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SAMIAN WARE FROM THE VICUS OF ALBERTFALVA

The *castellum* at Albertfalva was excavated between 1954 and 1971. For a long time, it was one of the most thoroughly excavated auxiliary forts in Pannonia.¹ Although the auxiliary camps at Intercisa² and Carnuntum have taken over the first place regarding the excavated area, the *castellum*, built in the neighbourhood of *Castra legionis* of Aquincum is still among the most important limes fortifications in Pannonia. Against this fact, very little material has been published from the fort and the *vicus* unearthed between 1947 and 1971 although the excavator realised already in the 40's what an importance the dating force of Samian ware had gained in the lack of other source materials from the 1st century (NAGY 1949, 58). It was not by chance that from among the uncovered finds of earlier excavations, he relied mainly on the Samian wares. Still, the quantity of Samian wares either published in details or only mentioned does not even reach two dozens (NAGY 1948, 94, 98, 103; NAGY 1949, 58; NAGY 1964, 20; NAGY 1962, 93; NAGY 1973, 135). In the following pages, I would like to fill this gap through the description of the imported wares unearthed in the area of the *vicus* in 1990 and 1991. The finds from the excavations in 1973, 1975 and 1977 will be published in the next volume of Budapest Régiségei (GABLER 1994).

More than 300 Samian wares were found in the Roman buildings and refuse pits around the fort and in the cross-cuttings of the Roman road in the course of excavations by K. Szirmai. During these excavations, a longer section of the *limes* road could be followed, and a stone building, sunken-floor dwellings and timber structures were unearthed west and south of the fort (SZIRMAI 1984, 47; SZIRMAI 1992). The publication of the Samian ware found here is justified by the fact that no coins were found, so dating must mainly be based on the analysis of this type of find material, the same way as in the case of the camp. The quantity of about 300 items also allows, beyond dating the settlement, to judge the economic relations systems.

A surprise of the excavations in the area of the *vicus* was the abundance of North Italian ware. In the earlier pottery material, there were 8 plates or cups from the Po Valley. From among the samian ware published here, 16–17 pieces can be attributed to Italian workshops. Two small plate fragments must be

grouped among wares with applique, one of the form Consp. 34. The inner profil of this vessel is curved, while the outer one is vertical under the rim. The collar has a triangular section. At the bottom, a small groove can be detected. The shape appeared in Arezzo as early as the end of Tiber's reign or in the Claudian period (PUCCI 1985, 397; HAYES 1973, 445). In the second half of the 1st century, it was the leading form of the Italian terra sigillata (it frequently occurs in Pompei, Settefinestre, Luni and Sutri (REGOLI 1985, 143; Ostia III. 313; BERGAMINI 1980, Nr. 161–165; Luni I. 318; Luni II. 31). This type was produced in the workshops of the Po Valley and Central Italia till the end of the 1st century or even to the first quarter of the 2nd century (MAZZEO 1985, 199). Its mass production can be proved from the Claudian to the Flavian period (KENRICK 1985, 137). Its importation to the Danubian provinces can be followed to A.D. 80/85. Both cups (1–2) were found in the section through the stony surface in trench 9 c, this side road connected the fort with the *limes* through *porta decumana*, so it must have been one of the most important roads of the *vicus*.

Up to now, only imitations of Po Valley sigillata were recorded from Albertfalva from publications by T. Nagy; one of them was found under the *via quintana* in the fort (NAGY 1964, 22), another in the filling of a sunken floored-dwelling in the *vicus*. It is, however, possible that the author published poorer quality imported ware. It has since been revealed that very poor quality pottery was also produced in North Italy (NAGY 1964, fig. 8, 3; BALLA–GABLER 1983, 77). At the same time terra sigillata from the Po Valley rarely occurs in Aquincum as well. No more than 35–40 pieces were identified during the 100 years of research at 22 sites in the Roman town (only one or two fragments represent each site). These early finds were published by Klára Póczy, what greatly contributed to the localisation of auxiliary camps (PÓCZY 1955, 56; GABLER 1976, 22, 77; GABLER 1991, 139) and attached settlements from before the foundation of the legionary fortress. Italian imported ware is rare not only in Aquincum and in the neighbouring forts as Albertfalva but also along the supply road of Aquincum. Against the intensive excavational activities of several decades, only 31 Italian terra sigillata have been found at Gorsium, which number includes the la-

test cups decorated *en barbotine* as well (FEKETE-GABLER).

The quantity of North Italian cups Drag. 35/36 decorated *en barbotine* is somewhat greater not only at Albertfalva but also at other sites in East Pannonia. It can be found in the civil town of Aquincum, where, at the same time, there are no products from the Po valley (PÓCZY 1952, 59; NAGY 1964, 43; GABLER 1976, 22).

Exact typological grouping of the material can be made only in the case of the most intact piece No. 3. It can be assigned to shape Drag. 35 = Wiesinger 15 a, although it is very difficult to identify on the basis of the diameter measurements since the varieties can be differentiated only through the law of great numbers. The differences become vague, they are hardly perceivable between the larger variety of the smaller type and the smaller variety of the larger type (Drag. 36 = Wiesinger 15 b). Item No. 3. can be characterised by the S-shaped profile of the rim and the wall (ZABEHLICZKY-SCHEFFENEGGER 1986, Abb. 4. 6, 3). The groove at the meeting of the rim and the floor emphasises the proportions of the vessel, which is indicated with a small horizontal rib on the outer side. From the stylised grape or lily ornament attached to the rim with a bunch of grapes a barbotine technique, is preserved on piece No. 3. (ZABEHLICZKY-SCHEFFENEGGER 1986, Abb. 4. 7; 10-11). A similar decoration can be observed on the slightly larger piece No. 14. (Consp. 43). Its closest analogues can be found in the Zalalövő material (GABLER 1978, Abb. 63, 7; GABLER 1981, Abb. 32. 11). The bottom, especially at the larger items, protrudes at its middle part and a ring of double grooves can be observed above the thin and low foot ring (items Nos 6, 9, 11, 12, 15).

These types with stylized lily and grape decoration are the latest products of North Italian workshops to be found in Pannonia. Their chronology can be set up on the base of the stratigraphy of cemeteries in Emona and the excavations at Zalalövő (MIKL-CURK 1979, 360; GABLER 1981, 307-308). Their majority dates from the Domitian period, although they can be recorded from the Traian period as well. In the lack of the above described decoration, the fragments can be identified from the matt, thin coating and often from the orange coloured flaking surface. The South Gaulish pieces of similar shapes are always of a good quality, their surfaces are shiny and glossy coral red.

At Albertfalva, most of the North Italian wares were uncovered from under the white stony surface in the central part of the trench 4 a (No. 3) or from the filling of the oven (No. 11). From a stratigraphical point, the most valuable piece is No. 14, which was found 200 cm deep in the filling of a pit-dwelling south of trench 5, cutting the limes road. Fragment No. 15, was found under the road that starts from *porta decumana* of the fort and joins the *limes* road.

The Italian and South Gaulish wares raise again the question when the *vicus* and the fort at Albertfalva were built. 20 years ago, T. Nagy dated the location of the first troop, an unknown *ala* to the entrance of the Rózsavölgy to the Claudian period (NAGY 1973, 86). The above described and earlier published materials, however, contained North Italian pieces in smaller quantities the export of which to Pannonia can be dated, in general, no earlier than the third quarter of the 1st century or even to the early Flavian period (GABLER 1977, 149). The analogues of the ware with appliques from the Po valley scarcely occurring at Albertfalva can be found in the material of the *ala* forts Óbuda, which latter protected the Buda side from after A.D. 73 (NÉMETH-KÉRDŐ 1986, 384-385). Similarly, the earth-timber fort I. at Adony can be dated to the early Flavian period and probably the *Castellum* at Dunabogdány was also built at the same time. From among the similar forts south of the Danube Bend, only the camp at Bem tér in Buda was older. Its dating to the late Tiberian-Claudian period (NAGY 1973, 113) was supported not only by inscriptions but also by material.

