

# **BASIC ATTRIBUTES OF THE LATE ROMAN GLAZED POTTERY FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN SERBIA**

## **(Part of former Moesia Superior)**

**Tatjana Cvjetičanin**  
**Beograd**

Late Roman glazed wares from Moesia I, Dardania, western parts of Dacia Ripensis and Dacia Mediterranea, show numerous specific attributes with a particularly elaborated repertoire. It is clearly distinctive from other ceramic material of the Late Roman and Early Byzantine time. Its similarity with glazed vessels from adjoining provinces is striking, confirming that those wares are particular phenomenon of broader middle and lower Danubian region. Recognized problems, generally not sufficiently investigated, concerning the development of the Late Roman glazed wares, particularly its origin and its revival, as well as questions of their morphological, chronological, technological and distributional features, are those we have attempted to answer here. Presented are only basic attributes, without detailed research. \*

### **Production attributes.**

Glaze appearing on a surface of vessels is, according to the temperature of maturing, soft earthen lead glaze (we assume fired on the temperatures up to 1150C). It is smooth, shiny, mostly transparent, though on vessels produced in the later phase occasionally appear mat, unclear, blurred glaze. Vessels are glazed olive-green, dark green, green, brown-green, yellowish-green or yellow, as well as orange, orange-brown or reddish brown, often in several shades, with visible small holes in structure. Range of colours originates from two basic pigments – iron and copper. Despite differences in colour and without physical and chemical analyses, characteristics of the Late Roman glazed pottery from Upper Moesia essentially are the same: same structure of a clay body, which is coarse and porous (sand and occasionally quartz are added); similar firing – vessels are red or grey fired, if they are made of clay rich with iron, or they are buff or yellowish-white if they are made of caolinit. Grey core visible in section of some vessels, small holes, bubbles and blisters in glazed structure, and different shades of glaze on the same vessel are the result of hurried early phase of firing process, insufficient kiln temperature, or quickly achieved and shortly maintained temperature's peak. It can be assumed that all mentioned flaws and their causes were not the result of (a lot of) inexperienced potter(s), but intentionally undertaken process. Mentioned production attributes are indicating the same origin – one workshop, or they originate from different potteries, with highly standardized production.

### **Morphological Attributes**

Repertoire of glazed wares from Moesia I, Dardania and Yugoslav part of Dacia Ripensis and Dacia Mediterranea, according to the latest study (Cvjetičanin 1997) comprises 133 types classified by finding context, parallels and production characteristics in the Late Roman period, and 10 types (or only 6,9% of typology) classified in the Early Byzantine period. This is solely demonstrating that glazed pottery represents phenomenon of the Late Roman times, and its recognition as only the Late Roman could be justified. Later production is just an echo of this manufacture as a result of the idea of revitalization and reconstruction of the Roman imperial power during the 6<sup>th</sup> century.

The typology of the Late Roman glazed vessels from former Moesia Superior comprises at this moment 14 types of *mortaria*, 43 types of bowls, 7 types of plates, 2 types of strainers, 35 types of jugs and flagons, 3 types of amphorae, 10 types of beakers and cups, 9 types of urns, 7 types of pots, 2 types of *dolia* and 1 type of lid. During the Early Byzantine times functional structure is completely different. 1 type of *mortaria*, 2 types of bowls, 1 type of jug, 1 type of beaker, 3 types of pots and 2 types of *dolia* were recognized.

The variety of glazed vessels is obviously great, as already recognized by certain authors (Gudea 1987 p. 415) and yet its repertoire is still not closed. To the commonest types acknowledged by now, such as flat-rimmed bowl and plate, mortarium with flange, one-handed jug with collar rim, trefoil-lipped jug and flagon (Arthur, Williams 1981 p. 481-496; Gudea 1987 p. 415, Fig. 3-7), one could add flanged bowls, composite or biconical bowls, calotta-shaped bowls, variants of Pompeian plate, strainers, bottle-shaped jugs, two-handed jug with rigged neck, ring-bottomed amphorae with collar or triangular rim, biconical cups, two-handed pots (urns) with spout, etc (Cvjetičanin 1995 p. 27-32; cf. Kuzmanov 1998 p. 81-95).

Apart from morphological and decorative connection with *terra sigillata* vessels of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century (beaker: Ludowici VMc, VMg, VMf; bowl: Drag 37) as well as parallels with silver vessels (Cvjetičanin 1995a p. 169-170) some types (15,78%) were developed from forms known in the repertoire of colour coated or plain red wares of the 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries. Most types represent new forms of the Late Roman times, those of simplified and functional recipient, following a new orientation in ceramic production whose attributes are rapidity, efficiency and mass production. A part of the vessels (36,84%) has parallels in the red or grey Late Roman kitchen vessels, but a number of forms is typical only among glazed vessels (43,60%). A number of new types differs in relation to functional groups. new types are the most numerous among mortaria (92,85%) and the fewest were recorded among plates (28,57%), while within some groups, such as amphorae new forms do not appear at all.

It is to be emphasized, as already stated by some authors (Kabakcieva 1995 p. 275-276) that there are no parallels between the Early Roman glazed wares from Moesia Superior and the Late Roman ones (Cvjetičanin 2001). They do not possess common attributes. fabrics, forms, distribution, frequency, production centers, consumers, and function differ. The production of glazed vessels on this territory has neither chronological, nor morphological continuity.

Glazed pottery appearing in the mentioned region is often without parallels with ceramics of other provinces - it is typical and specific for the researched area. This is especially true for kitchen and storage wares. However, part of the repertoire is common for the whole middle and lower Danube area. Almost one third of the repertoire (41 types, i.e. 30,82%) have parallels either in former Pannonia, Dacia or nowadays Bulgaria (Bónis 1991 p. 87-150; Pannonia 1992; Gudea 1987 p. Fig. 2-7; Kuzmanov 1998 p. 81-95). Types registered in all provinces are: conical and semi-spherical mortaria with flange, flat-rimmed bowl and plate (both with incised decoration on the rim), one or two handled jug with collar rim - at the same time types that are widely distributed and most frequent at the research territory (Cvjetičanin 1997 p. Fig. 1-4). All similarities are confirming that it is a phenomenon typical for this region.

### Chronology and Frequency

In an attempt to determine moderately precise chronology of glazed wares, whose dating as a whole in the 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> centuries is already securely established (Vikič-Belancić 1970 p. 41; Brukner 1981 p. 34; Gudea 1987 p. 421; Bjelajac 1995 p. 33-38; Cvjetičanin 1995 p. 27-32; Kuzmanov 1998 p. 93), results of the type appearance study as well as those of occurrence of glazed pottery at particular site with great quantity were used. The results are similar, and together more reliable.

The Danubian fortress Diana (Dacia Ripensis) was chosen as significant site having plenty of glazed vessels from well-documented contexts (Rankov 1982 p. 51-60; Rankov 1984 p. 7-15; Rankov 1987 p. 5-36). At this fortress 1365 typologically indicative vessels (or 1306 "true" glazed vessels, Cvjetičanin 1997), classified in 61 types, and 3710 glazed fragments were registered in the layers of the 4<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> centuries (Table 1).

