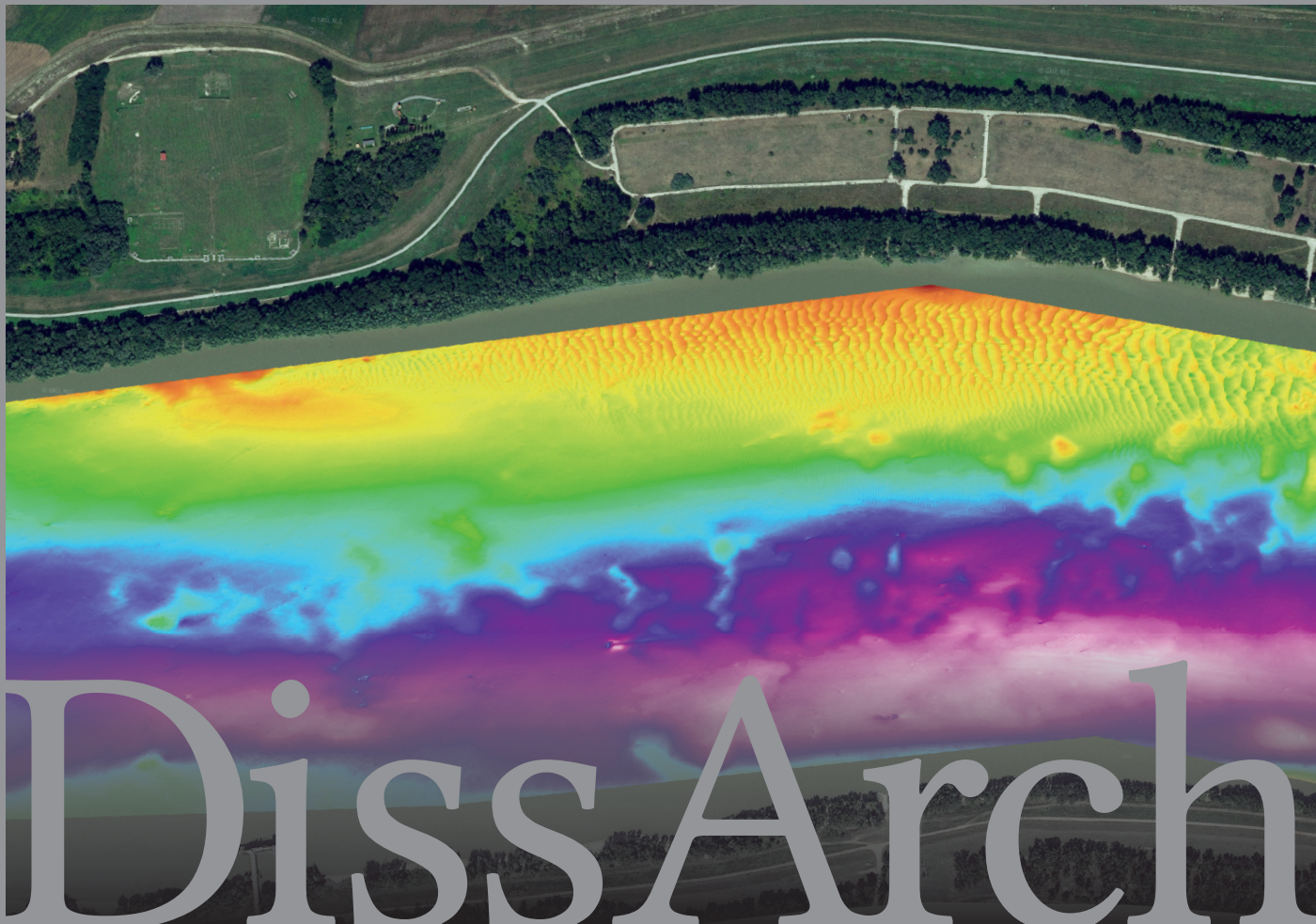


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ex Instituto Archaeologico

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Imported ceramics from the Roman camp at Almásfüzitő

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Abstract: The resurgence of interest in the study of the *limes* in Hungary from the 1950s resulted in excavations in the vicinity of an unidentified fort at Almásfüzitő (Azaum/Odiavum) in the second half of the 20th century. The excavation of the auxiliary fortress of Azaum became imperative in 1959 due to external factors: the construction of a hydroelectric power station posed a threat, as the rising water level of the Danube endangered the then-presumed site of the camp. Ferenc Fülep from the Hungarian National Museum conducted an excavation in 1959 and 1960, identifying and investigating of the western gateway to the camp (*porta principalis sinistra*) and its semicircular extension from the 4th century AD. Additionally, distinct phases of the southwestern corner tower, characterised by rectangular and fan-shaped structures, were identified.

The unearthed artefacts were conveyed to the Kuny Domokos Museum in Tata. Consisting mainly of pottery fragments, the typological diversity, differences, and similarities of this find material may yield invaluable insights for accurately dating the various building periods of the camp. Additionally, a substantial number of *terra sigillata* fragments, representing diverse types and boasting numerous datable attributes, were discovered.

Keywords: Roman Period, pottery, import, *terra sigillata*, Almásfüzitő

Introduction

Bronze Age settlement traces prove that the area of Almásfüzitő was inhabited already in the Copper, Bronze, and Iron Ages,¹ and that at the time of the Roman conquest, the Azalus tribe lived on the southern side of the Danube, from the mouth of the Rába (Arrabo) to the north-eastern edge of northern Pannonia, the latter roughly corresponding to the Danube Bend. The eponymous group inhabited the *civitas Azaliorum* in the administrative system of the *civitas peregrina*, created after the invasion of Pannonia.²

The auxiliary camp of Azaum may have been founded in the first years of the 2nd century AD east of the Roman legionary camp at Brigetio, on the right bank of the Danube, near present-day Almásfüzitő.³ The exact location was identified from aerial photographs in the last century. These and available excavation documentation outline an auxiliary camp with a layout and construction periods following the general patterns of Roman camp architecture.⁴ During the excavations, trenches of

1 HORVÁTH 2006, 82.

2 BÍRÓ 1988, 119.

3 HORVÁTH 2006, 80.

4 BÍRÓ 1976, 38; VISY 2003, 82; KOVÁCS – LŐRINCZ 2010, 277. Abb. 1.

varying widths and lengths were dug to cut through and expose sections of the auxiliary camp walls, enabling precise location. The pottery fragments discussed below were recovered from these trenches.

Italian thin-walled pottery

Only three fragments of pottery imported from northern Italy were recovered during the excavation. The type is characterised by a predominantly grey, fine, silty material, thin walls, and small size (pots under 10 cm are classified in this group).⁵ Types include cups, bowls, and small pots whose shapes and decorations imitate silverware. They were primarily used for drinking and complemented *terra sigillata* vessel sets.⁶

Cat. 1 (Fig. 5.1). Thin-walled body fragment, perhaps from a cup. Made from carefully levigated clay and fired into a hard, grey ceramic; with a matte dark grey coating on the outside. The fragment is sharply carinated, with a serrated decoration running horizontally around the break, featuring a motif of four spheres beneath, possibly a bunch of grapes, and a larger knob next to it. Based on the coating and decorative motifs on the outer surfaces of thin-walled imported pottery in the record of Brigetio, G. Fényes has distinguished several subtypes. This fragment probably belongs to Group 1/c, characterised by a carinated side, matte coating, berries, and roulette decoration,⁷ produced from the end of the 1st to the first half of the 2nd century AD.⁸ Cat. 1 was found at a depth of 125 cm on the outer side of the western, sloping wall of the southwestern corner tower. Two *terra sigillata* fragments were recovered from the same depth, one of which dates to the Antonine period.