In the case of Albertfalva, however, neither inscriptions nor coin or Samian ware materials testify an occupation in the Claudian period. No early South Gaulish ware were found among the finds from the *vicus* and there was not a piece in the earlier published material that would undoubtedly suggest a dating to the middle of the 1st century. The cup Drag. 27 with a stamp OF PUDE, dated earlier to the Claudian-Vespasian period (NAGY 1949, 60) was proved by later research to belong to the Vespasian period (FISCHER 1973, 179-). Consequently, this Samian ware does not support that the export of South Gaulish goods would have reached our settlement (i.e. the *vicus* at Albertfalva) in the 50's of the 1st century as well.

Another piece considered to be earlier (NAGY 1949, 54) was a fragment of a bowl Drag. 37. As far as the identification of its decoration can be judged from a drawing without scale, it is not from South Gaul but probably a Rheinzabern ware of the potter Reginus I from the time of Antoninus Pius (Ri-Fi E.66, O.75, P.128). So this piece can certainly not be dated from the Claudian-Nero period.

Another early South Gaulish item, the only La Graufesenque bowl fragment Drag. 29 from Albertfalva (NAGY 1964, 24) really came from the Vespasian period, which, anyhow, does not justify the dating of the camp or of the *vicus* from the Claudian period. The total lack of North Italian and South Gaulish wares evidently from the Claudian period and the presence of Samian ware from the Vespasian-Nero period suggest that the fort at Albertfalva was contemporary to castella in Adony, Óbuda and Dunabogdány. All of them must have been built following the year A.D. 73.

The quantity of the South Gaulish Samian ware from the structures unearthed by K. Szirmai is rather large, but also late. Earlier 41 decorated vessels were published, now 33 similar ones follow. Twenty of the latter could be attributed to certain *officinae*. The rest, base or rim fragments or a small detail of the decoration could be identified as South Gaulish wares judged from qualitative traits or the special shape of the foot ring.

The 20 identifiable items were grouped in the following way:

La Graufesenque	
Of Vitalis	1 piece
Of Germani	2 pp
Mercato, L. Cosius, Crucuro, M. Crestio, Mascus, Secundus	9 pp
Banassac	
Officina ?	1 p
Germani ser.	1 p
Natalis circle	5 pp
Late South Gaulish	1 p

Items attributed to Mascu/lus II, Mercato and also to the Mercato, Biragil and Germanus III circle published earlier by T. Nagy (NAGY 1949, fig. 8) can be attributed into the III b group of the list by B. Pferdehirt (PFERDEHIRT 1986, 221–), who elaborated the chronological grouping of South Gaulish decorated ware. Most probably, the ware of the potter close to Vitalis can also be grouped here. Even if it was really an earlier ware of Vitalis, it cannot be dated from earlier than the Flavian period.

The above listed *officinae* started production after A.D. 79/82, but before 87, that is the abandonment of Inchtuthil. Their products were in circulation till about 115/120. B. Pferdehirt suggested their dating from after A.D. 79 on the basis of the fact that these types were missing from the hoard of Samian in Pompei and in Asciburgium which was abandoned in A.D. 81/82 (VANDERHOEVEN 1978, 59). Her opponents, A. Faber and P. Eschbaumer did not accept the missing of these pieces from various find units as an argument. Recently, A. Faber (FABER 1993, 113; ESCHBAUMER–FABER 1988, 238) dated this group between A.D. 90 and 120, her arguments, however, will only be published in volume 49. of *Münchner Beitr. Vor- und Frühgesch.* The wares of all the mentioned *officinae* (Iucundus, Secundus, M. Crestio, Crucuro, Vitalis, L. Cosius, Mercato) or of those standing close to them can be found in the material of Bad Nauheim dated to the period of the wars against Chatti the A.D. 83–85 (ESCHBAUMER–FABER 1988, 230) so their dating to the Late Domitian-Traian period seems to be reasonable. The end of the exportation of the La Graufesenque ware is recently dated to about A.D. 120 (VERNHET 1976, 29–38), since the inscription concerning Decebal and the Parthi on a bowl Drag. 37 with the stamp of L. Cosius refer to Traian's wars against the Dacians and the Parthi. This pottery could be made only after A.D. 116 (VERN-

HET 1981, 33). This was probably the time when the importation to Upper Germany and Raetia from the South Gaulish manufacture ended (ZANIER 1992, 118).

Similarly to other Pannonian sites, the Banassac material contained Natalis wares in majority. The production period of this workshop used to be dated to the Nerva-Traian period. Although it was already in 1971 that excavation observations at Széchenyi tér in Győr suggested that the *officina* could have exported its wares to the Danubian provinces even in the Hadrian period (GABLER 1971, 24, Abb. 17.1 25; 53; GABLER 1974, 52), the idea that the Banassac manufacture stopped production after A.D. 115/120 was maintained to recent times (SIMON 1978, 256, Anm. 309). Earlier, it was B. Hofmann who reasoned, on the basis of typological observations, that the ware disappeared no earlier than the middle of the 2nd c. (HOFMANN 1965, 54; HOFMANN 1966, 39). G. Rogers arrived to the same conclusion (ROGERS 1970, 98–106). His suggestion, however, was not accepted even when a Natalis bowl was found in the find material of the 2nd period, dated to A.D. 115/130–145 of Hesselbach (SIMON 1970, 103; 1973, 67, 95). The late dating has since been attested to several times. Natalis ware was found in a layer dated by Hadrian's coin not only at Zalalövő (GABLER 1978, 398, Abb. 64, 12; 406), but also in Verulamium (FRERE 1984, 176, 511). In Caistor/Norwich in Norfolk, it was found in a pit with finds dated from about A.D. 140/150 (FRERE 1971, 23, 25). Recently, W. Zanier referred to Banassac ware uncovered in a grave dated from A.D. 140–170/180, referring to data by P. Fasold (ZANIER 1992, 119).

All the above seem to certify that Banassac kept its markets in the southern part of Germania Superior, Raetia, Noricum and Pannonia till the end of the 30's or even the beginning of the 40's of the 2nd c.

From the point of view of Albertfalva, the following observation is of importance. Nos 27, 29 and 35 were found under the *limes* road in trench 5 (170–190 cm deep); No 29. is Natalis' product. It means that the *limes* road could be built only after the Traian-Hadrian period.

The 23 pieces of *Central Gaulish* decorated Samian are mostly too fragmentary to be identified. Only about a dozen of them can be attributed to an *officina* or to a workshop circle based on the motifs. All of them date from the Antonine period. Contrary to the earlier finds³ the potters of the Traian-Hadrian period were not represented. Perhaps No. 58 can be dated from the early Antonine period. It can be attributed to the Sissus II workshop, although Paternus II, which worked between A.D. 160 and 190, may also be considered (BÉMONT 1975, 196). No 50. might also be from the Hadrian period but its ornamental motifs were used by potters as Albucius, Censorinus, Laxtucissa, Paternus II, Mercato II or Mammius of the Antonine period as well. Fragment 59. seems to be contemporary. Similarly to other Pannonian sites, re-

lately many (4 pp) Cinnamus wares were found. Nos 53. and 54. of them belonged to the early period of Cinnamus or to Cerialis style, so it can be dated from the decade 135/140–160 (HARTLEY 1972, 49; ROGERS 1972, 323–326) No. 54. deserves special attention. It is a bowl displaying a hunting scene and carts. The other two vessels by Cinnamus (Nos 55. and 56.) must have been made in a later period of the *officina*, between A.D. 145–175 (HARTLEY 1977, 245–250). One of the earlier bowls (No. 53.) was found in the filling of a sunken hut. Fragment No. 53., the single motif of which can be found in the repertoire of several potters in Lezoux, was uncovered in the upper layer of the trench cutting the *limes* road.

Only 3 Samian can be attributed to the *Rheinzabern* manufacture which was otherwise the greatest supplier of Pannonia, well represented nearly at all the sites. *Rheinzabern* wares were also scarce in the earlier materials at Albertfalva. Only one piece was found during the excavations in 1973, 1975 and 1977, and only a few can be attributed to this production centre from among the finds published by T. Nagy.