Table 1

Horizon	Period	All vessels	Glazed vessels	% glazed vessels	Shards	Glazed shards	Context groups	CG glaze
III <sup>nm</sup>	mid.3 <sup>rd</sup> c.	1157	20	1,72	8851	37	85	23
II <sup>nsa</sup>	4/4 3 <sup>rd</sup> c.	1826	56	3,06	12378	158	135	65
II <sup>nsb</sup>	1/4 4 <sup>th</sup> c.	1340	51	3,8	8392	104	161	72
II <sup>sa</sup>	2/4 4 <sup>th</sup> c.	690	60	8,69	4356	145	74	45
II <sup>sb</sup>	3/4 4 <sup>th</sup> c..	3367	455	13,5	23493	1310	326	225
II <sup>ma</sup>	4/4 4 <sup>th</sup> c.	1136	156	13,7	6954	342	105	77
II <sup>mb</sup>	1/4 5 <sup>th</sup> c.	3680	410	11,14	31338	1137	423	300
II <sup>mc</sup>	2/4 5 <sup>th</sup> c.	649	34	5,2	6295	95	99	47
Is	1/2 6 <sup>th</sup> c.	2046	32	1,56	27091	166	195	68
Im	mid.6 <sup>th</sup> ⇔	719	3	0,4	13676	24	57	10
II-I mix	4 <sup>th</sup> -6 <sup>th</sup> cs.	1326	88	6,63	10561	192	70	44
sum	LR & EB	17936	1365	100%	152621	3710	1730	976

Glazed pottery appears in small amount already in the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century (1, 72%), being slightly more numerous at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and the first decades of the 4<sup>th</sup> century (3, 06% and 3, 8%). Its number is increasing towards the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> century (8, 69%), and it is the most numerous in the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century (13, 5% and 13, 7%). The occurrence of the glazed pottery is still considerable in the first decades of the 5<sup>th</sup> century (11, 14%), but it is decreasing as approaching the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century (5, 2%). During the Early Byzantine period glazed vessels make really small amount of pottery (1, 56% and 0, 4%).

According to a chronological attribution of types, primary based on finding context, technological characteristics and, finally parallels, we were able to establish particular phases in appearance of glazed forms, which could be considered also as specific periods in its production and distribution (Table 2).

Glazed vessels from Moesia I, Dardania and Yugoslav part of Dacia Ripensis and Dacia Mediterranea appear at earliest in the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Those are examples of mortaria that are colour coated and glazed, several with a stamp of artisan IVSTINIANVS (Bjelajac 1992/93 p. 146, Pl. IV/5-8), who is considered to be active in Pannonia. Beaker and bowl in forms and decoration known in *terra sigillata* production (Cvjetičanin 1988 p. I/20; Bjelajac 1993 p. cat.138; Nikolić-Đjordjević 2000p. IX/21) also appear in these times. Analogies for the beaker could be found also in Pannonia (Brukner 1981. T. 59/25), so it is possible that those vessels are also imported from this region (Sirmium workshop?).

The most elaborated repertoire glazed wares possess in the second third of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, and with regard to the intensity of vessels occurrence during that period (37, 44%), we assume that their organized production and distribution have started then. The richness of forms is still high in the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, being even more numerous at the end of 4<sup>th</sup> and the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century (44, 48%), the time we believe to be the second important phase of glazed pottery production.

Table 2

time function	eIII- bIV	1/2 IV	2/3 IV	IV	2/2 IV	2/2IV- 1/2V	eIV 1/2V	eIII- V	IV - V	VI	sum
bowls	1	1	17	6	5	3	7		3	2	45
plates			2			1	2		2		7
jugs			15	3	2	1	6		8	1	36
beakers	1	1		2	2		4			1	11
<i>mortaria</i>		1	2	1		1	7	1	1	1	15
strainers					1	1					2
pots			1	2			3		1	3	10
lids				1							1
amphorae			3								3
urns			3		2		4				9
<i>dolia</i>			1	1						2	4
sum	2	3	44	16	12	7	33	1	15	10	143
% occur.	1,39	2,09	30,76	11,18	8,39	4,89	23,07	0,69	10,48	6,99	100

Probably, the beginning of production could also be pinpointed by the time of appearance of silverware counterparts. The most widely distributed flat-rimmed bowl and flat-rimmed plate do not have direct parallels in the ceramics of the 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century. Form and decoration of these types is identical to a silver dish with pseudo-granulation on a rim (Age of spirituality, cat. 551; Kondić 1994 p. kat. 276) and to a silver plate with star on the bottom from Naissus workshop (Kondić 1994 p. kat. 270) respectively. Both forms were appearing in the first decades of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, produced in imperial workshops (Kondić 1995p. 182-184). Additionally, the earliest example of the silver dish is considered to be the one from München treasure buried in AD 324 (Wealth of the Roman world, Fig. on p. 21, No 8). We assume that the earliest 4<sup>th</sup> century production of glazed equivalents could be contemporary or very closely attributed (Cvjetičanin 1995a p. 169-170).

The end of the production of the Late Roman glazed wares is marked by historical events – the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century, but according to results of analyses of pottery from Diana, its intensity and range was already decreasing in the first decades of the 5<sup>th</sup> century. Glazed vessels appear, in a narrow scale, also in the 6<sup>th</sup> century.

### Distribution

The Late Roman glazed pottery is recorded at 71 sites on the territory of former Moesia Superior (Table 3; List of sites). The sites are spread throughout the whole area, but region with high concentration could be recognized. In Moesia I, there are 30 sites with glazed pottery, and in the Yugoslav part of Dacia Ripensis 22, especially along the fortified Danubian border. Sites also appear in and around towns and along main communications. In Dardania are registered 17 sites, intense in a region of Novi Pazar and Tutin (SW Serbia), where the late Roman defensive system was constructed and where fortified settlements existed in the 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> century period. Sites with glazed pottery in Dacia Mediterranea are very rare and scattered. Level of investigations could have some bearings on the distributional picture, but regarding excavated sites in this region without glazed pottery (and they are registered in the Western and Central, but also in the SE and SW Serbia in the 4<sup>th</sup> century, or in VI century, along the Danube and in the vicinity of Čačak, as well as on the territory of Kosovo), it seems to us that in this stage this map is pretty reliable.

Table 3

Site function Province	Fort	Urbs	Fort. settl.	Com. metal	vicus	villa rus.	palatium	Sacr. buil.	Funer. buil.	necropolis	s.
Moesia I	7	4	4	1	6	1				7	30
Dacia Ripensis	15	2			1	1	2			1	22
Dacia Mediterranea		1	1		1						2
Dardania	7	3	2					1	1	3	17
sum	28	10	7	1	8	2	2	1	1	11	71

On the most sites, 60, only the Late Roman glazed pottery was recorded (33 site with only 1-5 types, 11 with elaborated repertoire), concentrated in the area of the fortified border of Moesia I and Dacia Ripensis, with exception of Naissus and Romuliana. Diana, Ras and Postenje, later two in Dardania, are only sites with confirmed both Late Roman and Early Byzantine glazed pottery. Sites with the Early Byzantine glazed pottery, in contrast to previous times, are concentrated in Dardania in fortified settlements and forts in the area of Novi Pazar and Tutin and in the capital Iustiniana Prima (Čaričin Grad) and its vicinity.