Cat. 2 (Fig. 5.2). Base fragment of a flared cup made from carefully levigated clay and fired into light grey ceramic. Both sides are covered in a dark grey coating, and two horizontal incisions run along the outer edge. The fragment bears no other decoration. F. Horváth has also developed, based on material and coating, a typology for thin-walled imported pottery found in the *vicus* at Almasfüzitő. Cat. 2 can be classified into his first group, whose specimens feature scratched decoration and a matte coating. Horváth dated the parallels to the mid-2nd century AD based on their contexts.⁹ This fragment was found near the southwestern corner tower, at a depth where—even if at a distance—yellow, sometimes heavily burnt remains of adobe bricks from the first building period of the camp were also found.¹⁰

The third fragment, Cat. 3 (Fig. 5.3) is also a base fragment of a wheel-thrown, carinated grey cup with a profiled base, its external side covered with dark grey coating and featuring a knob fragment. It was recovered from outside the northern tower of the camp's western gate, at a depth of 130–185 cm, in the context of a black, packed soil layer dated to the 1st century AD.¹¹

Although—in the lack of a precise description of their findspots in the field documentation—it cannot be definitely stated that the three thin-walled import fragments are directly related to the adobe wall and its elements, they were all found in their vicinity (Cat. 1 was recovered from a depth of 125 cm in the northern part of Trench 23, the northern part of which was in contact with Trench 13, where masonry from before the building period with the first stone edifices was also found).¹² Con-

5 SZŐNYI 1972, 5.

6 FÉNYES 2003, 6.

7 FÉNYES 2003, 8–9.

8 GASSNER 1990, 357.

9 HORVÁTH 2003a, 210–211, Abb. 2.6,8.

10 FÜLEP 1959, 31.

11 FÜLEP 1959, 33.

12 FÜLEP 1959, 34.

sidering the dating of the import fragments and their parallels, as well as their find contexts, we can assume they are related to the first period of the camp.

Terra sigillata

The 1959 excavation of the Almasfüzitő camp yielded 111 *terra sigillata* fragments. Their find contexts were recorded in the inventory, and their dating value proved useful in many cases. In terms of form and decoration, they represent a diverse assemblage; although no whole vessels of this imported pottery type were recovered, the fragments still provide a wealth of information. Fragments of minor importance are not included here.

The distribution of *terra sigillata* products is closely linked to the army's routes and locations. Troops were permanent, solvent customers who came from more economically developed areas and demanded better-quality products.¹³ Products of various workshops flooded the Pannonian markets at different times. The first wave arrived from northern Italy; the oldest specimens of Italian ware, dated to the Tiberian period, appear on sites along the Amber Road, and seem to have reached the area of Brigetio at the time of Claudius.¹⁴ Later, with the rise of Danube shipping, Gallic and Germanic workshops were able to distribute their products more easily in Pannonia; as a result, northern Italian wares were largely squeezed out of this market by the early 2nd century AD. However, fragments from the time of Trajan are also present.¹⁵ Products from southern Gaul appeared already under Domitian¹⁶ but quickly disappeared from the market because they could only be imported via Italy. Thus, from the beginning of the 2nd century AD onwards, their presence gradually diminished.¹⁷ Workshops in central Gaul and Rheinzabern had a monopoly in the Antonine period.¹⁸

No *terra sigillata* of northern Italian origin was found during the excavation of the camp of Azaum, and the question of whether they come from a workshop in southern or central Gaul emerges in the case of only two fragments. One of them is Cat. 37 (Fig. 10.5), a Drag. 18/31 plate dating to the first half of the 2nd century AD. More than half of the fragments originate from central Gaul, and a significant number were made in a workshop in Rheinzabern (Fig. 1). Drag. 18/31 plates and Drag. 37 bowls were the most popular types, but the find material also contains a significant number of Drag. 33 cups (Fig. 2).

Central Gaul

Of the fragments found in Azaum, 63% originate from central Gaul; eleven of these were definitely made by the Lezoux workshop circle. The exact provenance of the remaining pieces cannot be determined with absolute certainty due to the lack of suitable decorative motifs and name stamps. They are dated to the 2nd century AD and the Antonine period.¹⁹ A total of eighteen fragments of Drag. 18/31 plates—with a slightly protruding, swollen rim and a curved, slightly carinated body—were found (Cat. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; Fig. 6.1–7). The concave bottom above the base ring is typical of this type (Cat. 11, 12, and 13; Fig. 7.1–3). Besides, nineteen Drag. 37 bowl fragments were recovered from the excavation trenches. More than half of them were attributed to the Lezoux workshop

13 GABLER 1979, 199.

14 GABLER 1964, 9–10; GABLER 1967, 65; MÓCSY 1974, 123–125; GABLER 1979, 206.

15 MÓCSY 1974, 125–126; HORVÁTH 2003a, 208.

16 GABLER 1977, 148; HORVÁTH 2003a, 208.

17 GABLER 1967, 65.

18 GABLER 1977, 171.

19 GABLER 1977, 171.

circle, a pottery centre established in the second quarter of the 1st century AD, with five distinct activity periods; the fourth, from the 2nd to the mid-3rd century AD, could be linked to Pannonia. Mass production began there in the second-third of the 2nd century AD, flooding the markets of the Danube region with various types of pottery.²⁰

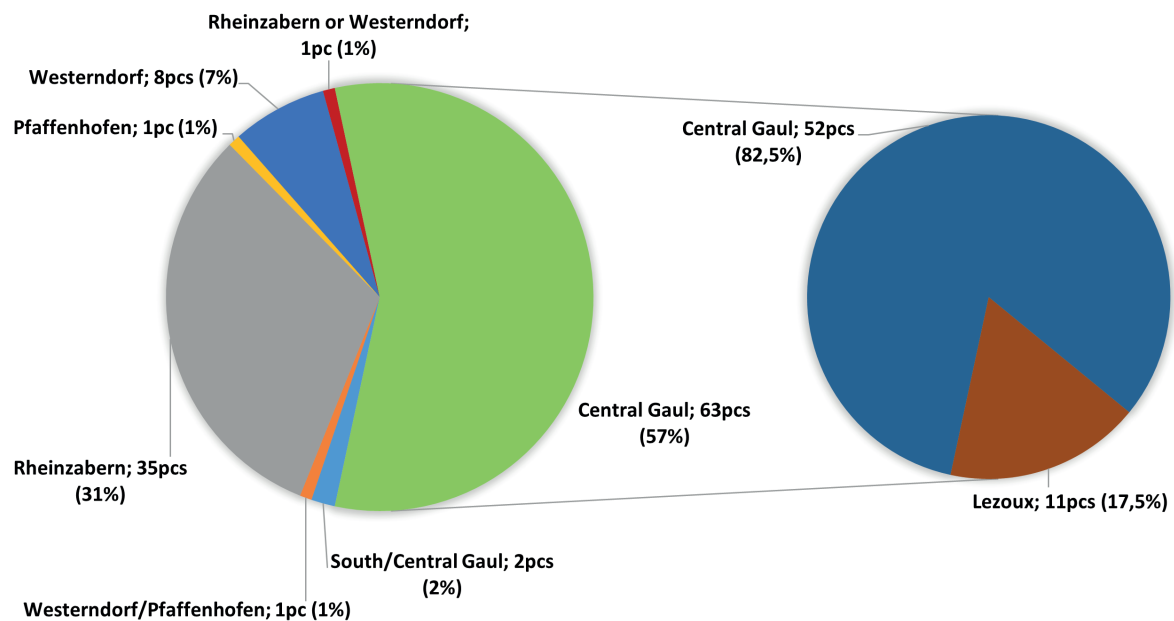


Fig. 1. Distribution of *terra sigillatae* from the two workshops (by the author).

Cat. 14, 15, 16, 17 (Fig. 8.1–3,5) and Cat. 18 (Fig. 9.1) cannot be linked to a specific workshop in central Gaul. Cat. 17 features an ovolo frieze, while the outer side of Cat. 18 is decorated with vertical beaded lines to separate the figural representations, similar to the ones used to demarcate metopes. The latter solution is typical of the early period but also appears on late wares made in southern Gaul.²¹ The rims of the bowls are swollen and rounded, and the sides are slightly curved. The Drag. 37 fragments associated with the Lezoux workshop circle exhibit much richer decoration than the rest. Cat. 19 (Fig. 8.4), a secondarily burnt rim and body fragment with an ovolo frieze and beaded line decoration on the outer side, is attributed to Albucius (AD 140–170), one of the leading masters of the late period.²² Cat. 20 (Fig. 8.6) is attributed to Paternus II and dates from AD 160–190. Cat. 21 (Fig. 11.3), with animal figurines, belongs to the same group. Docilis, Cinnamus, or Banvvs (AD 130–195) may have created the vessel of which Cat. 22 (Fig. 9.2) is a fragment, featuring a wide, undecorated band between an ovolo frieze and the rim.

Cat. 23 (Fig. 9.3) comes from a small vessel made by Iullinus (AD 160–190). Cinnamus was the most outstanding master of all, and the design sketches associated with him enabled archaeologists to detect connections between pottery masters of the Lezoux workshop circle.²³ He was an *officinator*, not a potter, and employed several potters simultaneously.²⁴ Cat. 24 (Fig. 9.4) can be linked to him, a fragment displaying tendril patterns which, together with medallions, were common in central

²⁰ GABLER 2006, 69–70.

