheinzabern, and the third perhaps to the workshop in Westerndorf. The bottom fragment is also from Rheinzabern. Other fragments of that form are of PSW. Three rim fragments were found (**cat. nos. 11, 16, 47**).

44 Brukner 1981, T. 14: 8; T. 16: 20; Ožanić Roguljić 2016, T. 1: 5–7; T. 50: 12, 16–20; T. 51: 21, 22, 26, 27; T. 52: 44, 46, 47 (Drag. 18/31); T. 1: 8; T. 24: 2; T. 60: 16 (Drag. 31).

45 Brukner 1981, T. 16: 24 (Vučedol); T. 15: 11, 15 (Mursa); T. 14: 1, 7 (Teutoburgium); T. 14, 6 (Cornacum); T. 14: 2, 5; T. 15: 9, 12–14, 16; T. 16: 18, 21, 22 (Sirmium); T. 14, 4; T. 15: 10 (Burgenae); T. 15: 17 (Rittium); T. 16: 19, 23 (Acumincum); T. 14, 3 (Surčin).

46 Kataloški brojevi odgovaraju brojevima na tablama. Na posljednjoj tabli ti se brojevi ponavljaju uz fotografije.

47 Gabler 1986, 150; Makjanić 1996, 94; Cysz 2003, 376.

48 Gabler 1986, 136.

49 Brukner 1981, 63; Bjelajac 1990, 124.

50 Mikl-Curk 1969, kat. br. 248, 298, 309, 325, 353, 356, 367, 373, 374, 380, 383, 385, 389, 390, 393, 411, 413, 417, 418, 420, 424, 446, 448, 459, 463, 470, 480, 492, 493, 503; Gabler 1986, Kat. Nr. 100, Abb. 8: 15; Abb. 9: 1; Kat. Nr. 169–180, Abb. 10: 1.

51 Novinščak 2004, T. 3: 11; T. 4: 12, 13; T. 8: 27, 28; Andrašić 2020, T. 8: 32–34; T. 15: 68, 69.

52 Makjanić 1995, Pl. 67: 216–218; 1996, T. 10: 77–79; T. 11: 80, 81, 83, 84; Wiewegh 2001, T. XVII: 4; Franić 2014, T. I, 6.

53 Makjanić 1990, T. 6: 62–66.

54 Brukner 1981, T. 18: 6; Iskra-Janošić 1988, T. IV: 5; 1999, kat. br. 289, 293; Ožanić Roguljić 2016, T. 51: 34, 35; T. 59: 9.

55 Brukner 1981, T. 18: 1 (Mursa); T. 18: 2 (Teutoburgium); T. 18: 3 (Burgenae); T. 18: 4, 5 (Sirmium).

56 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 28.

57 Ivanišević, Nikolić-Đorđević 1997, 89.

58 Gabler 1979, 40; Bjelajac 1990, 126; Makjanić 1996, 94; Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 28.

40 Mikl-Curk 1969, kat. br. 217, 219, 221, 232, 235, 239, 242, 244, 247, 249, 253, 256, 258, 264, 265, 272, 275, 279, 282, 285, 288, 290, 293, 299, 304–308, 311, 313, 315, 317–321, 326, 328–330, 332, 333, 341–346, 349, 350, 355, 359–365, 376, 379, 381, 388, 391, 392, 412, 421, 427–429, 437, 441, 447, 466, 474, 481, 487, 497 (Drag. 31); Gabler 1986, Kat. Nr. 122–138, Abb. 9: 4 (Drag. 18/31); Kat. Nr. 101, Abb. 8: 17; Kat. Nr. 140–168, Abb. 9: 6.

41 Novinščak 2004, T. 1: 2 (Drag. 18); T. 1: 3; T. 2: 4–8; T. 3: 9, 10; T. 5: 18, 19; T. 6: 20–23; T. 7: 23, 24 (Drag. 18/31); T. 8: 26 (Drag. 31); Andrašić 2020, T. 1: 1 (Drag. 18); T. 1: 4?, 5; T. 5: 23, 24; T. 6: 25?, 26?; T. 7: 28?, 29 (Drag. 18/31); T. 1: 6; T. 6: 27 (Drag. 31).

42 Makjanić 1990, T. 5: 60 (Drag. 18/31).

43 Makjanić 1995, Pl. 67: 211–215 (Drag. 18, 18/31, 31); 1996, T. 7: 48–52; T. 15: 123–126 (Drag. 18/31); T. 8: 53–58; T. 9: 59–63; T. 15: 127, 128 (Drag. 31); Wiewegh 2001, T. XVII: 3 (Drag. 31); Miletić Čakširan 2019, T. 80: 4, 7; T. 142: 1 (Drag. 18/31); T. 80: 2; T. 102: 3 (Drag. 31).

44 Brukner 1981, T. 14: 8; T. 16: 20; Ožanić Roguljić 2016, T. 1: 5–7; T. 50: 12, 16–20; T. 51: 21, 22, 26, 27; T. 52: 44, 46, 47 (Drag. 18/31); T. 1: 8; T. 24: 2; T. 60: 16 (Drag. 31).

45 Brukner 1981, T. 16: 24 (Vučedol); T. 15: 11, 15 (Mursa); T. 14: 1, 7 (Teutoburgium); T. 14, 6 (Cornacum); T. 14: 2, 5; T. 15: 9, 12–14, 16; T. 16: 18, 21, 22 (Sirmium); T. 14, 4; T. 15: 10 (Burgenae); T. 15: 17 (Rittium); T. 16: 19, 23 (Acumincum); T. 14, 3 (Surčin).

46 Catalogue numbers are the same as the numbers on the plates. The numbers are repeated on the last plate.

47 Gabler 1986, 150; Makjanić 1996, 94; Cysz 2003, 376.

48 Gabler 1986, 136.

49 Brukner 1981, 63; Bjelajac 1990, 124.

50 Mikl-Curk 1969, kat. br. 248, 298, 309, 325, 353, 356, 367, 373, 374, 380, 383, 385, 389, 390, 393, 411, 413, 417, 418, 420, 424, 446, 448, 459, 463, 470, 480, 492, 493, 503; Gabler 1986, Kat. Nr. 100, Abb. 8: 15; Abb. 9: 1; Kat. Nr. 169–180, Abb. 10: 1.

51 Novinščak 2004, T. 3: 11; T. 4: 12, 13; T. 8: 27, 28; Andrašić 2020, T. 8: 32–34; T. 15: 68, 69.

52 Makjanić 1995, Pl. 67: 216–218; 1996, T. 10: 77–79; T. 11: 80, 81, 83, 84; Wiewegh 2001, T. XVII: 4; Franić 2014, T. I, 6.

53 Makjanić 1990, T. 6: 62–66.

54 Brukner 1981, T. 18: 6; Iskra-Janošić 1988, T. IV: 5; 1999, kat. br. 289, 293; Ožanić Roguljić 2016, T. 51: 34, 35; T. 59: 9.

55 Brukner 1981, T. 18: 1 (Mursa); T. 18: 2 (Teutoburgium); T. 18: 3 (Burgenae); T. 18: 4, 5 (Sirmium).

poznati su iz Petovija⁵⁹, Halikana⁶⁰, Akve Jase⁶¹, Jalžabeta⁶², Siscije⁶³, Orešća⁶⁴, Cibale⁶⁵, Murse, Teutoburgija, Taurna, Sirmija i Burgenae⁶⁶. Tri ulomka ruba te forme (**kat. br. 17, 29, 41**) i dva ulomka dna (**kat. br. 61, 70**) poznata su iz Verušeda. Prva dva ulomka rubova pripadaju nepoznatoj srednjogalskoj radionici, a treći ulomak ruba radionici u Rheinabernu, kojoj se može pripisati i prvi ulomak dna. Drugi ulomak dna vjerojatno pripada radionici u Westerndorfu. Ostali ulomci te forme pripadaju PKP, a pronađena su tri ulomka dna (**kat. br. 2, 14, 27**). Ta je forma vrlo česta u Panoniji od vremena vladavine cara Hadrijana do sredine 3. st.⁶⁷ Među ulomcima PKP te forme pronađenima u Verušedu ističe se jedini ulomak s pečatom (**kat. br. 27**). Pečat je prilično plitko utisnut u unutrašnju stijenku dna i dosta je oštećen, a sastoji se od riječi i jednostavnoga okvira. Možda se može iščitati natpis „EMPAOE“ iako je površina keramičkoga biskvita i prevlake vrlo istrošena, pa se ne smije zanemariti mogućnost alternativnoga iščitavanja pečatnoga natpisa. Posebno je upitan znak ΛΛ koji se može iščitati kao nemarno izvedeno M, ali i dva odvojena slova koja se čitaju kao A ili V, što se tumači, između ostaloga, mišljanjem galskoga i grčkoga alfabeta te pojavom arhaizama.⁶⁸ S obzirom na to da je riječ o PKP, moguće je i da je pečat zapravo samo imitacija. Pečat se ne nalazi u opsežnome katalogu pečata s posuda TS galskih, germanskih i podunavskih radionica.⁶⁹

Jedna od rjeđih formi u južnome dijelu Panonije jest **Lud Tb**. Riječ je također o dubokome tanjuru ili plitkoj zdjeli na prstenastoj nozi s nakošenim stijenka i horizontalno izvučenim kratkim rubom. Ulomci te forme poznati su iz Petovija⁷⁰, Siscije⁷¹ i Cibala.⁷² U Verušedu je pronađen jedan manji ulomak ruba posude te forme (**kat. br. 56**), vjerojatno proizveden u Rheinabernu. Pronađen je i jedan ulomak ruba PKP vrlo slične forme, ali nakošenoga izvučenog ruba i debljih stijenki (**kat. br. 32**) koji podsjeća na formu **Lud Tg** pronađenu u Sisciji.⁷³ Posude te i slične forme relativno su rijedak nalaz na panonskim lokalitetima. Obje forme okvirno se mogu datirati u drugu polovinu 2. i prvu polovinu 3. st.⁷⁴

Form **Drag. 33** is the only form found in Verušed that belongs to drinking vessels. It is a cup on a ring-shaped foot, with conical walls and a rim that is sometimes slightly thickened. This long-lasting form was produced in Gaulish and Germanic workshops, based on the Italic version from the reign of Emperor Claudius.⁵⁶ It was produced in Gaulish workshops in the 1st and 2nd centuries, and the peak of its production in Rheinabern was at the turn of the 3rd century. Production of this form also existed in Westerndorf, as well as in local Pannonian workshops, even until the beginning of the 4th century.⁵⁷ Central Gaulish cups of this form have thin, concave walls, while those from Rheinabern have flat, thicker walls.⁵⁸ Examples of this form are known from Poetovio,⁵⁹ Halicanum,⁶⁰ Aquae lasae,⁶¹ Jalžabet,⁶² Siscia,⁶³ Orešac,⁶⁴ Cibale,⁶⁵ Mursa, Teutoburgium, Taurnum, Sirmium and Burgenae.⁶⁶ Three rim fragments of this form (**cat. nos. 17, 29, 41**) and two bottom fragments (**cat. nos. 61, 70**) are known from Verušed. The first two rim fragments belong to a Central Gaulish workshop, and the third rim fragment belongs to the Rheinabern workshop, to which the first bottom fragment can also be attributed. The other bottom fragment probably belongs to the workshop in Westerndorf. Other fragments of this form are of PSW. Three bottom fragments were found (**cat. nos. 2, 14, 27**). This form was very common in Pannonia from the reign of Emperor Hadrian to the middle of the 3rd century.⁶⁷ Among the PSW fragments of this form found in Verušed, the only fragment with a stamp stands out (**cat. no. 27**). The stamp, consisting of a word and a simple frame, was rather shallowly pressed into the inner wall of the bottom and is quite damaged. Perhaps the inscription “EMPAOE” can be read, although the surface of the fabric and slip is very worn, so the possibility of an alternative reading of the inscription should be considered. The sign ΛΛ is questionable. It can be read as a carelessly made M, but also as two separate letters that are read as A or V, which is interpreted, among other things, as the mixing of the Gallic and Greek alphabets and the appearance of archaisms.⁶⁸ Given that it is a PSW fragment, it is also possible that the stamp is just an imitation. The stamp was not found

59 Mikl-Curk 1969, kat. br. 220, 222, 227, 228, 230, 231, 233, 236–238, 240, 241, 243, 245, 246, 250–252, 255, 257, 259, 260, 263, 266, 268, 271, 273, 276, 278, 281, 289, 292, 294, 310, 314, 316, 322, 323, 327, 331, 338–340, 348, 352, 354, 357, 371, 375, 377, 378, 382, 384, 414, 415, 442, 450, 469, 471, 484, 485, 506; Gabler 1986, Kat. Nr. 99, Abb. 8: 16; Kat. Nr. 103–121, Abb. 9: 2, 3.

60 Novinščak 2004, T. 4: 14; T. 5: 15–17; T. 8: 29, 30; Andrašić 2020, T. 7: 30, 31.

61 Vikić-Belančić 1972, T. XII: 2.

62 Vikić-Belančić 1968a, T. VI: 1, 2.

63 Makjanić 1995, Pl. 222–225; Pl. 68: 226–229; 1996, T. 9: 64, 65; T. 10: 66–76; T. 14: 115–122; Katavić 2001, T. XV: 7, 8; Miletić 2007, 36, T. 3: 25; Miletić Čakširan 2019, T. 7: 1; T. 80: 1, 3, 5; T. 114: 1.

64 Makjanić 1990, T. 5: 61.

65 Šaranović-Svetek 1971, T. 1: 7, 8; Dimitrijević 1979, T. 21: Brukner 1981, T. 13: 7, 11, 15; Iskra-Janošić 1988, T. IV: 1–3; T. V: 2, 6; 1999, kat. br. 284; Ožanić Roguljić 2016, T. 1: 1, 3; T. 24: 4, 6; T. 51: 32, 33, 36–39; T. 52: 41; T. 59: 7; T. 60: 15.

66 Brukner 1981, T. 13: 3, 4, 6 (*Mursa*); T. 13: 5 (*Teutoburgium*); T. 13: 2, 12 (*Taurnum*); T. 13: 1, 8, 10, 13, 14 (*Sirmium*); T. 13: 9 (*Burgenae*).

67 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 29; Miletić Čakširan 2019, 107.

68 Brukner 1981, 17 prema Oswald, Davies Pryce 1920, Index, 7.

69 Gabler, Márton, Gauthier 2009, 242, Fig. 22.

70 Gabler 1986, Abb. 10: 2.

71 Makjanić 1996, T. 11: 87, 88; Wiewegh 2001, T. XVII: 6.

72 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, T. 49: 1.

73 Makjanić 1996, T. 11: 86.

74 Webster 1987, 27; Makjanić 1996, 94 prema Ruprechtsberger 1980, 105; Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 30.

56 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 28.

57 Ivanišević, Nikolić-Dordević 1997, 89.

58 Gabler 1979, 40; Bjelajac 1990, 126; Makjanić 1996, 94; Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 28.

59 Mikl-Curk 1969, kat. br. 220, 222, 227, 228, 230, 231, 233, 236–238, 240, 241, 243, 245, 246, 250–252, 255, 257, 259, 260, 263, 266, 268, 271, 273, 276, 278, 281, 289, 292, 294, 310, 314, 316, 322, 323, 327, 331, 338–340, 348, 352, 354, 357, 371, 375, 377, 378, 382, 384, 414, 415, 442, 450, 469, 471, 484, 485, 506; Gabler 1986, Kat. Nr. 99, Abb. 8: 16; Kat. Nr. 103–121, Abb. 9: 2, 3.

60 Novinščak 2004, T. 4: 14; T. 5: 15–17; T. 8: 29, 30; Andrašić 2020, T. 7: 30, 31.

61 Vikić-Belančić 1972, T. XII: 2.

62 Vikić-Belančić 1968a, T. VI: 1, 2.

63 Makjanić 1995, Pl. 222–225; Pl. 68: 226–229; 1996, T. 9: 64, 65; T. 10: 66–76; T. 14: 115–122; Katavić 2001, T. XV: 7, 8; Miletić 2007, 36, T. 3: 25; Miletić Čakširan 2019, T. 7: 1; T. 80: 1, 3, 5; T. 114: 1.

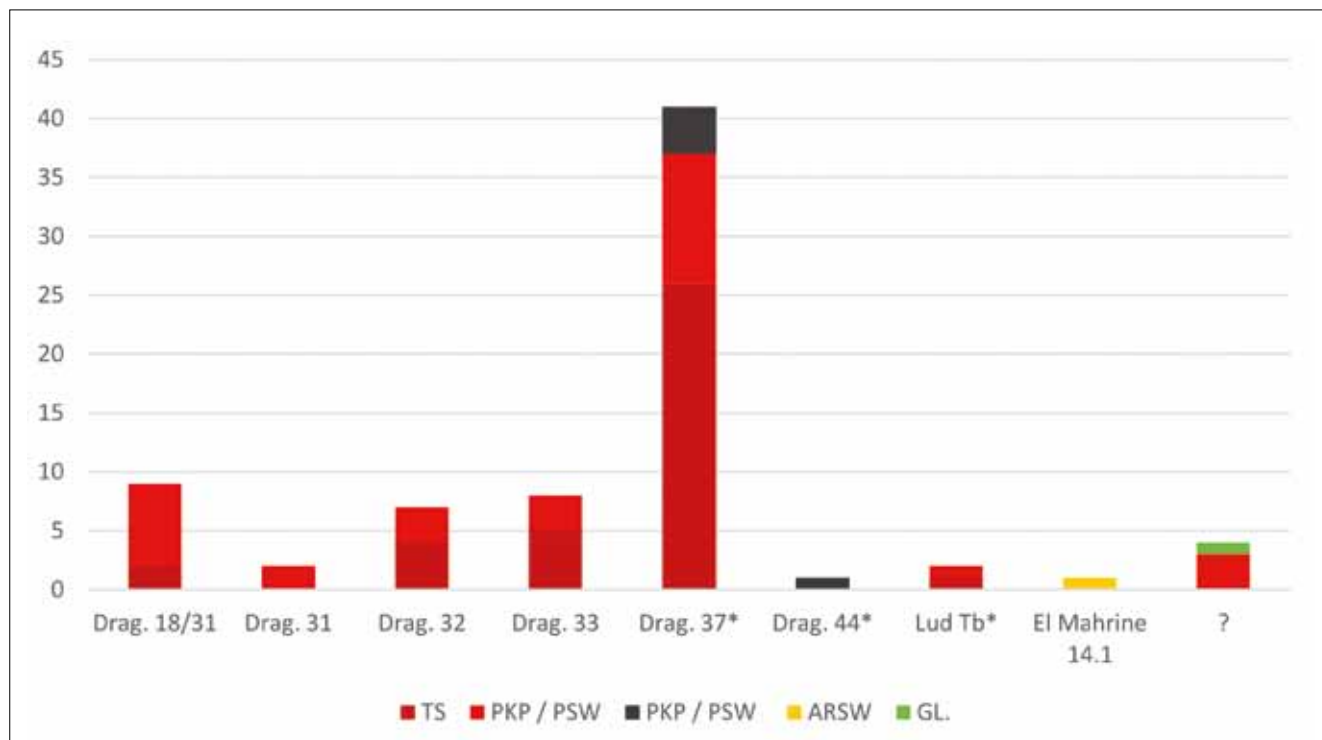
64 Makjanić 1990, T. 5: 61.

65 Šaranović-Svetek 1971, T. 1: 7, 8; Dimitrijević 1979, T. 21: Brukner 1981, T. 13: 7, 11, 15; Iskra-Janošić 1988, T. IV: 1–3; T. V: 2, 6; 1999, kat. br. 284; Ožanić Roguljić 2016, T. 1: 1, 3; T. 24: 4, 6; T. 51: 32, 33, 36–39; T. 52: 41; T. 59: 7; T. 60: 15.

66 Brukner 1981, T. 13: 3, 4, 6 (*Mursa*); T. 13: 5 (*Teutoburgium*); T. 13: 2, 12 (*Taurnum*); T. 13: 1, 8, 10, 13, 14 (*Sirmium*); T. 13: 9 (*Burgenae*).

67 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 29; Miletić Čakširan 2019, 107.

68 Brukner 1981, 17 after Oswald, Davies Pryce 1920, Index, 7.



TABLICA 6. Broj katalogiziranih ulomaka prema poznatim formama TS, PKP i ARSW, uključene su i varijante pojedinih formi koje postoje kod PKP (*) (izradila P. Nikšić).

TABLE 6. Number of catalogued fragments of known TS, PSW and ARSW forms; the variants of some PSW forms are also included (*) (made by P. Nikšić).

Još tri ulomka PKP pronađena u Verušedu pripadaju neodredivim formama, a radi se o jednome ulomku vjerojatno vrča s ravnim dnom (**kat. br. 36**) i dvama ulomcima, pretpostavlja se zdjela ili tanjura s ravnim dnom (**kat. br. 13, 40**).

Od formi reljefne TS na lokalitetu u Verušedu zabilježena je jedino forma **Drag. 37**. To nije začuđujuće jer je upravo ta forma najčešća u mnogim radionicama. Riječ je o više ili manje kalotastoj dubokoj zdjeli na prstenastoj nozi. Dno je iznutra ravno, a rub prstenasto zadebljan s vanjske strane. Česta je profilacija stijenke s vanjske strane između neukrašenoga i ukrašenoga dijela posude. Reljefna kompozicija uvijek se nalazi u donjemu dijelu posude. Neukrašena zona između ruba i reljefnoga ukrasa razvojem forme **Drag. 37** postaje sve šira.⁷⁵ Javlja se u južnogalskim radionicama u posljednjoj trećini 1. st., a do sredine 3. st. forma se proširila do svih proizvodnih centara TS. Uz česte reljefne primjerke te forme, poznati su i oni neukrašeni koji se pojavljuju sve do kraja 4. st.⁷⁶ Reljefna varijanta te forme zabilježena je u

in the extensive catalogue of stamps on Gaulish, Germanic and Danubian TS vessels.⁶⁹

One of the rarer TS forms in the southern part of Pannonia is **Lud Tb**. This is also a deep plate or a shallow bowl on a ring foot with sloping walls and a short, horizontally extended rim. Fragments of this form are known from Poetovio,⁷⁰ Siscia⁷¹ and Cibalae.⁷² A small fragment of the rim of a vessel of this form (**cat. no. 56**) was found in Verušed, probably produced in Rheinzabern. A PSW rim fragment was also found of a very similar form, but with a sloping rim and thicker walls (**cat. no. 32**). It resembles the **Lud Tg** form found in Siscia.⁷³ Vessels of this and similar forms are a relatively rare find at Pannonian sites. Both forms can be dated to the second half of the 2nd century and the first half of the 3rd.⁷⁴

Three more PSW fragments found in Verušed are of indeterminate form. One fragment probably belonged to a jug with a flat bottom (**cat. no. 36**), and two fragments presumably belonged to

75 Oswald, Davies Pryce 1920, 97; Brukner 1981, 65; Makjanić 1989, 134; Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 30.

76 Oswald, Davies Pryce 1920, 97; Brukner 1981, 65; Makjanić 1989, 134.

69 Gabler, Márton, Gauthier 2009, 242, Fig. 22.

70 Gabler 1986, Abb. 10: 2.

71 Makjanić 1996, T. 11: 87, 88; Wiewegh 2001, T. XVII: 6.

72 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, T. 49: 1.

73 Makjanić 1996, T. 11: 86.

74 Webster 1987, 27; Makjanić 1996, 94 after Ruprechtsberger 1980, 105; Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 30.

Petoviju⁷⁷, Halikanu⁷⁸, Akve Jase⁷⁹, Jalžabetu⁸⁰, Joviji Botivo⁸¹, Sisiciji⁸², Orešču⁸³, Cibalama⁸⁴, Mursi, Kornaku, Vukovaru, Vučedolu, Teutoburgiju, Burgenama, Akuminku, Sirmiju, Hrtkovcima, Dumbovu i Gomolavi.⁸⁵ Na lokalitetu u Verušedu pronađeno je 12 ulomaka ruba te forme (kat. br. 5, 6, 21, 35, 39, 49, 53, 64, 67, 68, 71, 73), tri ulomka dna (kat. br. 18?, 57, 65) i 11 ulomaka trbuha (kat. br. 7?, 9, 33, 43, 48, 50, 55, 59, 62, 66, 72). Jedan ulomak trbuha (kat. br. 7) možda je jedini od te forme pripadao skupini glatke TS, a poseban je po tome što je na njemu sačuvan grafitni natpis „M“, neuredno urezan tankim, oštrim predmetom nakon pečenja. Ukrašeni dio posude sačuvan je na 11 ulomaka. Za ostale ulomke, odnosno ulomke te forme bez sačuvanoga ukrasa, nije jasno pripadaju li reljefnoj ili glatkoj skupini TS. Postojanje primjerka glatke TS u formi Drag. 37 u Verušedu nije moguće sa sigurnošću utvrditi. Na jednome reljefno ukrašenom ulomku trbuha (kat. br. 9) sačuvan je samo dio pseudotordiranoga razdijelnog lančića, a na drugome (kat. br. 33) dio motiva lista. Životinjski motivi prikazani su na dvama ulomcima. Na manjem ulomku trbuha (kat. br. 43) vidljiva je ptica na grani uz koju su druga grana, vitičica i dio lista. Na drugome je ulomku trbuha (kat. br. 55) sačuvan dio standardne kompozicije sastavljene od medaljona između

a bowl or plate with a flat bottom (cat. nos. 13, 40).