The essential conclusion is, as the types of sites and zone of distribution are showing that the distribution of glazed pottery is connected with the function of the site and its place in the administrative and military organization of Roman Empire and mentioned provinces. The fact is that forts and fortresses represent most of the sites (39, 43%) and other sites are mostly in areas with either military significance or character or they are on the important communications. This concentration of glazed pottery in the areas with military function is in contrast with nowadays-valid conclusions about its equal appearance regardless site function (Gudea 1987 p. 425). If we compare already made distributional maps of adjoining regions (after Gudea 1987 p. 424, Fig. 9) it could be observed that sites, of different function indeed, are concentrated also in the regions with military significance, mostly along fortified border or in its hinterland (Thomas 1964 p. 207-209, 223-327; Pannonia 1992), as well as on a strategically important communications. According to this, the conclusion could be made also about the main consumers of the 4<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> century glazed pottery. They are soldiers, large or major part of that population, that is troops permanently stationed in the bordering zones (*riparensis/limitanci*). But, is the relation between soldiers and glazed pottery ending on the consumer/user level?

### Origin; Productional sites

Glazed pottery forms the Late Roman and Early Byzantine times from researched area does not represent ceramic class characteristic just for this region. It belongs, as was established according to direct parallels, to a large group of products of the Late Roman times typical especially for the Danube provinces (Pannonia I, Pannonia II, Savaria, Valeria; Brukner 1981 p. 34 (with lit.); Bónis 1990 p. 29-35; Bónis 1991 p. 87-150; Pannonia 1992 p. 76-88; Romanian part of Moesia I; Gudea 1987 p. 415-425 (with lit.); Bulgarian part of Dacia Ripensis and Dacia Mediterranea, Moesia II p. Kuzmanov 1998 p. 81-95 (with lit.); generally: Arthur, Williams 1981 p. 481-510; Bjelajac 1995 p. 33-38; Cvjetičanin 1995 p. 27-32) showing general similarity not only in the elaborated repertoire, but particularly in the production attributes, creating specific productional and distributional fashion or phenomenon. Occasionally, and in a small

amount, glazed pottery appear also in other western provinces – Noricum, Raetia, Gerania, Italia (Ettlinger 1977 p. 101-103, 115; Arthur, Williams 1981 p. 500, Fig. 30.7; Paroli 1992).

So far scholars were interpreting this class as a last phase in the development of luxurious pottery, whose origin, as well as production, although its distribution was indicating that glazed pottery represents not only a feature of Pannonian ceramic evidence, but also of other adjoining provinces, were related almost solely to the Pannonian region. There have been assumptions that glazed pottery was diffused from one center or one region, recognized usually (with reference to the earlier production in the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries) in Pannonia (Vikić-Belancić 1970 p. 34; Ettlinger 1977 p. 102; Brukner 1981 p. 34; Bónis 1990 p. 29-35), with rare scholars who connected its revival with Italia (Arthur, Williams 1981 p. 496-498). There were also some authors that cautiously wrote that it was too early to draw any conclusions about the origin of glazed pottery (Gudea 1987p. 419). Possible reasons of its revival after almost one century was not talked about much until recently Cvjetičanin 1997 p. 17-25).

In our opinion, both the great amount of discovered glazed vessels and its simultaneous distribution in the wide area, are making the conclusion about its being a product of one center not plausible, except if that was a big manufacture similar to the 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries *terra sigillata* workshops, with elaborate and well organized distributional and trade net. Among so far established production sites, such as Gorsium, Tokod, Poetovio, Neviodunum, Emona, Mursa, Cibale and Sirmium (Vikić-Belancić 1970 p. 41; Bónis 1990 p. 29-35), a workshop of that capacity, capable of satisfying huge market was not identified. Additionally, as new results are showing, the Late Roman glazed pottery in Danube provinces is appearing at the same time, in the first decades of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, with rare examples in Pannonia in the end of 3<sup>rd</sup> century, and that is indicating that its pattern of distribution was dispersal. It seems to us that an answer about appearance and production of the Late Roman glazed pottery could be found in a capability of Roman system to establish and develop, in a short period and on a large territory, production that satisfy particular needs, either by simple spreading (exchange, traveling artisans) of new technologies that are recognized in specific moment as the most adequate, or by systematic spreading, with a control of existing state structures (administration, army).

Consequently, one of the regions of provenance could also be the territory we were investigating. The idea of a local production of glazed pottery is supported with certain elements: technological similarity of the Late Roman glazed vessels; elaborated repertoire that comprises largely types typical only for researched region; parallels in the typical local red and grey kitchen ware; abundance of pottery (Diana: 1306 vessels); large distribution of glazed pottery – 64 Late Roman sites (71 with those from the 6<sup>th</sup> century); traces of glaze on a grill of a kiln from Viminacium excavated in an area of *canabae*, dated by coin of Constantin the Great (Kondić, Zotović 1974 p. 95), with glazed vessels also in filling (Bjelajac 1996 p. 104); technical pottery with glazed traces found in kiln at Diana (tubuli used as stilts, cf. Swan 1984 p. 40, Pl. 9; Kuzmanov 1998p. 94, glazed *tubuli* in Ratiaria). The situation in Bulgaria is similar, for example (Kuzmanov 1998 p. 93-94).

The assumption about local origin of glazed vessels could be supported also with morphological, technological and distribution attributes of the Late Roman glazed lamps from the same territory (Cvjetičanin 1997 p. Sv1-Sv11), as well as with an existence of a specific group of red and grey kitchenware with traces of glaze on exterior surface as stains or dots (Cvjetičanin 1995 p. 29, Pl. 2). It seems that they were fired together with glazed pottery. Sites with this kind of pottery (Singidunum, Ravna, Boljetin, Diana, Pontes, Mora Vagei, Šarkamen, Romuliana, Rgotina, Postenje, Ras, and Iustiniana Prima) are situated in the areas where the concentration of the glazed pottery is the most dense, and often those are the sites with discovered kilns.

Productional sites (kilns) dated to the Late Roman and Early Byzantine period were found at Singidunum (Bjelajac 1982p. 13), Ravna (Kondić 1966 p. 98; Kondić 1967 p. 67),

Boljetin (Zotovic 1982/83 p. 220, T. III/2), Diana (Cvjetičanin 1997 p. 18), and Pontes (Garašanin, Vasić 1987 p. plan X). Ceramic center with pottery and tile kilns, the latest kiln active during the whole 4<sup>th</sup> century, was found at Viminacium (Jordović 1994 p. 95-106).

According to this data, centers for the glazed pottery productions (individual workshops, with exception of Viminacium probably) could be found at Singidunum, Viminacium, Ravna, Boljetin, Diana, Pontes, Mora Vagei, Romuliana, Postenje or Ras, during 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> centuries, and in the 6<sup>th</sup> century at Diana, in the area of Novi Pazar and at Iustiniana Prima. Summing up, production sites are situated at the Danubian border of Moesia I and Dacia Ripensis and in its surrounding area, as well as near to defensive system in Dardania, around Ras and Postenje. Those workshops are not only in the region with military character but at sites with military function – mainly forts and fortresses. It seems that glazed pottery was not only a military necessity but also a military pottery (Cvjetičanin 1997 p. 18-19). Its sameness of production and forms, and especially standardized dimensions of particular, the most widely distributed types, indicating uniformity that is a result of specific standards. Are those standards connected with military supply? Is the revival of this technique only accidentally happening at the same time as great strategic changes and reforms undertaken by Constantin the Great (continuing military reform created by Diocletianus)? This connection between army and glazed pottery seems to us a really valuable line for solving some of the problems of glazed pottery.