Fragment No. 73. can be attributed to the *officina* of Reginus I. Probably, the bowl of the same potter was found during the excavations directed by T. Nagy (NAGY 1949, 54). Both pieces can be grouped in the I a group by H. Bernhard (1981, 86) who elaborated the relative chronology of the *Rheinzabern* wares. It means that the earliest *Rheinzabern* sigillata got to the Albertfalva settlement. Recently, the start of the production in the great Rheinisch manufacture is dated to about 150 (SIMON 1973, 96; REUTTI 1983, 44; BITTNER-ZETSCHKE-HULD 1986, 251). Types of group I a arrived in the Danubian provinces until the time of the Marcomannic wars. The end of production of the potters belonging to this group was dated to 1975/180 by Th. Fischer (1981, 69; 1983/84, 29), based on the material from Regensburg-Kumpfmühl. The burnt layer in Munningen with Cobnertus III's are among the Samian finds, can also be dated to the second half of the 70's (SIMON 1976, 51). Pottery of Bernhard's group I a, and mainly Reginus I's products were found in a great quantity in the closed find complex from the levelling after the destruction of the II. earth-timber fort at Acs-Vaspusza in A.D. 170 (GABLER 1989, 456–457). The importation of these goods may be dated from between 150 and 170.

These observations, among others, provide evidence to date the products of the Reginus I workshop in the earliest *Rheinzabern* group independent of the fact that the recent seriation analyses, especially with such a great quantity of poinçons as in the case of Reginus I, may question the general chronological results (MEES 1993, 229).

Examining the composition of the Samian ware at Albertfalva, it can be said that even the latest finds cannot be dated from later than the Antonine period. The Westerndorf-Pfaffenhofen wares are not recorded in our material, the *Rheinzabern* importation is

minimal. There are no pieces from the Severan period even in this small material, although it is especially the later *Rheinzabern* good proportion that is significant or even dominant in other sites of Pannonia. The lack of later *Rheinzabern* goods is also mirrored in the ratio of the plain ware. There is no plate Drag. 32 in the material from Albertfalva, although this type can be found in burnt layers that can be attributed to the Marcomannic wars (OTTOMÁNYI-GABLER 1985, 200). It should also be noted that T. Nagy also published South or Central Gaulish ware. In Albertfalva, consequently the ratio of these manufactures is of a decisive role.

According to K. Szirmai, the leader of the excavations, the lack of pottery later than the Antonine period in the settlement structures of the *vicus* at Albertfalva can be ascribed to the fact that the contemporary levels were higher than the present surface, so a levelling cut away the later layers and demolished the later structures. In the view of the material from excavations of many years and on vast surfaces, it may also be supposed that some parts of the *vicus* were abandoned after the Marcomannic wars. A simple levelling does not seem to satisfy us since it is not likely that at least scattered remains of the Severan Samian ware would not occur in some pits or the material of levelling if they arrived in the Albertfalva fort in the same quantity as in the *vicus* of other *limes* camps.

Catalogue

North Italian ware

1. Base frag. of a hemispherical cup Consp. 34 ? with groove in the interior. The slip is worn. (Fig. 1.1) BTM Inv. 91.7.1365 Trench 9 C, section through the paving stones.
Early Flavian
2. Base frag. of a plate. The sherd is too small for certain identification, but it is likely to have been produced in the Po-valley.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1367 Trench 9 C, section through a surface with paving stones.
3. Frag. of a hemispherical cup Consp. 43,1 with drooping rim decorated with stylized bunch of grapes en barbotine – cf. D. Gabler, Arrabona 6 (1964) Fig. 5. Brownish orange, glossy slip (Fig. 1, 2; Fig. 2, 1).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1295 Trench 4 A, middle part, black fill below layer with stone debris
Domitian-Trajanic
- 4–6. Base frags of hemispherical cups with footring and groove in the interior. Their mealy, yellow clay and surface suggest, that they may have been produced in a North Italian production centre. Footring Dm (4): 5,6 cm.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1385, 91.7.1303, 91.7.1300 Trench 1/3 S part, 100–120 cm, 4 A S part, southwards of E–W wall, 0–50 cm, 4 A W sondage, at the wall, 30 cm
- 7–8. Frags of a cup with curving wall. Their mealy, yellow clay and surface suggest that they may have been produced in a North Italian production centre.

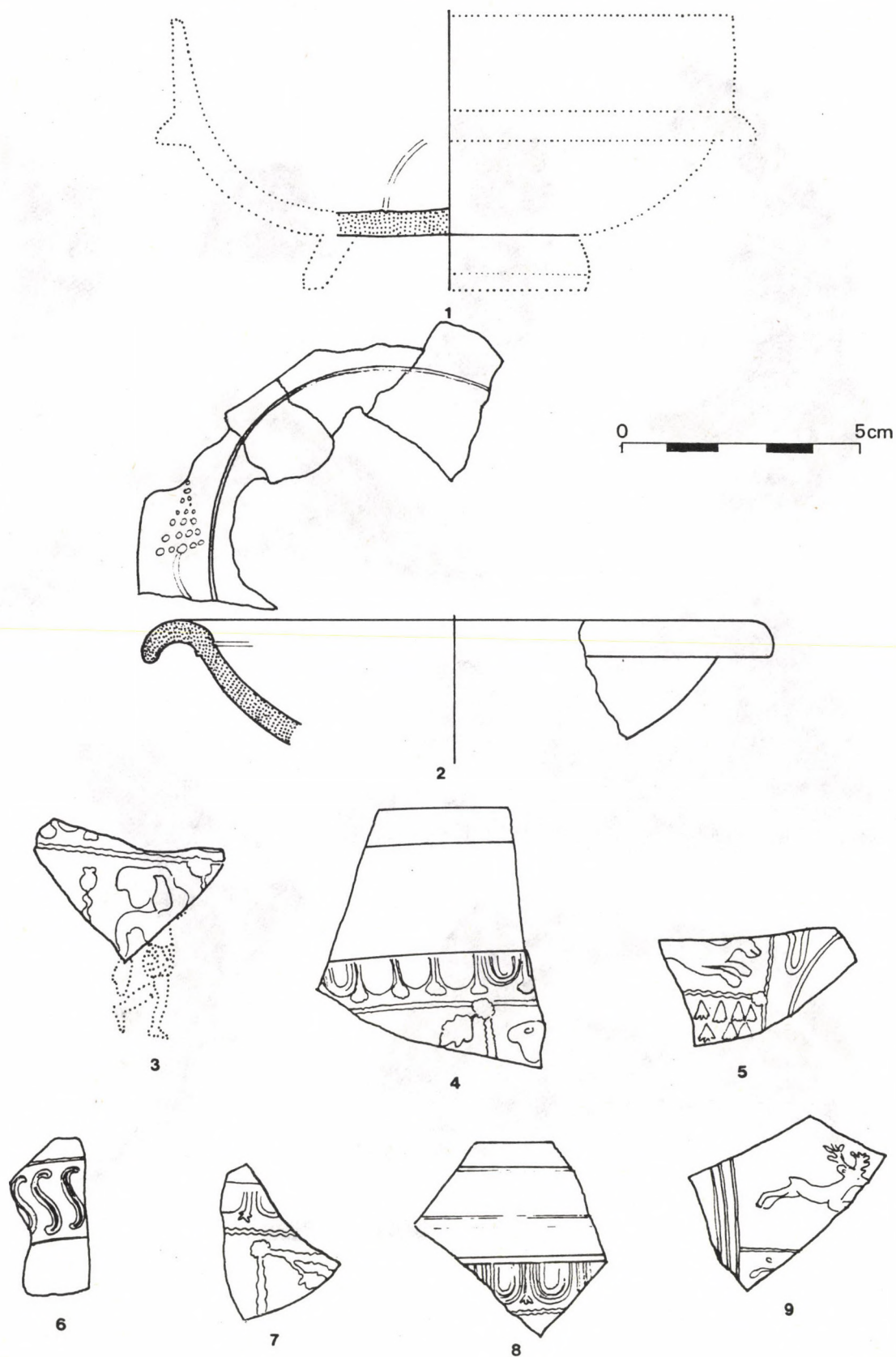


Fig. 1 North Italian (1-2) and South Gaulish terra sigillata (3-9) from the vicus of Albertfalva