²¹ GABLER 2006, 71.

²² GABLER 2006, 71.

²³ SIMPSON – ROGERS 1969, 5.

²⁴ GABLER 2006, 71.

Gaul in that period.²⁵ The same patterns appear on Cat. 25 and 26 (Fig. 9.5–6), the latter of which can also be associated with Cinnamus and Iustus. All these pieces are fragments of Drag. 37 bowls with floral motifs on the outside. Currently, only a single vessel fragment with figural representation, made in central Gaul, is known in the record of Azaum.

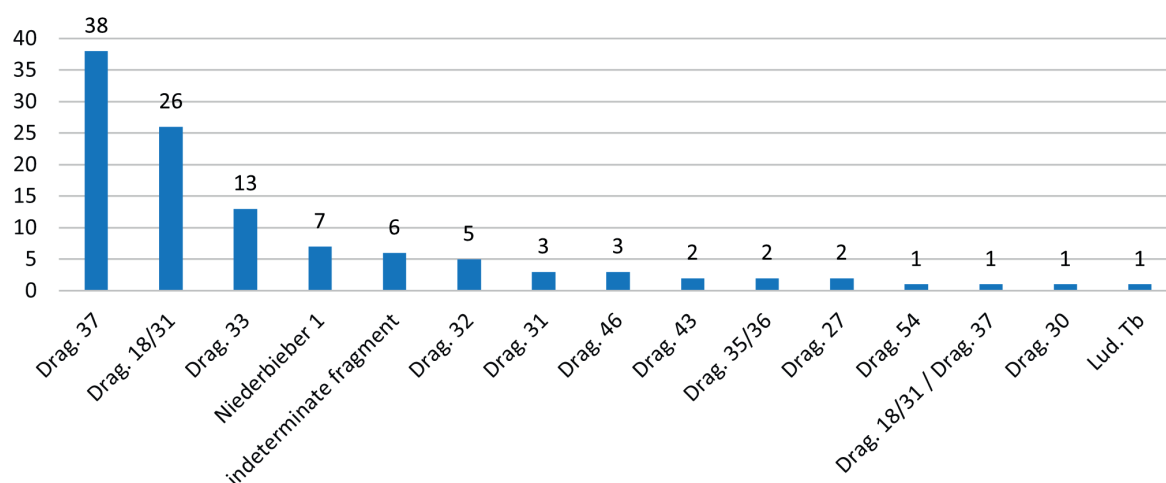


Fig. 2. Types of *terra sigillata* fragments (by the author).

A total of eleven cups, including Cat. 27, 28, 29, and 30 (Fig. 7.4–7), were identified as Drag. 33 vessels with a rounded rim, a conical body, a carinated bottom, and a ring base (of which none were found on the site). The most notable of these is Cat. 30, which bears an X engraved into its outer surface. Such simple incised marks on *terra sigillata* fragments cannot be regarded as names or abbreviations of names. They were scratched into the surface after firing with straight lines, which were easier to engrave into the hard ceramic. Sometimes the hand slipped, and the stems of the letters elongated.²⁶ Scratched inscriptions come in various forms, including short numerical signs, Latin inscriptions, and other characters (mostly signs and numerals),²⁷ sometimes in combination with Latin letters. In this case, the X was certainly not a reference to a military unit but likely a possession mark. X also appears in combination with full names, where it acts as a separator or helps clarify the beginning or end of a name.²⁸ It does not help specify dating, as the mark could be carved into the surface at almost any time, even long after the vessel was made, and even pieces transported over long distances could be marked in this way. Inscriptions are most common on the base, framed by the base ring; they also appear, although less frequently, along the outer edge of the ring itself or on the rim of the vessel.²⁹ In the case of Cat. 30, the X was carved into the middle of the body, and it is unlikely to have been part of a name.

Other products from central Gaul include Cat. 31 (Fig. 7.8), a fragment of a Drag. 32 plate with an inverted rim, Cat. 32 (Fig. 9.7), a fragment of a Drag. 31 plate with a carinated bottom, and Cat. 33 (Fig. 10.1), a Drag. 35/36 bowl. Cat. 34 and 35 (Fig. 10.2–3) are side and rim fragments associated with a Drag. 27 cup from the first half of the 2nd century AD, corresponding to the Antonine period. Other imported fragments from central Gaul include Cat. 36 and 38 (Fig. 10.4,6). Cat. 37 (Fig. 10.5) comes from a Drag. 18/31 plate, but it cannot be determined whether it was made in a workshop

25 GABLER 2006, 71.

26 MÓCSY 1976, 99.

27 GABLER 1967, 60.

28 GALSTERER 1983, 15.

29 GABLER 1967, 59, 64.

in southern or central Gaul. Overall, Drag. 18/31 and Drag. 37 types predominate (Fig. 3). The *terra sigillata* fragments from central Gaul in the material of the Roman legionary camp at Almásfüzitő can all be dated to the 2nd century AD; the dating of some pieces from the Lezoux workshop circle could be specified based on the potters' marks.

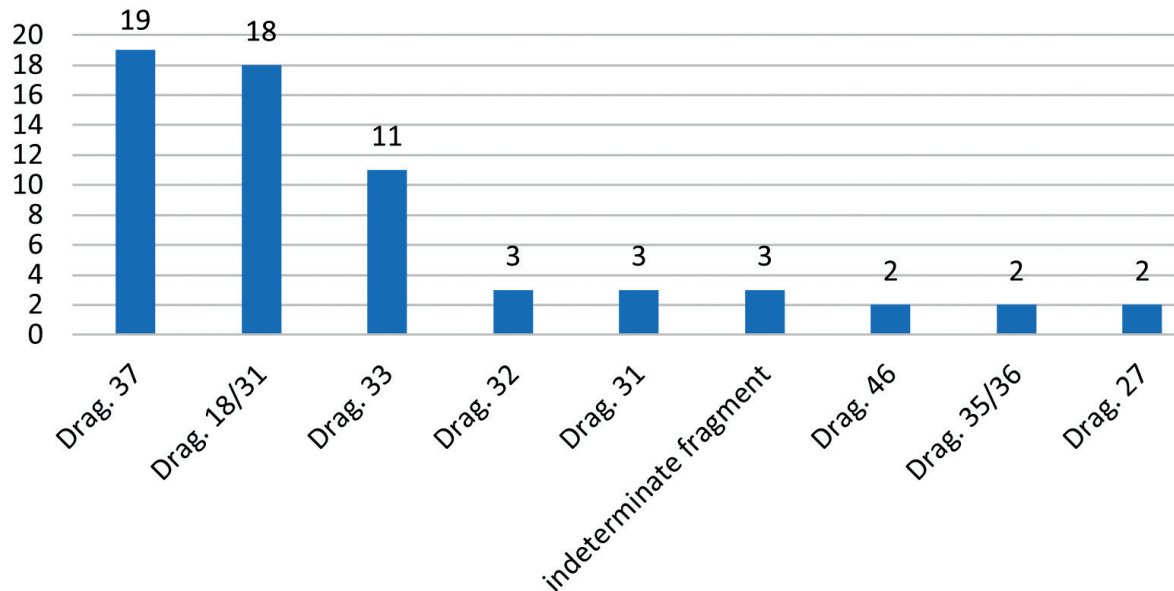


Fig. 3. Types of *terra sigillata* fragments from Central Gaul (including Lezoux) (by the author).

Rheinzabern

After central Gaul, products of the Rheinzabern workshop circle are the second-largest group among the find material. Most fragments come from Drag. 37 bowls (Fig. 4); in the record of Azaum, only these and Drag 18/31 plates of all Rheinzabern products can be connected with specific potters. Thanks to their geographic position, Rheinzabern workshops could sell their products in Pannonia much more easily shortly after their foundation than earlier workshops in central Gaul. The Rheinzabern workshop was established shortly after AD 150 and remained in operation until the third quarter of the 3rd century AD. Over the decades, mass production led to a gradual decline in quality and simpler decorations. From Pannonia's perspective, the heyday of the Rheinzabern workshops was the Severan era, when most *terra sigillatae* were imported into the province.³⁰ The related finds from Azaum include various vessel types, including Drag. 37 bowls (Cat. 21, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44; Fig. 11.1–3,4–7), Cat. 40, which can be linked to the Cerialis V series, and Cat. 41, associated with Ianuarius II. Cat. 44 is particularly interesting for its rich decoration and a fragmentary cursive inscription, [...]*I SAGN*[...](?), on its rim—perhaps the owner's name. The short text was engraved after firing; the letter 'S' is written in straight lines, and there are also runaway marks indicating that the 'artist' lost control over the tool. The bowl is attributed to Mammilianus, whose vessels date to the Severan period, akin to those by Pupus, Helenius, and Primitivus.³¹

The next large group comprises seven Drag. 18/31-type and seven Niederbieber 1-type plates. The latter was named after a camp built around AD 185, where several variants of this bowl type,

³⁰ GABLER 2006, 74–78.