Shortly, initial impulse for the revival of glazed technique emerged in Pannonia, in the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, connected with products of artisan Iustinianus. But, its full and genuine time of production and distribution, when glazed pottery appeared simultaneously on a larger territory of middle and lower Danubian provinces, is the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Judging by its attributes, particular standards in its production are existing in the second third of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, and those we are relating to military production, initiated in the reign of Constantin (in forms that have morphological parallels in silverware produced in imperial workshops), while in the second phase of its intensive output, at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> and in the first half (beginning) of the 5<sup>th</sup> century individuality could be observed. Slightly earlier, in the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, the beginning of production in the regions far from limes could be dated, in the hinterland (Novi Pazar for example). Production is decreasing after the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century and was halted in the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century. In the Early Byzantine time on this territory, the production and distribution is sporadic and small.

A number of researched items and spaciousness of the researched area allow us to consider attributes of glazed pottery from former Moesia Superior as characteristics of glazed pottery from Danubian provinces in general. Analyses of this homogenous group could only enhance solving of the general problems, especially questions of production.

SITES IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH SERBIA WITH LATE ROMAN GLAZED CERAMICS.

**MOESIA I**

Beograd (Singidunum)	U
Beljina	VR
Boljetin ( <i>Smorna</i> )	F
Čuprija ( <i>Horreum Margi</i> )	U
Čezava ( <i>Novae</i> )	F
Donji Milanovac ( <i>Taliata</i> )	F
Djula – Ostrikovac	N
Gradac - Donicko Brdo	N
Gročka ( <i>Ad Sextum Miliare</i> )	V
Jelica	R
Jerinin Grad - Gornja Crnuca	R
Kalište( <i>Municipium</i> )M	
Kostolac ( <i>Viminacium</i> )	U
Kraku-Lui-Jordan	MC
Ljiska Cava	R
Majdanpek – Kljanc	V
Medvedja ( <i>Idimum</i> )	M
Obrenovac – Usce	V
Orašje ( <i>Margum</i> )	U
Ostra – Sokolica	R
Ravna ( <i>Campsia</i> )	F
Ritopek ( <i>Tricornia</i> )	N
Saldum ( <i>Gratiana/Cantabaza</i> )	F
Sapaja	F
Slanci – Bilu	N
Smederevo( <i>Vinccia</i> )	M
Veliko Gradiste ( <i>Pincum</i> )	F
Visnjica ( <i>Octavum</i> )	N
Zidinac	F
Želežnik	VR

**DACIA RIPENSIS**

Bordje	F
Brza Palanka ( <i>Egeta</i> )	F
Donje Butorce	F/C
Gamzigrad ( <i>Romuliana</i> )	P
Grabovica - Brzi Prun	V
Hajdučka Vodenica	F

Karataš ( <i>Diana</i> )	F
Kostol ( <i>Pontes</i> )	F
Krivclj	VR
Ljubicevac – Glamija	F
Mihajlovac- Mora Vagei	F
Mihajlovac – Blato	F
Mokranjske Stenc	F
Pečka Bara	V
Prahovo ( <i>Aquae</i> )	U
Ravna ( <i>Timacum Minus</i> )	F
Rgotina ( <i>Argentares?</i> )	N
Rtkovo – Glamija	F
Šarkamen – Vrelo	P
Tekija ( <i>Transdierna</i> )	F
Usce Porečke Reke	F
Vajuga	F

**DACIA MEDITERRANEA**

Niš ( <i>Naissus</i> )	U
Pirot ( <i>Turres</i> )	M

**DARDANIA**

Banjica	FA
Bregovina	F
Caričin Grad	U
Drezga	N
Djurdjevica	F
Glavnik ( <i>Vindenis</i> ) – Poljanice	N
Gračanica ( <i>Ulpiana</i> )	U
Hum	F
Novopazarska Banja	SA
Ostrovica	F
Pobuzje	N
Postenje	R
Ras – Gradina	R
Skopje ( <i>Scupi</i> )	U
Sarski Krs - Duga Poljana	F
Tupi Krs	F
Zlatni Kamen	F



\*Detailed study of the Late Roman and Early Byzantine glazed pottery from this region is in preparation for publication. Monograph is based on Ph.D. thesis "Glazed pottery from Mocsia, Dardania, Dacia Ripensis and Dacia Mediterranea" (Cvjetičanin 1997).

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Age of spirituality - *Age of Spirituality. Late Antique and Early Christian Art. Third to Seventh century* (K. Weitzman ed.), New York 1977.

Arthur, Williams 1981 - P. Arthur, D. Williams, *Pannonische glasierte Keramik – an assessment*, in: Roman Pottery Research in Britain and North-West Europe. Papers Presented to Graham Webster (A.C. Anderson, A. S. Anderson eds.), BAR Int. Ser. 123 (ii) p. 481-510.

Bjelajac 1982 - Lj. Bjelajac, *Nalaži keramičkih zizaka na Beogradskoj tvrđavi*, Godišnjak Muzeja grada Beograda XXIX p. 12-22.

Bjelajac 1992/1993 - Lj. Bjelajac, *Mortaria in the Moesia Danube Valley*, Starinar XLIII-XLIV (1994) p. 139-148.

Bjelajac 1993 - Lj. Bjelajac, *Katalog*, in: Rimski carski gradovi i palate u Srbiji (D. Srejšević ed.), Beograd.

Bjelajac 1995 - Lj. Bjelajac, *Late Roman Glazed Pottery in Singidunum (Moesia I)*, in: *Rei Creteriac Romanac Fautorum (RCRF) Acta* 34 p. 33-38.

Bjelajac 1996 - Lj. Bjelajac, *Amfore gornjomozojskog Podunavlja*, Beograd.

Bónis 1990 - E. Bónis, *A mázas kerámia Pannoniában*, *Archaeologia Ertesitö* 1990/1 p. 24-38.

Bónis 1991 - E. Bónis, *Glasierte keramik der Spätromerzeit aus Tokod*, *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* XLIII p. 87-150.

Brukner 1981 - O. Brukner, *Rimska keramika u jugoslovenskom delu provincije Donje Panonije*, Beograd.

Cvjetičanin 1988 - T. Cvjetičanin, *Rimska keramika iz Čačka i okoline*, Zbornik radova Narodnog muzeja Čačak XVIII p. 121-130.

Cvjetičanin 1995 - T. Cvjetičanin, *Late Roman Glazed Pottery from Iron Gate Region (Dacia Ripensis)*, in: *RCRF Acta* 34 p. 27-32.

Cvjetičanin 1995a - T. Cvjetičanin, *Morfološki odnosi rimskih srebrnih i luksuznih keramičkih posuda*, in: Radionice i kovnice srebra (I. Popović, T. Cvjetičanin, B. Borić-Bresković eds.), Beograd, p. 165-171.