Drag. 37 is the only relief TS form recorded in Verušed. This is not surprising, because this form is the most common in many workshops. It is a more or less hemispherical deep bowl on a ring foot. The bottom is flat on the inside, and the rim is ring-shaped on the outside. Profiling of the wall on the outside between the undecorated and decorated parts of the vessel is common. The relief composition is always located in the lower part of the vessel. The undecorated zone between the rim and the relief decoration was becoming wider with the development of the form Drag. 37.⁷⁵ This form appeared in South Gaulish workshops in the last third of the 1st century and lasted until the middle of the 3rd century. The form had spread to all TS production centres. In addition to the frequent relief examples of this form, undecorated ones are also known which appear until the end of the 4th century.⁷⁶ The relief variant of this form in southern Pannonia has been found in Poetovio,⁷⁷ Halicanum,⁷⁸ Aquae Iasae,⁷⁹ Jalžabet,⁸⁰ Iovia Botivo,⁸¹ Siscia,⁸² Orešac,⁸³ Cibale,⁸⁴ Mursa, Cornacum, Vukovar, Vučedol, Teutoburgium, Burgenae, Acumincum, Sirmium, Hrtkovci, Dumbovo and Gomolava.⁸⁵ A total of 12 rim fragments

77 Mikl-Curk 1969, kat. br. 5-7, 12, 14-17, 19-37, 39-124, 126-146, 148-174, 176-197, 199-209, 211, 213-231, 233-295, 298-302, 304-330, 332-338, 340-350, 352-363, 365-377, 379-401, 404-416; Gabler 1986, Abb. 1: 3-5; Abb. 2: 1-6; Abb. 3: 1-6; Abb. 4: 7; Abb. 8: 13-15.

78 Novinščak 2004, T. 11: 36-40; T. 12: 41; T. 13: 42-47; T. 14: 48-51; T. 15: 53-55; T. 16: 56-61; T. 17: 62-67; T. 18: 68, 69; T. 19: 70-75; T. 20: 76-78; T. 21: 79, 80; T. 22: 82; Andrašić 2020, T. 1: 2?, 3?; T. 2: 7-11; T. 3: 12-15; T. 4: 16-17; T. 9: 35, 36, 38, 39; T. 10: 40-43; T. 11: 46-49; T. 15: 70.

79 Vikić-Belančić 1972, T. XI: 1-5; T. XII: 1, 3-9.

80 Vikić-Belančić 1968a, T. VI: 3-8; 1968b, T. 6: 25.

81 Štimac-Dedić 2012, sl. 1-5.

82 Vikić-Belančić 1968b, T. 7: 29; Makjanić 1995, Pl. 69: 239, 242, 243; Pl. 70: 249-257, 259-265; Pl. 71: 266-271, 273-275; Pl. 281, 282, 285-290; Pl. 303, 311; 1996, T. 3: 14-22; T. 4: 23-27; T. 5: 28-33; T. 6: 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41; T. 12: 94-100, 102, 103; T. 13: 112; Bugar 2000, T. XXIII: 3-8; Katavić 2001, T. XV: 9, 10; Kordić 2001, T. 28: 2, 3; Wiewegh 2001, T. XVII: 1, 2; Miletić 2007, 36, T. 3: 23, 26; Miletić Čakširan 2019, T. 7: 3; T. 49: 1; T. 80: 9; T. 136: 4.

83 Makjanić 1990, T. 1: 3-12; T. 2: 13-30; T. 3: 31-39; T. 4: 40-49; T. 5: 50, 53, 54, 56-59.

84 Vikić-Belančić 1968b, T. 6: 26; Brukner 1981, T. 21: 5; T. 22: 18; T. 23: 21; T. 25: 32, 33, 36; T. 26: 38, 39, 42; T. 27: 51, 52, 54; T. 28: 58, 60; T. 29: 69, 72, 75; T. 30: 78; T. 33: 95; T. 38: 9; T. 40: 4, 5, 7; Iskra-Janošić 1999, kat. br. 283, 286-290, 292; Leleković 2007a, T. 1: 1, 3, 6-12; T. 2: 13, 15-18, 24; T. 3: 28, 30, 32; T. 4: 42, 46; T. 6: 58; T. 7: 61, 66; T. 8: 74, 78; T. 9: T. 10: 82, 85, 86, 90, 92, 94; T. 11: 95, 96, 100; T. 12: 109, 116, 117; T. 13: 121, 123, 126, 127, 129, 132, 135, 136; T. 14: 141-144, 146, 147, 149; T. 15: 151, 156-158, 160, 163; T. 16: 165-168, 170-174; T. 17: 175-177, 181-183, 185; T. 18: 187-191, 193, 198; T. 19: 201-204; T. 20: 209, 214, 215, 219, 220; T. 21: 226, 228, 230, 235, 238; T. 23: 255, 256, 260; T. 24: 267, 271-275; T. 25: 276, 278, 284, 285, 289; T. 27: 307; T. 28: 315; T. 29: 324; T. 30: 331, 335-345; T. 31: 346-352; 355, 356; T. 32-34; T. 35: 392-397, 399-402; T. 36: 403, 405-412; T. 37: 413, 414, 416-421; T. 38: T. 39: 432, 433; T. 40; T. 41; T. 43; T. 44: 447-455; T. 45: 456, 457, 460-465; T. 46: T. 47: 468, 469; T. 48; T. 49: 484-486, 488, 489; 2007b, kat. br. 1-39, 41-43, 45-53, 55-61, 63; Ožanić Roguljić 2016, T. 1: 2, 4; T. 2: 1, 3, 5; T. 25: 9-17; T. 26: 18, 20-23, 25, 26; T. 49: 3, 5-10; T. 50: 11, 13-15; T. 51: 23-25, 28-31; T. 52: 40, 45, 48; T. 59: 2-6, 8; T. 60: 10, 11.

85 Vikić-Belančić 1968b, T. 6: 24; T. 10: 43 (Mursa); Brukner 1981, T. 23: 20, 24; T. 25: 31; T. 30: 76; T. 36: 117; T. 39: 1-3; T. 40: 6 T. 41: 8-11; T. 42: 19 (Mursa); T. 21: 2; T. 22: 17; T. 25: 35; T. 27: 44, 47; T. 28: 66; T. 29: 67, 71; T. 30: 84; T. 31: 92; T. 33: 93; T. 34: 106 (Cornacum); T. 24: 28; T. 33: 99 (Vukovar); T. 27: 49; T. 30: 77 (Vučedol); T. 24: 25, 30; T. 35: 113 (Teutoburgium); T. 21: 7, 9-12; T. 22: 13; T. 23: 22; T. 24: 26, 27; T. 26: 40; T. 28: 55, 64; T. 29: 74; T. 32: 94; T. 35: 109, 111; T. 37: 3 (Burgenae); T. 27: 48; T. 35: 110; T. 37: 1 (Acumincum); T. 21: 1, 3, 4, 6, 8; T. 22: 14, 15, 19; T. 23: 23; T. 26: 37; T. 27: 43, 45, 46, 50, 53; T. 28: 56, 57, 59, 61-63, 65; T. 29: 68, 70, 73; T. 30: 79, 81, 82; T. 31: 85-87; T. 32: 89-91, 93; T. 33: 96, 97, 100, 101; T. 34: 102, 105, 107; T. 35: 108, 112, 115, 118-121; T. 37: 2, 4; T. 38: 5-8, 12-15 (Sirmium); T. 26: 41 (Hrtkovci); T. 25: 34 (Dumbovo); T. 22: 16; T. 38: 10, 11 (Gomolava).

75 Oswald, Davies Pryce 1920, 97; Brukner 1981, 65; Makjanić 1989, 134; Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 30.

76 Oswald, Davies Pryce 1920, 97; Brukner 1981, 65; Makjanić 1989, 134.

77 Mikl-Curk 1969, kat. br. 5-7, 12, 14-17, 19-37, 39-124, 126-146, 148-174, 176-197, 199-209, 211, 213-231, 233-295, 298-302, 304-330, 332-338, 340-350, 352-363, 365-377, 379-401, 404-416; Gabler 1986, Abb. 1: 3-5; Abb. 2: 1-6; Abb. 3: 1-6; Abb. 4: 7; Abb. 8: 13-15.

78 Novinščak 2004, T. 11: 36-40; T. 12: 41; T. 13: 42-47; T. 14: 48-51; T. 15: 53-55; T. 16: 56-61; T. 17: 62-67; T. 18: 68, 69; T. 19: 70-75; T. 20: 76-78; T. 21: 79, 80; T. 22: 82; Andrašić 2020, T. 1: 2?, 3?; T. 2: 7-11; T. 3: 12-15; T. 4: 16-17; T. 9: 35, 36, 38, 39; T. 10: 40-43; T. 11: 46-49; T. 15: 70.

79 Vikić-Belančić 1972, T. XI: 1-5; T. XII: 1, 3-9.

80 Vikić-Belančić 1968a, T. VI: 3-8; 1968b, T. 6: 25.

81 Štimac-Dedić 2012, sl. 1-5.

82 Vikić-Belančić 1968b, T. 7: 29; Makjanić 1995, Pl. 69: 239, 242, 243; Pl. 70: 249-257, 259-265; Pl. 71: 266-271, 273-275; Pl. 281, 282, 285-290; Pl. 303, 311; 1996, T. 3: 14-22; T. 4: 23-27; T. 5: 28-33; T. 6: 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41; T. 12: 94-100, 102, 103; T. 13: 112; Bugar 2000, T. XXIII: 3-8; Katavić 2001, T. XV: 9, 10; Kordić 2001, T. 28: 2, 3; Wiewegh 2001, T. XVII: 1, 2; Miletić 2007, 36, T. 3: 23, 26; Miletić Čakširan 2019, T. 7: 3; T. 49: 1; T. 80: 9; T. 136: 4.

83 Makjanić 1990, T. 1: 3-12; T. 2: 13-30; T. 3: 31-39; T. 4: 40-49; T. 5: 50, 53, 54, 56-59.

84 Vikić-Belančić 1968b, T. 6: 26; Brukner 1981, T. 21: 5; T. 22: 18; T. 23: 21; T. 25: 32, 33, 36; T. 26: 38, 39, 42; T. 27: 51, 52, 54; T. 28: 58, 60; T. 29: 69, 72, 75; T. 30: 78; T. 33: 95; T. 38: 9; T. 40: 4, 5, 7; Iskra-Janošić 1999, kat. br. 283, 286-290, 292; Leleković 2007a, T. 1: 1, 3, 6-12; T. 2: 13, 15-18, 24; T. 3: 28, 30, 32; T. 4: 42, 46; T. 6: 58; T. 7: 61, 66; T. 8: 74, 78; T. 9: T. 10: 82, 85, 86, 90, 92, 94; T. 11: 95, 96, 100; T. 12: 109, 116, 117; T. 13: 121, 123, 126, 127, 129, 132, 135, 136; T. 14: 141-144, 146, 147, 149; T. 15: 151, 156-158, 160, 163; T. 16: 165-168, 170-174; T. 17: 175-177, 181-183, 185; T. 18: 187-191, 193, 198; T. 19: 201-204; T. 20: 209, 214, 215, 219, 220; T. 21: 226, 228, 230, 235, 238; T. 23: 255, 256, 260; T. 24: 267, 271-275; T. 25: 276, 278, 284, 285, 289; T. 27: 307; T. 28: 315; T. 29: 324; T. 30: 331, 335-345; T. 31: 346-352; 355, 356; T. 32-34; T. 35: 392-397, 399-402; T. 36: 403, 405-412; T. 37: 413, 414, 416-421; T. 38: T. 39: 432, 433; T. 40; T. 41; T. 43; T. 44: 447-455; T. 45: 456, 457, 460-465; T. 46: T. 47: 468, 469; T. 48; T. 49: 484-486, 488, 489; 2007b, kat. br. 1-39, 41-43, 45-53, 55-61, 63; Ožanić Roguljić 2016, T. 1: 2, 4; T. 2: 1, 3, 5; T. 25: 9-17; T. 26: 18, 20-23, 25, 26; T. 49: 3, 5-10; T. 50: 11, 13-15; T. 51: 23-25, 28-31; T. 52: 40, 45, 48; T. 59: 2-6, 8; T. 60: 10, 11.

85 Vikić-Belančić 1968b, T. 6: 24; T. 10: 43 (Mursa); Brukner 1981, T. 23: 20, 24; T. 25: 31; T. 30: 76; T. 36: 117; T. 39: 1-3; T. 40: 6 T. 41: 8-11; T. 42: 19 (Mursa); T. 21: 2; T. 22: 17; T. 25: 35; T. 27: 44, 47; T. 28: 66; T. 29: 67, 71; T. 30: 84; T. 31: 92; T. 33: 93; T. 34: 106 (Cornacum); T. 24: 28; T. 33: 99 (Vukovar); T. 27: 49; T. 30: 77 (Vučedol); T. 24: 25, 30; T. 35: 113 (Teutoburgium); T. 21: 7, 9-12; T. 22: 13; T. 23: 22; T. 24: 26, 27; T. 26: 40; T. 28: 55, 64; T. 29: 74; T. 32: 94; T. 35: 109, 111; T. 37: 3 (Burgenae); T. 27: 48; T. 35: 110; T. 37: 1 (Acumincum); T. 21: 1, 3, 4, 6, 8; T. 22: 14, 15, 19; T. 23: 23; T. 26: 37; T. 27: 43, 45, 46, 50, 53; T. 28: 56, 57, 59, 61-63, 65; T. 29: 68, 70, 73; T. 30: 79, 81, 82; T. 31: 85-87; T. 32: 89-91, 93; T. 33: 96, 97, 100, 101; T. 34: 102, 105, 107; T. 35: 108, 112, 115, 118-121; T. 37: 2, 4; T. 38: 5-8, 12-15 (Sirmium); T. 26: 41 (Hrtkovci); T. 25: 34 (Dumbovo); T. 22: 16; T. 38: 10, 11 (Gomolava).

kojih se nalazi pseudotordirani razdjelni lančić s vegetabilnim završetkom. Unutar jednoga medaljona sačuvan je motiv psa u trku okrenut nalijevo. Slična kompozicija s medaljonima postoji na još četirima ulocima. Jedan ulomak trbuha (**kat. br. 62**) i jedan ulomak ruba i trbuha (**kat. br. 64**) imaju sačuvan isti uokvireni niz ovola s jednostavnim razdjelnim elementima ispod kojega je kompozicija s medaljonima, od kojega je na prvome ulomku samo manji dio sačuvan. Na drugome je sačuvan veći dio medaljona s neidentificiranim motivom unutar njega, a sačuvan je i dio razdjelnoga stupića sa sedlastim proširenjem na vrhu unutar kojega su koncentrične kružnice. Slične motive imaju i dva ulomka trbuha, od kojih jedan (**kat. br. 66**) ima sačuvan malen dio medaljona, šesterolisni završetak razdjelnoga stupića i motiv srcolikoga lista, a drugi (**kat. br. 72**) veći dio medaljona unutar kojega je ljudska figura u pokretu, malen dio drugoga medaljona, vištepruti razdjelni stupić s trolisnim završetkom i motiv srcolikoga lista. Veći ulomak trbuha (**kat. br. 59**) ukrašen je nizom ovola s jednostavnim razdjelnim elementima ispod kojega se nalazi dio kompozicije s vegetabilnim motivima.

S dvama je ulomcima zastupljena tipična kompozicija radionice majstora Pakata (*Aquincum*),⁸⁶ od kojih je jedan maleni i ukrasni, a motivi na njemu samo su djelomično sačuvani (**kat. br. 48**). Na njemu je ipak vidljiv dio karakterističnoga motiva ploda koji je tipičan za proizvode te radionice. Uz njega je sačuvan i, pretpostavlja se, motiv jelena, odnosno njegovo rogovlje. Oba ulomka pripadaju tipu zdjele Drag. 37 koja je također tipična za proizvodnju te radionice. Na drugome je ulomku (**kat. br. 50**) sačuvan dio kompozicije slične onoj koja je već od prije poznata iz Murse i Cibala.⁸⁷ Riječ je o ukrasnim pojasima, odvojenima jednostavnom reljefnom trakom, koji su ispunjeni pretežito vegetabilnim motivima. Dominiraju grane vinove loze s plodovima, a prazan prostor između njih popunjen je životinjskim motivima. Vidljivi su ptica u letu i zec u čučućem položaju. Osim njih, tu je i motiv maske koji je naslabije očuvan. Taj ulomak pripada prvomu razdoblju majstora Pakata koji je i dalje snažno vezan za rad tzv. Prvoga majstora iz Akvinka i odlikuje se kompozicijama razgranate vinove loze s lišćem i plodovima među čije su grane ubacivani figuralni motivi. U prijašnjoj literaturi spominje se velika mogućnost postojanja filijale majstora Pakata u Mursi na temelju pronađenih kalupa s pečatom⁸⁸, a ta je teorija održana u novijoj literaturi i djelomično potvrđena nalazima iz Cibala.⁸⁹ Dva ulomka različitih posuda iz Verušeda dodatno utvrđuju tu teoriju ili barem dokazuju zainteresiranost lokalnoga stanovništva druge polovine 2. st. za panonske proizvode koji odražavaju lokalnu tradiciju.⁹⁰

of this form (**cat. nos. 5, 6, 21, 35, 39, 49, 53, 64, 67, 68, 71, 73**), three bottom fragments (**cat. nos. 18 ?, 57, 65**) and 11 wall fragments (**cat. nos. 7?, 9, 33, 43, 48, 50, 55, 59, 62, 66, 72**) were found in Verušed. One wall fragment (**cat. no. 7**) may have been the only one of this form belonging to the group of smooth TS. Besides that, it is the only example of an incised inscription. The letter "M" was irregularly incised with a thin, sharp object after firing. The decorated part of the vessel of this form is preserved in 11 fragments. For other fragments, i.e. fragments of this form without preserved decoration, it is not clear whether they belonged to the relief or smooth group of TS. The existence of the smooth TS in the form of Drag. 37 in Verušed cannot be determined with certainty. On one relief-decorated wall fragment (**cat. no. 9**), part of the pseudo-twisted dividing strip is preserved, and on the other (**cat. no. 33**) part of a leaf motif. Animal motifs are known from two fragments. A smaller wall fragment (**cat. no. 43**) shows a bird on a branch with another branch, a tendril and part of a leaf next to it. On the second wall fragment (**cat. no. 55**), part of the standard composition consisting of medallions between which there is a pseudo-twisted dividing strip with a vegetal ending is preserved. Inside one medallion, there is the motif of a running dog facing left. A similar composition with medallions is present on four more fragments. One wall fragment (**cat. no. 62**) and one rim and wall fragment (**cat. no. 64**) have the same framed row of ovoli with simple dividing elements, below which there is a composition with medallions, with only a small part visible on the first fragment. On the second, a large part of the medallion with an unidentified motif inside it has been preserved, and part of the dividing column, with a saddle-shaped extension at the top containing concentric circles, has also been preserved. Two wall fragments have similar motifs, one of which (**cat. no. 66**) has a small part of the medallion, the six-leaf end of the dividing column and a heart-shaped leaf motif, and the other (**cat. no. 72**) a larger part of the medallion with a human figure inside in motion, a small part of the second medallion, a pointed dividing column with a trefoil finial and a heart-shaped leaf motif. The larger wall fragment (**cat. no. 59**) is decorated with a series of ovoli with simple dividing elements, below which is part of a composition with vegetal motifs.

Two fragments from Verušed represent the typical compositions of the Pacatus workshop (*Aquincum*).⁸⁶ One of them is small, and the decorative motifs on it are only partially preserved (**cat. no. 48**). Part of the characteristic fruit motif is visible, which is typical of the products of this workshop. Along with it, a stag motif, or rather its antlers, has been partially preserved. Both fragments

86 T. Leleković ovo naziva radionicom *Aquincum* (Leleković 2007a, 83–84), ali zbog nalaza kalupa u Mursi nije sigurno gdje je zapravo napravljena ova stilska grupa TS. Ovdje se naziva radionica majstora Pakata jer su ulomci gotovo identični onima koji nose pečat navedenoga amajstora, a pronađeni su upravo u Mursi i objavljeni kod O. Brukner.

87 Brukner 1981, 23–25, T. 39: 1; T. 41: 10 (*Mursa*); T. 40: 7 (*Cibale*). Ulomak iz Murse prikazan na T. 39: 1 najbliži je ulomku iz Verušeda, što ne začuđuje s obzirom na njihovu geografsku blizinu. Slične su kompozicije prikazane na posudama i kalupima iz Akvinka (Kiss 1938, T. XVIII–XXIII).

88 Brukner 1981, 24 prema Kuzsinszky 1934, 394.

89 Leleković 2007a, 84.

90 Leleković 2007a, 83.

86 T. Leleković calls this the *Aquincum* workshop (Leleković 2007a, 83–84); but, due to the finds of moulds in Mursa, it is not certain where this group of TS was made. Here it is called the Pacatus workshop because the fragments are almost identical to those bearing the stamp of the aforementioned potter, and they were found in Mursa and published by O. Brukner.

PKP također dolazi u formi koja odgovara Drag. 37. Na lokalitetu u Verušedu pronađena su četiri ulomka ruba (**kat. br. 23, 26, 31, 54**), dva ulomka dna (**kat. br. 52, 58**) i pet ulomaka trbuha forme Drag. 37 (**kat. br. 1, 12, 22, 45, 63**). Od tih ulomaka ukrašeno ih je šest, a riječ je većinom o manjim ulomcima s istrošenom površinom keramičkoga biskvita i prevlake te prilično oštećenim ukrasnim motivima. Na najmanjemu je ulomku trbuha (**kat. br. 1**) bilo moguće identificirati niz nepravilnih ovola manjih dimenzija. Na drugome ulomku trbuha (**kat. br. 12**) vidljiv je dio kompozicije sastavljene od medaljona, unutar kojega se nalazi potpuno uništen motiv, te motiva nepoznate životinje u trku izvan medaljona. Ulomke trbuha (**kat. br. 22, 45**) s uokvirenim nizovima ovola i dijelovima medaljona, prema obliku ovola, moguće je možda povezati s radionicom u Rheinzabernu iako kvalitetom ne odgovaraju toj proizvodnji. Moguće je da se radi o kasnoj proizvodnji kada kvaliteta rajnzabernskih proizvoda opada. Površina ulomka trbuha, dna i noge (**kat. br. 52**) jako je istošena zbog vrlo mekane fature pa, iako je vidljivo da je posuda bila reljefno ukrašena, nije moguće sa sigurnošću utvrditi motive. Vjerojatno se radilo o vegetabilnim motivima. Vrlo je oštećen i ulomak trbuha (**kat. br. 63**), pa se ljudska figura i vegetabilni motiv uz nju samo naziru.

Najveći dio ulomaka TS iz Verušeda, koji se mogu pripisati radioničkim središtima, pripada proizvodnji radionice u Rheinzabernu (Tablica 7). To se uklapa u opću sliku područja dravsko-savskoga međurječja, kao i širega panonskog prostora, gdje također na brojnim lokalitetima prevladava uvoz iz Rheinzaberna.⁹¹ Svega je nekoliko ulomaka koji se mogu pripisati srednjogalskim (**kat. br. 17, 29**), možda istočnogalskim (**kat. br. 73?**) radionicama i Westerndorfu (**kat. br. 53, 70, 74**). Radionici u Rheinzabernu može se pripisati više ulomaka (**kat. br. 3, 5 – 7, 9, 18, 21?, 33, 35, 38, 39, 41, 43, 49, 55 – 57, 59?, 60 – 62, 64 – 69, 71, 72, 75**). Kao što je prije spomenuto, radionici majstora Pakata iz Akvinka ili Murse mogu se pripisati dva ulomka (**kat. br. 48, 50**).