Fig. 2 North Italian sigillata cups decorated *en barbotine* from Albertfalva

- BTM Inv. 91.7.1288, 91.7.1283 Trench 4 A middle part, along the W section through a white layer with stone debris 100–130 cm.
9. Base frag. of a dish Consp. 39 with grooves on the bottom. Clay: yellowish red, Base Dm: 8,4 cm (Fig. 2, 4)
BTM Inv. 91.7.1282 Trench 4 S part southwards of the E–W wall, 50–70 cm
- 10–11. Wall- and base frags of dish or cup with curving wall and grooves in the interior. Also the rim is guided by a groove. Footring Dm: 8 cm (11) (Fig. 2, 3)
BTM Inv. 91.7.1370–1371, 91.7.1372 Trench 4 A N part, 150 cm filling of a kiln
- 12–13. Base- and footring frags of dishes Dr. 36 with curving wall. On the base a groove in the interior. Footring Dm: 6,8 cm (12). Slightly glossy worn surface.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1298, 91.7.1308 Trench 4 B S part 40–60 cm (12), northward of N–S wall, 60–70 cm (13)
14. Rim- and wall frags from a cup Consp. 43 with drooping rim decorated with stylized bunch of grapes *en barbotine* Cf. Acta ArchHung 30 (1978) RFiZ 1976, Abb. 63, 7; Acta ArchHung 32 (1981) RFiZ 1978–1979, Abb. 32, 11. Rim Dm: 10 cm (Fig. 2, 2–3).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1321, southward of trench 5, filling of a sunken hut, 200 cm
- 15–16. Base- and wall frag. of cup Consp. 39 with a groove on the bottom. Clay: hard, yellow.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1364, 91.7.1369 Trench 9 C, section through surface with stone debris, Trench 9 B, grey filling
- South Gaulish decorated ware*
17. Dr. 37. Wall frag. showing ovolo (Knorr 1919, Textb. 5, Taf. 50 A; Hermet pl. 84, 3; Fishbourne fig. 130, 49) guided by wavy line. Wreath of chevrons (Knorr 1919, Taf. 18 D, Taf. 83, 18, 94 D: Knorr 1912, Taf. 9, 9; Mary, Taf. 23, 22; Karnitsch Taf. 13, 2; Walke 1968, Taf. 29, 19; Fishbourne Fig. 130, 49) guided by wavy line. The lower decoration consists of panels bound by wavy lines. In the left metope Pan (Osw. 722; Hermet pl. 19,94; Knorr 1919, Taf. 83, 1; Taf. 54, 2; Taf. 44, 7. In a narrower metope trifold (Knorr 1919, Taf. 83, 23; Mary Taf. 27, 10) on column (Knorr 1919, Taf. 83, 2) guided by leaves on scroll (Knorr 1919, Taf. 84 J; Taf. 16, 11; Mary, Taf. 27, 10). In the right metope Amor? (Knorr, 1919, Taf. 83, 2). (Fig. 3, 2)
BTM Inv. 91.7.1317 Trench 4 B, S part, 40–60 cm La Graufesenque
Vitalis
Flavian
18. Dr. 37. Wall frag. showing Pan (Osw. 722; Hermet pl. 19, 94; Knorr 1919, Taf. 34, 4) between garlands (Knorr 1919, Taf. 35, 68, Taf. 34, 4, Taf. 37 N; Knorr 1952, Taf. 27 B; Walke 1965, Abb. 32, 1; Fischer 1973, Abb. 71, 10). (Fig. 3, 5)
BTM Inv. 91.7.1382 Trench 3 SW surface, closed by walls La Graufesenque
Of Germani
Titus-Domitian
19. Dr. 37. Scrap showing garland-see Nr. 18. This poinçon was used by Germanus III?
BTM Inv. 91.7.1398 (Trench II/4, grey filling above yellow clay
La Graufesenque
Of Germani
Titus-Domitian
20. Dr. 37. Rim frag. showing ovolo (Knorr 1912, Taf. 21, 1; Oswald, Margidunum pl. 25, 20; Karnitsch 1959, Taf. 14, 5; Planck Taf. 104, 1) guided by wavy line. Scroll decoration with leaves (Knorr 1919, Taf. 65, 4, Textabb. 12 Taf. 99 A; Knorr 1912 Taf. 21, 1; Taf. 19, 5; Karnitsch 1959, Taf. 14, 1; Fischer 1973, Abb. 69, 14; D. Paunier, JSGU 58 (1974) 135, fig. 2, 37) and bird (Knorr 1912, Taf. 19, 5, Taf. 21, 1; Knorr 1919 Taf. 99 A; Fischer 1973, Abb. 69, 14), leaf-spray beneath the scroll (Knorr 1919, Taf. 57, 4 and 12; Karnitsch 1959, Taf. 14, 1; Walke 1968, Taf. 30, 13). (Fig. 3, 1)
BTM Inv. 91.7.1296 Trench 4 A, S part, 110–120 cm
La Graufesenque
Mercato
Domitian
21. Dr. 37. Wall frag. showing tip of ovolo (Knorr 1919, Textb. 47; Kenyon-Oswald, Leicester pl. 5, 190; Karnitsch 1959, Taf. 21, 5) guided by wavy line. The decoration contains panels bound by wavy lines ending in rosette. In one panel, Silenus with grape (Osw. 597; Hermet pl. 19, 80–81). Similar bowl-Karnitsch 1959, Taf. 16, 6. (Fig. 1, 3)
BTM Inv. 91.7.1310 Trench 4 B, middle part grey clay, 80–120 cm
La Graufesenque
Mercato
Domitian
22. Dr. 37. Rim frag. showing ovolo guided by wavy line (Karnitsch 1959, Taf. 17, 3). (Fig. 4, 1)
BTM Inv. 91.7.1272 Trench 4, S part, bottom of a pit
La Graufesenque
L. Cosius, Mercato, Crucuro, M. Crestio
Flavian
23. Dr. 37. Wall frag. showing ovolo (Karnitsch 1959, Taf. 18, 3) guided by wavy line. A palm motif remains of decoration (Knorr 1912, Taf. 17, 10; Taf. 21, 1; Knorr 1910, Taf. 1, 13). (Fig. 4, 2)
BTM Inv. 91.7.1275 Trench 4 S part, section through sunken hut
La Graufesenque
Mercato, L. Cosius
Domitian
24. Dr. 37. Rim frag. showing ovolo (Knorr 1952, Taf. 68 A, Taf. 52 F; Karnitsch 1959, Taf. 18, 1) guided by wavy line. The decoration consists of a panel bound by wavy lines ending in rosette. In left panel, leaf (Knorr 1910, Taf. 1, 12; Jacobs Taf. 2, 13; Knorr 1952, Taf. 30 F, Taf. 37 A; Karnitsch 1959, Taf. 19, 1, Taf. 23, 6; Fischer 1973, Abb. 72, 8) in the right one a head? (Knorr 1910, Taf. 4, 6). These poinçons were used by Mercato, L. Cosius, Mascus and M. Crestio (Fig. 1, 4; Fig. 3, 4).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1297 Trench 4 A at the bottom of a section, debris with mortar and stone, E part
La Graufesenque
Flavian
25. Dr. 37. Wall frag. The decoration consists of panels bound by wavy lines. The left zone is divided by horizontal wavy line with rosette junction. In the upper zone animal (stag?), in the lower zone leaf-tips (Knorr 1919, Taf. 43, 15, Textb. 7; Taf. 57 B, J, Taf. 29, 4, Taf. 98 C; Walke 1968, Taf. 29, 15). In right zone scroll. (Fig. 1, 5)
BTM Inv. 91.7.1314 Trench 4 B N part
La Graufesenque
Mercato, Iucundus, Of. Cresti
Domitian



Fig. 3 Samian ware from South (1-2, 4-5) and Central Gaul (3, 6)