³¹ GABLER 2006, 77.

representing a late stage in the evolution of Drag. 31 plates,³² were discovered. Cat. 45, 46, and 47 (Fig. 12.1–3) are base and rim fragments of Drag. 18/31 plates with a ring base and a slightly protruding, swollen rim. Cat. 45 has a [SV?]/PVP retrograde stamp fragment at the centre of the base, which Barbara Hajdu attributes to Pupus II, thus dating the piece to around AD 160–240.³³ It was found in Trench 7a—the western extension of Trench 7, opened to locate the western perimeter wall of the camp—atop the remains of a stone wall belonging to the building period of the first stone camp. Cat. 48, 49, and 50 (Fig. 12.4–6) represent Niederbieber's Type 1, also with a ring base. All can be dated to the first half of the 3rd century AD.

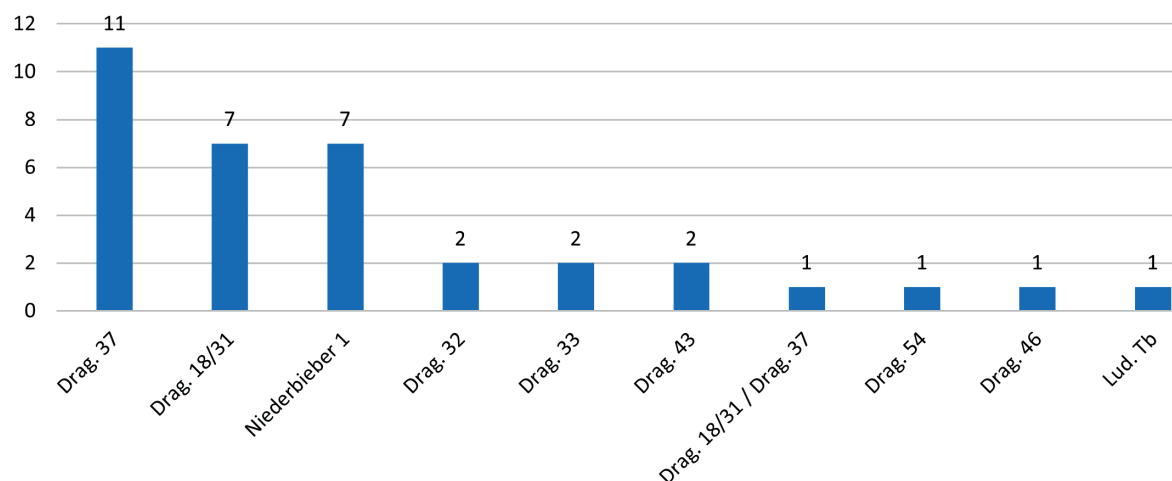


Fig. 4. Types of *terra sigillata* fragments from Rheinzabern (by the author).

Two Drag. 33 fragments can be attributed to the workshop in Rheinzabern. Cat. 51 (Fig. 12.7) bears a *KLA* inscription, with a stray line in the 'L', engraved after firing into the base, within the base ring—done probably by the gifter or owner, and likely referring to its name. A *terra sigillata* vessel may have been in use for two to three decades, during which it could change hands several times. Inscriptions on the products of later workshops are rare because, with the onset of mass production in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD, the value and price of *terra sigillatae* plummeted, and there was no need to identify the owner anymore.³⁴ Cat. 52 (Fig. 11.8), a Drag. 32 plate, also bears an X mark and a [...]TIVoS-F stamp, based on which it could be attributed to Primitivus or Primitivos I. Cat. 53 (Fig. 12.8), a rim and side fragment of a Drag. 46 cup, and Cat. 54 (Fig. 13.8), fragment of a Lud. Tb bowl with a horizontal rim, could also be associated with the Rheinzabern workshop circle; the latter represents the type that first arrived in Pannonia from this workshop.³⁵ The *terra sigillata* fragments associated with the Rheinzabern workshop circle date from the mid-2nd to mid-3rd century AD; they belong to various types of diverse quality, the decoration of which is typically rich in figural motifs.

Westerndorf–Pfaffenhofen

Altogether, eight *terra sigillata* fragments, with two stray finds amongst them, in the record of Azaum could be linked to the workshops of Westerndorf. Most come from Drag. 37 bowls; besides, a Drag. 30 bowl type can also be connected with this workshop with high certainty. The Westerndorf workshop circle operated later than the ones above, and the quality of its products was inferior compared to

32 GABLER 2006, 78.

33 Personal communication by Barbara Hajdu.

34 GABLER 1967, 60–65.

35 GABLER 2006, 78.

theirs, but the low transport costs compensated for this setback, making them popular on Pannonian markets. They produced relief-decorated pottery in the first place; the flagship types were Drag. 30 and 37 bowls, appearing in Azaum as well. These brownish-red ceramic vessels had a yellowish-red coating on both sides; they were fired into a fabric not as hard as Rheinzabern *sigillatae*. The workshop operated from the second half of the AD 170s until the Alemannic invasion in AD 233.³⁶

Cat. 56, 57, and 58 (Fig. 13.2–4) are Drag. 37 fragments attributed to Helenius. Helenius worked in several workshops, bringing along the types he worked with to enhance his own style.³⁷ Typical elements of his style include the fragmented medallion, the free placement of animals, and stamping without any visible structure or connection to the composition's content.³⁸ He is also associated with Cat. 60 (Fig. 13.6), a Drag. 30 bowl fragment featuring a Cupid figurine that runs to the left. This figurine was one of his favourites, also appearing on products of workshops where he worked in eastern Gaul.³⁹ Another prominent cluster of Westerndorf pottery is associated with the Comitialis group, where potters worked in a specialised way, each responsible for the production of a single ceramic type. Comitialis was also an itinerant potter, and his decorative motifs originate from the Rheinzabern workshop circle.⁴⁰ Cat. 59 (Fig. 13.5), a Drag. 37 bowl fragment, belongs to the Erotus group of this circle. The Westerndorf imports found in Azaum date to the end of the 2nd and the mid-3rd century AD.

Only one *terra sigillata* find, Cat. 55 (Fig. 13.1), can be attributed to the Pfaffenhofen workshop circle. It is a heavily worn Drag. 37 bowl fragment; its coating largely wore off, the ovolo frieze on the outside is partly missing, and other decorative motifs cannot be discerned, rendering it impossible to reliably associate it with the Helenius or the Dicanus circle. Cat. 61 (Fig. 13.7) cannot be linked even to a workshop with certainty.

Production started in the pottery workshops of Pfaffenhofen in the early 3rd century AD and may have continued until AD 260; some potters may also have worked in the area later.⁴¹

Conclusions

Most *terra sigillata* fragments collected during the excavation date to the 2nd century AD, and the products of later workshops are also dated before the end of the 3rd century AD. More than half of the material can be attributed to workshops in central Gaul. Most could not be linked to building periods of Azaum because their exact findspots and layers were not documented, similarly to the rest of the pottery record. The oldest Lezoux pieces date roughly from the mid-2nd century AD, corresponding to the construction of the first stone camp. Compared to the fragments recovered during the excavations of the *vicus* of Almásfüzitő in 1998–2000, a broadly similar trend emerges: most fragments at both sites are associated with workshops in central Gaul, followed by the Rheinzabern circle, also represented by a fair variety of forms, while products of later workshops are fewer and their quantity decreases over time. No fragments from eastern Gaul have been found in either, but the *vicus* has products from southern Gaul, and a few finds there can be linked to northern Italy.⁴² A similar trend can be observed in the camp of Ács-Vaspuszta, where Rheinzabern products and those of workshops in central Gaul were the most popular.⁴³

36 GABLER 2006, 81–85.

37 KISS 1948, 216.

38 GABLER 2006, 84.

39 KISS 1948, 224.

40 KISS 1948, 216; GABLER 2006, 82.

41 GABLER 2006, 86.

42 HORVÁTH 2003a, 206–208; HORVÁTH 2003b, 155, Tab. 5.

43 GABLER 1989, 259; HORVÁTH 2003b, 155, Tab. 5.

The lack of fragments from northern Italy and southern Gaul does not clearly imply a younger dating for the founding of the camp at Azaum because *terra sigillatae* were imported from these areas even at the time of Trajan⁴⁴ and also because such a small part of the camp was excavated that it is not yet worth drawing any general conclusions about the origin or absence of imports—even more so, as more finds have been discovered recently in the Kuny Domokos Museum in Tata, which can be linked to Ferenc Fülep and Endre Bíró's excavations in the 1970s. By completing this analysis with the 'rediscovered' finds, the current dataset may be expanded considerably, improving our knowledge of the number and types of imported pottery in Azaum.