Kvantitativno najveću skupinu antičkoga finog posuđa iz Verušeda čine TS i PKP crvene boje. Puno je manje zastupljena PKP crne boje, a pronađen je samo po jedan primjerak ARSW i reljefno ukrašene glazirane keramike. PKP crne boje razlikuje se od TS i PKP crvene boje svojim formama, barem na lokalitetu u Verušedu, te svojom tehnologijom pečenja, a time i bojama posuda. Posude PKP crne boje redukcijski su pečene, pa je njihov keramički biskvit svijetlo do tamnosive boje, ponekad tzv. sendvič presjeka, a premaz tamnosiv ili crn. Proizvodnja PKP crne boje odvijala se vjerojatno u istim radionicama kao i proizvodnja PKP crvene boje, ali njihova je popularnost, posebno na panonskome prostoru, bila puno manja,⁹² što potvrđuju i brojevi iz Verušeda. Na lokalitetu u Verušedu pronađena su i katalogizirana četiri ulomka ruba posuda PKP crne boje (**kat. br. 37, 44, 46, 51**) i jedan ukrašeni ulomak trbuha (**kat. br. 8**). Pronađena su još dva neukrašena ulomka trbuha koja nisu uvrštena u katalog. Katalogizirani su ulomci koje je bilo moguće pripisati

belong to the form Drag. 37, which is also typical of the production of this workshop. On another fragment (**cat. no. 50**), part of a composition like that already known from Mursa and Cibalae⁸⁷ has been preserved. There are decorative belts, separated by a simple relief band, which are filled with predominantly vegetal motifs. Vine branches with fruits dominate, and the empty space between them is filled with animal motifs. A bird in flight and a rabbit in a crouching position are visible. In addition to these, there is also a mask motif, which is not well preserved. This fragment belongs to the first period of the Pacatus workshop, which is still strongly connected with the work of the so-called First Potter of Aquincum and is characterized by compositions of branched vines with leaves and fruits, with inserted figural motifs. Earlier literature mentions the great possibility of the existence of a branch of the Pacatus workshop in Mursa, on the basis of moulds with his stamp found there,⁸⁸ and this theory is maintained in recent literature and partially confirmed by finds made at Cibalae.⁸⁹ The two fragments of vessels from Verušed further confirm this theory, or at least prove the interest of the local population in the second half of the 2nd century in Pannonian products that reflect local traditions.⁹⁰

PSW also comes in a form that closely resembles Drag. 37. Four rim fragments (**cat. nos. 23, 26, 31, 54**), two bottom fragments (**cat. nos. 52, 58**) and five wall fragments (**cat. nos. 1, 12, 22, 45, 63**) of the form Drag. 37 were found in Verušed. Six of these fragments are decorated, and most of them are relatively small fragments with a worn surface of the fabric and slip and rather damaged decorative motifs. On the smallest wall fragment (**cat. no. 1**) it was possible to identify several irregular ovoli of rather small dimensions. On the second wall fragment (**cat. no. 12**), part of the composition with a medallion is visible, inside which there is an unrecognizable motif, and there is a motif of an unknown running animal outside the medallion. Wall fragments (**cat. nos. 22, 45**) with framed rows of ovoli and parts of medallions, according to the shape of the ovoli, can perhaps be connected to the Rheinzabern workshop, although they do not match that production in quality. It is possible that the vessel belonged to the late Rheinzabern production, when the quality of TS was lower than in previous decades. The surface of the fragment of the wall, bottom and foot (**cat. no. 52**) is very worn, due to the very soft fabric; so, although it is evident that the vessel was decorated in relief, it is not possible to determine the motifs with certainty. The composition probably consisted of vegetal motifs. Another wall fragment (**cat. no. 63**) is also very damaged, so there are only traces of a human figure and a vegetal motif next to it.

The largest group of TS fragments from Verušed which can be attributed to workshop centres belongs to the production of the workshop in Rheinzabern (Table 7). This fits into the general pic-

91 Brukner 1981, 21, karta 1; Ottományi, Gabler 1985, 198; Gabler 1986, 149–150; Iskra-Janošić 1998, 95; Leleković 2007a, 89, sl. 13; 2007b, 46, Sl. 1; 2008, 181, Fig. 2, 3; Ilkić, Leleković 2017, 301–302, tab. 1; graf. 1; Kiss 2018, 597, tab. 1; Miletić Čakširan 2019, 106, sl. 18; Andrašić 2020, 60–61, tab. 4, 5.

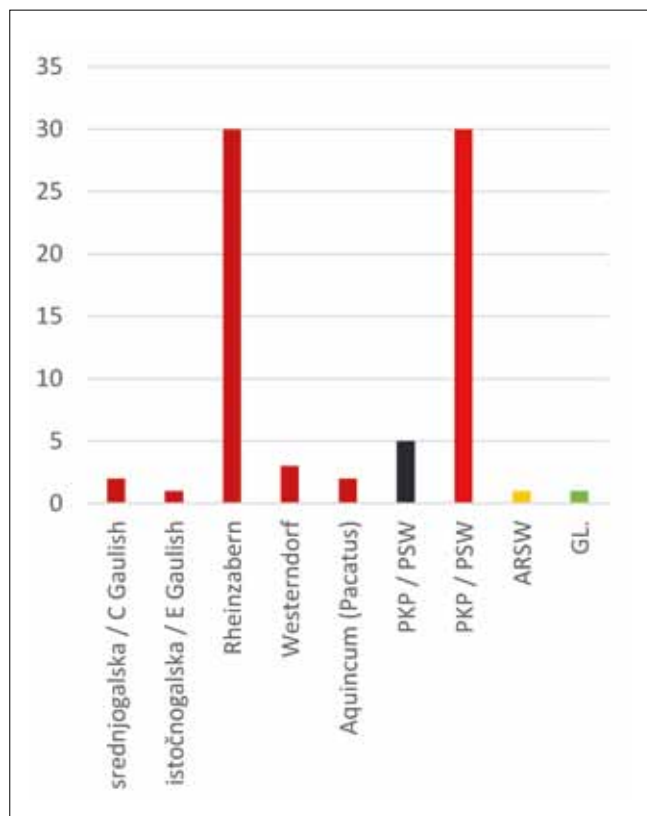
92 Novinščak 2004, 42; Leleković 2016, 616.

87 Brukner 1981, 23–25, T. 39: 1; T. 41: 10 (*Mursa*); T. 40: 7 (*Cibalae*). The fragment from Mursa shown on Pl. 39: 1 is the most like the fragment from Verušed, which is not surprising, considering the geographical proximity of the two settlements. Similar compositions are shown on vessels and moulds from Aquincum (Kiss 1938, Pl. XVIII–XXIII).

88 Brukner 1981, 24 after Kuzsinszky 1934, 394.

89 Leleković 2007a, 84.

90 Leleković 2007a, 83.



TABLICA 7. Katalogizirani ulomci TS, PKP, ARSW i glazirane imitacije TS prema radionicama ili područjima proizvodnje (izradila P. Nikšić).

TABLE 7. Catalogued TS, PSW, ARSW and glazed TS-imitation fragments by workshop or production area (made by P. Nikšić).

određenoj formi posude, odnosno riječ je isključivo o dijagnostičkim ulomcima. Ulomci PKP crne boje nisu bili koncentrirani na jednome mjestu. Pronađeni su u pet različitih stratigrafskih jedinica (SJ 089, 522, 725, 747, 838). Radi se o ulomcima zdjela koje se mogu podijeliti u tri osnovne forme. Prva forma slična je formi Drag. 37, a u Verušedu je zastupljena s dvama ulomcima ruba i trbuha glatkih zdjela (**kat. br. 44, 46**) i jednim ulomkom trbuha reljefno ukrašene zdjele (**kat. br. 8**). Glatke zdjele imaju izraženu široku profilaciju u gornjem dijelu. Reljefni ukras sačavan je samo manjim dijelom, a vidljiv je uokvireni motiv ovola s pseudotordiranim razdijelnim elementima, kao i dio dvostrukoga medaljona. Slična je forma poznata u sjevernoj Panoniji kao tip Sū 5.2⁹³ ili 5.⁹⁴ Drugu formu PKP crne boje predstavlja slična katolasta zdjela koja ima zadebljan rub jače nagnut prema unutrašnjosti posude (**kat. br. 37**). Donji dio posude nije sačuvan, pa nije moguće sa sigurnošću utvrditi radi li se o glatkoj ili reljefno ukrašenoj posudi, ali riječ je također o jednoj od varijanti forme Drag. 37. Podsjeća na tip Sū 2.1–3⁹⁵ ili 2a⁹⁶ iako je rub kraći i jače zadebljan. Obje forme poznate su i u južnoj Panoniji kao tip 2 i 3.⁹⁷ Trećoj formi pripada nešto plića zdjela s dva prstensta zade-

ture of the area between the Rivers Sava and Drava, as well as the wider Pannonian area, where imports from Rheinzabern also prevail at numerous sites.⁹¹ There are only a few fragments that can be attributed to Central Gaulish workshops (cat. nos. 17, 29) and maybe East Gaulish ones (cat. no. 73?) and Westerndorf (cat. nos. 53, 70, 74). More fragments can be attributed to the Rheinzabern workshop (cat. nos. 3, 5–7, 9, 18, 21?, 33, 35, 38, 39, 41, 43, 49, 55–57, 59?, 60–62, 64–69, 71, 72, 75). As mentioned earlier, two fragments can be attributed to the Pacatus workshop either in Aquincum or in Mursa (cat. nos. 48, 50).

The biggest group of antique fine ware from Verušed is of TS and red PSW. Black PSW is represented by a small number of fragments, and ARSW and relief glazed pottery by only one fragment each. The black PSW differs from TS and the red PSW by its forms, at least at the site in Verušed, as well as its firing technology and, therefore, its colours. The black PSW vessels are reduction-fired, so their fabric is light-to-dark grey in colour, sometimes with a so-called sandwich cross-section, and the slip is dark grey or black. Production of black PSW most likely took place in the same workshops as the production of TS, but its popularity, especially in the Pannonian area, was much lower,⁹² which is confirmed by the numbers from Verušed. Four black PSW rim fragments were found in Verušed (**cat. nos. 37, 44, 46, 51**), as well as one decorated wall fragment (**cat. no. 8**). Two more undecorated wall fragments were found, which were not included in the catalogue. Only fragments that could be attributed to a certain vessel form were catalogued, i.e. diagnostic fragments. Black PSW fragments were not concentrated in one place at the site. They were found in five different stratigraphic units (SU 089, 522, 725, 747, 838). These are fragments of bowls that can be divided into three basic forms. The first form is similar to the TS form Drag. 37, which is represented in Verušed by two rim and wall fragments of the smooth-surfaced group (**cat. nos. 44, 46**) and one wall fragment that is decorated in relief (**cat. no. 8**). The smooth-surfaced bowls have a pronounced wide profile in the upper part. The relief decoration is visible only in a small part, and the framed ovoli motif with pseudo-twisted dividing elements is noticeable, as well as part of the double medallion. A similar form is known from northern Pannonia as type Sū 5.2,⁹³ or Sū 5.⁹⁴ Another form of black slipped PSW is represented by a similar hemispherical bowl with thickened rim that is inclined towards the inside of the bowl (**cat. no. 37**). The lower part of the vessel has not been preserved, so it is not possible to determine with certainty whether it was a smooth-surfaced vessel or a vessel decorated in relief, but it is also a variant of the form Drag. 37. It resembles the type Sū 2.1–3,⁹⁵ or Sū 2a,⁹⁶ although the rim is narrower and more thickened. Both forms are known in southern Pannonia, too, as types 2 and 3.⁹⁷ The third form includes a slightly shallower bowl

91 Brukner 1981, 21, karta 1; Ottományi, Gabler 1985, 198; Gabler 1986, 149–150; Iskra-Janošić 1998, 95; Leleković 2007a, 89, sl. 13; 2007b, 46, Sl. 1; 2008, 181, Figs. 2, 3; Ilkić, Leleković 2017, 301–302, tab. 1; graf. 1; Kiss 2018, 597, tab. 1; Miletić Čakširan 2019, 106, sl. 18; Andrašić 2020, 60–61, tab. 4, 5.

92 Novinščak 2004, 42; Leleković 2016, 616.

93 Adler-Wölfl 2004, 41, 168, Abb. 15, Kat. 112–113.

94 Pavić 2004, 122, Taf. 1: 5.

95 Adler-Wölfl 2004, 41, 167, Abb. 15, Kat. 80, 105–106.

96 Pavić 2004, 122, Taf. 1: 2a.

97 Brukner 1981, 87, 88, T. 69, 70.

93 Adler-Wölfl 2004, 41, 168, Abb. 15, Kat. 112–113.

94 Pavić 2004, 122, Taf. 1: 5.

95 Adler-Wölfl 2004, 41, 167, Abb. 15, Kat. 80, 105–106.

96 Pavić 2004, 122, Taf. 1: 2a.

97 Brukner 1981, 87, 88, T. 69, 70.

bljanja, jednim na samome rubu i drugim na prijelazu iz gornjega u donji dio posude (**kat. br. 51**). Ta forma predstavlja varijantu forme Drag. 44. Profil gornjega dijela posude odgovara tipu zdjele Sū 6b.2⁹⁸ ili 6b⁹⁹ iz sjeverne Panonije i tipu 11 kada je riječ o južnoj Panoniji.¹⁰⁰ Sve tri navedene forme na prostoru južne Panonije moguće je datirati od druge polovine 1. st. do kraja 3. st.¹⁰¹, ali s obzirom na kontekst nalaza na lokalitetu u Verušedu, ispravnija datacija bila bi u 2. i 3. st.

Osim navedenih ulomaka, pronađen je jedan ulomak koji ne pripada proizvodnji radionica europskih provincija (**kat. br. 42**). Riječ je o ulomku ruba zdjele ARSW koji pripada formi Hayes 67/El Mahrine 9.4.¹⁰² Radi se o plitkoj zdjeli ili o dubokome tanjuru s izvijenim, narebranim rubom i zadebljanim obodom, proizvedenom u jednoj od sjevernoafričkih radionica (produkcija D). Ta je forma vrlo česta između 360. i 470. god.¹⁰³ Kada se u obzir uzmu ostali nalazi iz Verušeda, vjerojatnija je datacija u drugu polovinu 4. ili sam početak 5. st.¹⁰⁴ Ta je forma poznata iz Siscije.¹⁰⁵ U Verušedu predstavlja najkasniji primjerak finoga posuđa s crvenim premazom, a riječ je ujedno o jedinome primjerku afričke keramike s crvenim premazom na tome lokalitetu.

Uz TS i druge ulomke finoga stolnog posuđa s premazom, na lokalitetu u Verušedu pronađen je jedan ulomak glazirane posude (**kat. br. 34**) koja svojom formom i dekoracijom podsjeća na TS. Sačuvan je samo ulomak ruba i trbuha posude koja tim dijelom najviše sličići čaši forme Drag. 27, ili barem njezinu gornjemu dijelu, a koja se datira u drugu polovinu 1. i prvu polovinu 2. st., odnosno pripisuje se južnogalskim i srednjogalskim radionicama.¹⁰⁶ Ono što, između ostaloga, razlikuje ulomak glazirane posude iz Verušeda od forme Drag. 27 jest osnovna klasifikacija jer navedena forma pripada skupini glatke TS, a ulomak glazirane posude ukrašen je reljefno izvedenim vegetabilnim motivom. S druge strane, formom i ukrasom glazirani ulomak posude ne odgovara kasnoantičkoj glaziranoj keramici, pa se nameće mogućnost da se radi o uveznoj ili regionalno proizvedenoj posudi jedne od radionica koje su uz TS ili pod izravnim utjecajem TS proizvodile glazirane keramičke posude. Srednjogalske radionice, poput one u Lezouxu, bile su u funkciji do kraja 2. st., a u radionicama dunavskih provincija (Panonija, Mezija, Dakija i Trakija) proizvodnja je trajala do početka 3. st.¹⁰⁷, što odgovara dataciji velikoga dijela ulomaka TS iz Verušeda. U Donjoj Panoniji poznate su, iako u manjemu broju, glazirane imitacije posuđa TS, posebno forme Curle 15.¹⁰⁸ Pretpostavljena je i panonska radionica glaziranoga keramičkog posuđa, čiji su primjerci pro-

with two thickened ribs, one at the rim and the other at the transition from the upper to the lower part of the bowl (**cat. no. 51**). This form is a variant of the form Drag. 44. The profile of the upper part is identical to the type Sū 6b.2,⁹⁸ or Sū 6b,⁹⁹ from northern Pannonia and is known as type 11 in southern Pannonia.¹⁰⁰ It is possible to date all three forms in southern Pannonia between the second half of the 1st century and the end of the 3rd,¹⁰¹ but, considering the context and the other finds from Verušed, a more correct dating would be to the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

In addition to the aforementioned fragments, one fragment was found that does not belong to the production of the workshops in European provinces (**cat. no. 42**). It is a rim fragment of a bowl of ARSW of form Hayes 67/El Mahrine 9.4.¹⁰² It is a shallow bowl or deep plate, with a curved, ribbed and thickened rim, produced in one of the North African workshops (production D). This form is very common between 360 and 470 AD.¹⁰³ When other finds from Verušed are taken into account, a dating to the second half of the 4th century, or the very beginning of the 5th, is more likely.¹⁰⁴ This form is known from Siscia.¹⁰⁵ It represents the latest example of the red slipped fine ware in Verušed, and it is also the only example of African Red Slip Ware at this site.

In addition to TS and other fine tableware covered with slip, a fragment of a glazed vessel (**cat. no. 34**) was found in Verušed that resembles TS in its form and decoration. Only a rim-and-wall fragment has been preserved, which most closely resembles a cup of form Drag. 27, or at least its upper part, which is dated to the second half of the 1st century and the first half of the 2nd, i.e. it is attributed to the South Gaulish and Central Gaulish workshops.¹⁰⁶ What, among other things, distinguishes the fragment of a glazed vessel from Verušed from the form Drag. 27 is the basic classification, because the TS form belongs to the group of smooth-surfaced TS, and the fragment of the glazed vessel is decorated with a vegetal motif in relief. On the other hand, the form and decoration of the glazed vessel fragment do not correspond to late-antique glazed pottery, so the possibility arises that it is an imported or regionally-produced vessel from one of the workshops that, in addition to TS or under the direct influence of TS, produced glazed vessels. Central Gaulish workshops, such as that in Lezoux, were in operation until the end of the 2nd century; and, in the workshops of the Danube provinces (Pannonia, Moesia, Dacia and Thrace), production continued until the beginning of the 3rd century,¹⁰⁷ which corresponds to the dating of a large number of TS fragments from Verušed. In Lower Panno-

98 Adler-Wölfl 2004, 41, 174, Abb. 15, Kat. 169–171.

99 Pavić 2004, 122, Taf. 1: 6b.

100 Brukner 1981, 89, T. 73, 51 (Mursa), 55 (Sirmij).

101 Brukner 1981, 20–22, 151 (Drag. 37), 89 (varijanta Drag. 44).

102 Hayes 1972, 115–116; Mackensen 1993, 595–596; Bonifay 2004, 171–173, Fig. 22.

103 Hayes 1972, 115–116.

104 Lukić, Filipec 2019, 94–95.

105 Makjanić 1995, Pl. 72: 302; Miletić Čakširan 2019, T. 81: 2; T. 126: 1; T. 136: 3.

106 Brukner 1981, 19–20, kronološka tabela 11.

107 Cvjetičanin 2006, 9, 19.

108 Brukner 1981, 34.

98 Adler-Wölfl 2004, 41, 174, Abb. 15, Kat. 169–171.

99 Pavić 2004, 122, Taf. 1: 6b.

100 Brukner 1981, 89, T. 73, 51 (Mursa), 55 (Sirmium).

101 Brukner 1981, 20–22 (Drag. 37), 89 (Drag. 44 variant).

102 Hayes 1972, 115–116; Mackensen 1993, 595–596; Bonifay 2004, 171–173, Fig. 22.

103 Hayes 1972, 115–116.

104 Lukić, Filipec 2019, 94–95.

105 Makjanić 1995, Pl. 72: 302; Miletić Čakširan 2019, T. 81: 2; T. 126: 1; T. 136: 3.

106 Brukner 1981, 19–20, chronological table 11.

107 Cvjetičanin 2006, 9, 19.

nađeni u Turopoljskome lugu, Batini, Gorsiju i Albertfalvi¹⁰⁹, ali kada se usporede faktura keramičkoga biskvita, boja glazure i ukrasni motivi, fragment iz Verušeda ne može se pripisati toj produkciji. Vjerojatno predstavlja ulomak rijetkoga, možda čak i luksuznoga proizvoda koji je nastao pod utjecajem južnogalskih ili srednjogalskih radionica TS.¹¹⁰

***Terra sigillata* i drugo fino keramičko posuđe s premazom u ruralnome kontekstu**

Rimski ukus prevladava u zapadnoj i južnoj Panoniji do kraja 1. st., a time i potražnja za rimskim keramičkim posuđem. Dio tržišta preuzimaju i lončari koji spajaju tradicionalnu kasnolatenjsku proizvodnju s utjecajima italske i galske TS. PKP, posebno ona koja formama i bojom imitira TS, proizvodila se i distribuira u Panoniji najviše tijekom 2. st. i nešto poslije za vrijeme vladavine Severa, a pretpostavlja se da je zadovoljavala potražnju posebno na prostorima izoliranima od glavnih komunikacija gdje galska i germanska TS nije pristizala.¹¹¹ Među takvima jesu mjestima i ruralna naselja, a za neka od njih može se pretpostaviti i da su bila dovoljno izolirana da stanovništvo uopće nije bilo upoznato s postojanjem finoga uvoznog posuđa. Moguće je i da je stanovništvo na pojedinim lokacijama, unatoč romanizaciji, bilo nezainteresirano za rimski dizajn i uvozne predmete. Postavlja se i pitanje dostupnosti takvih proizvoda, pa i TS, odnosno mogućnost stanovništva da kupi posude TS ili razmijeni vlastitu robu za njih.

Primjer panonskoga lončara koji spaja lokalnu tradiciju i rimske utjecaje jest majstor Pakat, a njegovo otvaranje filijale u Mursi vjerojatno je pokazatelj pokušaja približavanja proizvoda tržištu. Ujedno je i dokaz da lokalni lončari nisu mogli na tržištu keramičkoga posuđa prevladati uvoz iz Lezouxa, Rheinzaberna ili Westerndorfa. Da bi bili konkurentni na tržištu, morali su ponuditi kvalitetne proizvode ili značajno niže cijene, što očito nije bilo moguće.¹¹²

S obzirom na to da su u ruralnome naselju u Verušedu pronađene posude galske i germanske TS, posude radionice majstora Pakata i PKP nepoznatih radionica, postavlja se pitanje potrebe i dostupnosti te skupine keramičkoga posuđa stanovništvu naselja koje je živjelo ruralnim načinom života, bez zidane arhitekture, kamenih skulptura, latinskih natpisa i drugih pokazatelja visokoga stupnja romanizacije. Ruralno naselje u Verušedu nepoznatoga imena specifično je ipak po svojoj blizini jednomu od najznačajnijih urbanih središta južnoga dijela Panonije. Osnivanjem kolonije Elije Murse i njezinim prosperitetom tijekom druge polovine 2. i prve polovine 3. st., naselje u Verušedu došlo

nia, glazed imitations of TS vessels are known, especially of the form Curle 15,¹⁰⁸ although in smaller numbers. It is also assumed that there was a Pannonian workshop of glazed pottery, examples of which were found in Turopoljski Lug, Batina, Gorsium and Albertfalva,¹⁰⁹ but, when comparing the fabric, glaze colour and decorative motifs, the fragment from Verušed cannot be attributed to that production, but it most likely represents a fragment of a rare and perhaps even luxurious product which was created under the influence of South Gaulish or Central Gaulish TS workshops.¹¹⁰

***Terra sigillata* and other slipped fine ware in the rural context**

Roman taste prevailed in western and southern Pannonia by the end of the 1st century, and with it the demand for Roman pottery. Part of the market was also taken over by potters who combined traditional late La Tène production with the influences of Italic and Gaulish TS. PSW, especially that which imitates TS in form and colour, was produced and distributed in Pannonia mostly during the 2nd century, and somewhat later during the reign of the Severi, and it is assumed that it satisfied the demand especially in areas isolated from the main communications, where Gallic and Germanic TS could not be distributed.¹¹¹ Among such places are rural settlements, and for some of them it can be assumed that they were isolated enough that the population was not even familiar with the existence of fine imported pottery. It is also possible that the population in certain locations, despite Romanization, was uninterested in Roman design and imported objects. The question of the availability of such products, including TS, also arises, or the ability of the population to buy TS vessels or exchange their own goods for them.