Cvjetičanin 1997 - T. Cvjetičanin, *Gledjosa keramika Mezije, Dardanije, Dakije Ripensis i Dakije Mediterancje* (Ph. D. thesis, manuscript).

Cvjetičanin 2001 - T. Cvjetičanin, *Gledjosa keramika Gornje Mezije*, Beograd.

Ettlinger 1977 - E. Ettlinger, *Die Kleinfunde aus dem spätrömischen Kastell Schaan*, in: *Kleine Schriften. Keramik*, in: *RCRF Acta Supplementa* 2 Augst.

Garašanin, Vasić 1987 - M. Garašanin, M. Vasić, *Castrum Pontes*, Dježdapske sveske IV Beograd.

Gudea 1987 - N. Gudea, *Pannonian Glazed Pottery – a view from the East*, in: *RCRF Acta* XXV/XXVI p. 409-436.

Jordović 1994 - C. Jordović, *Ciglarski i grnčarski centar u Viminacijumu*, Saopštenja XXVI p. 95-106.

Kabakcieva 1995 - G. Kabakcieva, *Römische glasierte Keramik aus Ulpia Oescus*, in: *RCRF Acta* 34 p. 137-146.

Kondić 1966 - V. Kondić, *Ravna – rimsko i ranovizantsko utvrđjenje*, Arheološki pregled 8.

Kondič 1994 - J. Kondič, *Katalog*, in: *Antičko srebro u Srbiji* (I. Popovic ed.), Beograd.

Kondič 1995 - J. Kondič, *Kasnoanticko i ranovizantijsko srebrno posudje iz Srbije*, in: *Radionice i kovnice srebra* (I. Popovic, T. Cvjetičanin, B. Borić-Bresković eds), Beograd, p. 181-187.

Kondič, Zotović 1974 - V. Kondič, Lj. Zotović, *Viminacium – rezultati arheoloških istraživanja u 1974. godini*, Arheoloski pregled 16.

Kuzmanov 1998 - G. Kuzmanov, *Spätantike glasierte keramik aus Bulgarien*, *Archaeologia Bulgarica* II/1 Sofia, p. 81-95.

Nikolić-Đjordjević 2000 - S. Nikolić-Đjordjević, *Anticka keramika Singidunuma. Oblici posuda*, in: *Singidunum 2* (M. Popović ed.), Beograd, p. 11-229.

Pannonia 1992 - *Glasierte Keramik aus Pannonien*, Székesfehérvár.

Paroli 1992 - L. Paroli (ed.), *La ceramica invetriata tardoantica e altomedievale in Italia*, Firenze.

Rankov 1982 - J. Rankov, *Iskopavanja na Karatašu – prvi prethodni izveštaj 1978/79* Djerdapske sveske I Beograd, p. 51-60.

Rankov 1984 - J. Rankov, *Karataš – Statio cataractarum Dianac: juzna kapija (izveštaj o arheoloskim istrazivanjima 1980)*, Djerdapske sveske II Beograd, p. 7-15.

Rankov 1987 - *Statio Cataractarum Diana (izveštaj o arheoloskim iskopavanjima 1982)*, Djerdapske sveske IV Beograd, p. 5-36.

Swan 1984 - V. Swan, *The Pottery Kilns of Roman Britain*, London.

Thomas 1964 - E. Thomas, *Römische Villen in Pannonia*, Budapest.

Vikić-Belancić 1970 - B. Vikić-Belancić, *Beitrag zur Problemetik der keramischen Werkstätten in Sudpannonien in der römischen kaiserzeit*, *Archaeologia Iugoslavica* XI.

Wealth of the Roman World - *Wealth of the Roman World. Gold and Silver A.D. 300 to 700* London 1977.

Zotović 1982/83 - Lj. Zotović, *Boljetin (Smorna), rimski i ranovizantijski logor*, *Starinar* XXXIII-XXXIV.