Catalogue

Cat. 1. Body fragment of a fine, grey, slightly carinated Italian thin-walled pottery vessel with matte dark grey coating on the outer side and a double horizontal roulette pattern with a string of four spheres and a large knob in the zone underneath. Inv. no.: 62.11.7. Findspot: Outside the wall in the northern end of Trench 23, depth of 125 cm. Found on: 08.14.1959. Size: 4.2 × 3 cm, th.: 0.2 cm (Fig. 5.1).

Cat. 2. Bottom and base fragment of a fine, Italian thin-walled pottery vessel with a slightly curved bottom, a flat base, and glossy black coating on both sides. Two incised horizontal lines run around the bottom. Inv. no.: 62.13.29. Findspot: Southern part of Trench 26, depth of 0–80 cm. Found on: 08.24.1959. Size: 3.4 × 3 cm, D_{base}: 3 cm, th: 0.4 cm (Fig. 5.2).

Cat. 3. Bottom fragment of a fine, grey, slightly worn Italian thin-walled pottery vessel with dark grey coating and a knob on the outer side. Inv. no.: 65.13.2. Findspot: Outside the tower in the northern profile of Trench 24, depth of 130–185 cm. Found on: 08.26.1959. Size: 7.8 × 2.5 cm D_{base}: 8 cm (Fig. 5.3).

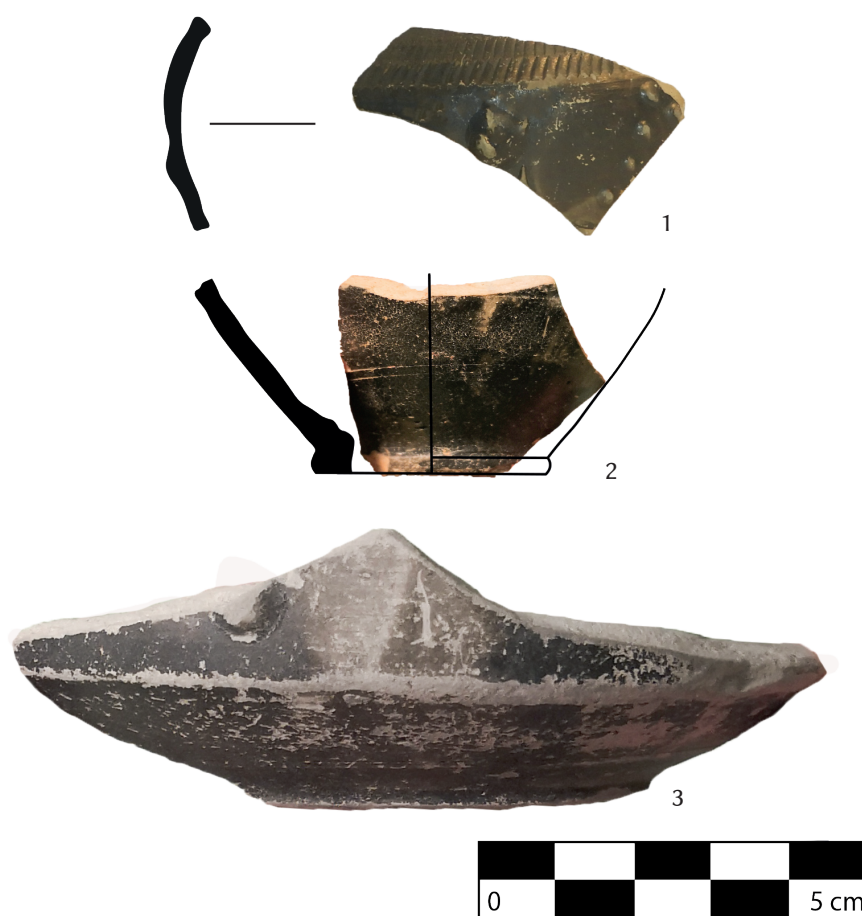


Fig. 5. 1 – Cat. 1, 2 – Cat. 2, 3 – Cat. 3.

⁴⁴ HORVÁTH 2003a, 208.

Cat. 4. Body and rim fragment of a Drag. 18/31 plate with a rounded rim and a slightly carinated conical wall. Inv. no.: 62.30.18. Findspot: North-eastern corner of Trench 24, depth of 100–165 cm. Found on: 08.24.1959. Size: 6×5.2 cm, D_{rim} : 20 cm, th: 0.6 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 6.1).

Cat. 5. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 18/31 plate with a somewhat bulging, rounded rim and a slightly carinated, slightly convex conical wall. Inv. no.: 62.17.61/1. Findspot: Trench 4a (extension of Trench 4), depth of 0–80 cm. Found on: 08.06.1959. Size: 5×5.4 cm, D_{rim} : 18 cm, th: 0.6 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 6.2).

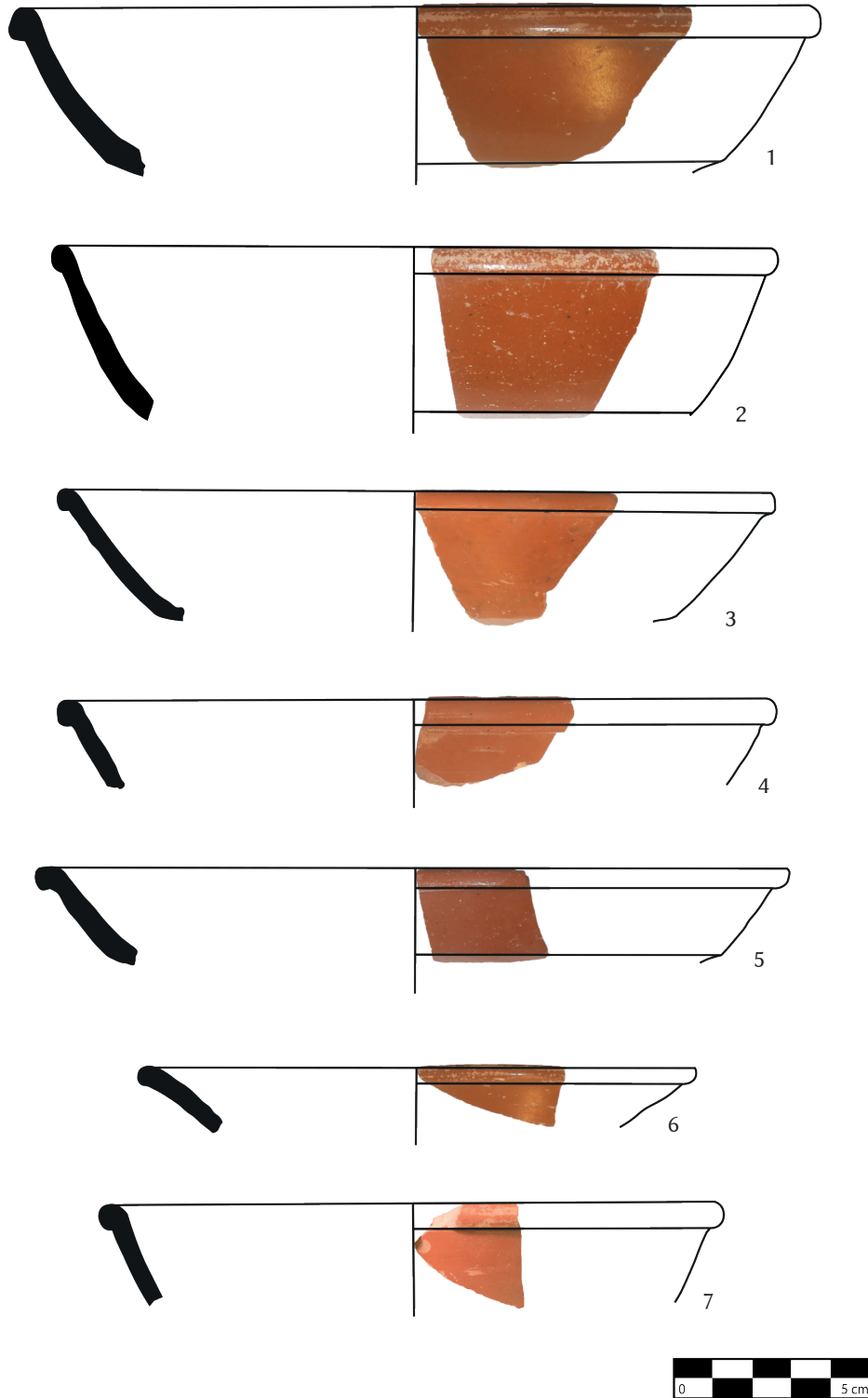


Fig. 6. Central Gaul, Drag. 18/31 plates. 1 – Cat. 4, 2 – Cat. 5, 3 – Cat. 6, 4 – Cat. 7, 5 – Cat. 8, 6 – Cat. 9, 7 – Cat. 10.