An example of a Pannonian potter who combines local tradition and Roman influences is the master Pacatus, and his opening of a branch in Mursa is probably an indicator of an attempt to bring his products closer to the market. It is also evidence that local potters could not overcome imports from Lezoux, Rheinzabern or Westerndorf in the market of fine pottery. In order to be competitive in the market, they had to offer quality products or significantly lower prices, which was evidently not possible.¹¹²

Given that Gaulish and Germanic TS vessels, vessels from the workshop of the master Pacatus, and PSW of unknown workshops, were found in the rural settlement in Verušed, the question arises of the need for, and availability of, this group of fine ware among the population of a settlement that lived a rural lifestyle, without masonry architecture, stone sculptures, Latin inscriptions and other indicators of a high degree of Romanization. The rural settlement in Verušed, of unknown name, is nevertheless specific in its proximity to one of the most important urban centres of southern Pannonia. With the establishment of

109 Košćević, Makjanić 1987, 36–39.

110 Košćević, Makjanić 1987, 40.

111 Mócsy 2014, 176–177.

112 Mócsy 2014, 178.

108 Brukner 1981, 34.

109 Košćević, Makjanić 1987, 36–39.

110 Košćević, Makjanić 1987, 40.

111 Mócsy 2014, 176–177.

112 Mócsy 2014, 178.

je pod izravan utjecaj urbanoga stanovništva i rimske trgovine. Osim što se Mursa nalazila na važnome cestovnom pravcu od Italije prema istoku i na limeskoj cesti, u njoj se nalazio značajan prijelaz preko rijeke Drave i luka koja je Mursu povezivala s Petovijem, kao i prije spomenut cestovni pravac.¹¹³ Promet i trgovina Dravom iz Petovija prema Mursi bili su od velike važnosti za transport posuda TS iz germanskih radionica zbog smanjenja troškova transporta vodenim tokom. Ruralno naselje u Verušedu nalazilo se unutar dnevne zone kretanja stanovništva u odnosu na Mursu.¹¹⁴ Takva blizina značila je da su stanovnici toga naselja svakodnevno mogli doći u kontakt s predmetima poput TS, bilo na tržnicama, u trgovinama ili gostionicama. Taj kontakt najvjerojatnije je ovisio o poljoprivrednoj proizvodnji samoga naselja, dobu godine, plasmanu poljoprivrednih proizvoda na tržište i potražnji za drugim proizvodima rimskoga obrtništva. Nije moguće utvrditi jesu li stanovnici naselja u Verušedu uvijek nabavljali posude u Mursi ili su putujući trgovci obilazili okolna ruralna naselja. Minimalan broj posuda utvrđen analizom keramičkoga posuda s premazom iz Verušeda i njihova relativna raznovrsnost što se tiče provenijencije upućuje na razdoblje tijekom kojega su stanovnici, unatoč vrlo ruralnomu karakteru naselja, imali potrebu i mogućnost nabave keramičkih posuda TS i PKP. S obzirom na distribuciju na lokalitetu i nepostojanje značajne koncentracije tih skupina posuda, čini se da je većina stanovnika imala mogućnost nabave i želju za posjedovanjem takvih posuda. Samu su nabavu izgleda prilagodili svojim mogućnostima i potrebi. Prevladavaju stolne posude poput zdjela, tanjura i čaša. Samo je jedan primjerak tarionika s crvenim premazom koji ne imitira forme tarionika TS, a koji je obrađen u prijašnjemu radu o tarionicima iz Verušeda među kojima ipak prevladavaju oni glazirani.¹¹⁵

Broj keramičkoga posuda TS i PKP iz 2. i 3. st. u ruralnome naselju u Verušedu potvrđuje ono što je već poznato o razdobljima blagostanja Murse i okolnoga područja. Relativan mir 2. st. prekinuli su markomanski ratovi, a u 3. st. unutarnje borbe i upadi barbarskih skupina. Razdoblje između obilježava vladavina dinastije Severa, a boravak Septimija Severa u Panoniji za sobom je donio velik zamah u graditeljstvu, obnovi cestovnih komunikacija i uređenju gradova i sela.¹¹⁶ Osim toga, u vrijeme Severa možda je osnovano i novo urbano naselje uzvodno Dravom od Murse, tzv. Mala Mursa, Mursa Minor ili Mursela.¹¹⁷ Mursela je svojim postojanjem dodatno mogla utjecati na stanovništvo ruralnoga naselja u Verušedu ako se doista nalazila na mjestu današnjih Petrijevac i na položaju gdje se prije nalazio rimski legijski logor.¹¹⁸ S obzirom na udaljenost, Verušed je bio i u dnevnoj zoni kretanja municipija Mursele¹¹⁹, što je pružalo dodatnu

the colony of Aelia Mursa and its prosperity during the second half of the 2nd century and first half of the 3rd, the settlement in Verušed came under the direct influence of the urban population and Roman trade. In addition to Mursa's being located on an important road from Italy to the East and on the limes road, it was also an important crossing over the River Drava and a port that connected Mursa to Poetovio, as well as did the aforementioned road.¹¹³ Traffic and trade along the Drava from Poetovio to Mursa were of great importance for the transport of TS vessels from Germanic workshops due to the reduction of costs by water transportation. The rural settlement in Verušed was located within the daily population movement zone of Mursa.¹¹⁴ Such proximity meant that the inhabitants of that settlement could come into contact with objects such as TS on a daily basis, whether at markets or in shops or inns. This contact most likely depended on the agricultural production of the settlement itself, the time of year, the placement of agricultural products on the market, and the demand for other products of Roman craftsmanship. It is not possible to determine whether the inhabitants of the settlement in Verušed always purchased their pottery in Mursa, or whether travelling merchants visited the surrounding rural settlements. The minimal number of vessels identified by the analysis of the slipped pottery from Verušed and their relative diversity in terms of provenance point to a period during which the inhabitants, despite the very rural character of the settlement, had the need and opportunity to purchase TS and PSW. Given the distribution at the site and the absence of a significant concentration of these groups of vessels, it seems that most of the inhabitants had the opportunity to purchase, and the desire to own, such vessels. They seem to have adapted their purchase to their capabilities and needs. Table vessels such as bowls, plates and beakers predominate. There is only one example of a red slipped mortar that does not imitate the forms of the TS mortars, and which was published in an earlier paper on mortars from Verušed, among which glazed ones nevertheless predominate.¹¹⁵

The number of TS and PSW vessels from the 2nd and 3rd centuries in the rural settlement in Verušed confirms what is already known about the periods of prosperity of Mursa and the surrounding area. The relative peace of the 2nd century was interrupted by the Marcomannic Wars, and in the 3rd century by internal struggles and raids by barbarian groups. The period in between is marked by the rule of the Severan dynasty, and the stay of Septimius Severus in Pannonia brought with it a great rise in construction, the reconstruction of road communications and the development of towns and villages.¹¹⁶ In addition, during the time of the Severi, a new urban settlement may have been founded upstream along the Drava from Mursa, the so-called Little Mursa, Mursa Minor or Mursella.¹¹⁷ Mursella could have had an additional influence on the population of the rural settlement in Verušed, if it was indeed in today's Petrijevac and at the

113 Pinterović 2014, 222–223, 232; Marin 2018, 16, 48.

114 Ožanić Roguljić, Šiljeg, Kalafatić 2020, 72–73, Karta 1.

115 Nikšić 2022, 189, kat. br. 28, T. 3: 31.

116 Marin 2018, 176–177.

117 Mócsy 2014, 222.

118 O problematiki ubikacije i identifikacije Mursele u južnoj Panoniji u: Šanader 2003, 466; Leleković 2020, 82, 85, sl. 2.

119 Današnji Petrijevac nalaze se oko 5 km sjeverozapadno od lokaliteta u Verušedu, što je udaljenost još manja od one između lokaliteta u Verušedu i položaja antičke Murse u današnjemu Osijeku.

113 Pinterović 2014, 222–223, 232; Marin 2018, 16, 48.

114 Ožanić Roguljić, Šiljeg, Kalafatić 2020, 72–73, karta 1.

115 Nikšić 2022, 189, kat. br. 28, T. 3: 31.

116 Marin 2018, 176–177.

117 Mócsy 2014, 222.

moćnost preuzimanja rimskih utjecaja i uključivanja u mrežu trgovine i razmjene. Vrijeme Severa predstavlja drugu i možda najznačajniju fazu izgradnje i obnove Murse.¹²⁰ Izgradnja i jaka trgovina bile su poduprte održavanjem mira i dogovorima s barbarskim skupinama koje su samo sporadično i s manjim brojkama ljudi prelazile dunavski limes i upadale u Panoniju, a žarište sukoba bilo je preseljeno u Dakiju.¹²¹ Sukladno tomu, čini se da teritorij Murse i širi prostor toga dijela Panonije doživljavaju i demografski rast upravo za vrijeme Severa.¹²² Mir, procvat trgovine, porast broja stanovnika i priljev novopridošloga stanovništva u Mursu tijekom njezine obnove i dodatne izgradnje mogli su samo pozitivno utjecati na bogatstvo i blagostanje ruralnoga naselja u Verušedu i želju njegova stanovništva za nabavom rimskih proizvoda, među njima i TS.

TS se navodi kao luksuzno keramičko posuđe i u novijoj literaturi¹²³, a kao takvo spominju ga i stručnjaci koji proučavaju tu skupinu keramičkoga posuđa.¹²⁴ Unatoč tomu, u literaturi se pojavljuje i kao industrijski proizvod.¹²⁵ Pojmovi luksuzni proizvod i tzv. industrijska proizvodnja u predindustrijskim društvima jesu oprečni jer se postavlja pitanje kako nešto tipizirano i proizvedeno u velikim količinama, a samim time i dostupno širemu tržištu, može istovremeno biti luksuzno. Ponekad je pojam luksuza nešto što se fleksibilno primjenjuje ovisno o stanju na pojedinim lokalitetima i o ukupnome asamblažu keramičkoga posuđa. Tako je, na primjer, u Viminaciju luksuznim posuđem okarakterizirana manja skupina uvoznih finih posuda s mramoriziranim i oslikanim ukrasom datirana u drugu polovinu 2. i 3. st., ali se i istovremena TS navodi kao luksuzna uvozna keramika iako se pronalazi u velikim količinama.¹²⁶ Pronalazak većega broja posuda u ruralnome naselju u Verušedu, iako u fragmentarnome stanju, također potiče na propitivanje luksuznoga karaktera TS. Očito je da su do te skupine keramičkoga posuđa mogli doći i širi slojevi rimskoga i romaniziranoga stanovništva, pa tako i ono ruralno. S obzirom na to da u Verušedu nisu pronađeni drugi nalazi koji bi upućivali na luksuzan karakter pojedinih kućanstava ili značajno bogatstvo pojedinaca, TS u tome ruralnom naselju zapravo predstavlja najluksuznije predmete pronađene u većoj količini i pokazatelj je određenoga bogatstva i blagostanja. To je još više naglašeno zbog činjenice da je TS pronađena u čitavome naselju i nije ograničena na mali broj objekata. Ono što ipak upućuje na niži stupanj luksuza jesu relativno jednostavne forme, velik broj glatkih, neukrašenih posuda te nabava i upotreba regionalno proizvedenoga posuđa u tehnici TS.

position where the Roman legionary camp had previously been located.¹¹⁸ Considering the distance, Verušed was also in the daily population movement zone of Mursella,¹¹⁹ which provided an additional possibility of taking over Roman influences and being included in the network of trade and exchange. The time of the Severi represents the second, and perhaps the most significant, phase of the construction and renovation of Mursa.¹²⁰ Construction and strong trade were supported by maintaining peace and agreements with barbarian groups that only sporadically, and with smaller numbers of people, crossed the Danube limes and invaded Pannonia, while the focus of conflict was moved to Dacia.¹²¹ Accordingly, it seems that the territory of Mursa and the wider area of that part of Pannonia also experienced demographic growth precisely during the time of the Severi.¹²² Peace, the flourishing of trade, the increase in population and the influx of newly-arrived population in Mursa during its renovation and additional construction could only have had a positive impact on the wealth and well-being of the rural settlement in Verušed and the desire of its population to procure Roman products, among them TS.

TS is referred to as luxury pottery in recent literature,¹²³ and it is also mentioned as such by experts who study this pottery group.¹²⁴ Despite this, it also appears in the literature as an industrial product.¹²⁵ The concepts of luxury product and so-called industrial production in pre-industrial societies are contradictory, because the question arises as to how something typified and produced in large quantities, and therefore available to a wider market, can at the same time be luxurious. Sometimes the concept of luxury is something that is flexibly applied, depending on the conditions and the overall pottery assemblage at individual sites. For example, in Viminacium, a small group of imported fine ware with marbled and painted decoration, dated to the second half of the 2nd century and the 3rd, was characterized as luxury ware, but the contemporaneous TS is also listed as luxury imported pottery, although it was found in large quantities.¹²⁶ The discovery of a larger number of vessels in the rural settlement in Verušed, although in a fragmentary state, also prompts us to question the luxury character of TS. It is obvious that this pottery group could have been obtained by wider numbers of the Roman and Romanized population, including the rural population. Given that no other finds were made in Verušed that would indicate the luxury character of individual households or significant wealth of individuals, TS in this rural settlement does represent the most luxurious objects found in larger quantities and is an

120 Pinterović 2014, 122–124; Marin 2018, 50.

121 Mócsy 2014, 197–199.

122 Leleković, Rendić Miočević 2012, 307.

123 Marin 2018, 60.

124 Gabler 2006.

125 Mócsy 2014, 176.

126 Nikolić, Raičković Savić, Mitić 2023, 31–32, 36–38.

118 Further on the problematic ubication and identification of Mursella in southern Pannonia in: Sanader 2003, 466; Leleković 2020, 82, 85, sl. 2.

119 Petrijević is about 5 km southwest of the site in Verušed, which is a smaller distance than that between the site in Verušed and Roman Mursa, in today's Osijek.

120 Pinterović 2014, 122–124; Marin 2018, 50.

121 Mócsy 2014, 197–199.

122 Leleković, Rendić Miočević 2012, 307.

123 Marin 2018, 60.

124 Gabler 2006.

125 Mócsy 2014, 176.

126 Nikolić, Raičković Savić, Mitić 2023, 31–32, 36–38.

U radovima D. Gablera izneseni su pregledi distribucije srednjo-galske¹²⁷, rheinzabernske¹²⁸ i westerndorfske¹²⁹ TS u Panoniji. Odmah je vidljivo da je koncentracija veća u sjevernoj Panoniji, a u južnome dijelu svega je nekoliko lokaliteta na kojima su zabilježeni nalazi TS, što se može povezati s cestovnim i riječnim komunikacijama te koncentracijom vojnih i urbanih središta koja je ipak intenzivnija u sjevernome dijelu. Kao što je i prije spomenuto u dijelu o tipološko-kronološkoj klasifikaciji finoga keramičkog posuđa iz Verušeda, sve su forme i radionice TS poznate s drugih lokaliteta na prostoru međurječja Save, Drave i Dunava. Većina tih lokaliteta u južnoj Panoniji pripada kolonijama, municipijima, putnim postajama i ladanjskim vilama, a manje ruralnim naseljima kakvo je ono u Verušedu. U relativnoj recentno objavljenoj literaturi postoji priznanje o nedovoljnoj istraženosti i poznavanju ruralnih naselja u južnoj Panoniji.¹³⁰ Stoga je teško prema trenutačnome stanju istraživanja donijeti opširniju analizu nalaza TS u ruralnim naseljima južne Panonije, ali količina posuda pronađena u Verušedu potvrđuje da i ruralna naselja sudjeluju u trgovačkoj mreži distribucije rimskoga finog keramičkog posuđa u uvjetima mira i prosperiteta u provinciji. U dolini Drave nalaze se još dva ruralna naselja s fragmentarnim nalazima manjega broja posuda TS, a to su Virovitica – Kiškorija jug¹³¹ i Rakitovica – Kušljenovica kod Donjeg Miholjca.¹³² Datacija tih posuda i njihova radionička pripadnost Rheinzabernu podudaraju se s podacima o TS iz Verušeda i dodatno potvrđuju distribuciju TS između Petovija i Murse i u ruralnim naseljima.

U spektru TS i ARSW zabilježene su kompliciranije forme, posude većih dimenzija i raskošnije ukrašene posude. Stoga, možda ne bi trebalo svaku posudu TS smatrati luksuznom. U ruralnome naselju u Verušedu ipak prevladavaju neukrašene posude jednostavnijih formi i glatke ili reljefno ukrašene zdjele forme Drag. 37. Situacija je ista s posudama PKP, a ARSW i glazirana imitacija TS zastupljene su samo jednim primjerkom, što ne iznenađuje s obzirom na znatno smanjenu dostupnost tih proizvoda na teritoriju Murse i njezine okolice u drugoj polovini 3. i u 4. st. Ponekad se zbog objava reprezentativnih i rekonstruiranih posuda TS, kao što je i primjer s nekim publikacijama o Mursi¹³³, možda stječe dojam da je uvijek riječ o ekskluzivnim proizvodima. Za neke zasigurno jest tako, ali nalazi iz Verušeda pokazuju da je unutar proizvodnje i distribucije TS postojalo manje luksuzno i jeftinije posude koje je stoga bilo dostupno u većim količinama i ruralnom stanovništvu. Očito se u razdobljima prosperiteta ruralnoga naselja i stjecanja određene količine bogatstva javljala potreba za predmetima koje su uobičajeno posjedovali vojska i urbano stanovništvo, a blizina urbanih središta poput Murse i vjerojatno Mursele te smještaj na jednoj od glavnih panonskih komunikacija dolinom Drave omogućili su stanovnicima ruralnoga naselja u Verušedu nabavu veće količine TS i drugih skupina posuđa s premazom.

indicator of a certain wealth and well-being. This is even more emphasized by the fact that TS was found throughout the settlement and not limited to a small number of objects. What points to a lower level of luxury, however, are relatively simple forms, a large number of smooth, undecorated vessels, and the acquisition and use of pottery regionally produced in the TS technique.

Dénes Gabler's works present overviews of the distribution of Central Gaulish,¹²⁷ Rheinzabern¹²⁸ and Westerndorf¹²⁹ TS in Pannonia. It is immediately evident that the concentration is greater in northern Pannonia, while in the southern part there are only a few sites where TS finds have been recorded, which can be linked to road and river communications and the concentration of military and urban centres, which is more intense in the northern part. As mentioned earlier, in the section on the typo-chronological classification of fine ware from Verušed, all TS forms and workshops are known from other sites in the area between the Rivers Sava, Drava and Danube. Most of these sites in southern Pannonia belong to coloniae, municipia, mutationes and villae rusticae, and fewer to rural settlements such as the one in Verušed. In the relatively recently published literature, there is an acknowledgement of the insufficient research and knowledge of rural settlements in southern Pannonia.¹³⁰ Therefore, it is difficult, given the current state of research, to provide a more comprehensive analysis of TS finds in rural settlements in southern Pannonia, but the quantity of vessels found in Verušed confirms that rural settlements also participated in the trade network for the distribution of Roman fine ware in conditions of peace and prosperity in the province. In the Drava valley, there are two more rural settlements with fragmentary finds of a smaller number of TS vessels, namely Virovitica–Kiškorija jug¹³¹ and Rakitovica–Kušljenovica, near Donji Miholjac.¹³² The dating of these vessels and their workshop affiliation to Rheinzabern coincide with the data on TS from Verušed and further confirm the distribution of TS between Poetovio and Mursa in rural settlements, as well.

In the spectrum of TS and ARSW, more complicated forms, larger vessels and more-lavishly decorated vessels have been recorded. Therefore, perhaps not every TS vessel should be considered luxurious. In the rural settlement in Verušed, undecorated vessels of simpler forms and smooth or relief-decorated bowls of the Drag. 37 form prevail. The situation is the same with PSW vessels, and ARSW and glazed imitation TS are represented by only one fragment, which is not surprising, given the significantly reduced availability of these products in the territory of Mursa and its surroundings in the second half of the 3rd century and in the 4th. Sometimes, due to the publication of representative and reconstructed TS vessels, as is the case with some publications about Mursa,¹³³ one may get the impression that they are always exclusive products. For some, this is certainly the case, but the

127 Gabler 2023, 24, Fig. 1.

128 Gabler 2016, 117, Abb. 2.

129 Gabler 1983, 350, Abb. 1.

130 Leleković, Rendić Miočević 2012, 308; Ožanić Roguljić, Drpić, Nodilo 2021, 138–139.

131 Jelinčić Vučković 2015, 165, T. 1: 3, T. 17: 8, T. 20: 6, T. 25: 2 a–b, T. 28: 6.

132 Ožanić Roguljić, Šiljeg, Kalafatić 2021, 124, kat. br. 10–11 (Rakitovica – Kušljenovica), T. 2: 10–11.

133 Pinterović 2014, 238–246; Marin 2018, 60–61.

127 Gabler 2023, 24, Fig. 1.

128 Gabler 2016, 117, Abb. 2.

129 Gabler 1983, 350, Abb. 1.

130 Leleković, Rendić Miočević 2012, 308; Ožanić Roguljić, Drpić, Nodilo 2021, 138–139.

131 Jelinčić Vučković 2015, 165, T. 1: 3, T. 17: 8, T. 20: 6, T. 25: 2 a–b, T. 28: 6.

132 Ožanić Roguljić, Šiljeg, Kalafatić 2021, 124, kat. br. 10–11 (Rakitovica – Kušljenovica), T. 2: 10–11.

133 Pinterović 2014, 238–246; Marin 2018, 60–61.

Zaključak

Na arheološkome lokalitetu Josipovac – Verušed (AN 15), gdje je identificiran dio antičkoga i kasnoantičkoga naselja, pronađena je velika količina keramičke građe, od koje je izdvojeno 100 ulomaka TS, PKP, ARSW i reljefne glazirane posude, a 75 ulomaka jest katalogizirano i analizirano u ovome radu. Iako spektar formi nije pretjerano raznolik, bilo je moguće identificirati pet formi plitkih zdjela ili dubokih tanjura (Drag. 18/31, 31, 32, Lud Tb, Hayes 67/El Mahrine 9.4), jednu formu duboke zdjele (Drag. 37) i jednu formu čaše (Drag. 33) što se tiče posuda TS, PKP crvene boje i ARSW, tri forme dubokih zdjela (Drag. 37, varijanta 37 i 44) što se tiče posuda PKP crne boje, i jednu formu (varijanta Drag. 27) kada je riječ o reljefnoj glaziranoj posudi. Nisu zabilježene kompleksnije forme poput vaza, vrčeva, pladnjeva i tarionika, osim jednoga prije objavljenoga tarionika PKP crvene boje. Sve forme pronađene u Verušedu poznate su s drugih lokaliteta u južnim dijelovima provincija Gornje i Donje Panonije.

Što se tiče distribucije ulomaka TS, PKP, ARSW i reljefne glazirane keramike na lokalitetu u Verušedu, vidljiva je određena razlika u zastupljenosti navedenih skupina na istraženom dijelu antičkoga naselja. Ti ulomci postoje u svim tipovima stratigrafskih jedinica, pa su tako pronađeni u poluukopanim objektima, jamama, rupama od stupova i bunarima. Te stratigrafske jedinice zasigurno su bile dio gospodarstava u ruralnome naselju u Verušedu. Iako je na lokalitetu bilo moguće identificirati nekoliko nadzemnih objekata, koji su interpretirani kao stambeno-gospodarske zgrade, u njima nisu pronađeni ulomci navedenoga keramičkog posuđa. U središtu prostora istraženoga naselja zabilježen je mali broj stratigrafskih jedinica u kojima nisu pronađeni ulomci spomenutih skupina. Na zapadnome dijelu istraženoga prostora pronađeno je 45 ulomaka TS, 13 ulomaka PKP crvene boje, 6 ulomaka PKP crne boje, jedan ulomak ARSW i jedan ulomak reljefne glazirane imitacije TS. Koncentracija ulomaka nije tako izražena kao na istočnome dijelu, nego je zabilježena u više stratigrafskih jedinica koje se na tome dijelu lokaliteta protežu u smjeru jugozapad-sjeveroistok. S druge strane, na istočnome dijelu istraženoga prostora pronađeno je osam ulomaka TS, 25 ulomaka PKP crvene boje i jedan ulomak PKP crne boje. Najveća koncentracija tih ulomaka jest u SJ 208, 290 i 398. Na istočnoj strani lokaliteta u Verušedu najveći je broj ulomaka pronađen u otpadnim ili skladišnim jamama, a na zapadnome dijelu najveći je broj ulomaka pronađen u poluukopanim objektima. Značajan broj ulomaka pronađen je u bunarima ili rupama od drvenih konstrukcija povezanih s bunarima, ali taj broj ni na istočnoj ni na zapadnoj strani naselja ne prelazi količinu pronađenu u drugim objektima.