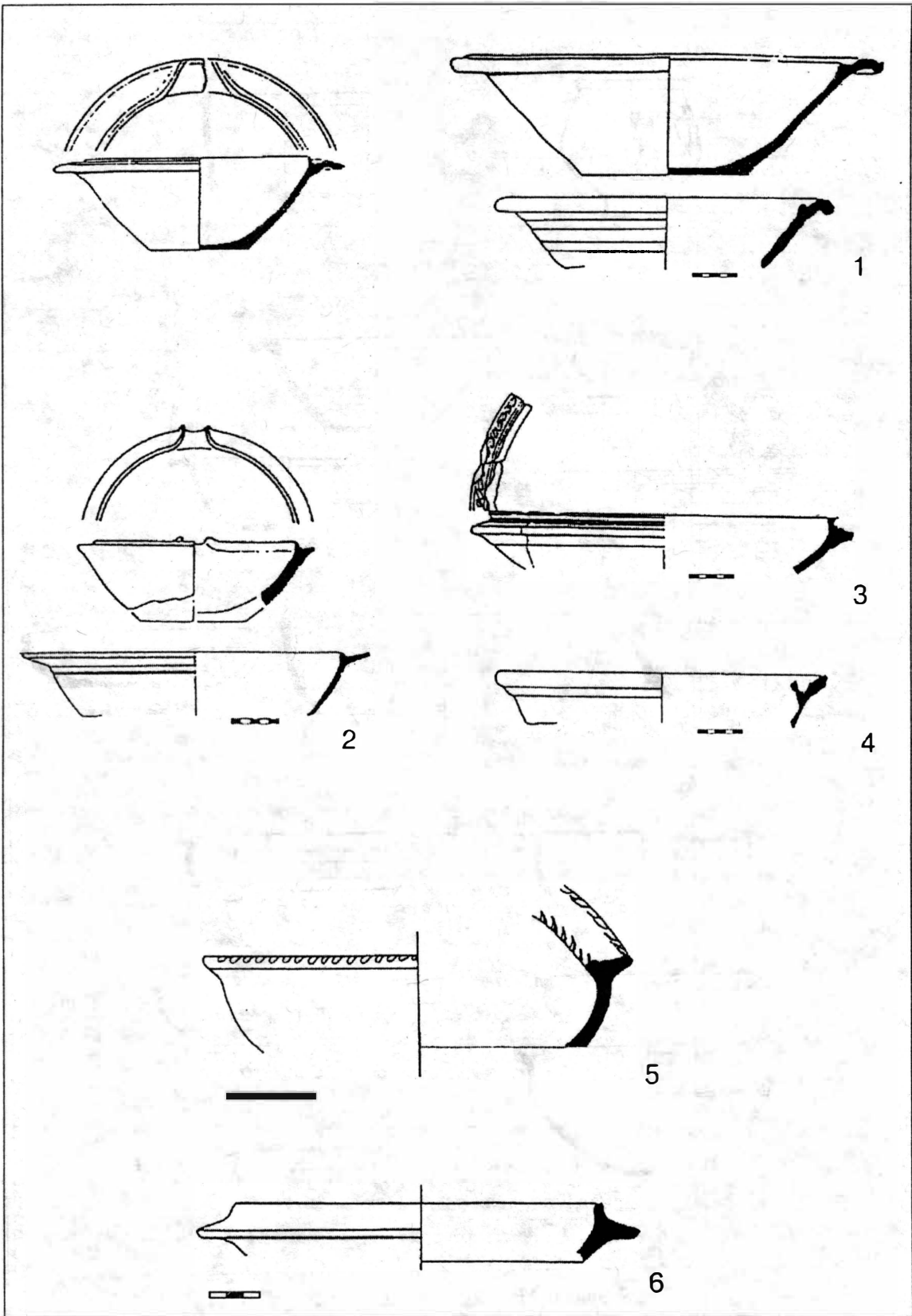
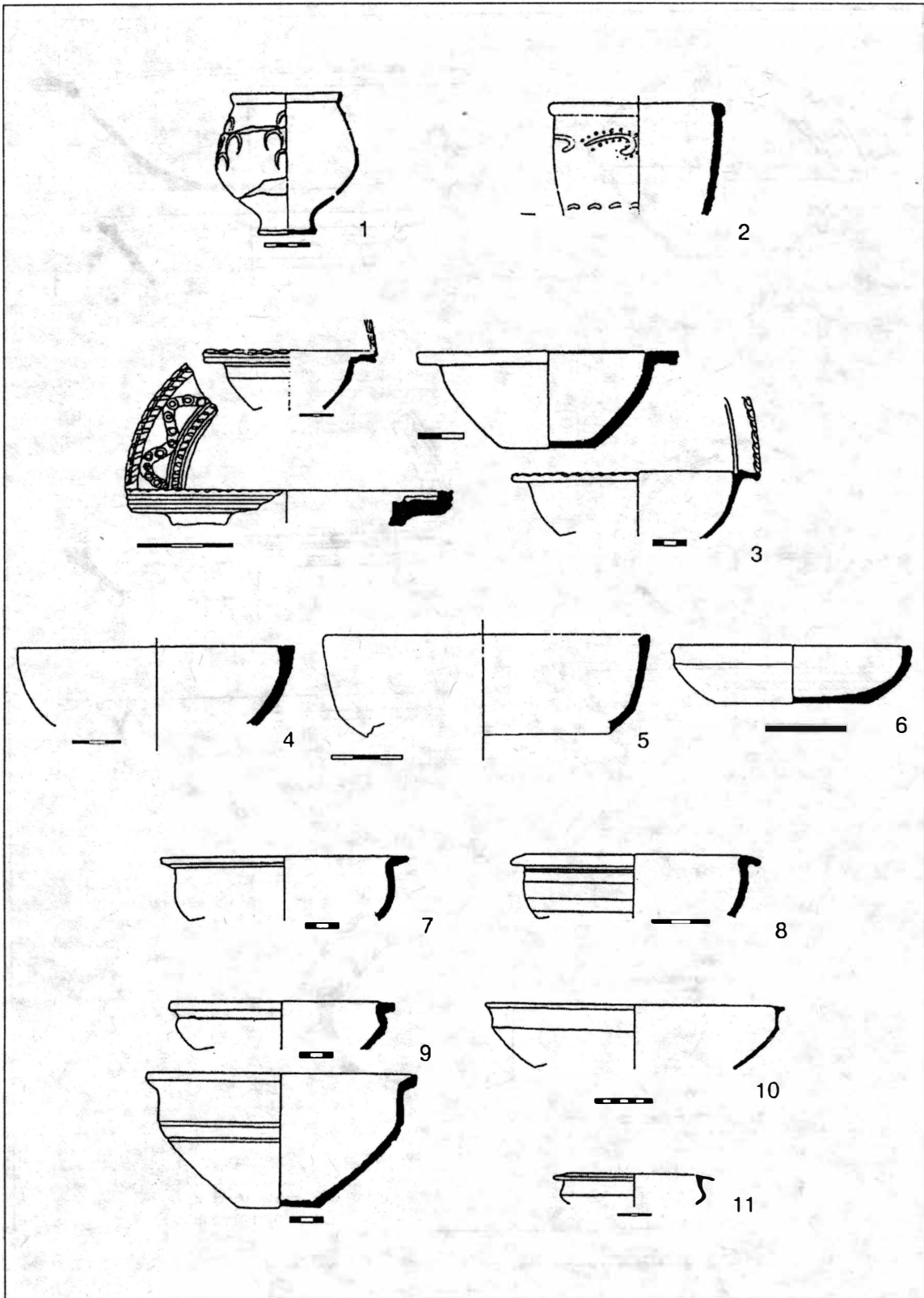


Fig. 1 Selected late Roman glazed pottery: mortaria, bowls

Second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> - middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century: 1; 4<sup>th</sup> - middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century: 2;  
 second third of the 4<sup>th</sup> century: 3, 5; last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> - middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century: 4, 6



**Fig. 2 Selected late Roman glazed pottery: bowls**

Second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century (beginning of 4<sup>th</sup> c.): 1, 2; 4<sup>th</sup> - middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century: 3, 6, 7; second third of the 4<sup>th</sup> century: 4, 5, 8, 11; last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> - middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century: 9, 10