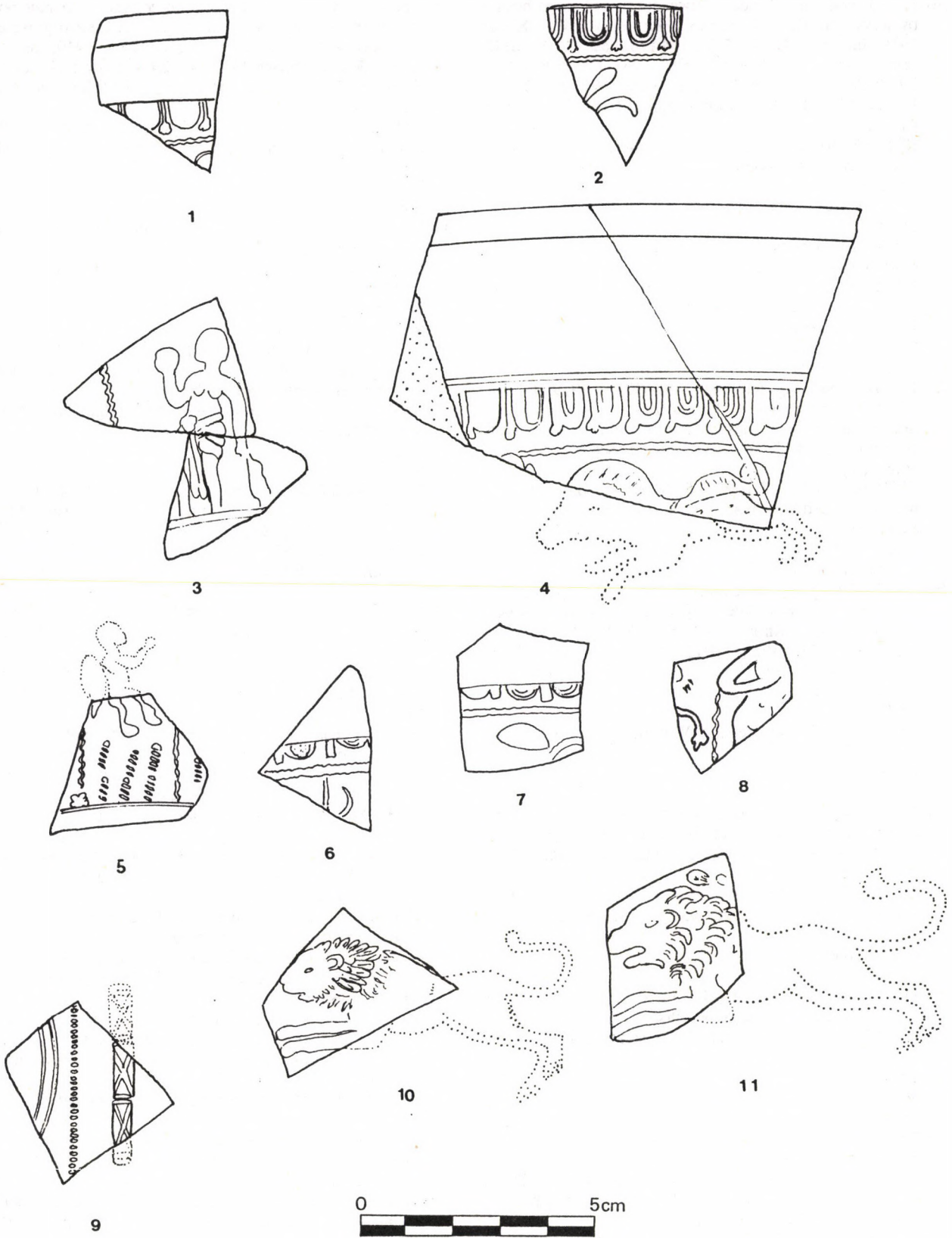


Fig. 4 South Gaulish (1-6) and Central Gaulish (9-11) pottery from Albertfalva

26. Dr. 37. Wall frag. The decoration consists of zones bound by wavy line. Row of *strigiles* (Hermet pl. 84, 1; Knorr 1919, Taf. 28, 8, Taf. 73, 5, Taf. 84 F; Juhász Taf. 1, 10; U. Trink, CarnJb 5 (1959) 51, Abb. 1, 31; Morel-Peyre pl. 29, 7; Fischer 1973, Abb. 70, 1; Walke 1968, Taf. 29, 13, Planck Taf. 5, 10; Acta ArchHung 41 (1989) 439, Abb. 2, 4) (Fig. 1, 6).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1311 Trench 4 B middle part, above a yellowish-brown layer containing burned material
La Graufesenque
Crucuro, Secundus, M. Crestio
Domitian
27. Dr. 37. Rim frag showing ovolo (Knorr 1919, Taf. 53, 17) guided by wavy line (Fig. 1, 8).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1325 Trench 5, middle part grey clay below road metall, 100–150 cm
La Graufesenque
Style of Mascuus
Domitian-Nerva
28. Dr. 37. Small frag. showing ovolo (Knorr 1919, Taf. 53, 17) guided by wavy line. The decoration contains of panels bound by wavy lines ending in rosette. On the right cluster of leaves. These poincons were used by Mascuus? (Fig. 1, 7).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1327 Trench 5, N part of sondage, layer with gravel and broken stones, 60–110 cm
La Graufesenque
Mascuus?
Domitian-Nerva
29. Dr. 37. Wall frag. The decoration consists of panels and zone bound by wavy line. Left-column? guided by vertical wavy lines (Knorr 1912, Taf. 17, 3). Stag (smaller than Osw. 1737; Knorr 1912, Taf. 17, 3; Knorr 1919, Textb. 13; Walke 1965, Taf. 3, 6; J. Kondic–T. Cvjeticanin, Starinar 42 (1991) pl. 5, 9) beneath it. wreath of chevrons? (Fig. 1, 9).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1345 Trench 5 W part, section through the road, 120–140 cm
Banassac
Trajanic
30. Dr. 37. Wall frag. The decoration contains panels bound by wavy lines. In the panel Silenus with young pig (Osw. 602; Hermet pl. 19, 87; Urner, Schleithem Taf. 39, 7) (Fig. 4, 3).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1290, 91.7.1292 Trench 4 A middle part along W section, white layer with debris, 100–130 cm
Banassac
Germani ser.
Trajanic
31. Dr. 37. Wall frag. showing tip of ovolo Hofmann E. This ovolo was used by circle of Natalis.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1376 Trench 1/2 W sondage, E–W wall S part
Banassac
Natalis
Trajanic-Hadrianic
32. Dr. 37. Rim frag. showing ovolo (Juhász Taf. 2, 6; Walke 1965, Taf. 9, 2; Walke 1968, Taf. 32, 16) guided by wavy line. A wild boar (Osw. 1680; Knorr 1910, Taf. 1, 2, Taf. 2, 7; Karnitsch 1959, Taf. 14, 5; Müller Taf. 5, 82) has remained of the decoration (Fig. 4, 4).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1283
Banassac
Natalis
33. Dr. 37. Wall frag. The decoration consists of panels bound by wavy lines ending in rosette. In a narrow panel Amor (Osw. 406; Hermet pl. 18, 33; Knorr 1919, Taf. 44, 1, Taf. 83, 1; Karnitsch 1970, Taf. 29, 11) and peduncules (Knorr 1952, Taf. 25, 30, Taf. 27, 22, Taf. 30 K) beneath it (Fig. 4, 5).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1291, Trench 4 A Middle surface along W section through a white layer with stones debris, 100–130 cm
Banassac
Natalis
34. Dr. 37. Wall frag. showing ovolo (Hofmann E) guided by row of beads (Fig. 4, 6).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1356, Trench 5, surface containing debris, 50–80 cm
Banassac
Natalis
35. Dr. 37. Wall frag. showing ovolo (Hofmann E 3) guided by wavy line. Too little has remained from the decoration for a certain identification of the motif (Fig. 4, 7).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1338 Trench 5, N part, filling, containing clay and debris, section through the road 170–190 cm
Banassac
Natalis
36. Dr. 37. Wall frag. showing vertical wavy line. Scroll with leaf (Walke 1968, Taf. 42, 3) and gladiator (Osw. 1013; Walke 1968, Taf. 43, 9) (Fig. 4, 8).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1355
Late South Gaulish ware
Trajanic
37. Dr. 37. Rim frag. with horizontal grooves. Its fabric suggests that it may have been produced in a South Gaulish workshop.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1281 between trenches 4–5, section through the Roman road along the W–E section, 120–140 cm
- 38–39. Dr. 37. Rim-frags. Their fabric suggests that they may have been produced in a South Gaulish workshop.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1285–1286 Trench 4 A, middle part along W section, white layer with stone debris, 100–130 cm
40. Dr. 37. Wall frag. showing ovolo (Fischer 1973, Abb. 72, 2).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1293 Trench 4 A, middle part, along W section, white layer with stone debris, 100–130 cm
41. Dr. 37. Base frag.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1301 Trench 4 A–B, burned surface with daub and wattle, containing sherds
- 42–43. Dr. 37. Rim-and wall frags showing tip of ovolo. Their fabric suggests that they may have been produced in South Gaulish workshop.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1315–1316 Trench 4 B, S part, 40–60 cm
44. Dr. 37? Rim frag. The scrap is too small for certain identification, but it is likely to be from a South Gaulish production centre.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1326 Trench 5 N part of sondage, 60–110 cm
- 45–46. Dr. 37. Rim frags showing tip of ovolo. Their fabric suggest that they may have been produced in a South Gaulish workshop.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1337, 91.7.1352 Trench 5, N part, fill with clay and debris, section through the road W part, 170–190 cm (45) Trench 5 S part, black filling above virgin soil, 100–140 cm (46).
- 47–49. Dr. 37. Rim-and wall frags.