Cat. 6. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 18/31 plate with a somewhat bulging, rounded rim, a slightly carinated, slightly convex conical wall, and marks of secondary burning. Inv. no.: 62.9.1. Findspot: Trench 17, depth of 0–30 cm. Found on: 08.11.1959. Size: 5.1 × 4.6 cm D_{rim} : 18 cm th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 6.3).

Cat. 7. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 18/31 plate with a somewhat bulging, rounded rim and a slightly carinated, slightly convex conical wall. Inv. no.: 62.17.76.1. Findspot: Trench 4b, depth of 40–120 cm. Found on: 08.12.1959. Size: 3.3 × 2.6 cm, D_{rim} : 18 cm, th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 6.4).

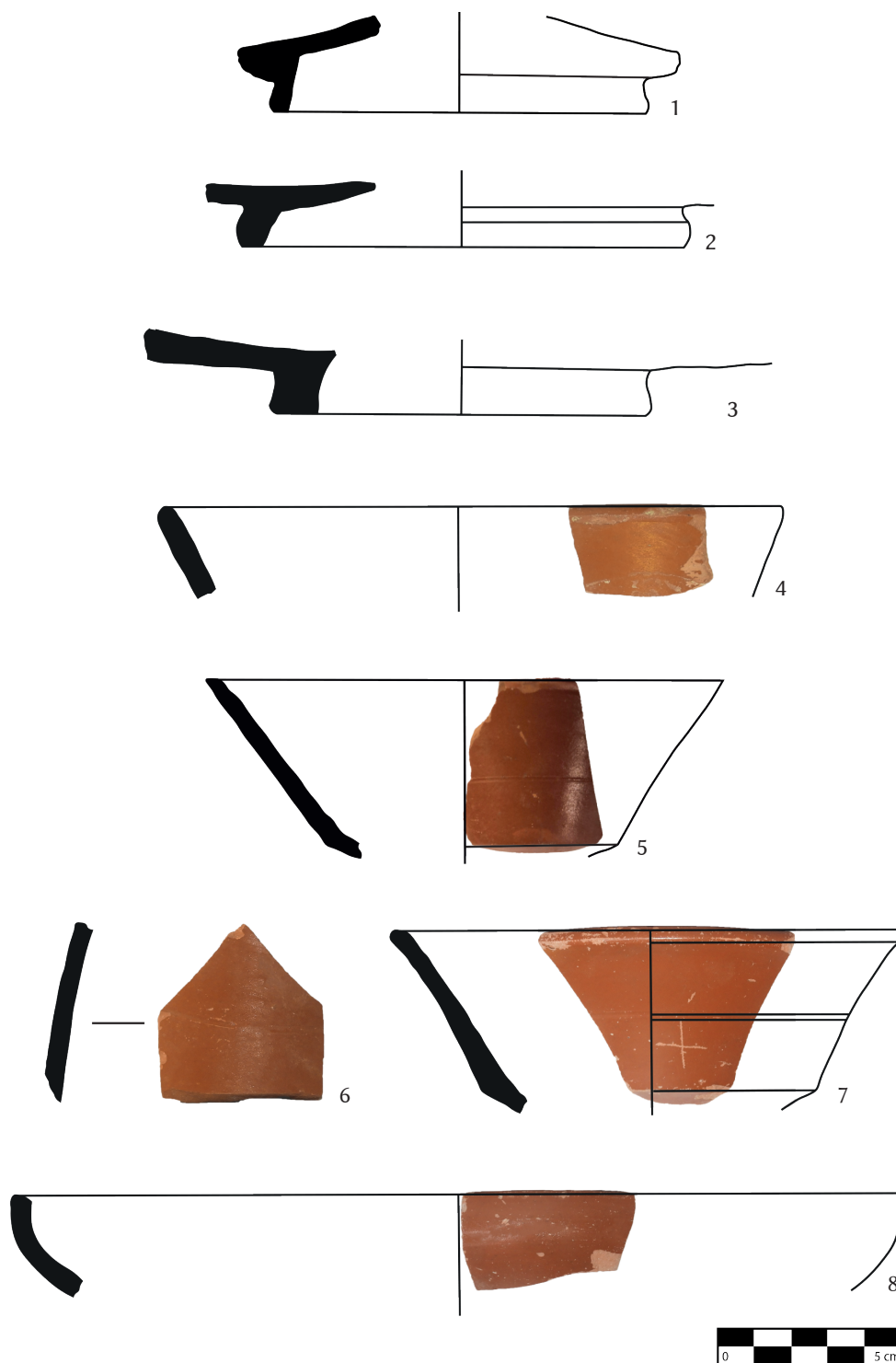


Fig. 7. Central Gaul, Drag. 18/31 plate. 1 – Cat. 11, 2 – Cat. 12, 3 – Cat. 13. Central Gaul, Drag. 33 cup. 4 – Cat. 27, 5 – Cat. 28, 6 – Cat. 29, 7 – Cat. 30. Central Gaul, Drag. 32 plate. 8 – Cat. 31.



Fig. 8. Central Gaul, Drag. 37. bowl. 1 – Cat. 14, 2 – Cat. 15, 3 – Cat. 16, 4 – Cat. 19, 5 – Cat. 17, 6 – Cat. 20.

Cat. 8. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 18/31 plate with a rounded rim and a slightly carinated, slightly convex conical wall. Inv. no.: 62.30.61. Findspot: Within the tower in the southern part of Trench 24, depth of 170–190 cm. Found on: 08.26.1959. Size: 3.9×3.5 cm, D_{rim} : 19 cm, th: 0.6 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 6.5).

Cat. 9. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 18/31 plate with a rounded rim and a slightly convex wall. Inv. no.: 62.30.10. Findspot: Top of the wall in the eastern end of Trench 24, depth of 0–50 cm. Found on: 08.19.1959. Size: 5.3×2.4 cm, D_{rim} : 14 cm, th: 0.6 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 6.6).

Cat. 10. Two rim and body fragments of a Drag. 18/31 plate with a rounded rim and a slightly convex wall. Inv. no.: 62.17.25/1–2. Findspot: Outside the *vallum* in Trench 4, depth of 170–195 cm. Found on: 08.11.1959. Size: 2.8×3.4 cm, D_{rim} : 16 cm, th: 0.6 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 6.7).

Cat. 11. Bottom fragment of a Drag. 18/31 plate with a convex ring. Inv. no.: 62.17.46. Findspot: Western corner of Trench 4a, depth of 0–90 cm. Found on: 08.05.1959. Size: 5×3.1 cm, D_{base} : 10 cm, th: 0.7 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 7.1).

Cat. 12. Bottom fragment of a Drag. 18/31 plate with a slightly convex ring base. Inv. no.: 62.14.11. Findspot: Trench 29, depth of 55–80 cm. Found on: 08.26.1959. Size: 5×2 cm, D_{base} : 10 cm, th: 0.8 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 7.2).

Cat. 13. Bottom and base fragment of a Drag. 18/31 plate with a wide bottom and a thick ring base. Inv. no.: 62.17.23. Findspot: Outside the *vallum* in Trench 4, depth of 170–195 cm. Found on: 08.11.1959. Size: 5.4×5.2 cm, D_{base} : 10 cm, th: 0.8 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 7.3).