Zastupljena su gotovo sva veća radionička središta, ali najviše ulomaka pripada proizvodnji radionice u Rheinzabernu, što odgovara općoj slici distribucije nalaza TS u Panoniji. Izostanak italske i južnogalske sigilate, kao i postojanje svega nekoliko ulomaka srednjogalske i istočnogalske, od kojih je jedan istočnogalski ulomak upitan, upućuju na osnivanje ili romanizaciju naselja tek u 2. st., što je potvrđeno i drugim nalazima. Sigurno je da je keramičko posuđe iz galskih, germanskih i recijskih radionica bilo skuplje zbog svoje kvalitete, kao i većih troškova

finds from Verušed show that, within the production and distribution of TS, there were less luxurious and cheaper vessels that were therefore available in larger quantities to the rural population. Evidently, in periods of prosperity of the rural settlement and with the accumulation of a certain amount of wealth, there was a need for objects that were usually owned by the military and the urban population. The proximity of urban centres such as Mursa, and probably Mursella, and the location on one of the main Pannonian communications along the Drava valley, enabled the inhabitants of the rural settlement in Verušed to acquire larger quantities of TS and other groups of slipped pottery.

Conclusion

At the archaeological site of Josipovac–Verušed (AN 15), where part of the antique and late-antique settlement has been identified, a large amount of pottery was found, among which 100 fragments of TS, PSW, ARSW and relief glazed pottery. Of that number, 75 fragments are catalogued and analysed in this paper. Although the spectrum of forms is not overly diverse, it was possible to identify five forms of shallow bowls or deep plates (Drag. 18/31, 31, 32, Lud Tb, Hayes 67/El Mahrine 9.4), one form of a deep bowl (Drag. 37) and one form of a cup (Drag. 33) that belonged to TS, red PSW and ARSW. Three forms of deep bowl (Drag. 37, a variant of 37, and 44) belonged to black PSW, and one form (a variant of Drag. 27) belonged to a relief glazed vessel. More complex forms such as vases, jugs, trays and mortars were not recorded, except for one previously published red slipped PSW mortar. All forms found in Verušed are known from other sites in the southern parts of the provinces of Upper and Lower Pannonia.

Regarding the distribution of the fragments of TS, PSW, ARSW and relief glazed pottery in Verušed, there is a certain visible difference in the quantity of these groups in the excavated part of the antique settlement. These fragments are present in all types of stratigraphic units, so they were found in semi-subterranean structures, pits, post holes and wells. These stratigraphic units were certainly part of the farms in the rural settlement in Verušed. Although it was possible to identify several above-ground buildings at the site, which were interpreted as residential buildings and work areas, no fragments of the aforementioned pottery groups were found in them. In the centre of the excavated settlement area, a small number of stratigraphic units were recorded in which fragments of the groups mentioned were not found. In the western part of the excavated settlement, 45 TS fragments, 13 red PSW fragments, six black PSW fragments, the ARSW fragment and the fragment of a relief glazed TS imitation were found. The concentration of fragments is not as pronounced as in the eastern part and is recorded in several stratigraphic units that stretch in a southwest-northeast direction in that part of the site. On the other hand, in the eastern part of the excavated area, eight TS fragments, 25 red PSW fragments and one black PSW fragment were found. The largest concentration of these fragments was in SU 208, 290 and 398. On the eastern side of the site, the largest number of fragments was found in waste or storage pits, while, on the western part, the largest number of sherds was found in semi-subterranean buildings. A significant number of fragments were found in wells or holes from wooden struc-

proizvodnje i transporta, od panonskih proizvoda napravljenih u lokalnim radionicama. To bi možda moglo upućivati na činjenicu da je na zapadnome dijelu istraženoga prostora, gdje je pronađena veća količina ulomaka TS, bio nešto bogatiji stambeno-gospodarski sklop. Vjerojatno se ne radi o vremenskoj odmaku prema istoku jer je koncentracija nešto poslije datirane glazirane keramike, posebno tarionika 3. i 4. st., zabilježena baš u središnjemu dijelu, u stratigrafskim jedinicama u kojima nije pronađen veći broj ulomaka TS i PKP. Tu razliku između velike količine ulomaka TS na zapadnome dijelu i velike količine ulomaka PKP na istočnome dijelu možemo vjerojatno pripisati određenom stupnju društvenoga raslojavanja unutar antičkoga lokaliteta u Verušedu. Iz analogija analiziranomu posuđu iz Verušeda vidljivo je da je barem dio ruralnih naselja imao sloj stanovništva koji si je mogao priuštiti TS i PKP, a u slučaju toga naselja tomu je zasigurno doprinijela blizina Murse i potencijalno Mursele.

S obzirom na to da je ipak riječ o ruralnome naselju, ne iznenađuje velika količina ulomaka PKP, a ono što možda nije očekivano jest mala količina ulomaka iz poznatih radionica panonsko-mezijškoga prostora. Zabilježena su samo dva ulomka radionice majstora Pakata iz Akvinka koji je moguće imao filijalu u Mursi iz koje možda i potječu ulomci iz Verušeda. Ti ulomci na kraju svojom kompozicijom najviše i podsjećaju na poznate ulomke iz Murse. Nedostatak posuda ostalih panonsko-mezijških radionica možda zapravo potvrđuje da je fino stolno posuđe s premazom u ruralno naselje u Verušedu stizalo upravo iz Murse, pa je tako ipak najveća potražnja, a možda i dostupnost, bila za galsko-germanskim proizvodima i panonskim proizvodima pod njihovim izravnim utjecajem, a panonsko-mezijški proizvodi ili nisu bili traženi ili su na teritoriju Murse prevladavali proizvodi radionice majstora Pakata (*Aquincum*).

Ulomak reljefne glazirane posude potvrđuje već spomenutu dataciju osnivanja ili romanizacije naselja u Verušedu u 2. st., kada se u srednjogalskim radionicama i radionicama dunavskih provincija proizvodilo glazirano keramičko posuđe. Činjenica da je posuda iz Verušeda ukrašenom, a vjerojatno barem djelomično i formom imitirala TS, donekle pokazuje zainteresiranost lokalnoga stanovništva za stolnim reljefno ukrašenim posuđem bolje kvalitete. Ostali ulomci glaziranoga keramičkoga posuđa iz Verušeda kasnije su datacije i zadovoljavaju više funkcionalnost stolnoga i kuhinjskoga posuđa nego njegovu dekorativnost. Taj je ulomak ujedno jedan od najranijih s lokaliteta u Verušedu iako nije moguće sa sigurnošću reći da je najraniji jer postoje i drugih ulomci srednjogalske proizvodnje koji bi mogli biti slično datirani. S druge strane, jedini ulomak ARSW definitivno je najkasniji primjerak finoga stolnog posuđa s premazom na lokalitetu u Verušedu. Pojava te skupine posuđa nije uobičajena na prostoru Donje Panonije koji je geografski udaljeniji od područja koja su izravno povezana s lučkim središtima na Jadranu preko kojih je ta i druga sjevernoafrička roba bila distribuirana dalje u unutaršnjost. To se posebno odnosi na vrijeme kada su još aktivne galske, geramanske i recijske radionice iz kojih je transport keramičkih predmeta bio jeftiniji i jednostavniji, a može se pretpostaviti kako je keramička roba europskih provincija riječnim i cestovnim komunikacijama transportirana do

tures connected to wells, but this number, neither on the eastern nor on the western side of the settlement, does not exceed the amount found in other structures.

Almost all major TS workshop centres are represented in Verušed, but most of the sherds belong to the production of the workshop in Rheinzabern, which corresponds to the general picture of the distribution of TS finds in Pannonia. The absence of Italic and South Gaulish TS, as well as the presence of only a few fragments of Central Gaulish and East Gaulish TS, of which one East Gaulish fragment is questionable, point to the establishment or Romanization of the settlement during the 2nd century, which is also confirmed by other finds. It is certain that pottery from Gaulish, Germanic and Rhaetian workshops was more expensive than Pannonian pottery made in local workshops, because of their quality, as well as higher production and transportation costs. This could perhaps point to the fact that, in the western part of the excavated area, where a larger number of antique fragments were found, there was a slightly richer residential structure or work area. There was probably no time shift in comparison to the eastern part, because the concentration of slightly later-dated glazed pottery, especially 3rd- and 4th-century mortars, was recorded right in the central part, in stratigraphic units in which no large number of fragments of TS and PSW were found. This difference between the large number of TS fragments in the western part and the large number of PSW fragments in the eastern part could probably be attributed to a certain degree of social stratification within the antique settlement in Verušed. From the analogies with the analysed pottery from Verušed, it is evident that at least some of the rural settlements had a population that could afford TS and PSW; and, in the case of this settlement, the proximity of Mursa, and potentially Mursella, certainly contributed to this.

Considering that the settlement in Verušed it is still a rural settlement, the large number of PSW fragments is not surprising, but what is perhaps not expected is the small number of fragments from the known workshops of the Pannonio-Moesian area. Only two fragments have been recorded from the workshop of master Pacatus of Aquincum, which may have had a branch in Mursa, from which the fragments found in Verušed may have originated. In the end, these fragments and their compositions are most like the well-known fragments from Mursa. The lack of vessels from other Pannonio-Moesian workshops may, in fact, confirm that all the slipped fine tableware from the rural settlement in Verušed arrived precisely from Mursa, so the greatest demand, and perhaps availability, was for Gallo-Germanic products and Pannonian products made under their direct influence, while either Pannonio-Moesian products were not in demand, or the products of master Pacatus's (Aquincum) workshop prevailed in the territory of Mursa.

The fragment of the relief glazed vessel confirms the abovementioned dating of the foundation or Romanization of the settlement in Verušed during the 2nd century, when glazed pottery was produced in the Central Gaulish workshops and the workshops of the Danube provinces. The fact that the vessel from Verušed imitated TS in its decoration, and probably at least partially in

Murse, a iz Murse u manje ruralno naselje u Verušedu. Naravno, moguće je i da je dio robe stizao izravno u Verušed, posebno iz pravca Petovija rijekom Dravom ili cestom koja je prolazila dolinom Drave.

Prema količini i raznolikosti finoga stolnog posuđa u antičkome i kasnoantičkome naselju u Verušedu, može se zaključiti da je ruralno naselje koje se ondje nalazilo bilo naseljeno romaniziranim stanovništvom koje je pokazivalo potrebu za kvalitetnim uvoznim posuđem ili barem posuđem koje je oblikom, bojom i dekoracijama izgledalo identično uvoznom. Trend korištenja TS i PKP može se pratiti od 2. st. s vrhuncem u drugoj polovini 2. i prvoj polovini 3. st. S obzirom na pronalazak jednoga ulomka posude ARSW i veće količine ulomaka glaziranih keramičkih posuda, uz druge nalaze koji se mogu datirati u kasnoantičko razdoblje, očigledno je da je naselje egzistiralo do kraja 4. ili početka 5. st. Nakon zatvaranja galskih, germanskih i recijskih radionica TS, stanovništvu u naselju u Verušedu sigilatno posuđe više nije bilo dostupno, a potražnja za finim posuđem namirivala se možda nabavom glaziranoga posuđa. S obzirom na to da je naselje u Verušedu iskopavano u sklopu zaštitnih istraživanja na trasi autoceste i nije izgledno da će se područje istraživanja proširivati, taj uzorak finoga stolnog keramičkog posuđa, odnosno posuda TS, PKP, ARSW i reljefne glazirane keramike ostaje jedini pokazatelj da je i stanovništvo jednoga ruralnog antičkog i kasnoantičkog naselja, u neposrednoj blizini većega urbanog naselja, imalo pristup, mogućnost i potrebu upotpunjavanja svakodnevnoga života tipičnim rimskim stolnim posuđem uvozne, regionalne i lokalne provenijencije.

form, shows to some extent the interest of the local population in high-quality tableware decorated in relief. Other fragments of glazed pottery from Verušed are of later date and of more functional tableware and kitchenware than the decorative vessels. This fragment is also one of the earliest from Verušed, although it is not possible to say with certainty that it is the earliest, because there are other fragments of Central Gaulish production that could be similarly dated. On the other hand, the only ARSW fragment is the latest example of slipped fine tableware from Verušed. The presence of this pottery group is not common in Lower Pannonia, which is geographically further away than the areas directly connected to the port centres on the Adriatic through which this and other North African goods were distributed further inland. This especially applies to the time when the Gaulish, Germanic and Rhaetian workshops were still active, from which the transport of pottery was cheaper and simpler, and it can be assumed that the pottery of the European provinces was transported to Mursa by river and road, and from Mursa to the small rural settlement in Verušed. Of course, it is also possible that some of the goods arrived directly at the rural settlement in Verušed, especially from the direction of Poetovio, via the River Drava or the road that passed through the Drava valley.

According to the quantity and variety of fine tableware in the antique and late-antique settlement in Verušed, it can be concluded that the rural settlement that was located there was inhabited by a Romanized population that showed a need for high-quality imported tableware, or at least tableware that was similar in shape, colour and decoration, which looked identical to the imported goods. The trend of using TS and PSW can be traced back to the 2nd century, with its peak in the second half of the 2nd century and the first half of the 3rd. Considering the discovery of one fragment of an ARSW vessel and a larger number of fragments of glazed pottery, along with other finds that can be dated to the late-antique period, it is evident that the settlement existed until the end of the 4th century or the beginning of the 5th. After the closure of the Gaulish, Germanic and Rhaetian workshops, TS was no longer available to the residents of the settlement in Verušed, and the demand for fine ware was perhaps met by the purchase of glazed pottery. Given that the settlement in Verušed was excavated as part of protective research on the highway route and it is not likely that the research area will be expanded, this sample of fine tableware – that is, TS, PSW, ARSW and relief glazed pottery – remain the only indication that the population of a rural antique and late-antique settlement, in the immediate vicinity of a larger urban one, had access, the ability and the need to complement their daily life with typical Roman tableware of imported, regional and local provenance.

KATALOG

Kratice u katalogu: TS – *terra sigillata*; PKP – panonska keramika s premazom; ARSW – afrička keramika s crvenim premazom; S – skupina; U – ukras; N – natpis; G – glina i boja keramike; P – opis i boja prevlake; Gl – opis i boja glazure; R – radionica; D – dimenzije ulomka; v. – visina; š. – širina; ds. – debljina stijenke; pr. r. – promjer ruba; pr. d. – promjer dna; Dat. – datacija; Lit. – objava

TABLA 1 – SJ 001, 038, 066, 067, 089, 111, 133, 208

1. ulomak trbuha zdjele; SJ 001; inv. br. VE-613-1; S: reljefna, PKP, Drag 37; U: ovovalo, oštećen vegetabilni motiv; G: pijesak, druge sitne inkluzije, Mohs 1–2, 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; P: bez sjaja, slabe kvalitete, 10R 4/6 red; R: panonska?; D: v. 2,8 cm, š. 3,5 cm, ds. 0,6 cm; Dat.: 2. – 4. st.; Lit.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 12, Fig. 11: 1, Pl. 3: 1.

2. ulomak trbuha, dna i noge čaše; SJ 038; inv. br. VE-378-3; S: glatka, PKP, Drag 33; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 3, 2.5YR 5/8 red; P: sjajna, kvalitetna, 10R 4/6 red; R: panonska?; D: v. 3,6 cm, š. 4,9 cm, ds. 0,6 cm, pr.d. 6,0 cm; Dat.: 2. – sred. 3. st.; Lit.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 30, Fig. 11: 2, Pl. 3: 2.

3. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 066; inv. br. VE-386-2; S: glatka, TS, Drag 32; G: vrlo sitne inkluzije, Mohs 6, 2.5YR 5/8 red; P: vrlo sjajna, kvalitetna, 10R 4/6 red; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 2,8 cm, š. 3,5 cm, ds. 0,6 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; Lit.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 45, Fig. 11: 3, Pl. 3: 3.

4. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 067; inv. br. VE-338-2; S: glatka, PKP, Drag 31; G: vrlo sitne inkluzije, Mohs 3, 2.5YR 6/8 light red; P: polusjajna, srednje kvalitete, 10R 4/8 red; R: panonska?; D: v. 4,0 cm, š. 6,6 cm, ds. 0,7 cm, pr.r. 21,0 cm; Dat.: 2. st.; neobjavljeno.

5. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 067; inv. br. VE-381-2; S: glatka/reljefna, TS, Drag 37; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/6 light red; P: polusjajna, kvalitetna, 10R 4/6 red; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 2,7 cm, š. 2,5 cm, ds. 0,7 cm; Dat.: 2. – sred. 3. st.; Lit.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 48, Fig. 11: 6, Pl. 3: 6.

6. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 067; inv. br. VE-381-1; S: glatka/reljefna, TS, Drag 37; G: vrlo sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 5/8 red; P: sjajna, kvalitetna, 10R 4/8 red; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 3,4 cm, š. 3,1 cm, ds. 0,8 cm, pr.r. 18,0 cm; Dat.: 2. – sred. 3. st.; Lit.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 47, Fig. 11: 5, Pl. 3: 5.

7. ulomak trbuha zdjele; SJ 067; inv. br. VE-383-2; S: glatka/reljefna, TS, Drag 37?; N: grafitni natpis, urezano „M“; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 5/8 red; P: sjajna, kvalitetna, 10R 4/6 red; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 3,8 cm, š. 2,6 cm, ds. 0,5 cm; Dat.: 2. – 3. st.; Lit.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 46, Fig. 11: 4, Pl. 3: 4.

8. ulomak trbuha zdjele; SJ 089; inv. br. VE-390-1; S: reljefna, PKP, Drag 37; U: uokviren motiv ovola s pseudotordiranim razdjelnim trakama (Kellner E2), dvostruki medaljon (Kellner 66); G: vrlo sitne inkluzije, Mohs 3, GLEY 1 6/1 gray; P: polusjajna, srednje kvalitete, GLEY 1 2.5/N black; R: panonska?, po uzoru na Westerndorf; D: v. 4,9 cm, š. 6,5 cm, ds. 0,7 cm; Dat.: 2. – 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

CATALOGUE

Abbreviations: TS – *terra sigillata*; PSW – Pannonian slipped ware; ARSW – African red slip ware; G – group; D – decoration; I – inscription; C – clay and pottery colour; S – description and slip colour; Gl – glaze description and colour; W – workshop; M – measurements: h. – height, w. – width, wth. wall thickness, rd. – rim diameter, bd. – bottom diameter; Dat. – dating; Bib. – publication

PLATE 1: SU 001, 038, 066, 067, 089, 111, 133, 208

1. bowl; body fragment; SU 001; inv. no. VE-613-1; G: relief, PSW, Drag 37; D: ovovalo, damaged vegetative motif; C: sand, other small inclusions, Mohs 1–2, 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; S: without gloss, poor quality, 10R 4/6 red; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 2.8 cm, w. 3.5 cm, wth. 0.6 cm; Dat.: 2nd – 4th c.; Bib.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 12, Fig. 11: 1, Pl. 3: 1.

2. cup; body, bottom and foot fragment; SU 038; inv. no. VE-378-3; G: plain, PSW, Drag 33; C: small inclusions, Mohs 3, 2.5YR 5/8 red; S: glossy, good quality, 10R 4/6 red; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 3.6 cm, w. 4.9 cm, wth. 0.6 cm, bd. 6.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd – mid 3rd c.; Bib.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 30, Fig. 11: 2, Pl. 3: 2.

3. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 066; inv. no. VE-386-2; G: plain, TS, Drag 32; C: very small inclusions, Mohs 6, 2.5YR 5/8 red; S: very glossy, high quality, 10R 4/6 red; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 2.8 cm, w. 3.5 cm, wth. 0.6 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; Bib.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 45, Fig. 11: 3, Pl. 3: 3.

4. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 067; inv. no. VE-338-2; G: plain, PSW, Drag 31; C: very small inclusions, Mohs 3, 2.5YR 6/8 light red; S: semi-glossy, good quality, 10R 4/8 red; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 4.0 cm, w. 6.6 cm, wth. 0.7 cm, rd. 21.0 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd c.; unpublished.

5. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 067; inv. no. VE-381-2; G: plain/relief, TS, Drag 37; C: small inclusions, Mohs 4–5, 2.5YR 6/6 light red; S: semi-glossy, good quality, 10R 4/6 red; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 2.7 cm, w. 2.5 cm, wth. 0.7 cm; Dat.: 2nd – mid 3rd c.; Bib.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 48, Fig. 11: 6, Pl. 3: 6.

6. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 067; inv. no. VE-381-1; G: plain/relief, TS, Drag 37; C: very small inclusions, Mohs 4–5, 2.5YR 5/8 red; S: glossy, good quality, 10R 4/8 red; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 3.4 cm, w. 3.1 cm, wth. 0.8 cm, rd. 18.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd – mid 3rd c.; Bib.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 47, Fig. 11: 5, Pl. 3: 5.

7. bowl; body fragment; SU 067; inv. no. VE-383-2; G: plain/relief, TS, Drag 37?; I: incised inscription, letter 'M'; C: small inclusions, Mohs 4–5, 2.5YR 5/8 red; S: glossy, good quality, 10R 4/6 red; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 3.8 cm, w. 2.6 cm, wth. 0.5 cm; Dat.: 2nd – 3rd c.; Bib.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 46, Fig. 11: 4, Pl. 3: 4.

8. bowl; body fragment; SU 089; inv. no. VE-390-1; G: relief, PSW, Drag 37; D: framed ovovalo motif with pseudo-twisted dividing strips (Kellner 1981: E2), double medallion (Kellner 1981: 66); C: very small inclusions, Mohs 3, GLEY 1 6/1 grey; S: semi-glossy, medium quality, GLEY 1 2.5/N black; W: unknown; M: h. 4.9 cm, w. 6.5 cm, wth. 0.7 cm; Dat.: 2nd – 3rd c.; unpublished.

9. ulomak trbuha zdjele, SJ 111; inv. br. VE-378-2; S: reljefna, TS, Drag 37; U: pseudotordirani razdijelni lančić (RI-FI O237); G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, *10R 5/6 red*; P: polusjajna, srednje kvalitete, *10R 4/6 red*; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 3,9 cm, š. 2,1 cm, ds. 0,6 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

10. ulomak trbuha, dna i noge zdjele; SJ 133; inv. br. VE-384-1; S: glatka, PKP, Drag 31?; G: vrlo sitne inkluzije, Mohs 1-2, *2.5YR 6/8 light red*; P: polusjajna, srednje kvalitete, *10R 4/6 red*; R: panonska?; D: v. 2,5 cm, š. 6,6 cm, pr.d. 9,0 cm; Dat.: 2. st.; neobjavljeno.

11. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 208; inv. br. VE-382-1; S: glatka, PKP, Drag 32; G: pijesak, druge sitne inkluzije, Mohs 3, *5YR 6/6 reddish yellow*; P: sjajna, slabe kvalitete, *2.5YR 5/8 red*; R: panonska?; D: v. 4,0 cm, š. 7,1 cm, ds. 0,8 cm, pr.r. 18,0 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; Lit.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 59, Fig. 11: 9, Pl. 3: 9.

12. ulomak trbuha zdjele; SJ 208; inv. br. VE-383-1; S: reljefna, PKP, Drag 37; U: motiv životinje izvan medaljona, dvostruki medaljon s oštećenim motivom u sredini; G: vrlo sitne inkluzije, Mohs 1-2, *2.5YR 6/8 light red*; P: polusjajna, srednje kvalitete, *10R 4/6 red*; R: panonska?; D: v. 4,1 cm, š. 4,2 cm, ds. 0,6 cm; Dat.: 2. – sred. 3. st.; Lit.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 58, Fig. 11: 8, Pl. 3: 8.

13. ulomak trbuha i dna zdjele; SJ 208; inv. br. VE-386-4; S: glatka, PKP, zdjela ravnoga dna; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 1-2, *5YR 6/6 reddish yellow*; P: sjajna, srednje kvalitete, *2.5YR 5/8 red*; R: panonska?; D: v. 3,2 cm, š. 6,0 cm, ds. 0,9 cm, pr.d. 16,0 cm; Dat.: 2. – 4. st.; neobjavljeno.