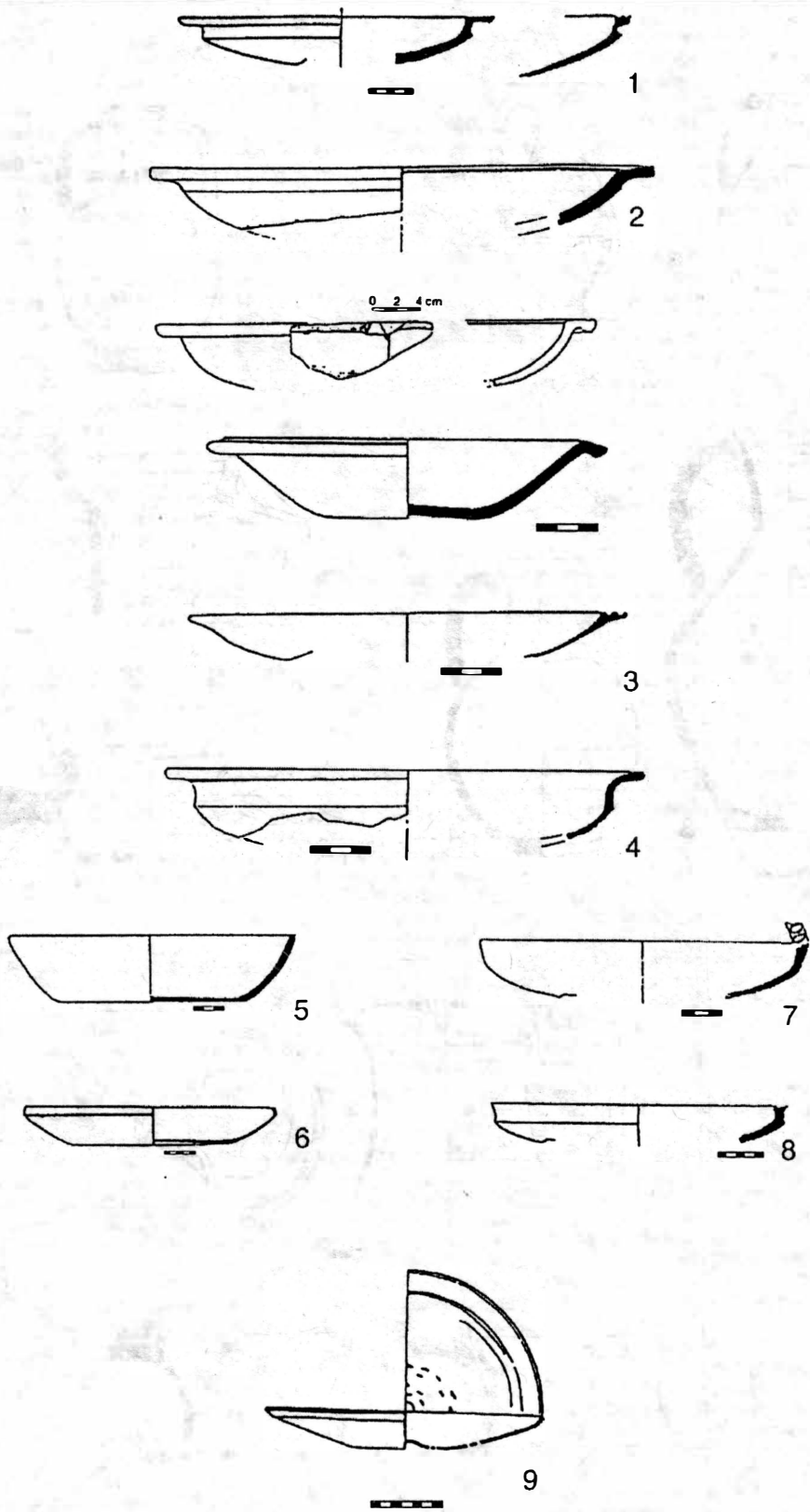


Fig. 3 Selected late Roman glazed pottery: plates, bowls, strainer  
 4<sup>th</sup> - middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8; second third of the 4<sup>th</sup> century: 5, 7; last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> - middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century: 9

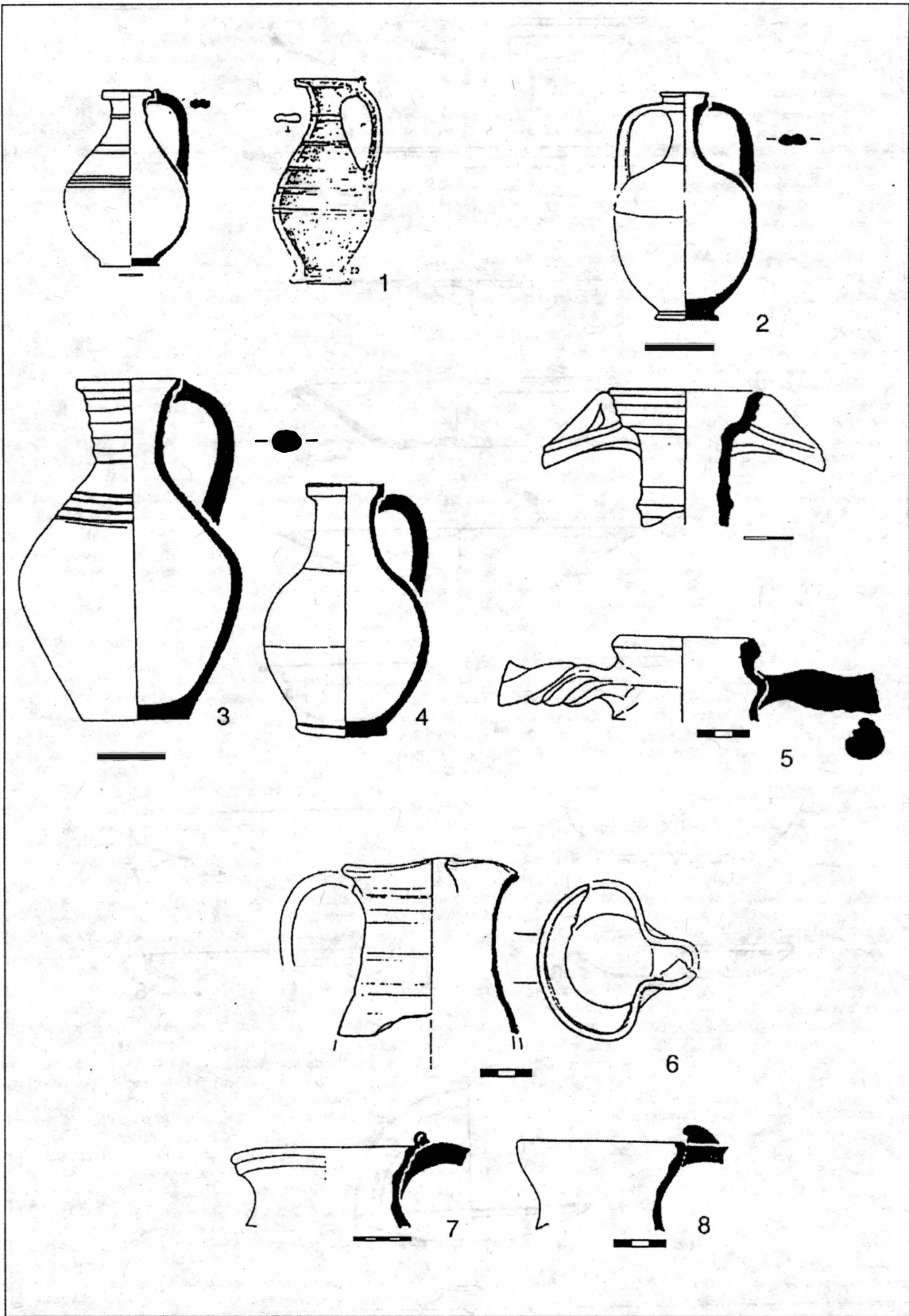


Fig. 4 Selected late Roman glazed pottery: jugs, flagons

4<sup>th</sup>- middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century: 1, 2, 5, 8; second third of the 4<sup>th</sup> century: 6; second third of the 4<sup>th</sup> – end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century: 3, 4, last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> - middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century: 7