Cat. 14. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with a bulging, rounded rim and a convex side. Inv. no.: 62.12.30. Findspot: Northern part of Trench 25, depth of 60–80 cm. Found on: 08.24.1959. Size: 2.7×5 cm, D_{rim} : 26 cm, th: 0.7 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 8.1).

Cat. 15. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with a bulging, rounded rim and a convex side. Inv. no.: 62.26.9. Findspot: Trench 15, depth of 0–40 cm. Found on: 08.11.1959. Size: 4.1×3.7 cm, D_{rim} : 22 cm, th: 0.6 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 8.2).



Fig. 9. Central Gaul, Drag. 37 Bowl. 1 – Cat. 18, 2 – Cat. 22, 3 – Cat. 23, 4 – Cat. 24, 5 – Cat. 25, 6 – Cat. 26. Central Gaul, Drag. 31 plate. 7 – Cat. 32.

Cat. 16. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with a slightly bulging, rounded rim and a convex side. Inv. no.: 62.32.17. Findspot: Trench 31, depth of 0–105 cm. Found on: 08.28.1959. Size: 5 × 4.5 cm, D_{rim} : 20 cm, th: 0.9 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 8.3).

Cat 17. Side fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with relief decoration: an unspecifiable ovolo frieze. Inv. no.: 62.26.30. Findspot: From the cleaning of the western side of Trench 15, depth of 110 cm. Found on: 08.27.1959. Size: 2.9 × 2 cm, th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 8.5).

Cat. 18. Side fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with relief decoration: detail of an animal and horizontal beaded lines that possibly demarcated metopes. Inv. no.: 62.26.37. Findspot: From the cleaning of the western side of Trench 15, depth of 110 cm. Found on: 08.27.1959. Size: 2.5 × 3 cm, th: 0.6 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 9.1).

Cat. 19. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with a slightly protruding, swollen, rounded rim, a slightly convex side, and an ovolo frieze⁴⁵ with a beaded line underneath,⁴⁶ and a horizontal astragalus motif. Exhibits traces of secondary burning. Inv. no.: 62.33.27. Findspot: Outside the tower at the eastern profile of Trench 32, depth of 80–85 cm. Found on: 09.01.1959. Size: 6.7 × 6.5 cm, D_{rim} : 21 cm, th: 0.7 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul, Lezoux. Potter: Albucius. Dating: AD 140–170 (Fig. 8.4).

Cat. 20. Side fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with relief decoration: detail of a medallion with a small hoop and a part of a six-petalled rosette.⁴⁷ Inv. no.: 62.8.16. Findspot: Western side of Trench 13, depth of 65–140 cm. Found on: 08.10.1959. Size: 2.5 × 2.2 cm, th: 0.4 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul, Lezoux. Potter: Paternus II. Dating: AD 160–190 (Fig. 8.6).

Cat. 21. Side fragments of a Drag. 37 bowl with a curved side and relief decoration: part of a horizontal beaded line in the upper part,⁴⁸ detail of an indeterminable jumping animal on the left, a twisted motif above it,⁴⁹ a lioness jumping to the left next to them,⁵⁰ and the detail of a deer jumping to the right under the lioness.⁵¹ Inv. no.: 62.21.64. Findspot: Above the 'fossa' in the western side of Trench 21, depth of 90 cm. Found on: 08.19.1959. Size: 8.1 × 4.3 cm, th: 0.5–0.9 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul, Lezoux. Potter: Paternus II. Dating: AD 160–190 (Fig. 11.3).

Cat. 22. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with a swollen rim, straight side, and relief decoration: an ovolo frieze under the rim⁵² and a circular beaded line.⁵³ Inv. no.: 62.6.1. Findspot: Trench 2, depth of 0–90 cm. Found on: 08.04.1959. Size: 4 × 5.5 cm, th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul, Lezoux. Potter: circle of Docilis, Cinnamus, Banvvs. Dating: AD 130–195 (Fig. 9.2).

Cat. 23. Body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with a straight side and relief decoration: an ovolo frieze⁵⁴ and a circular beaded line.⁵⁵ Inv. no.: 62.15.1. Findspot: Trench 30, 0–100 cm. Found on: 08.28.1959. Size: 3.4 × 2.5 cm, th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul, Lezoux. Potter: Iullinus. Dating: AD 160–190 (Fig. 9.3).

Cat. 24. Body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl, with a slightly convex side and relief decoration: a small, ribbed ring,⁵⁶ three tendrils to the right, and a horizontal line at the bottom of the image field. Inv. no.: 62.16.39. Findspot: Western side of Trench 3, 100–115 cm. Found on: 08.05.1959. Size: 4.2 × 4.2 cm, th: 0.6 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul, Lezoux. Potter: Cinnamus. Dating: AD 145–170 (Fig. 9.4).

Cat. 25. Body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with a slightly convex side and relief decoration: horizontal and vertical beaded lines separating metopes and detail of a double medallion. Inv. no.: 62.25.1. Findspot: Trench 14, 0–80 cm. Found on: 08.12.1959. Size: 3.1 × 3.2 cm, th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul, Lezoux. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 9.5).