14. ulomak dna i noge čaše; SJ 208; inv. br. VE-384-4; S: glatka, PKP, Drag 33; G: pijesak, druge sitne primjese, Mohs 1-2, *2.5YR 6/8 light red*; P: polusjajna, slabe kvalitete, *2.5YR 5/8 red*; R: panonska?; D: v. 1,8 cm, š. 5,1 cm, ds. 0,9 cm, pr.d. 9,0 cm; Dat.: 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

15. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 208; inv. br. VE-388-1; S: glatka, PKP, Drag 31; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 3, *5YR 6/6 reddish yellow*; P: polusjajna, slabe kvalitete, *10R 4/6 red*; R: panonska?; D: v. 2,2 cm, š. 4,3 cm, pr.r. 22,0 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; Lit.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 57, Fig. 11: 7, Pl. 3: 7.

16. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 208; inv. br. VE-346-3; S: glatka, PKP, Drag 32; G: vrlo sitne inkluzije, Mohs 3, *2.5YR 6/8 light red*; P: vrlo sjajna, kvalitetna, *10R 4/8 red*; R: panonska?; D: v. 2,5 cm, š. 4,8 cm, ds. 0,5 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

TABLA 2 – SJ 211, 248, 290, 398

17. ulomak ruba i trbuha čaše; SJ 211; inv. br. VE-611-2; S: glatka, TS, Drag 33; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, *2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown*; P: polusjajna, slabe kvalitete, *10R 4/6 red*; R: srednjogalska; D: v. 3,2 cm, š. 4,0 cm, ds. 0,5 cm, pr. r. 11,5 cm; Dat.: druga pol. 2. st.; neobjavljeno.

18. ulomak noge zdjele; SJ 248; inv. br. VE-390-3; S: glatka/reljefna, TS, Drag 37?; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 6, *10R 4/6 red*; P: polusjajna, kvalitetna, *10R 4/6 red*; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 1,3 cm, š. 3,6 cm, pr.d. 9,0 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

19. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 290; inv. br. VE-338-1; S: glatka, PKP, Drag 18/31; G: vrlo sitne inkluzije, Mohs 3, *2.5YR 6/8 light red*; P: polusjajna, kvalitetna, *10R 4/8 red*; R: panonska?; D: v. 4,0 cm, š. 6,7 cm, ds. 0,6 cm, pr. r. 20,0 cm; Dat.: 2. st.; neobjavljeno.

9. bowl; body fragment, SU 111; inv. no. VE-378-2; G: relief, TS, Drag 37; D: pseudo-twisted dividing chain (RI-FI O237); C: small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, *10R 5/6 red*; S: semi-glossy, medium quality, *10R 4/6 red*; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 3.9 cm, w. 2.1 cm, with. 0.6 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

10. bowl; body, bottom and foot fragment; SU 133; inv. no. VE-384-1; G: plain, PSW, Drag 31?; C: very small inclusions, Mohs 1-2, *2.5YR 6/8 light red*; S: semi-glossy, medium quality, *10R 4/6 red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 2.5 cm, w. 6.6 cm, bd. 9.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd c.; unpublished.

11. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 208; inv. no. VE-382-1; G: plain, PSW, Drag 32; C: sand, other small inclusions, Mohs 3, *5YR 6/6 reddish yellow*; S: glossy, poor quality, *2.5YR 5/8 red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 4.0 cm, w. 7.1 cm, with. 0.8 cm, rd. 18.0 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; Bib.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 59, Fig. 11: 9, Pl. 3: 9.

12. bowl; body fragment; SU 208; inv. no. VE-383-1; G: relief, PSW, Drag 37; D: animal motif outside the medallion, double medallion with a damaged motif inside; C: very small inclusions, Mohs 1-2, *2.5YR 6/8 light red*; S: semi-glossy, medium quality, *10R 4/6 red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 4.1 cm, w. 4.2 cm, with. 0.6 cm; Dat.: 2nd – mid 3rd c.; Bib.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 58, Fig. 11: 8, Pl. 3: 8.

13. bowl; body and bottom fragment; SU 208; inv. no. VE-386-4; G: plain, PSW, flat-bottomed bowl; C: small inclusions, Mohs 1-2, *5YR 6/6 reddish yellow*; S: glossy, medium quality, *2.5YR 5/8 red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 3.2 cm, w. 6.0 cm, with. 0.9 cm, bd. 16.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd – 4th c.; unpublished.

14. cup; bottom and foot fragment; SU 208; inv. no. VE-384-4; G: plain, PSW, Drag 33; C: sand, other small inclusions, Mohs 1-2, *2.5YR 6/8 light red*; S: semi-glossy, poor quality, *2.5YR 5/8 red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 1.8 cm, w. 5.1 cm, with. 0.9 cm, bd. 9.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

15. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 208; inv. no. VE-388-1; G: plain, PSW, Drag 31; C: small inclusions, Mohs 3, *5YR 6/6 reddish yellow*; S: semi-glossy, poor quality, *10R 4/6 red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 2.2 cm, w. 4.3 cm, rd. 22.0 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; Bib.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 57, Fig. 11: 7, Pl. 3: 7.

16. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 208; inv. no. VE-346-3; G: plain, PSW, Drag 32; C: very small inclusions, Mohs 3, *2.5YR 6/8 light red*; S: very glossy, good quality, *10R 4/8 red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 2.5 cm, w. 4.8 cm, with. 0.5 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

PLATE 2: SU 211, 248, 290, 398

17. cup; rim and body fragment; SU 211; inv. no. VE-611-2; G: plain, TS, Drag 33; C: small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, *2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown*; S: semi-glossy, low quality, *10R 4/6 red*; W: Central Gaulish; M: h. 3.2 cm, w. 4.0 cm, with. 0.5 cm, rd. 11.5 cm; Dat.: 2nd half of 2nd c.; unpublished.

18. bowl; foot fragment; SU 248; inv. no. VE-390-3; G: plain/relief, TS, Drag 37?; C: small inclusions, Mohs 6, *10R 4/6 red*; S: semi-glossy, good quality, *10R 4/6 red*; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 1.3 cm, w. 3.6 cm, bd. 9.0 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

19. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 290; inv. no. VE-338-1; G: plain, PSW, Drag 18/31; C: very small inclusions, Mohs 3, *2.5YR 6/8 light red*; S: semi-glossy, good quality, *10R 4/8 red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 4.0 cm, w. 6.7 cm, with. 0.6 cm, rd. 20.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd c.; unpublished.

- 20.** ulomak trbuha, dna i noge zdjele; SJ 290; inv. br. VE-386-1; S: glatka, PKP, Drag 18/31; G: vrlo sitne inkluzije, Mohs 3, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; P: polusjajna, kvalitetna, 10R 4/6 *red*; R: panonska?; D: v. 2,8 cm, š. 9,0 cm, ds. 0,5 cm, pr. d. 8,0 cm; Dat.: 2. st.; neobjavljeno.
- 21.** ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 290; inv. br. VE-380-2; S: glatka/reljefna, TS, Drag 37; G: vrlo sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; P: polusjajna, kvalitetna, 10R 5/8 *red*; R: Rheinzabern?; D: v. 5,6 cm, š. 4,6 cm, ds. 0,7 cm, pr. r. 24,0 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.
- 22.** ulomak trbuha zdjele; SJ 290; inv. br. VE-611-3; S: reljefna, PKP, Drag 37; U: ovovalo (RI-FI E70), razdijelna traka, dvostruki medaljon; G: vrlo sitne inkluzije, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; P: polusjajna, slabe kvalitete, 10R 4/6 *red*; R: panonska?, po uzoru na Rheinzabern; D: v. 4,6 cm, š. 4,4 cm, ds. 0,7 cm; Dat.: 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.
- 23.** ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 398; inv. br. VE-380-1; S: glatka/reljefna, PKP, Drag 37; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 3, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; P: polusjajna, slabe kvalitete, 2.5YR 4/6 *red*; R: panonska?; D: v. 3,8 cm, š. 3,3 cm, ds. 0,7 cm, pr. r. 23,0 cm; Dat.: 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.
- 24.** ulomak trbuha, dna i noge zdjele; SJ 290; inv. br. VE-388-3; S: glatka, PKP, Drag 18/31; G: vrlo sitne inkluzije, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; P: polusjajna, srednje kvalitete, 2.5YR 4/8 *red*; R: panonska?; D: v. 2,8 cm, š. 9,7 cm, ds. 0,5 cm, pr. d. 7,5 cm; Dat.: 2. st.; neobjavljeno.
- 25.** ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 398; inv. br. VE-382-2; S: glatka, PKP, Drag 18/31; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 3, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; P: sjajna, slabe kvalitete, 2.5YR 4/6 *red*; R: panonska?; D: v. 3,9 cm, š. 7,2 cm, ds. 0,7 cm, pr. r. 24,0 cm; Dat.: 2. st.; neobjavljeno.
- 26.** ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 398; inv. br. VE-607-3; S: glatka/reljefna, PKP, Drag 37; G: vrlo sitne primjesa, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 6/6 *light red*; P: polusjajna, srednje kvalitete, 10R 4/6 *red*; R: panonska?; D: v. 3,3 cm, š. 4,0 cm, ds. 0,6 cm, pr. r. 21,0 cm; Dat.: 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.
- 27.** ulomak trbuha, dna i noge čaše; SJ 398; inv. br. VE-389-1; S: glatka, PKP, Drag 33; N: pečat EMPAOE?; G: vrlo sitne inkluzije, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 5/8 *red*; P: polusjajna, slabe kvalitete, 10R 4/6 *red*; R: panonska?; D: v. 1,8 cm, š. 4,9 cm, ds. 0,8 cm, pr. d. 4,2 cm; Dat.: 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.
- 28.** ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 398; inv. br. VE-608-2; S: glatka, PKP, Drag 18/31; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; P: sjajna, slabe kvalitete, 10R 4/6 *red*; R: panonska?; D: v. 4,0 cm, š. 4,4 cm, ds. 0,7 cm, pr. r. 24,0 cm; Dat.: 2. st.; neobjavljeno.
- 29.** ulomak ruba i trbuha čaše; SJ 398; inv. br. VE-609-1; S: glatka, TS, Drag 33; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 5/6 *red*; P: polusjajna, srednje kvalitete, 10R 4/6 *red*; R: srednjogalska; D: v. 4,1 cm, š. 4,9 cm, ds. 0,6 cm, pr. r. 10,0 cm; Dat.: druga pol. 2. st.; neobjavljeno.
- 30.** ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 398; inv. br. VE-609-4; S: glatka, PKP, Drag 18/31; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 6/6 *light red*; P: polusjajna, slabe kvalitete, 10R 4/6 *red*; R: panonska?; D: v. 2,5 cm, š. 3,9 cm, ds. 0,7 cm, pr. r. 21,0 cm; Dat.: 2. st.; neobjavljeno.
- 31.** ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 398; inv. br. VE-609-3; S: glatka/reljefna, PKP, Drag 37; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 6/6 *li-*
- 20.** bowl; body, bottom and foot fragment; SU 290; inv. no. VE-386-1; G: plain, PSW, Drag 18/31; C: very small inclusions, Mohs 3, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; S: semi-glossy, good quality, 10R 4/6 *red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 2.8 cm, w. 9.0 cm, with. 0.5 cm, bd. 8.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd c.; unpublished.
- 21.** bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 290; inv. br. VE-380-2; G: plain/relief, TS, Drag 37; C: very small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; S: semi-glossy, good quality, 10R 5/8 *red*; W: Rheinzabern?; M: h. 5.6 cm, w. 4.6 cm, with. 0.7 cm, rd. 24.0 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.
- 22.** bowl; body fragment; SU 290; inv. no. VE-611-3; G: relief, PSW, Drag 37; D: ovovalo (RI-FI E70), dividing strip, double medallion; C: very small inclusions, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; S: semi-glossy, poor quality, 10R 4/6 *red*; W: Pannonian?, modelled on Rheinzabern; M: h. 4.6 cm, w. 4.4 cm, with. 0.7 cm; Dat.: 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.
- 23.** bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 398; inv. no. VE-380-1; G: plain/relief, PSW, Drag 37; C: small inclusions, Mohs 3, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; S: semi-glossy, poor quality, 2.5YR 4/6 *red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 3.8 cm, w. 3.3 cm, with. 0.7 cm, rd. 23.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.
- 24.** bowl; body, bottom and foot fragment; SU 290; inv. no. VE-388-3; G: plain, PSW, Drag 18/31; C: very small inclusions, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; S: semi-glossy, medium quality, 2.5YR 4/8 *red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 2.8 cm, w. 9.7 cm, with. 0.5 cm, bd. 7.5 cm; Dat.: 2nd c.; unpublished.
- 25.** bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 398; inv. no. VE-382-2; G: plain, PSW, Drag 18/31; C: small inclusions, Mohs 3, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; S: glossy, poor quality, 2.5YR 4/6 *red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 3.9 cm, w. 7.2 cm, with. 0.7 cm, rd. 24.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd c.; unpublished.
- 26.** bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 398; inv. no. VE-607-3; G: plain/relief, PSW, Drag 37; C: very small inclusions, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 6/6 *light red*; S: semi-glossy, medium quality, 10R 4/6 *red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 3.3 cm, w. 4.0 cm, with. 0.6 cm, rd. 21.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.
- 27.** cup; body, bottom and foot fragment; SU 398; inv. no. VE-389-1; G: plain, PSW, Drag 33; I: stamp EMPAOE?; C: very small inclusions, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 5/8 *red*; S: semi-glossy, poor quality, 10R 4/6 *red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 1.8 cm, w. 4.9 cm, with. 0.8 cm, bd. 4.2 cm; Dat.: 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.
- 28.** bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 398; inv. no. VE-608-2; G: plain, PSW, Drag 18/31; C: small inclusions, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; S: glossy, poor quality, 10R 4/6 *red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 4.0 cm, w. 4.4 cm, with. 0.7 cm, rd. 24.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd c.; unpublished.
- 29.** cup; rim and body fragment; SU 398; inv. no. VE-609-1; G: plain, TS, Drag 33; C: small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 5/6 *red*; S: semi-glossy, medium quality, 10R 4/6 *red*; W: Central Gaulish; M: h. 4.1 cm, w. 4.9 cm, with. 0.6 cm, rd. 10.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd half of 2nd c.; unpublished.
- 30.** bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 398; inv. no. VE-609-4; G: plain, PSW, Drag 18/31; C: small inclusions, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 6/6 *light red*; S: semi-glossy, poor quality, 10R 4/6 *red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 2.5 cm, w. 3.9 cm, with. 0.7 cm, rd. 21.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd c.; unpublished.
- 31.** bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 398; inv. no. VE-609-3; G: plain/relief, PSW, Drag 37; C: small inclusions, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 6/6 *light*

ght red; P: polusjajna, slabe kvalitete, *10R 4/6 red*; R: panonska?; D: v. 3,9 cm, š. 2,2 cm, ds. 0,8 cm; Dat.: 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

TABLA 3 – SJ 678, 725, 735, 740, 742, 747, 755

32. ulomak ruba i trbuha tanjura; SJ 678; inv. br. VE-000-1; S: glatka, PKP, Lud Tg varijanta?; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 1-2, *2.5YR 6/8 light red*; P: polusjajna, srednje kvalitete, *10R 4/6 red*; R: panonska?; D: v. 3,0 cm, š. 3,0 cm, ds. 0,7 cm, pr. r. 18,0 cm; Dat.: druga pol. 2. – prva pol. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

33. ulomak trbuha zdjele; SJ 725; inv. br. VE-387-3; S: reljefna, TS, Drag 37; U: vegetabilni motiv, list (RI-FI P59 ili 69); G: više sitnih inkluzija, Mohs 6, *2.5YR 5/6 red*; P: polusjajna, kvalitetna, *10R 4/6 red*; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 3,8 cm, š. 2,9 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

34. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 740; inv. br. VE-608-3; S: reljefna, glazirana; U: vegetabilni motiv, list; G: malo sitnih inkluzija, Mohs 4-5, *7.5YR 6/6 yellowish red*; Gl: sjajna, srednje kvalitete, *5Y 5/4 olive*; R: panonska?; D: v. 4,9 cm, š. 4,7 cm, ds. 0,7 cm; Dat.: prva pol. 2. st.; neobjavljeno.

35. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 725; inv. br. VE-603-3; S: glatka/reljefna, TS, Drag 37; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 6, *10R 5/4 weak red*; P: sjajna, kvalitetna, *10R 4/6 red*; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 3,4 cm, š. 6,1 cm, ds. 0,7 cm, pr. r. 23,0 cm; Dat.: 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

36. ulomak dna posude; SJ 740; inv. br. VE-615-1; S: glatka/reljefna, PKP, posuda ravnoga dna; G: pijesak, druge sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, *5YR 6/8 reddish yellow*; P: sačuvan u tragovima, *10R 4/6 red*; R: panonska?; D: v. 2,4 cm, š. 6,7 cm, ds. 1,1 cm, pr. d. 6,0 cm; Dat.: 2. – 4. st.; neobjavljeno.

37. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 725; inv. br. VE-610-3; S: glatka/reljefna, PKP, Drag 37; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, *2.5Y 6/1 gray*; P: sjajna, kvalitetna, *GLEY 1 2.5/N black*; R: nepoznata; D: v. 3,9 cm, š. 9,2 cm, ds. 0,5 cm, pr. r. 23,0 cm; Dat.: 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

38. ulomak trbuha, dna i noge zdjele; SJ 740; inv. br. VE-612-2; S: glatka/reljefna, TS, Drag 32; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, *5YR 5/6 yellowish red*; P: polusjajna, srednje kvalitete, *10R 4/6 red*; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 2,4 cm, š. 10,7 cm, ds. 0,9 cm, pr. d. 10,0 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

39. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 735; inv. br. VE-607-1; S: glatka/reljefna, TS, Drag 37; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 6, *10R 5/6 red*; P: polusjajna, kvalitetna, *10R 4/6 red*; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 4,0 cm, š. 3,5 cm, ds. 0,6 cm, pr. r. 19,0 cm; Dat.: 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

40. ulomak dna posude; SJ 735; inv. br. VE-000-2; S: glatka, PKP, zdjela ili tanjur ravnoga dna; G: pijesak, druge sitne inkluzije, Mohs 1-2, *5YR 6/6 reddish yellow*; P: polusjajna, kvalitetna, *2.5YR 5/8 red*; R: panonska?; D: v. 1,8 cm, š. 4,6 cm, ds. 0,7 cm, pr. d. 20,0 cm; Dat.: 2. – 4. st.; neobjavljeno.

41. ulomak ruba i trbuha čaše; SJ 735; inv. br. VE-378-1; S: glatka, TS, Drag 33; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, *2.5YR 6/8 light red*; P: polusjajna, kvalitetna, *10R 4/6 red*; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 3,5 cm, š. 3,5 cm, ds. 0,6 cm, pr. r. 14,0 cm; Dat.: 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

42. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 747; inv. br. VE-603-2; S: glatka, ARSW, Hayes 67/El Mahrine 9.4; G: pijesak, druge sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, *5YR 6/6 reddish yellow*; P: sjajna, kvalitetna, *10R 5/8*

red; S: semi-glossy, poor quality, *10R 4/6 red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 3,9 cm, w. 2,2 cm, wth. 0,8 cm; Dat.: 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

PLATE 3: SU 678, 725, 735, 740, 742, 747, 755

32. plate; rim and body fragment; SU 678; inv. no. VE-000-1; G: plain, PSW, Lud Tg variant?; C: small inclusions, Mohs 1-2, *2.5YR 6/8 light red*; S: semi-glossy, medium quality, *10R 4/6 red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 3.0 cm, w. 3.0 cm, wth. 0.7 cm, rd. 18.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd half of 2nd – 1st half of 3rd c.; unpublished.

33. bowl; body fragment; SU 725; inv. no. VE-387-3; G: relief, TS, Drag 37; D: vegetative motif, leaf (RI-FI P59 or 69); C: small inclusions, Mohs 6, *2.5YR 5/6 red*; S: semi-glossy, good quality, *10R 4/6 red*; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 3.8 cm, w. 2.9 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

34. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 740; inv. no. VE-608-3; G: relief, glazed; D: vegetative motif, leaf; C: small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, *7.5YR 6/6 yellowish red*; Gl: glossy, medium quality, *5Y 5/4 olive*; W: Pannonian; M: h. 4.9 cm, w. 4.7 cm, wth. 0.7 cm; Dat.: 1st half of 2nd c.; unpublished.

35. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 725; inv. no. VE-603-3; G: plain/relief, TS, Drag 37; C: small inclusions, Mohs 6, *10R 5/4 weak red*; S: glossy, good quality, *10R 4/6 red*; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 3.4 cm, w. 6.1 cm, wth. 0.7 cm, rd. 23.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

36. vessel; bottom fragment; SU 740; inv. no. VE-615-1; G: plain/relief, PSW, flat-bottomed vessel; C: sand, other small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, *5YR 6/8 reddish yellow*; S: in traces, *10R 4/6 red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 2.4 cm, w. 6.7 cm, wth. 1.1 cm, bd. 6.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd – 4th c.; unpublished.

37. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 725; inv. no. VE-610-3; G: plain/relief, PSW, Drag 37; C: small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, *2.5Y 6/1 gray*; S: glossy, good quality, *GLEY 1 2.5/N black*; W: unknown; M: h. 3.9 cm, w. 9.2 cm, wth. 0.5 cm, rd. 23.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

38. bowl; body, bottom and foot fragment; SU 740; inv. no. VE-612-2; G: plain/relief, TS, Drag 32; C: small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, *5YR 5/6 yellowish red*; S: semi-glossy, medium quality, *10R 4/6 red*; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 2.4 cm, w. 10.7 cm, wth. 0.9 cm, bd. 10.0 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

39. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 735; inv. no. VE-607-1; G: plain/relief, TS, Drag 37; C: small inclusions, Mohs 6, *10R 5/6 red*; S: semi-glossy, good quality, *10R 4/6 red*; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 4.0 cm, w. 3.5 cm, wth. 0.6 cm, rd. 19.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

40. bowl or plate; bottom fragment; SU 735; inv. no. VE-000-2; G: plain, PSW, flat-bottomed bowl or plate; C: sand, other small inclusions, Mohs 1-2, *5YR 6/6 reddish yellow*; S: semi-glossy, good quality, *2.5YR 5/8 red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 1.8 cm, w. 4.6 cm, wth. 0.7 cm, bd. 20.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd – 4th c.; unpublished.

41. cup; rim and body fragment; SU 735; inv. no. VE-378-1; G: plain, TS, Drag 33; C: small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, *2.5YR 6/8 light red*; S: semi-glossy, good quality, *10R 4/6 red*; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 3.5 cm, w. 3.5 cm, wth. 0.6 cm, rd. 14.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

42. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 747; inv. no. VE-603-2; G: plain, ARSW, Hayes 67/El Mahrine 9.4; C: sand, other small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, *5YR 6/6 reddish yellow*; S: glossy, good quality, *10R*

red; R: sjevernoafrička (proizvodnja D); D: v. 3,9 cm, š. 6,9 cm, ds. 0,7 cm, pr.r. 23,0 cm; Dat.: 360. – 470. god.; neobjavljeno.

43. ulomak trbuha zdjele; SJ 747; inv. br. VE-611-4; S: reljefna, TS, Drag 37; U: motivi ptice (RI-FI T245), dijelovi lista i vitice; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 6, 2.5YR 5/6 red; P: polusjajna, kvalitetna, 10R 4/6 red; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 2,6 cm, š. 4,3 cm, ds. 0,6 cm; Dat.: 2. st.; neobjavljeno.

44. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 747; inv. br. VE-610-1; S: glatka, PKP, Drag 37; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 2.5Y 6/1 gray; P: polusjajna, kvalitetna, GLEY 1 3/N very dark gray; R: nepoznata; D: v. 6,4 cm, š. 8,0 cm, ds. 0,7 cm, pr. r. 18,0 cm; Dat.: 2. – 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

45. ulomak trbuha zdjele; SJ 755; inv. br. VE-614-1; S: reljefna, PKP, Drag 37; U: uokvireni ovolo, dvostruki medaljon, oštećeni motiv; G: pijesak, druge sitne inkluzije, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 6/8 light red; P: polusjajna, srednje kvalitete, 10R 4/6 red; R: panonska?; D: v. 4,1 cm, š. 6,7 cm, ds. 0,8 cm; Dat.: 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

46. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 747; inv. br. VE-610-2; S: glatka, PKP, Drag 37; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, GLEY 1 7/N light gray; P: sjajna, kvalitetna, GLEY 1 3/N very dark gray; R: nepoznata; D: v. 4,2 cm, š. 4,9 cm, ds. 0,6 cm, pr. r. 19,0 cm; Dat.: 2. – 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

TABLA 4 – SJ 771, 838, 909, 2019, 2028

47. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 771; inv. br. VE-616-1; S: glatka, PKP, Drag 32; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 5/8 red; P: sjajna, kvalitetna, 10YR 4/8 red; R: panonska?; D: v. 2,7 cm, š. 8,1 cm, ds. 0,6 cm, pr. r. 26,0 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

48. ulomak trbuha zdjele; SJ 838; inv. br. VE-608-4; S: reljefna, TS, Drag 37; U: grane ili rogovi jelena (Kiss 8) i plod ili dio ptice (Kiss 53); G: pijesak, druge sitne inkluzije, Mohs 1-2, 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; P: bez sjaja, slabe kvalitete, 10R 4/6 red; R: Aquincum (Pacatus); D: v. 2,3 cm, š. 5,1 cm, ds. 0,6 cm; Dat.: druga pol. 2. st.; neobjavljeno.

49. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 838; inv. br. VE-603-1; S: glatka/reljefna, TS, Drag 37; G: pijesak, druge sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 5YR 7/4 pink; P: sjajna, slabe kvalitete, 10R 4/6 red; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 4,0 cm, š. 6,8 cm, ds. 0,5 cm, pr. r. 18,0 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

50. ulomak trbuha zdjele; SJ 838; inv. br. VE-390-2; S: reljefna, TS, Drag 37; U: grane, lišće i plodovi vinove loze: listovi (Kiss 58 i 59), plod (Kiss 23), zec u čučućem položaju (Kiss 20), ptica u letu (Kiss 54), maska (Kiss 5); G: pijesak, druge sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; P: polusjajna, slabe kvalitete, 10R 4/6 red; R: Aquincum (Pacatus); D: v. 6,0 cm, š. 7,2 cm, ds. 0,7 cm; Dat.: druga pol. 2. st.; neobjavljeno.

51. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 838; inv. br. VE-379-2; S: glatka, PKP, Drag 44; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 6, 2.5Y 6/1 gray (stijenke), GLEY 1 5/N gray (jezgra); P: vrlo sjajna, kvalitetna, GLEY 1 2.5/N black; R: nepoznata; D: v. 5,0 cm, š. 5,3 cm, ds. 0,7 cm, pr. r. 28,0 cm; Dat.: 2. – 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

52. ulomak trbuha, dna i noge zdjele; SJ 838; inv. br. VE-615-2; S: reljefna, PKP, Drag 37; U: oštećeni vegetabilni motivi; G: vrlo sitne inkluzije, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 6/8 light red; P: polusjajna, slabe kvali-

5/8 red; W: North African (production D); M: h. 3,9 cm, w. 6,9 cm, wth. 0,7 cm, rd. 23,0 cm; Dat.: 360–470; unpublished.

43. bowl; body fragment; SU 747; inv. no. VE-611-4; G: relief, TS, Drag 37; D: bird motif (RI-FI T245), partial leaf and vine; C: small inclusions, Mohs 6, 2.5YR 5/6 red; S: semi-glossy, good quality, 10R 4/6 red; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 2.6 cm, w. 4.3 cm, wth. 0.6 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

44. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 747; inv. no. VE-610-1; G: plain, PSW, Drag 37; C: small inclusions, Mohs 4–5, 2.5Y 6/1 grey; S: semi-glossy, good quality, GLEY 1 3/N very dark grey; W: unknown; M: h. 6.4 cm, w. 8.0 cm, wth. 0.7 cm, rd. 18.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd – 3rd c.; unpublished.

45. bowl; body fragment; SU 755; inv. no. VE-614-1; G: relief, PSW, Drag 37; D: framed ovolo, double medallion, another damaged motif; C: sand, other small inclusions, Mohs 1–2, 2.5YR 6/8 light red; S: semi-glossy, medium quality, 10R 4/6 red; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 4.1 cm, w. 6.7 cm, wth. 0.8 cm; Dat.: 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

46. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 747; inv. no. VE-610-2; G: plain, PSW, Drag 37; C: small inclusions, Mohs 4–5, GLEY 1 7/N light grey; S: glossy, good quality, GLEY 1 3/N very dark grey; W: unknown; M: h. 4.2 cm, w. 4.9 cm, wth. 0.6 cm, rd. 19.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd – 3rd c.; unpublished.

PLATE 4: SU 771, 838, 909, 2019, 2028

47. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 771; inv. no. VE-616-1; G: plain, PSW, Drag 32; C: small inclusions, Mohs 1–2, 2.5YR 5/8 red; S: glossy, good quality, 10YR 4/8 red; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 2.7 cm, w. 8.1 cm, wth. 0.6 cm, rd. 26.0 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

48. bowl; body fragment; SU 838; inv. no. VE-608-4; G: relief, TS, Drag 37; D: vine branches or deer antlers (Kiss 8) and fruit or a bird (Kiss 53); C: sand, other small inclusions, Mohs 1–2, 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; S: without gloss, poor quality, 10R 4/6 red; W: Aquincum (Pacatus); M: h. 2.3 cm, w. 5.1 cm, wth. 0.6 cm; Dat.: 2nd half of 2nd c.; unpublished.

49. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 838; inv. no. VE-603-1; G: plain/relief, TS, Drag 37; C: sand, other small inclusions, Mohs 4–5, 5YR 7/4 pink; S: glossy, poor quality, 10R 4/6 red; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 4.0 cm, w. 6.8 cm, wth. 0.5 cm, rd. 18.0 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

50. bowl; body fragment; SU 838; inv. no. VE-390-2; G: relief, TS, Drag 37; D: vine branches and leaves, grapes: leaves (Kiss 58 and 59), fruit (Kiss 23), squatting rabbit (Kiss 20), flying bird (Kiss 54), so-called negroid mask (Kiss 5); C: sand, other small inclusions, Mohs 4–5, 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; S: semi-glossy, poor quality, 10R 4/6 red; W: Aquincum (Pacatus); M: h. 6.0 cm, w. 7.2 cm, wth. 0.7 cm; Dat.: 2nd half of 2nd c.; unpublished.

51. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 838; inv. no. VE-379-2; G: plain, PSW, Drag 44; C: small inclusions, Mohs 6, 2.5Y 6/1 grey (walls), GLEY 1 5/N grey (core); S: very glossy, good quality, GLEY 1 2.5/N black; W: unknown; M: h. 5.0 cm, w. 5.3 cm, wth. 0.7 cm, rd. 28.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd – 3rd c.; unpublished.

52. bowl; body, bottom and foot fragment; SU 838; inv. no. VE-615-2; G: relief, PSW, Drag 37; D: damaged vegetative motifs; C: very small inclusions, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 6/8 light red; S: semi-glossy, poor

tete, 10R 4/6 red; R: panonska?; D: v. 3,7 cm, š. 12,2 cm, ds. 0,7 cm, pr.d. 8,0 cm; Dat.: 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

53. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 909; inv. br. VE-608-1; S: glatka/reljefna, TS, Drag 37; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; P: polusjajna, srednje kvalitete, 2.5YR 6/8 light red; R: Westerndorf?; D: v. 4,5 cm, š. 5,6 cm, ds. 0,6 cm, pr. r. 24,0 cm; Dat.: kraj 2. – 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

54. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 909; inv. br. VE-611-1; S: glatka/reljefna, PKP, Drag 37; G: pijesak, druge sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; P: bez sjaja, slabe kvalitete, 10R 5/6 red; R: panonska?; D: v. 3,6 cm, š. 4,2 cm, ds. 0,5 cm, pr. r. 19,0 cm; Dat.: 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

55. ulomak trbuha zdjele; SJ 909; inv. br. VE-346-2; S: reljefna, TS, Drag 37; U: dvostruki medaljoni (RI-FI K19), pas u trku okrenut nalijevo (RI-FI T139) unutar jednoga, pseudotordirani lančić (RI-FI O241) s rozetom na kraju (RI-FI O39); G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/6 light red; P: bez sjaja, srednje kvalitete, 2.5YR 4/8 red; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 4,4 cm, š. 7,1 cm, ds. 0,8 cm; Dat.: druga pol. 2. – poč. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

56. ulomak ruba i trbuha tanjura; SJ 2019; inv. br. VE-378-4; S: glatka, TS, Lud Tb; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 6, 2.5YR 6/8 light red; P: bez sjaja, kvalitetna, 10R 4/6 red; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 1,0 cm, š. 4,6 cm, ds. 0,8 cm, pr.r. 24,0 cm; Dat.: druga pol. 2. – prva pol. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

57. ulomak trbuha, dna i noge zdjele; SJ 2019; inv. br. VE-384-2; S: glatka/reljefna, TS, Drag 37; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 6, 10R 4/6 red; P: polusjajna, kvalitetna, 10R 4/6 red; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 2,7 cm, š. 10,5 cm, ds. 0,6 cm, pr. d. 8,0 cm; Dat.: 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

58. ulomak dna i noge zdjele; SJ 2028; inv. br. VE-384-3; S: glatka/reljefna, PKP, Drag 37; G: vrlo sitne inkluzije, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 5/8 red; P: polusjajna, kvalitetna, 10R 4/6 red; R: panonska?; D: v. 2,7 cm, š. 6,2 cm, ds. 1,0 cm, pr. r. 10,0 cm; Dat.: 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

TABLA 5 – SJ 2022, 2039, 2040, 2051, 2052

59. ulomak trbuha zdjele; SJ 2022; inv. br. VE-346-1; S: reljefna, TS, Drag 37; U: ovolo (RI-FI E18), oštećeni vegetabilni motivi, list sa stabljikom S oblika (RI-FI P85); G: vrlo sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/8 light red; P: sjajna, kvalitetna, 10R 4/8 red; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 8,8 cm, š. 6,8 cm, ds. 0,7 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

60. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 2039; inv. br. VE-389-3; S: glatka, TS, Drag 18/31; G: vrlo sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/6 light red; P: polusjajna, kvalitetna, 10R 4/6 red; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 2,3 cm, š. 5,3 cm, ds. 0,6 cm; Dat.: 2. st.; neobjavljeno.

61. ulomak dna i noge čaše; SJ 2039; inv. br. VE-000-3; S: glatka, TS, Drag 33; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 5/8 red; P: sjajna, kvalitetna, 10R 4/8 red; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 1,8 cm, š. 4,0 cm, pr.d. 6,0 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

62. ulomak trbuha zdjele; SJ 2039; inv. br. VE-389-2; S: reljefna, TS, Drag 37; U: ovolo (RI-FI E14), razdjelna traka, dvostruki medaljon; G: više sitnih inkluzija, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 5/8 red; P: polusjajna, kvalitetna, 10R 4/6 red; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 5,0 cm, š. 4,8 cm, ds. 1,0 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; Lit.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 96, Fig. 11: 10, Pl. 3: 10

quality, 10R 4/6 red; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 3,7 cm, w. 12,2 cm, with. 0,7 cm, bd. 8,0 cm; Dat.: 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

53. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 909; inv. no. VE-608-1; G: plain/relief, TS, Drag 37; C: small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; S: semi-glossy, medium quality, 2.5YR 6/8 light red; W: Westerndorf?; M: h. 4,5 cm, w. 5,6 cm, with. 0,6 cm, rd. 24,0 cm; Dat.: end of 2nd – 3rd c.; unpublished.

54. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 909; inv. no. VE-611-1; G: plain/relief, PSW, Drag 37; C: sand, other small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; S: without gloss, poor quality, 10R 5/6 red; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 3,6 cm, w. 4,2 cm, with. 0,5 cm, rd. 19,0 cm; Dat.: 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

55. bowl; body fragment; SU 909; inv. no. VE-346-2; G: relief, TS, Drag 37; D: double medallions (RI-FI K19), running dog turned to the left (RI-FI T139) inside a medallion, pseudo-twisted chain (RI-FI O241) with a rosette end (RI-FI O39); C: small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/6 light red; S: without gloss, good quality, 2.5YR 4/8 red; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 4,4 cm, w. 7,1 cm, with. 0,8 cm; Dat.: 2nd half of 2nd – beg. 3rd c.; unpublished.

56. plate; rim and body fragment; SU 2019; inv. no. VE-378-4; G: plain, TS, Lud Tb; C: small inclusions, Mohs 6, 2.5YR 6/8 light red; S: without gloss, good quality, 10R 4/6 red; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 1,0 cm, w. 4,6 cm, with. 0,8 cm, rd. 24,0 cm; Dat.: 2nd half of 2nd – 1st half of 3rd c.; unpublished.

57. bowl; body, bottom and foot fragment; SU 2019; inv. no. VE-384-2; G: plain/relief, TS, Drag 37; C: small inclusions, Mohs 6, 10R 4/6 red; S: semi-glossy, good quality, 10R 4/6 red; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 2,7 cm, w. 10,5 cm, with. 0,6 cm, bd. 8,0 cm; Dat.: 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

58. bowl; bottom and foot fragment; SU 2028; inv. no. VE-384-3; G: plain/relief, PSW, Drag 37; C: very small inclusions, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 5/8 red; S: semi-glossy, good quality, 10R 4/6 red; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 2,7 cm, w. 6,2 cm, with. 1,0 cm, bd. 10,0 cm; Dat.: 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

PLATE 5: SU 2022, 2039, 2040, 2051, 2052

59. bowl; body fragment; SU 2022; inv. no. VE-346-1; G: relief, TS, Drag 37; D: ovolo (RI-FI E18), damaged vegetative motifs, leaf with an S-shaped stem (RI-FI P85); C: very small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/8 light red; S: glossy, good quality, 10R 4/8 red; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 8,8 cm, w. 6,8 cm, with. 0,7 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

60. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 2039; inv. no. VE-389-3; G: plain, TS, Drag 18/31; C: very small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/6 light red; S: semi-glossy, good quality, 10R 4/6 red; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 2,3 cm, w. 5,3 cm, with. 0,6 cm; Dat.: 2nd c.; unpublished.

61. cup; bottom and foot fragment; SU 2039; inv. no. VE-000-3; G: plain, TS, Drag 33; C: small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 5/8 red; S: glossy, good quality, 10R 4/8 red; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 1,8 cm, w. 4,0 cm, bd. 6,0 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

62. bowl; body fragment; SU 2039; inv. no. VE-389-2; G: relief, TS, Drag 37; D: ovolo (RI-FI E14), dividing strip, double medallion; C: small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 5/8 red; S: semi-glossy, good quality, 10R 4/6 red; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 5,0 cm, w. 4,8 cm, with. 1,0 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; Bib.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 96, Fig. 11: 10, Pl. 3: 10.

63. ulomak trbuha zdjele; SJ 2039; inv. br. VE-387-1; S: reljefna, PKP, Drag 37; U: vegetabilni motiv (RI-FI O215), vrlo oštećena ljudska figura; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 6/6 *light red*; P: bez sjaja, srednje kvalitete, 10R 4/4 *weak red*; R: panonska?, po uzoru na Rheinzabern; D: v. 4,2 cm, š. 4,4 cm, ds. 1,1 cm; Dat.: 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

64. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 2040; inv. br. VE-333; S: reljefna, TS, Drag 37; U: ovolo (RI-FI E40), dvostruki medaljon (RI-FI K20) s oštećenim motivom u sredini, razdjelni stupić sa sedlastim proširenjem i koncentričnim kružnicama (RI-FI O129) na vrhu; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; P: polusjajna, kvalitetna, 10R 4/8 *red*; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 11,6 cm, š. 8,6 cm, ds. 1,0 cm, pr.r. 26,0 cm; Dat.: 2. st.; neobjavljeno.

65. ulomak dna i noge zdjele; SJ 2040; inv. br. VE-612-1; S: glatka/reljefna, TS, Drag 37; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; P: polusjajna, srednje kvalitete, 10R 4/6 *red*; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 2,2 cm, š. 5,2 cm, ds. 1,0 cm, pr. d. 8,0 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

66. ulomak trbuha zdjele; SJ 2051; inv. br. VE-383-3; S: reljefna, TS, Drag 37; U: oštećen medaljon, višeputi razdjelni stupić s vegetabilnim krajem (RI-FI O219), stilizirani list (RI-FI P141); G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; P: sjajna, srednje kvalitete, 10R 4/6 *red*; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 5,0 cm, š. 6,5 cm, ds. 0,9 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

67. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 2040; inv. br. VE-381-3; S: glatka/reljefna, TS, Drag 37; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 6, 2.5YR 6/6 *light red*; P: sjajna, kvalitetna, 10R 4/6 *red*; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 5,1 cm, š. 3,8 cm, ds. 0,9 cm, pr.r. 25,0 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

68. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 2040; inv. br. VE-607-2; S: glatka/reljefna, TS, Drag 37; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 6, 2.5YR 6/6 *light red*; P: sjajna, kvalitetna, 10R 4/6 *red*; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 4,7 cm, š. 4,9 cm, ds. 0,9 cm, pr. r. 27,0 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

69. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 2040; inv. br. VE-612-3; S: glatka, TS, Drag 32; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; P: sjajna, kvalitetna, 10R 4/6 *red*; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 1,4 cm, š. 2,8 cm, ds. 0,5 cm, pr.r. 20,0 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

70. ulomak trbuha, dna i noge čaše; SJ 2051; inv. br. VE-388-4; S: glatka, TS, Drag 33; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; P: polusjajna, srednje kvalitete, 10R 4/6 *red*; R: Westerndorf?; D: v. 2,4 cm, š. 5,9 cm, ds. 0,7 cm, pr. r. 5,0 cm; Dat.: kraj 2. – 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

71. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 2052; inv. br. VE-607-4; S: glatka/reljefna, TS, Drag 37; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; P: sjajna, srednje kvalitete, 10R 4/6 *red*; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 2,8 cm, š. 2,6 cm, ds. 0,7 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; neobjavljeno.

72. ulomak trbuha zdjele; SJ 2052; inv. br. VE-613-2; S: reljefna, TS, Drag 37; U: dvostruki medaljoni (RI-FI K19), oštećena ljudska figura u jednom od njih, možda Vulkan (RI-FI M80a), višeputi razdjelni stupić s vegetabilnim krajem (RI-FI O219), stilizirani list (RI-FI P141); G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 6, 2.5YR 5/6 *red*; P: polusjajna, srednje kvalitete, 10R 4/6 *red*; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 6,5 cm, š. 5,7 cm, ds. 0,8 cm; Dat.: sred. 2. – sred. 3. st.; Lit.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 100, Fig. 11: 12, Pl. 3: 12.

63. bowl; body fragment; SU 2039; inv. no. VE-387-1; G: relief, PSW, Drag 37; D: vegetative motif (RI-FI O215), very damaged human figure; C: small inclusions, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 6/6 *light red*; S: without gloss, medium quality, 10R 4/4 *weak red*; W: Pannonian?; M: h. 4.2 cm, w. 4.4 cm, wth. 1.1 cm; Dat.: 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

64. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 2040; inv. no. VE-333; G: relief, TS, Drag 37; D: ovolo (RI-FI E40), double medallion (RI-FI K20), damaged motif inside it, dividing column with saddle-shaped widening and concentric circles (RI-FI O129) on top of it; C: small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; S: semi-glossy, good quality, 10R 4/8 *red*; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 11.6 cm, w. 8.6 cm, wth. 1.0 cm, rd. 26.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd c.; unpublished.

65. bowl; bottom and foot fragment; SU 2040; inv. no. VE-612-1; G: plain/relief, TS, Drag 37; C: small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; S: semi-glossy, medium quality, 10R 4/6 *red*; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 2.2 cm, w. 5.2 cm, wth. 1.0 cm, bd. 8.0 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

66. bowl; body fragment; SU 2051; inv. no. VE-383-3; G: relief, TS, Drag 37; D: damaged medallion, multipart dividing column with a vegetative end (RI-FI O219), stylized leaf (RI-FI P141); C: small inclusions, Mohs 1-2, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; S: glossy, medium quality, 10R 4/6 *red*; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 5.0 cm, w. 6.5 cm, wth. 0.9 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

67. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 2040; inv. no. VE-381-3; G: plain/relief, TS, Drag 37; C: small inclusions, Mohs 6, 2.5YR 6/6 *light red*; S: glossy, good quality, 10R 4/6 *red*; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 5.1 cm, w. 3.8 cm, wth. 0.9 cm, rd. 25.0 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

68. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 2040; inv. no. VE-607-2; G: plain/relief, TS, Drag 37; C: small inclusions, Mohs 6, 2.5YR 6/6 *light red*; S: glossy, good quality, 10R 4/6 *red*; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 4.7 cm, w. 4.9 cm, wth. 0.9 cm, rd. 27.0 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

69. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 2040; inv. no. VE-612-3; G: plain, TS, Drag 32; C: small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; S: glossy, good quality, 10R 4/6 *red*; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 1.4 cm, w. 2.8 cm, wth. 0.5 cm, rd. 20.0 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

70. cup; body, bottom and foot fragment; SU 2051; inv. no. VE-388-4; G: plain, TS, Drag 33; C: small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; S: semi-glossy, medium quality, 10R 4/6 *red*; W: Westerndorf?; M: h. 2.4 cm, w. 5.9 cm, wth. 0.7 cm, bd. 5.0 cm; Dat.: end 2nd – 3rd c.; unpublished.

71. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 2052; inv. no. VE-607-4; G: plain/relief, TS, Drag 37; C: small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; S: glossy, medium quality, 10R 4/6 *red*; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 2.8 cm, w. 2.6 cm, wth. 0.7 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

72. bowl; body fragment; SU 2052; inv. no. VE-613-2; G: relief, TS, Drag 37; D: double medallions (RI-FI K19), damaged human figure in one, perhaps Vulkan (RI-FI M80a), multipart dividing column with vegetative end (RI-FI O219), stylized leaf (RI-FI P141); C: small inclusions, Mohs 6, 2.5YR 5/6 *red*; S: semi-glossy, medium quality, 10R 4/6 *red*; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 6.5 cm, w. 5.7 cm, wth. 0.8 cm; Dat.: mid 2nd – mid 3rd c.; Bib.: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 100, Fig. 11: 12, Pl. 3: 12.

73. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 2052; inv. br. VE-379-3; S: glatka/reljefna, TS, Drag 37; G: vrlo sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; P: polusjajna, kvalitetna, 10R 5/6 *red*; R: istočnogalska?; D: v. 2,6 cm, š. 4,0 cm, ds. 0,6 cm, pr. r. 24,0 cm; Dat.: 2. st.; neobjavljeno.

74. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 2052; inv. br. VE-613-3; S: glatka, TS, Drag 32; G: vrlo sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; P: polusjajna, srednje kvalitete, 2.5YR 5/8 *red*; R: Westerndorf?; D: v. 2,7 cm, š. 5,6 cm, ds. 0,7 cm; Dat.: kraj 2. – poč. 3. st.; Lit: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 99, Fig. 11: 11, Pl. 3: 11.

75. ulomak ruba i trbuha zdjele; SJ 2052; inv. br. VE-603-4; S: glatka, TS, Drag 18/31; G: sitne inkluzije, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 5/6 *red*; P: polusjajna, kvalitetna, 10R 4/6 *red*; R: Rheinzabern; D: v. 3,1 cm, š. 6,1 cm, ds. 0,7 cm, pr.r. 30,0 cm; Dat.: 2. st.; neobjavljeno.

73. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 2052; inv. no. VE-379-3; G: plain/relief, TS, Drag 37; C: very small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; S: semi-glossy, good quality, 10R 5/6 *red*; W: East Gaulish?; M: h. 2.6 cm, w. 4.0 cm, wth. 0.6 cm, rd. 24.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd c.; unpublished.

74. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 2052; inv. no. VE-613-3; G: plain, TS, Drag 32; C: very small inclusions, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 6/8 *light red*; S: semi-glossy, medium quality, 2.5YR 5/8 *red*; W: Westerndorf?; M: h. 2.7 cm, w. 5.6 cm, wth. 0.7 cm; Dat.: end 2nd – beg. 3rd c.; Bib: Lukić, Filipec 2019: cat. no. 99, Fig. 11: 11, Pl. 3: 11.

75. bowl; rim and body fragment; SU 2052; inv. no. VE-603-4; G: plain, TS, Drag 18/31; C: small inclusion, Mohs 4-5, 2.5YR 5/6 *red*; S: semi-glossy, good quality, 10R 4/6 *red*; W: Rheinzabern; M: h. 3.1 cm, w. 6.1 cm, wth. 0.7 cm, rd. 30.0 cm; Dat.: 2nd c.; unpublished.