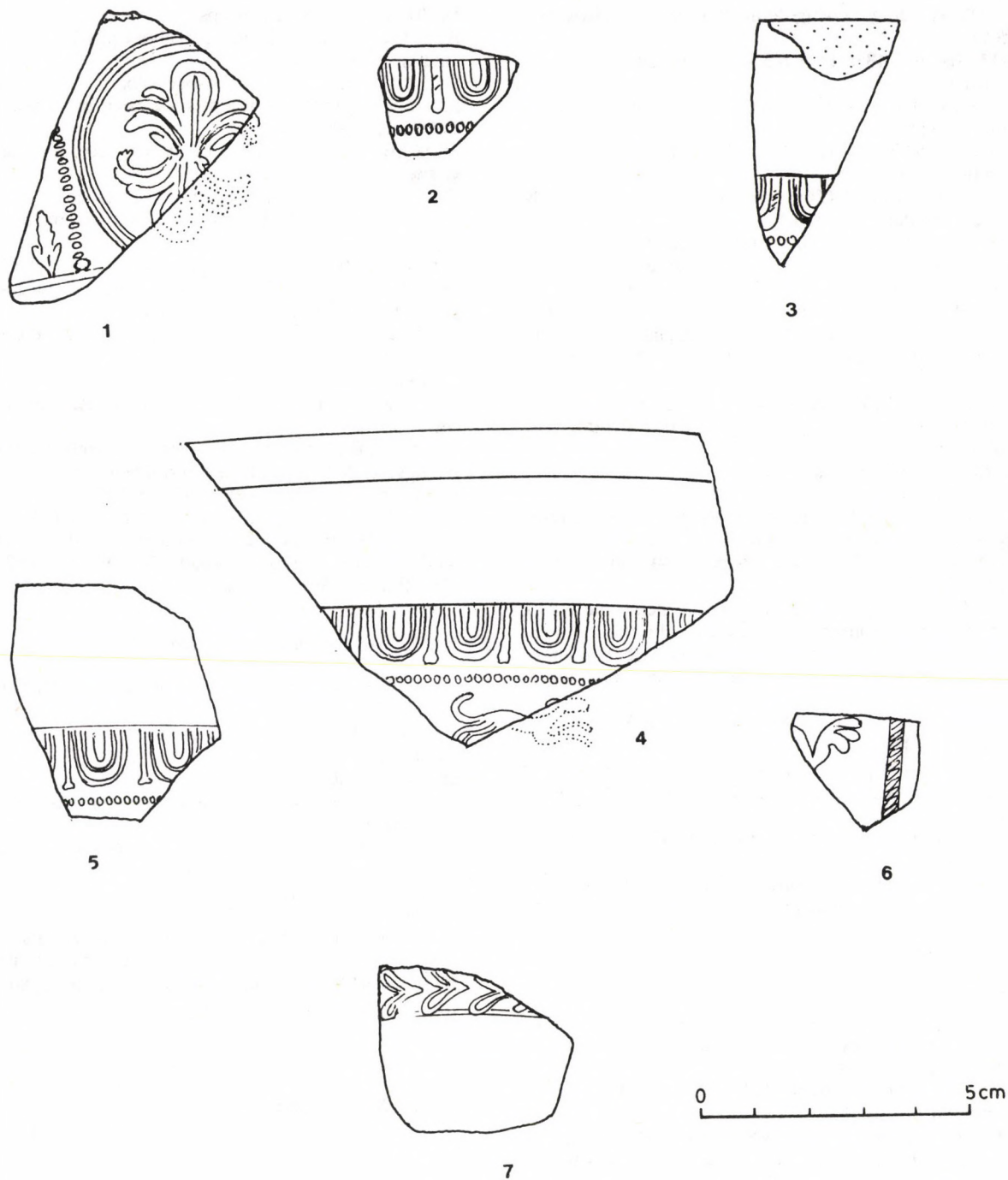


Fig. 5 Central Gaulish (1-6) pottery and Samian ware from Rheinzabern (7) found at Albertfalva

• BTM Inv. 91.7.1375-1376, 91.7.1388, 91.7.1328 Trench 1/2, W sondage, E-W wall S part (47), Trench 3, westward of the "wall", 110 cm (48), Trench 5, grey layer, section through the road, 80-100 cm (49).

Central Gaulish decorated ware

50. Dr. 37. Wall frag. showing panel decoration. In the left panel bound by bead-row a medaillon, in the right, a co-

lumn (Rogers P 3) used by Albuçius, Butrio, Censorinus Laxtucissa, Paternus II, Mercator II. Mammius (Fig. 4, 9).

BTM Inv. 91.7.1373 Trench 1-3, 70 cm Hadrianic-Antonine

51. Wall frag from a bowl showing lion (Osw. 1497) (Fig. 4, 10).

BTM Inv. 91.7.1341 northward of trench 5, 60-110 cm, section through road metall along the W section Trajanic-Antonine

52. Dr. 37. Wall frag showing detail of a great leaf (Rogers J 25 ?).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1358 Trench 5 W part, 65 cm
Hadrianic-Antonine
53. Dr. 37. Wall frag showing lion (Osw. 1450) and feathertip (Fig. 4, 11).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1277 Trench 4, filling of a pit, E part, sunken hut
In the early style of Cinnamus or style of Cerialis early Antonine – A.D. 140–160
54. Dr. 37. Wall frag. showing freestyle hunting scene with lion (Osw. 1450; Déch-766), a small figure (smaller than Osw. 420; Déch.254), biga (Osw. 1159) between feather tips (Rogers J. 173). Similar bowls have been found in Ovilava (Karnitsch 1959, Taf. 70, 3; D. Gabler, *Die Sigillaten von Salla*. Acta ArchHung 41 (1989) Abb. 4, 6 (Fig. 3, 6).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1312 Trench 4 B, section through a white surface containing stone-debris, E section middle part, 100–130 cm
In the early style of Cinnamus
A.D. 140–160
55. Dr. 37. Rim frag showing ovolo (Rogers B. 231) guided by bead row, used by Cinnamus (Fig. 5, 3).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1270 Trench 3, N part, 140–160 cm about A.D. 150–170
56. Dr. 37. Wall frag. showing bead row beneath the ovolo. The decoration consists of panels bound by bead rows. In the left panel leaf (CGP fig. 47, 5). In the right one larger leaf (Rogers J.11) in medaillon used by Cinnamus (Fig. 5, 1).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1323 northward of trench 5, 50–80 cm about A.D. 140–170
57. Dr. 37. Rim frag. showing ovolo (CGP fig. 46, 2) used probably by Aventinus I and II and also by Cinnamus (Fig. 5, 2).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1329 S part of trench 5, 80 cm about A.D. 140–180
58. Dr. 37. Rim frag. showing ovolo (Rogers B. 107). The surface has been burned (Fig. 3, 3).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1267
This poinçon was used by Albuicium, Paternus II and Sissus II
about A.D. 130–190
59. Dr. 37. Wall frag. showing ovolo (Rogers B. 206) guided by bead row used by Paternus II, Censorinus, Laxtucissa, Mercato and Paullus
BTM Inv. 91.7.1329 Trench 5, S part, 80 cm mid and late Antonine
60. Dr. 37. Wall frag. showing ovolo (Rogers B. 206) guided by bead row used by Paternus II, Censorinus, Laxtucissa, Mercator I, Paullus (Fig. 5, 5).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1302 Trench 4 A, S part, southward from E–W mid and late Antonine wall
61. Dr. 37. Wall frag. showing wing-motif (Rogers K. 26) and column (Rogers P. 26) (Fig. 5, 6).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1340 northwards of trench 5, section through the Roman road, along W section
Antonine
62. Dr. 37. Rim frag. showing ovolo (Rogers B. 161) guided by bead row. A dog (Osw. 1940) remains from the decoration (Fig. 5, 4).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1313 Trench 4 B, S part, 0–30 cm about A.D. 170–190
63. Dr. 37. Scrap showing leaf-tips.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1380 Trench I, fill above pits 2–3
Hadrianic-Antonine
64. Dr. 30. Wall frag. showing rest of ovolo.
Its fabric suggests that it may have been produced in a Central Gaulish workshop.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1385 Trench 1/3 W part, from the wall 1–40 cm
65. Dr. 37. Wall frag. showing bead row and circle.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1387 Trench 3, westward from the wall 110 cm
66. Dr. 37. Rim frag. showing upper part of ovolo. The frag. of ovolo is too small for certain identification but it is likely to be of Central Gaulish workshop.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1309 N part of trench 4 B, 0–50 cm, in stone debris
- 67–68. Dr. 37. Rim frags.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1315, 91.7.1316 S part trench 4 B 40–60 cm
- 69–72. Dr. 37. Rim frags with tip of the ovolo (69). Their fabric suggests that they may be Central Gaulish.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1360 and 1362, 91.7.1361, 91.7.1334, 91.7.1304 Trench 5, 60 cm, niveau with road metal (69), Trench 5, N part, niveau with road metal (70), Trench 5, section through the Roman road, 110–150 cm, clay filling (71), Trench 8, W part (72).