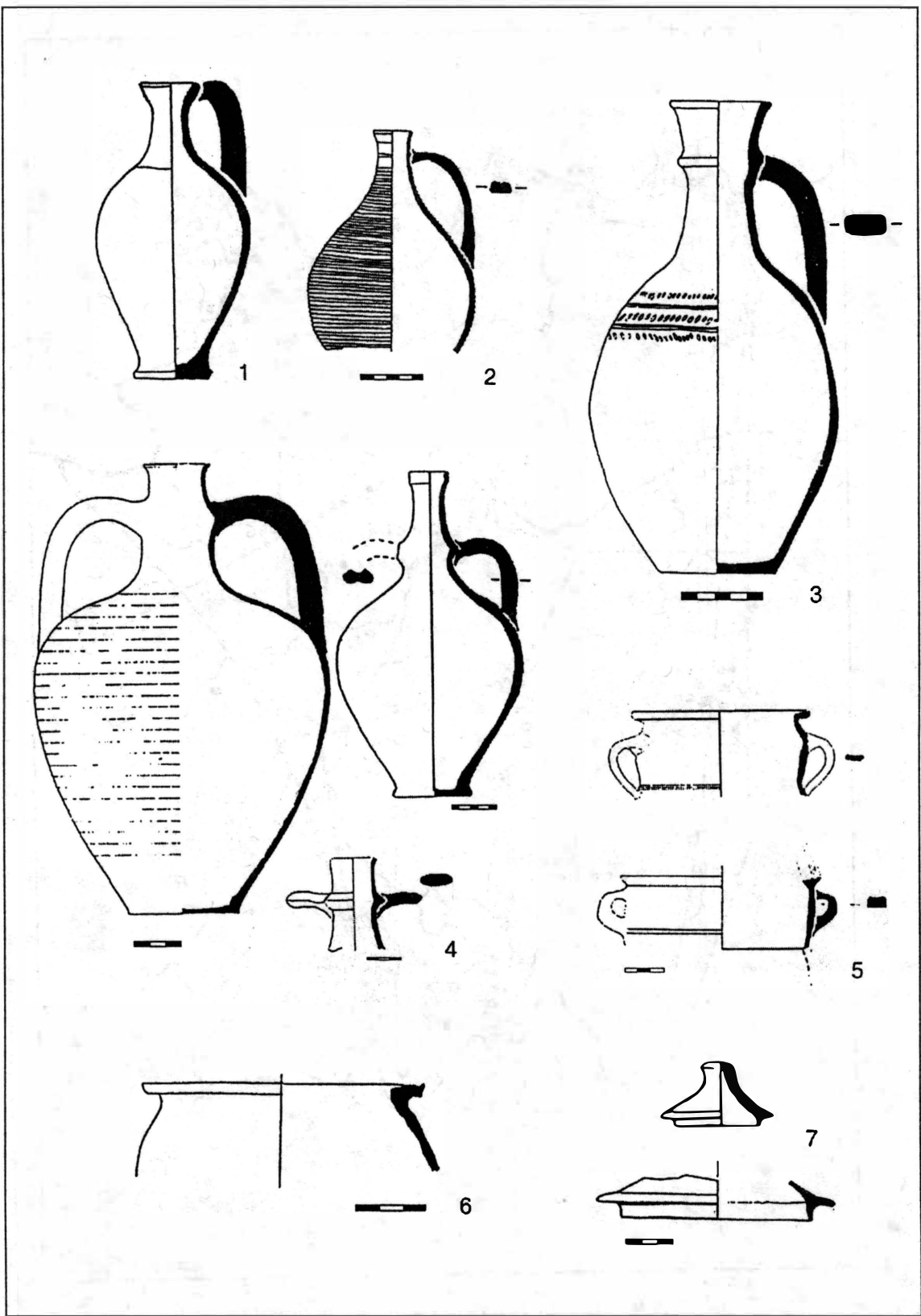


Fig. 5 Selected late Roman glazed pottery: jugs, flagons, pots, lid  
 4<sup>th</sup>- middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century: 4, 6, 7; second third of the 4<sup>th</sup> century: 1, 3, 5; last quarter  
 of the 4<sup>th</sup> - middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century and 6<sup>th</sup> century: 2

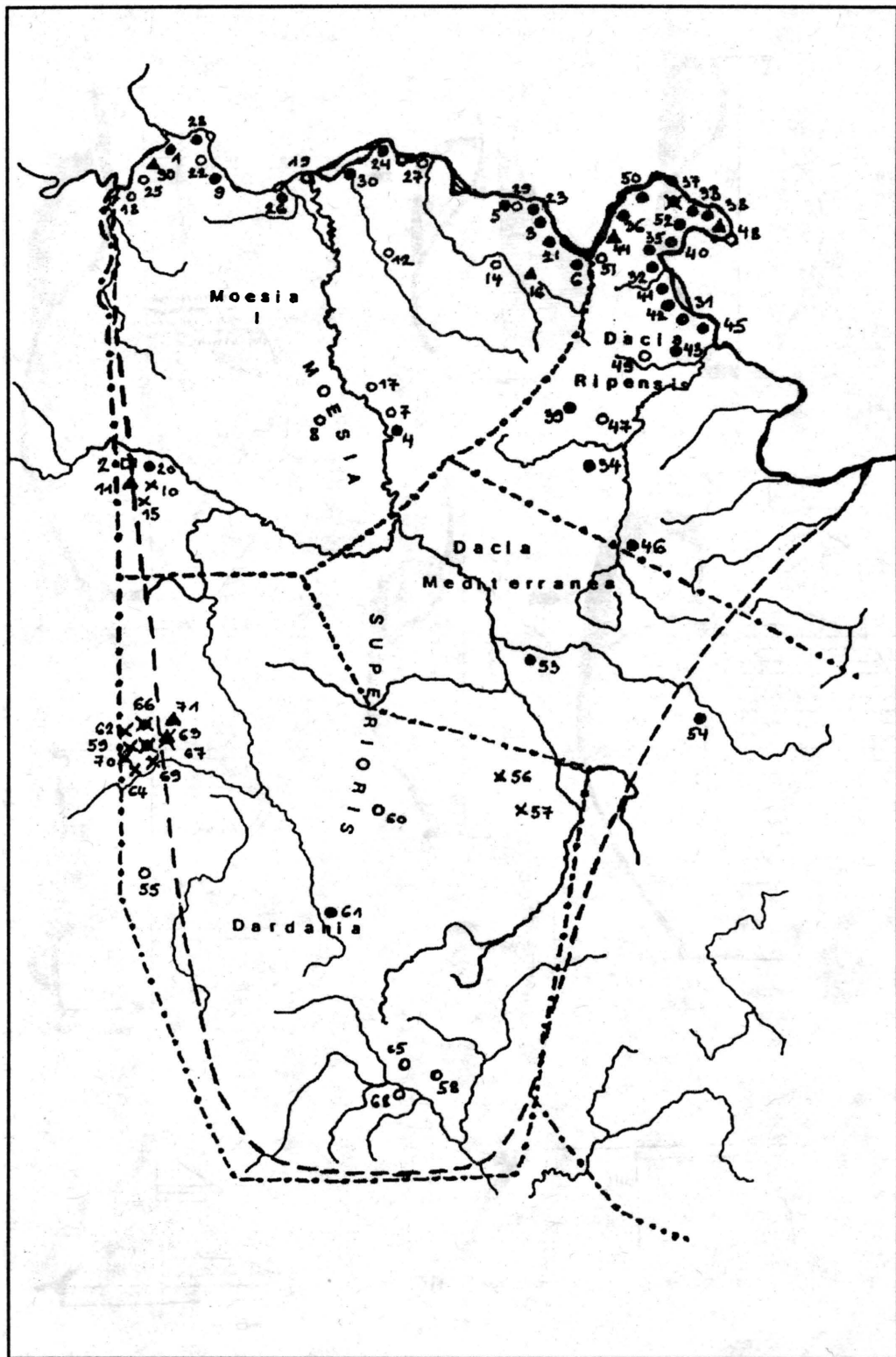


Fig. 6 Sites with recorded Late Roman glazed pottery:  
 second half (last quarter) of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century  
 4<sup>th</sup> – middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century  
 second third of the 4<sup>th</sup> century  
 last quarter (end) of the 4<sup>th</sup> - middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century 6<sup>th</sup> century