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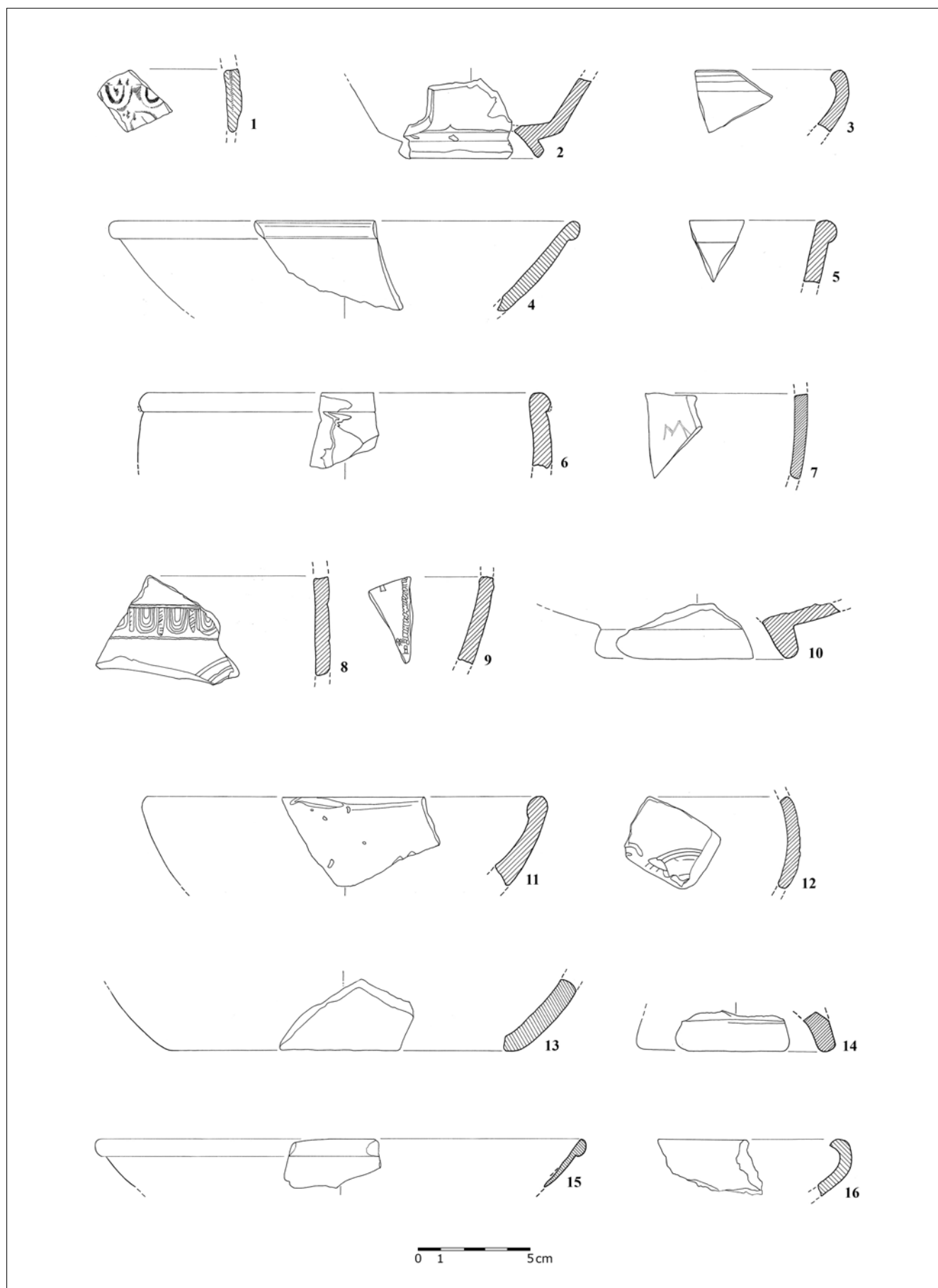


TABLA 1. Ulomci TS i PKP iz SJ 001, 038, 066, 067, 089, 111, 133 i 208 (©Terenska arheološka radionica u Bizovcu, obradila P. Nikšić).

PLATE 1. TS and PSW fragments from SU 001, 038, 066, 067, 089, 111, 133 and 208 (©Archaeological Field Workshop in Bizovac, edited by P. Nikšić).

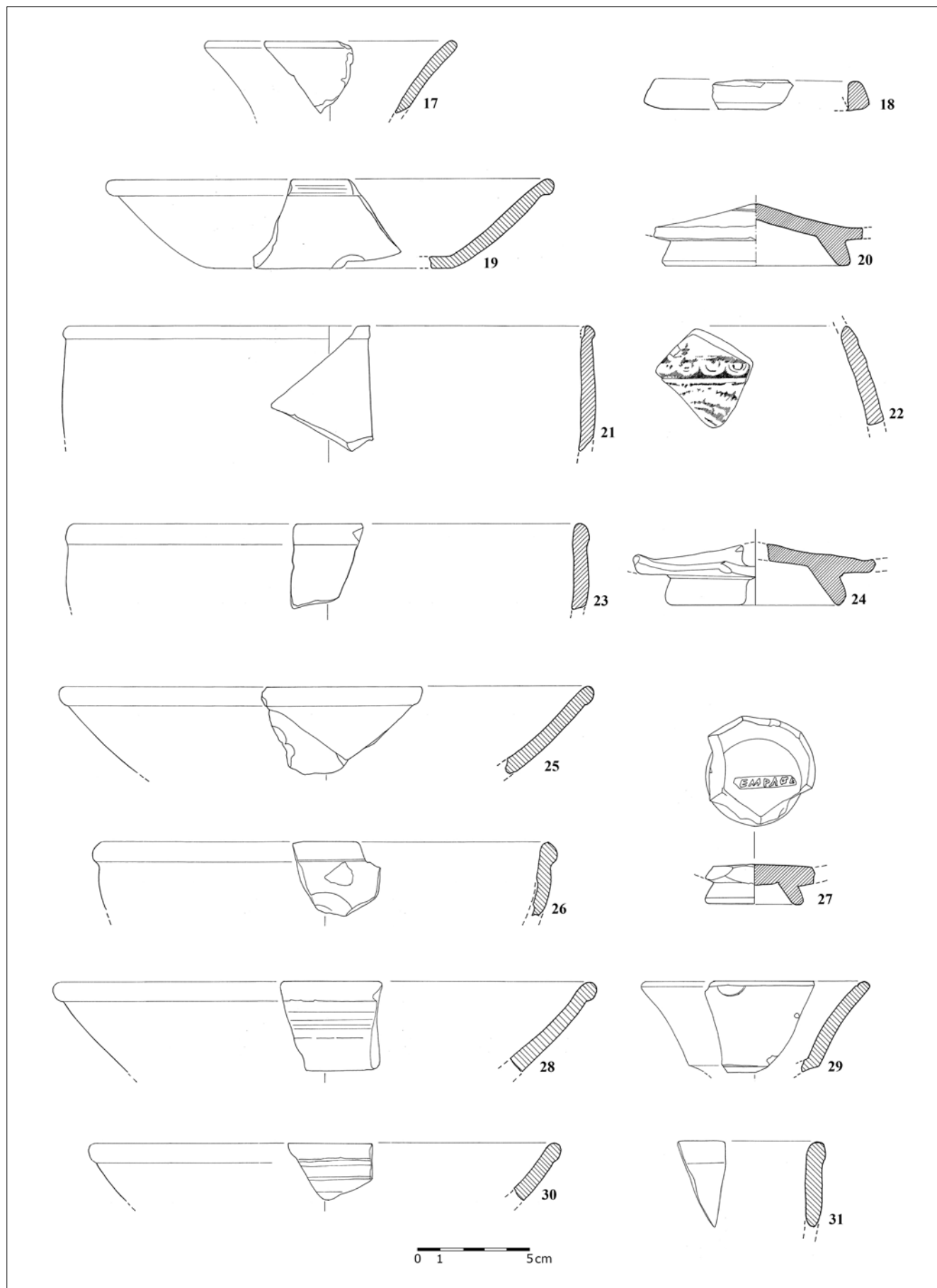


TABLA 2. Ulomci TS i PKP iz SJ 211, 248, 290 i 398 (©Terenska arheološka radionica u Bizovcu, obradila P. Nikšić).

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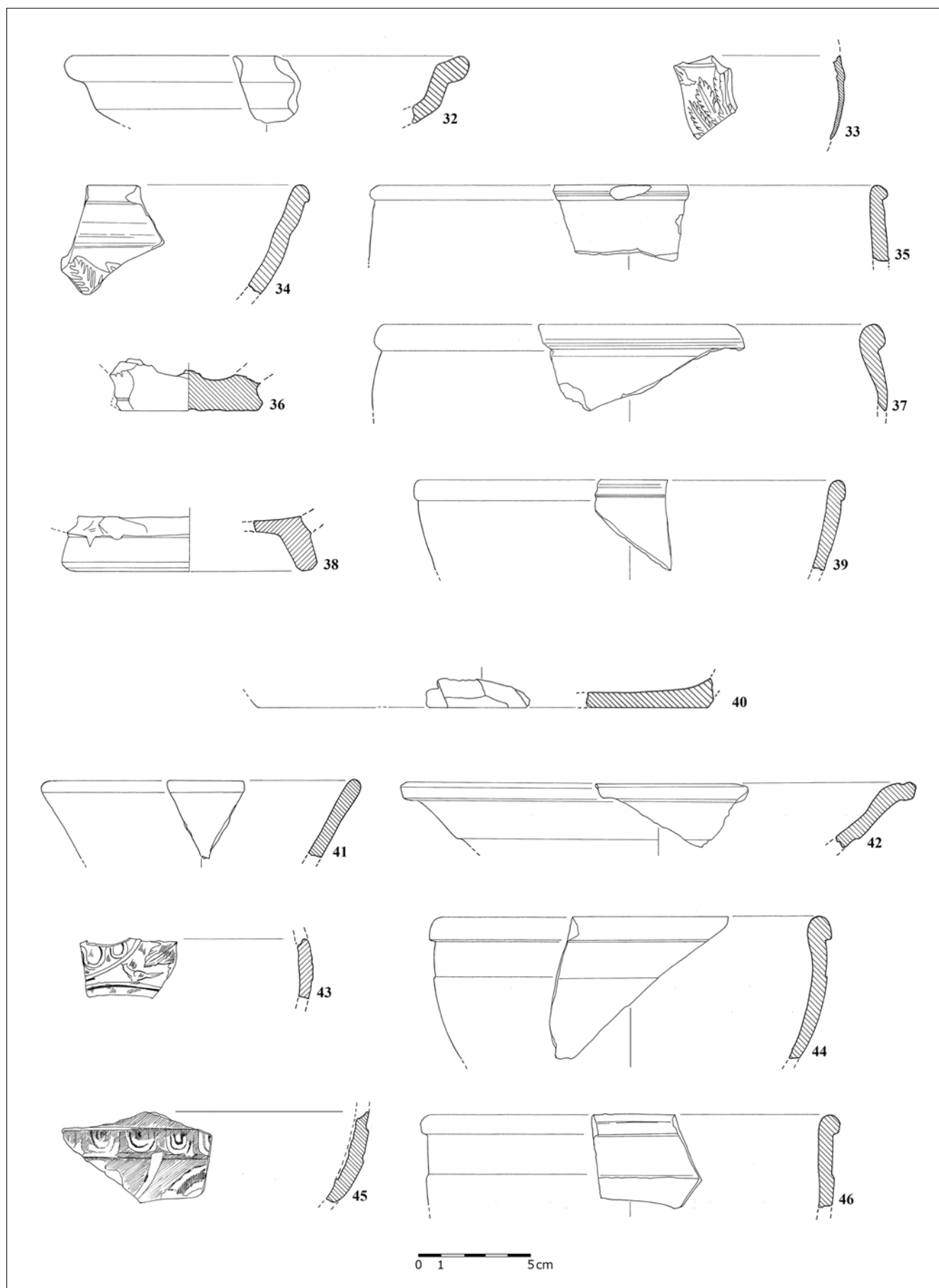


TABLA 3. Ulomci TS, PKP, ARSW i glazirane imitacije TS iz SJ 678, 725, 735, 740, 742, 747 i 755 (©Terenska arheološka radionica u Bizovcu, obradila P. Nikšić).

PLATE 3. TS, PSW, ARSW and glazed TS-imitation fragments from SU 678, 725, 735, 740, 742, 747 and 755 (©Archaeological Field Workshop in Bizovac, edited by P. Nikšić).

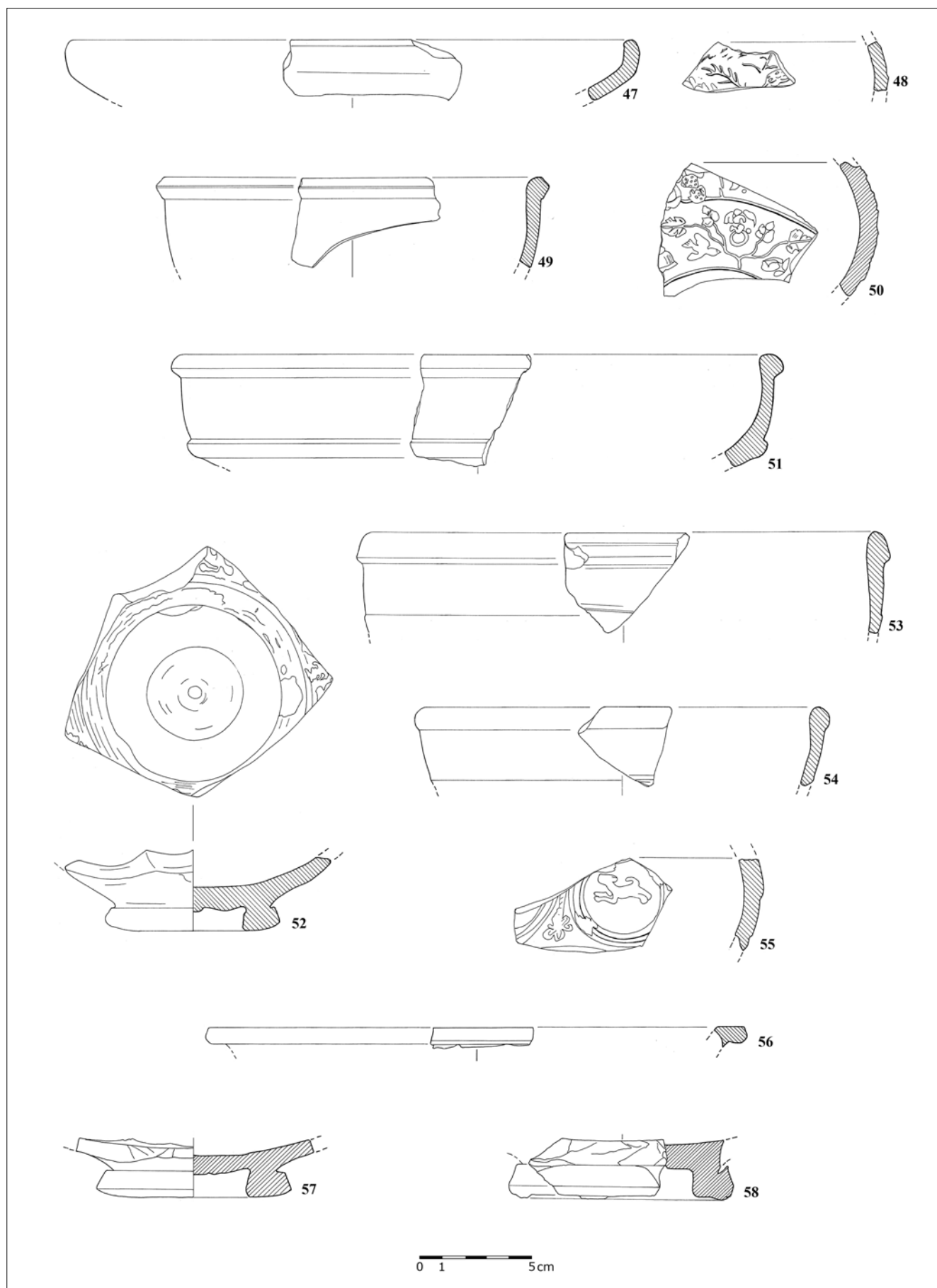


TABLA 4. Ulomci TS i PKP iz SJ 771, 838, 909, 2019 i 2028 (©Terenska arheološka radionica u Bizovcu, obradila P. Nikšić).

PLATE 4. TS and PSW fragments from SU 771, 838, 909, 2019 and 2028 (©Archaeological Field Workshop in Bizovac, edited by P. Nikšić).

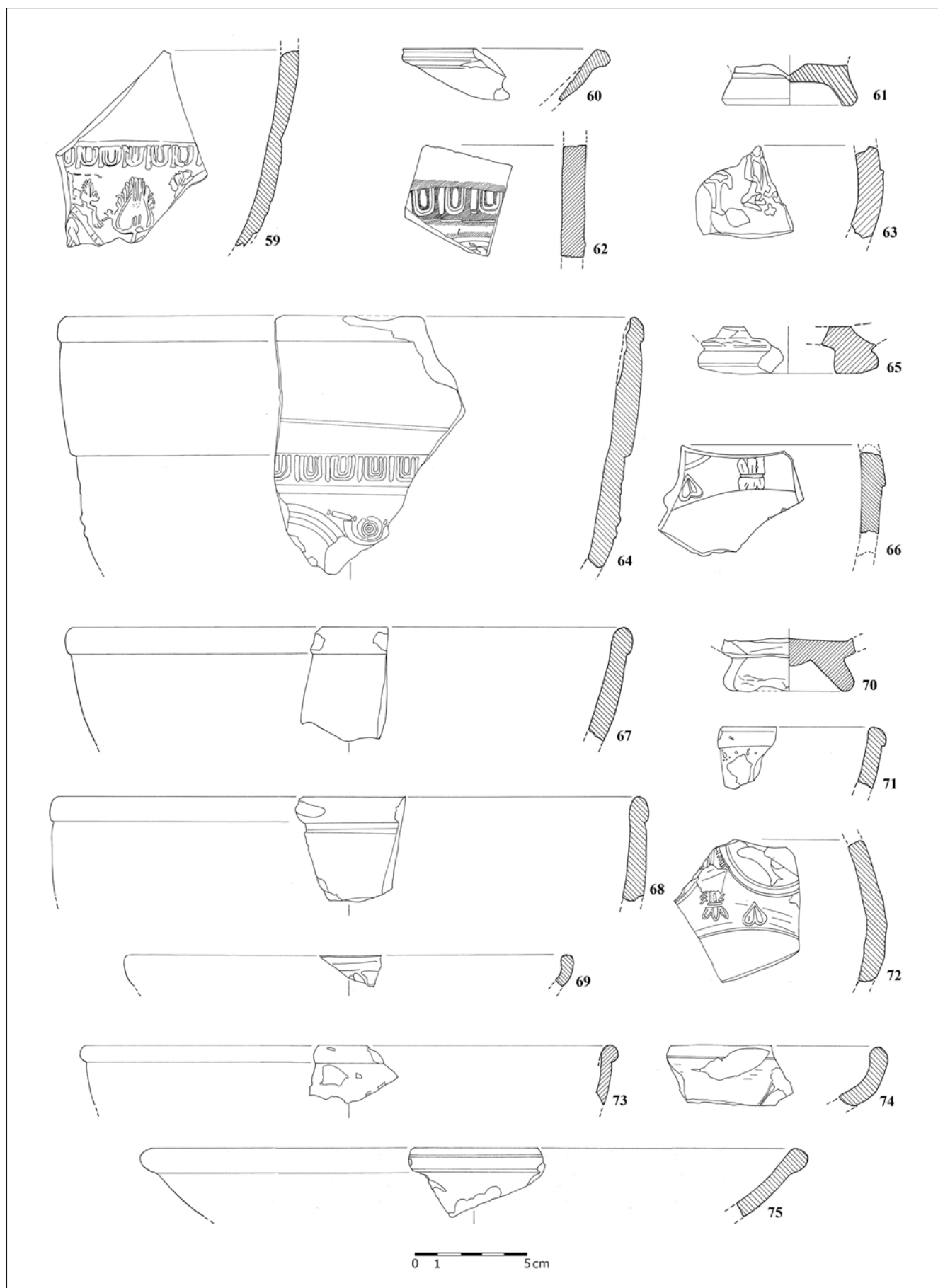


TABLA 5. Ulomci TS i PKP iz SJ 2022, 2039, 2040, 2051 i 2052 (©Terenska arheološka radionica u Bizovcu, obradila P. Nikšić).

PLATE 5. TS and PSW fragments from SU 2022, 2039, 2040, 2051 and 2052 (©Archaeological Field Workshop in Bizovac, edited by P. Nikšić).

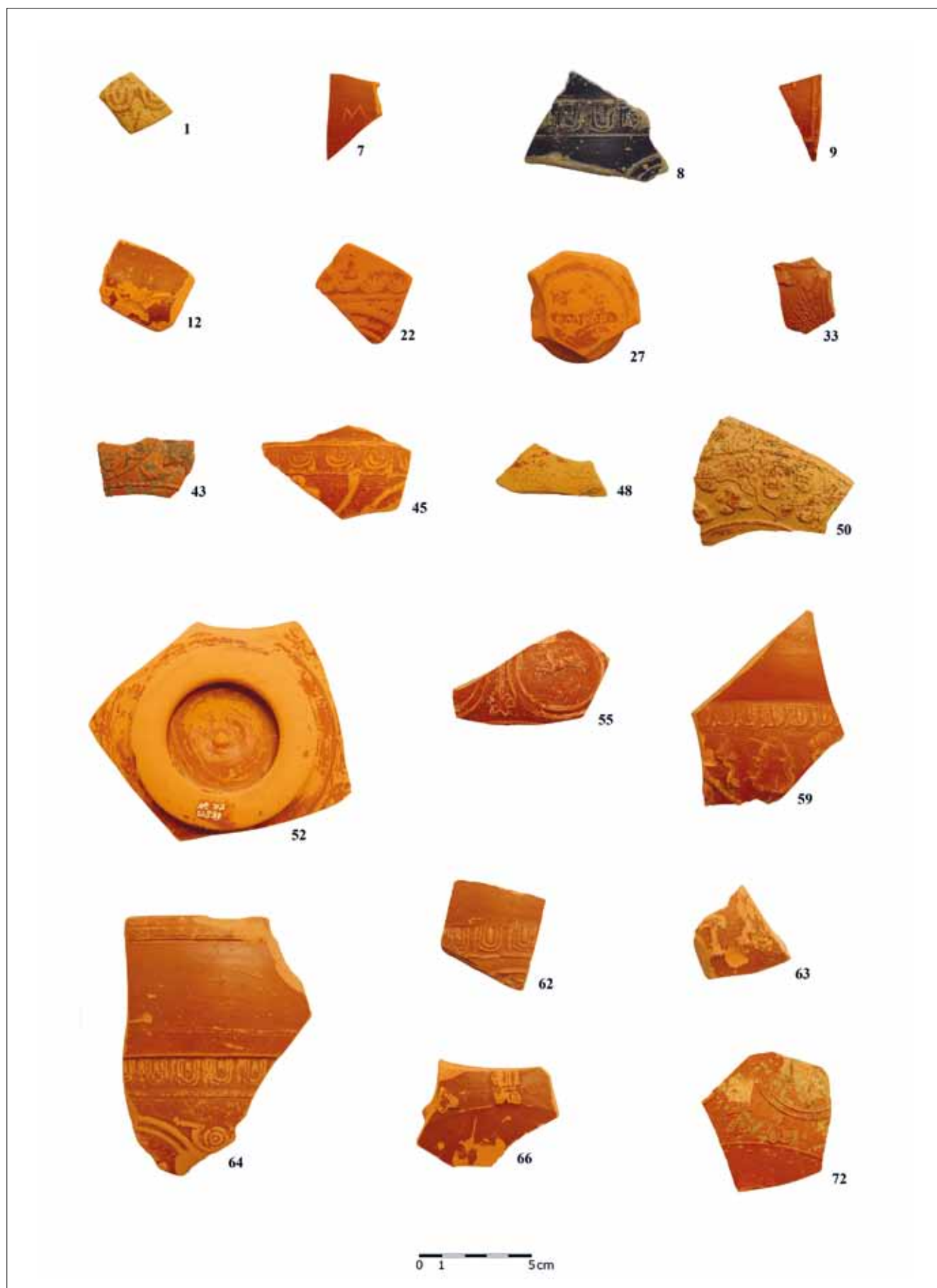


TABLA 6. Reljefno ukrašeni ulomci TS i PKP, ulomak s pečatom i ulomak s grafi-
tom (snimila i izradila P. Nikšić).

PLATE 6. Relief TS and PSW fragments, stamped fragment and incised fragment
(photo / made by P. Nikšić).