Decorated ware from Rheinzabern

73. Dr. 37. Wall frag showing wreath of chevrons (Ri-Fi R.2) (Fig. 5, 7).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1374 Trench 1–3, 70 cm
Reginus I
about A.D. 150–170
74. Dr. 37. Wall frag. showing a long palm-leaf (Ri-Fi P.14 ?) and medaillon.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1350 above trench 5, N sondage, filling above layer with stone-debris, 50–80 cm
Cobnertus II–III, BFA, Castus
mid-late Antonine
75. Dr. 37. Footring with tips of a wreath of leaves. Its fabric suggests that it may have been produced at Rheinzabern.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1271 S part of trench 3, grey filling 80–120 cm

Unidentified

76. Dr. 37. Wall frag. showing ovolo.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1347 Trench 5, next to a wall, 80–85 cm

Plain ware

Bipartite cup-Dr. 27

77. Wall frag. with glossy orange slip.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1269 NW part, Pit B
- 78–79. Wall frags with glossy orange slip (Fig. 6, 2).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1279 and 1363 W section of trench 5, 200–260 cm, pit
South Gaulish
Late Flavian-Trajanic
80. Wall frag. with glossy orange slip.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1366 Trench 9 c, section through the surface with stone debris

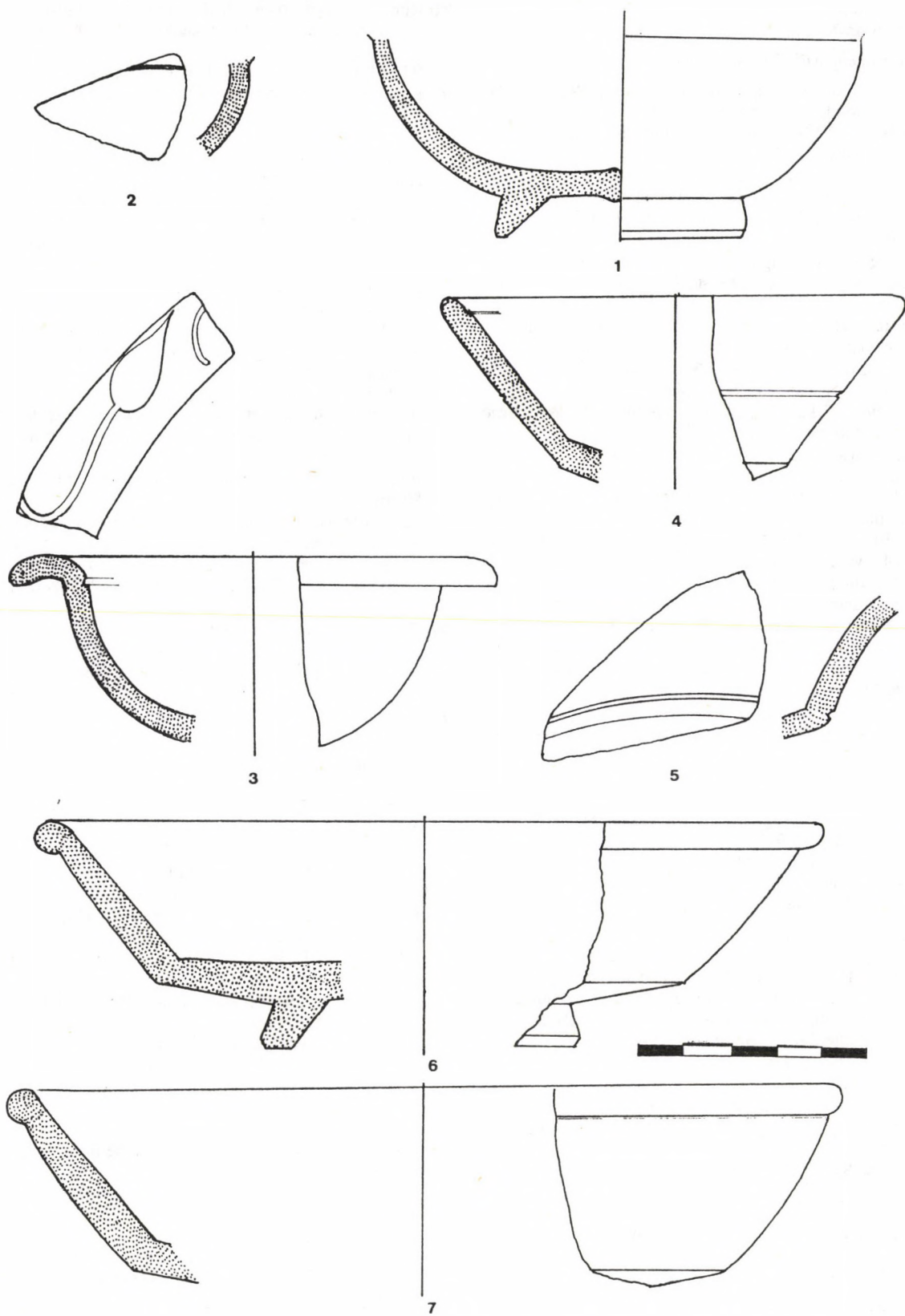


Fig. 6 South Gaulish and Central Gaulish plain ware from Albertfalva

South Gaulish
Late Flavian-Trajanic

Hemispherical cup with drooping rim-Dr. 35/36

81. Base frag. with footring and curving wall. Mealy yellow clay. Footring Dm. 5,3 cm (Fig. 6, 1).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1381 from the section 60–80 cm
North Italian ware ??
82. Base frag. with curving wall and trace of the broken footring. Its fabric suggests that it may be South Gaulish
BTM Inv. 91.7.1294 middle of trench 4, between walls
Flavian-Trajanic
83. Wall frag. with curving wall and groove below the rim in the interior. Its fabric suggests that it may be of South Gaulish
BTM Inv. 91.7.1280 between 4–5, section through the Roman road, alongside W section 120–140 cm
84. Base frag. of a platter Dr. 36 ? Footring Dm. 6,5 cm. Brownish orange slightly glossy slip
BTM Inv. 91.7.1284 Trench 4 A, middle part, W section white layer with stone debris, 100–130 cm
South Gaulish
Flavian-Trajanic
85. Rim frag. The drooping rim is decorated by ivy leaf en barbotine.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1299 Trench 4 A, section through lower layer of niveau with debris
South Gaulish
Flavian-Trajanic
86. Hemispherical cup with drooping rim and curving wall (Osw-Pryce pl. 53, 20; Planck Taf. 87, 2). On the rim ivy leaf en barbotine, with groove in the interior. Dm. 15 cm (Fig. 6, 3).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1336 and 1339 N part of trench 5, 170–190 cm, filling with clay and debris, section through the Roman road
South Gaulish
Flavian-Trajanic
87. Rim frag with drooping rim decorated ivy leaf en barbotine.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1333 Trench 5, section through the Roman road, 110–150 cm, clay filling
Central Gaulish
Hadrianic-Antonine

Conical plate-Curle 15

88. Wall frag. The concave wall forms a sharp angle with the floor. A horizontal groove in the interior Cf. Planck Taf. 88, 10; D. Gabler, Die Sigillaten von Salla. Acta Arch-Hung 41 (1989) 452, Abb. 9, 1 (Fig. 6, 5).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1278
South Gaulish
Late Flavian-1st quarter of 2nd century
89. Rim frag. with curving wall. A groove around the inside on the rim.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1330 Middle of trench 5, next to wall 80 cm
South Gaulish
Late Flavian-1st quarter of 2nd century

Conical cup-Dr. 33

90. Wall frag with a groove.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1377 Trench 1/2, W sondage, E–W wall S part
South Gaulish ?

91. Rim frag. with groove in the interior. Its fabric suggests that it may have been produced in a Central Gaulish workshop
BTM Inv. 91.7.1276 Trench 4 between walls, 30 cm
92. Rim frag. of a conical cup with thin groove.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1274 Trench 4, E part, grey layer above the sunken hut.
Central Gaulish
Hadrianic-Antonine
93. Wall frag. of a smaller cup with a groove in the inside (Osw.-Pryce pl. 41, 13).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1351 Trench 5, road metal, 60–70 cm
Central Gaulish
Hadrianic-Antonine
94. Wall frag. The wall forms a sharp angle with the floor.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1343 Trench 5, N part, alongside W section, 80–120 cm, section through the road metal
Central Gaulish
Hadrianic-Antonine
95. Rim-and wall frag with groove. Its fabric suggests that it may have been produced in a Central Gaulish workshop
Dm. 10,2 cm (Fig. 6, 4).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1332 Trench 5, N part, above the road 20–50 cm
96. Base frag with footring. Its floor is raised in the centre and bears a stamp. Just a part of a single letter remains. Surface brick coloured, slightly glossy. Footring D. 5 cm
BTM Inv. 91.7.1354 Trench 8, W part Rheinzabern ware ?
97. Wall frag. of a cup Dr. 33 ?
BTM Inv. 91.7.1344 Trench 5, N part, along the W section, section through the road metal, 80–120 cm

Plate - Dr. 18

- 98–99. Wall and rim frags of plates Dr. 18. The curving wall forms a sharp angle with the floor.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1319 and 1320 Trench 4/3, S part, 0–30 cm
South Gaulish
Late Flavian-1st quarter of 2nd century
- 100–101. Rim frags of plates Dr. 18 Their glossy surface and fabric suggests that they may have been produced in a South Gaulish workshop.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1383–1384 Trench 1/3, 100–140 cm
Late Flavian-Trajanic/Hadrianic
- 102–103. Rim-and wall frags of plate Dr. 18 ? These sherds are too small for certain identification, but they are likely to be from South Gaulish production center.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1305 and 1278 Trench 4/B S part, Trench 4 A, middle surface along the W section through white layer with stone debris, 100–130 cm
Late Flavian-Trajanic/Hadrianic
104. Wall frag. Its wall forms angle with the floor. South Gaulish or Central Gaulish.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1353 Trench 5, section through surface with debris
Late Flavian-Trajanic/Hadrianic
105. Plate Dr. 18/31 with straight wall forming a sharp angle with the floor-Osw.-Pryce pl. 46,3 (Fig. 6, 6).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1273 Trench 4, E part, grey layer above the road on the sunken hut
Central Gaulish
Hadrianic-Antonine

106. Rim frag. of a plate with slightly curving wall forming an angle with the floor (Osw-Pryce pl. 46, 3).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1331 Trench 5, N part, surface above the Roman road, 20–50 cm
Central Gaulish
Hadrianic-Antonine
107. Rim frag. of a plate Dr. 18/31.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1322 Trench 5, sondage northwards from the surface, 50–80 cm
Central Gaulish ?
108. Base frag. with footing. On the floor a groove.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1348 Trench 5, N sondage, above filling of layer with debris, 50–80 cm
Central Gaulish
Hadrianic-Antonine
109. Frag. of a plate Dr. 18/31 with slightly curving wall forming an angle with the floor. (Osw.-Pryce pl. 46, 3) (Fig. 6, 7).
BTM Inv. 91.7.1342 Trench 5, N part, section through the road
Central Gaulish
Hadrianic-Antonine
110. Footring frag with a groove on the bottom in the interior. Its fabric suggests that it may have been produced in a Central Gaulish workshop.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1357 Trench 5, below road metal, 1–120 cm
111. Frag. of a plate with slightly curving wall, which forms a sharp angle with the floor.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1379 Trench 1, fill above pit 2–3 Central Gaulish
- 112–113. Footring and rim frags of plates Dr. 18/31 with a groove on the floor in the inside.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1306–1307 Trench 4 B, sondage, 30 cm
114. Rim frag. with curving wall. Its fabric suggests that it may have been produced in a Central Gaulish workshop.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1346 Trench 5, section through the Roman road.
115. Rim frag with straight wall forming a sharp angle with the floor.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1359 Trench 5, N part, 60 cm, Niveau with road metal
Central Gaulish
Hadrianic-Antonine
116. Frag. of a plate or spreading bowl with rouletted ring in the interior-Dr. 18/31 R.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1268, Robbed trench 2, N part, 150 cm above round fleck
Central Gaulish
Hadrianic-Antonine
117. Base frag. of a spreading bowl Dr. 18/31 R with wall forming a sharp angle with the floor.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1324 Northwards from trench 5, 50–80 cm
Central Gaulish
Hadrianic-Antonine
118. Wall frag. of a spreading bowl Dr. 18/31 R.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1324
Central Gaulish
- 119–120. Scrap and base frag. of plates Dr. 18/31 with footring.
BTM Inv. 91.7.1335, 1349 Trench 5 W part, above yellow layer, (119) N sondage, fill above the layer with stone-debris, 50–80 cm
Central Gaulish ?

	Italian sigillata				Decorated samian		Plain ware						Total
	Consp. 34	Consp. 39	Consp. 43	Un-identif.	Dr. 30	Dr. 37	Dr. 27	Dr. 33	Dr. 36	Dr. 18/31	Dr. 18	Curle 15	
North Italian ware	1+1 ?	8	6	1									16–17
South Gaulish ware						14	4	1	5	6		2	51
La Graufesenque						12							
Banassac						7							
Central Gaulish ware					1	22		5	1	16			45
Ware from Rheinzabern						3		1					4
Unidentified						1		1		1			3
Total	2	8	6	1	1	59	4	8	6	23		2	120

Notes

1 T. NAGY, Einige wichtigere Ergebnisse der Ausgrabung der Eraviskersiedlung von Albertfalva. Programme et discours des chercheurs hongrois à la conférence archéologique. Budapest, 1955, 192–204; *Idem*, Nuove scoperte dell'antica cultura in Pannonia. Atti del VII congresso intern. di arch. classica III. Roma 1961, 135–142; *Idem*, Az Albertfalva, Hunyadi János úti római település. Budapest műemlékei II. Budapest 1962, 519–523; *Idem*, Budapest története I. Budapest 1973, 86.

2 On recent explorations see B. LŐRINCZ-ZS. Visy, Die Baugeschichte des Auxiliarkastells von Intercisa. Roman Frontier Studies, 1979. Papers presented to the 12th Int. Congr. of the Roman Frontier Studies. B.A.R. int. ser. 71, Oxford 1980, 681; B. LŐRINCZ-KL. SZABÓ-ZS. VISY, Die Forschungen im Auxiliarkastell von Intercisa. Studien zu den Militärgrenzen Roms III. Forsch. und Ber. zur Vor- und Frühgesch. in Baden-Württemberg 20, Stuttgart 1986, 362–; B. LŐRINCZ-KL.

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nuntum. Broschüre für den 14. Int. Limeskongress in Carnuntum 1986/3 ff. M. KANDLER, Carnuntum Auxiliarkastell und Vicus 1989–1991 und 1992. JÖAI 62 (1993) 43–57.

3 We published pottery from Albertfalva in style of Condollus, Acaunissa, Quintilianus or Ioennalis Budapest Régiségei D. GABLER: Terra sigillaták az albertfalvai vicusból/1. sz. 81.6.163

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