45 ROGERS 1974, B 107.

46 ROGERS 1974, A 2.

47 ROGERS 1974, C 26.

48 ROGERS 1974, A 2.

49 STANFIELD – SIMPSON 1990, Fig. 30.21.

50 OSWALD 1964, 1546.

51 OSWALD 1964, 1732.

52 ROGERS 1974, B 24.

53 ROGERS 1974, A 2.

54 ROGERS 1974, B 156.

55 ROGERS 1974, A 25.

56 ROGERS 1974, E 70.

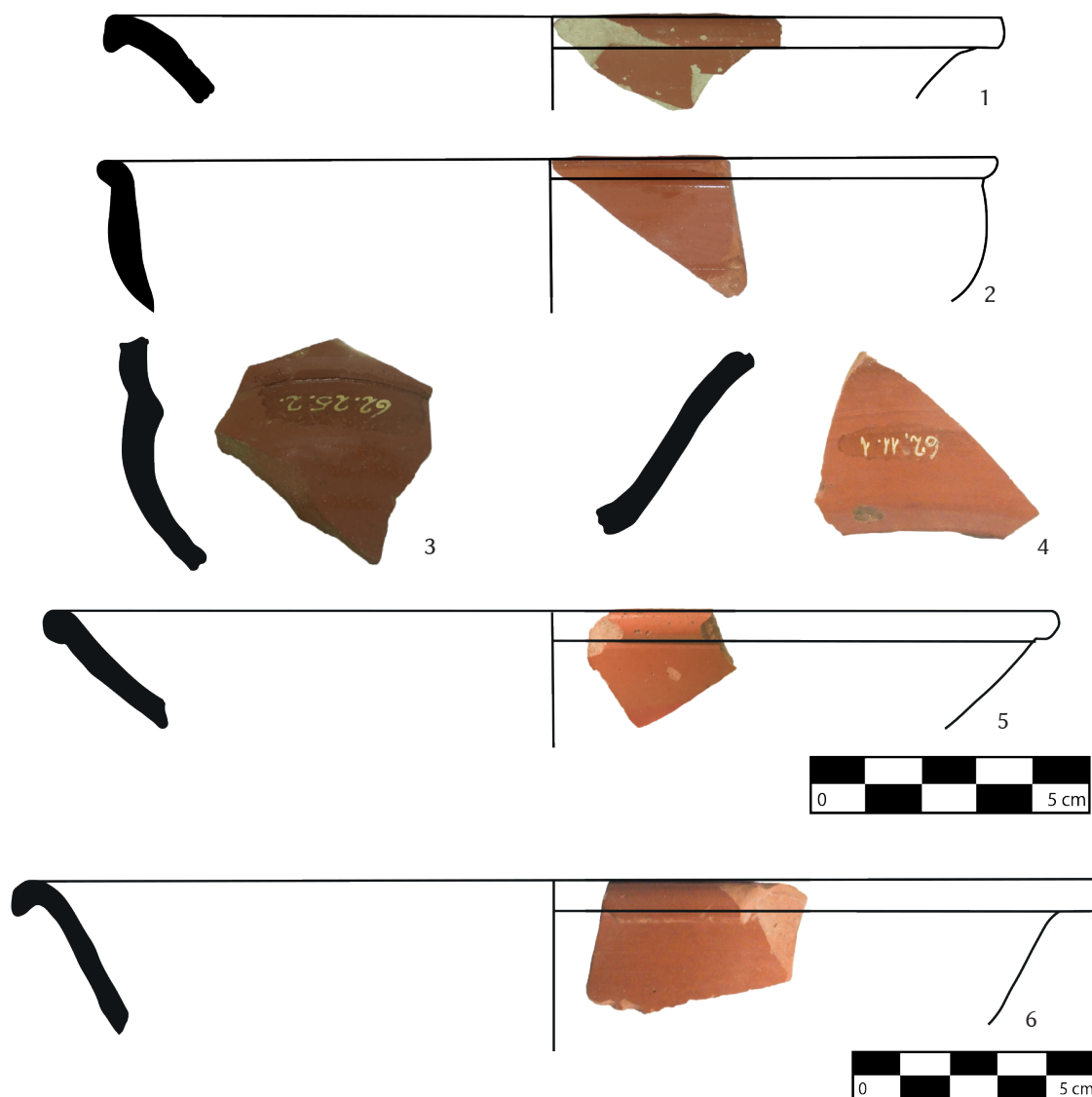


Fig. 10. Central Gaul, Drag. 35-36 bowl. 1 – Cat. 33. Drag. 27 cup. 2 – Cat. 34, 3 – Cat. 35, 4 – Cat. 36. South/Central Gaul, Drag. 18/31 plate. 5 – Cat. 37. Central Gaul, Drag. 45 cup. 6 – Cat. 38.

Cat. 26. Body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with a slightly convex side and relief decoration: detail of a double medallion, three tendrils to the right side, a leaf or an astragal on the left side of the lower part, and a rosette in a hatched arch⁵⁷ with a horizontal line next to it. Inv. no.: 62.6.35. Findspot: Southern side of Trench 2, 0–80 cm. Found on: 08.05.1959. Size: 5.5 × 3.1 cm, th: 0.7 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul, Lezoux. Potter: Cinnamus, Iustus. Dating: AD 135/150–170/180 (Fig. 9.6).

Cat. 27. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 33 cup with a straight, rounded rim and a slightly convex side. Inv. no.: 62.16.1. Findspot: Trench 3, depth of 0–100 cm. Found on: 08.04.1959. Size: 3.6 × 2.6 cm D_{rim} : 22 cm, th: 0.6 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 7.4).

Cat. 28. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 33 cup with a straight rim, a slightly carinated, concave side, and two horizontal incised lines on the outer side. Inv. no.: 62.3.11. Findspot: Trench 1, 85–190 cm. Found on: 08.05.1959. Size: 3.8 × 5 cm, D_{rim} : 14 cm, th: 0.4 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 7.5).

Cat. 29. Body fragment of a Drag. 33 cup with a straight rim, a slightly carinated side, and two horizontal incised lines on the outer side. Inv. no.: 62.17.75. Findspot: Trench 4b, depth of 40–120 cm. Found on: 08.12.1959. Size: 4.8 × 4.5 cm, th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 7.6).

57 ROGERS 1974, C 98.

Cat. 30. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 33 cup with a rounded rim, a pair of incised horizontal lines, and a scratched 'X'. Inv. no.: 62.30.60. Findspot: Inner side of the tower in Trench 24, depth of 110–170 cm. Found on: 08.25.1959. Size: 7.4 × 5.8 cm, D_{rim} : 15 cm, th: 0.6 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 7.7).

Cat. 31. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 32 plate with a slightly inverted rim and a convex side. Inv. no.: 62.6.36. Findspot: Southern part of Trench 2, 0–80 cm. Found on: 08.05.1959. Size: 5.3 × 3.2 cm, D_{rim} : 24 cm, th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 7.8).

Cat. 32. Three rim and body fragments of a Drag. 31 plate with a rounded, bulging rim, a sharply carinated side, and a pair of incised horizontal lines. Inv. no.: 62.17.24. Findspot: Outside the *vallum* in Trench 4, depth of 170–195 cm. Found on: 08.11.1959. Size: 4.8 × 5.9 cm; 5.8 × 7.5 cm; 4.9 × 5.5 cm, D_{rim} : 19 cm, th: 0.5–0.8 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 9.7).

Cat. 33. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 35/36 bowl with a slightly flared, angular-profile rim and a conical body. Inv. no.: 62.21.67. Findspot: Southern end of the eastern side of Trench 21, above the small furnace, depth of 110 cm. Found on: 08.19.1959. Size: 7.6 × 3.2 cm, D_{rim} : 16 cm, th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: 2nd century AD (Fig. 10.1).

Cat. 34. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 27 cup with a slightly bulging, rounded rim and a slightly convex side. Inv. no.: 62.17.61/2. Findspot: Extension of Trench 4a, depth of 0–80 cm. Found on: 08.06.1959. Size: 3.1 × 2.8 cm, D_{rim} : 16 cm, th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: Beginning of the 2nd century AD – Antonine period (Fig. 10.2).

Cat. 35. Body fragment of a Drag. 27 cup with a convex, carinated side. Inv. no.: 62.25.2. Findspot: Trench 14, 0–80 cm. Found on: 08.12.1959. Size: 3.8 × 4.2 cm, th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: Beginning of the 2nd century AD–Antonine period (Fig. 10.3).

Cat. 36. Body fragment of a Drag. 46 cup with a convex side. Inv. no.: 62.11.1. Findspot: Northern end of Trench 23, depth of 125 cm. Found on: 08.14.1959. Size: 5 × 4.2 cm, th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: Antonine period (Fig. 10.4).

Cat. 37. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 18/31 plate with a rounded, swollen rim and a slightly convex side. Inv. no.: 62.17.2. Findspot: Trench 4, depth of 90–120 cm. Found on: 08.05.1959. Size: 3.6 × 3 cm, D_{rim} : 18 cm, th: 0.6 cm. Place of production: Southern or Central Gaul. Dating: first part of the 2nd century AD (Fig. 10.5).

Cat. 38. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 46 cup with an outward-folded hanging rim and a conical side. Inv. no.: 62.13.31. Findspot: North of the wall in Trench 26, depth of 60–110 cm. Found on: 08.25.1959. Size: 5.4 × 3.8 cm, th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Central Gaul. Dating: Antonine period (Fig. 10.6).

Cat. 39. Body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with a convex side and relief decoration: six disc-like rosettes⁵⁸ and vertical and horizontal wavy lines.⁵⁹ Inv. no.: 62.4.1. Findspot: Trench 6, depth of 0–85 cm. Found on: 08.05.1959. Size: 7.2 × 5.8 cm, th: 0.8 cm. Place of production: Rheinzabern, Ware with E 26 and E 26 ovolo. Dating: late Antonine–Severan periods (Fig. 11.1).

Cat. 40. Body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with relief decoration: vertical beaded lines separating metopes on the left,⁶⁰ part of a vertical stamp with a column on the right⁶¹ and a detail of an arch above them, and more vertical beaded lines right of them⁶² with the legs of a standing figure;⁶³ the image field is closed by two horizontal lines at the bottom of the fragment. Inv. no.: 62.16.51. Findspot: Eastern part of Trench 3, 100–140 cm. Found on: 08.05.1959. Size: 5.2 × 4.8 cm, th: 0.7 cm. Place of production: Rheinzabern. Potter: Cerialis V. Dating: late Antonine period (Fig. 11.2).

Cat. 41. Body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with a slightly convex side and relief decoration: an ovolo frieze⁶⁴ with a double horizontal row of rectangles below,⁶⁵ a detail of a trifol leaf with a stem in the left part of the

58 RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, O 258.

59 RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, 248.

60 RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, O 258.

61 RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, O 4.

62 RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, O 258.

63 RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, M 99.

64 RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, E 70a.

65 RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, O 246.

image field,⁶⁶ and a semicircular double arch on the right.⁶⁷ Inv. no.: 62.7.61. Findspot: North of the 'fossa' in Trench 2a, depth of 125 cm. Found on: 08.10.1959. Size: 3.9 × 3.1 cm, th: 0.7 cm. Place of production: Rheinzabern. Name of the potter: Ianu(arius) II. Dating: AD 180–220/240 (Fig. 11.4).

Cat. 42. Body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with relief decoration: an unspecified double medallion on the right side and a medallion on the left. Inv. no.: 62.4.16. Findspot: Southern end of Trench 6, depth of 85–135 cm. Found on: 08.06.1959. Size: 6 × 2.8 cm, th: 0.7 cm. Place of production: Rheinzabern. Dating: mid-2nd–early 3rd century AD (Fig. 11.5).

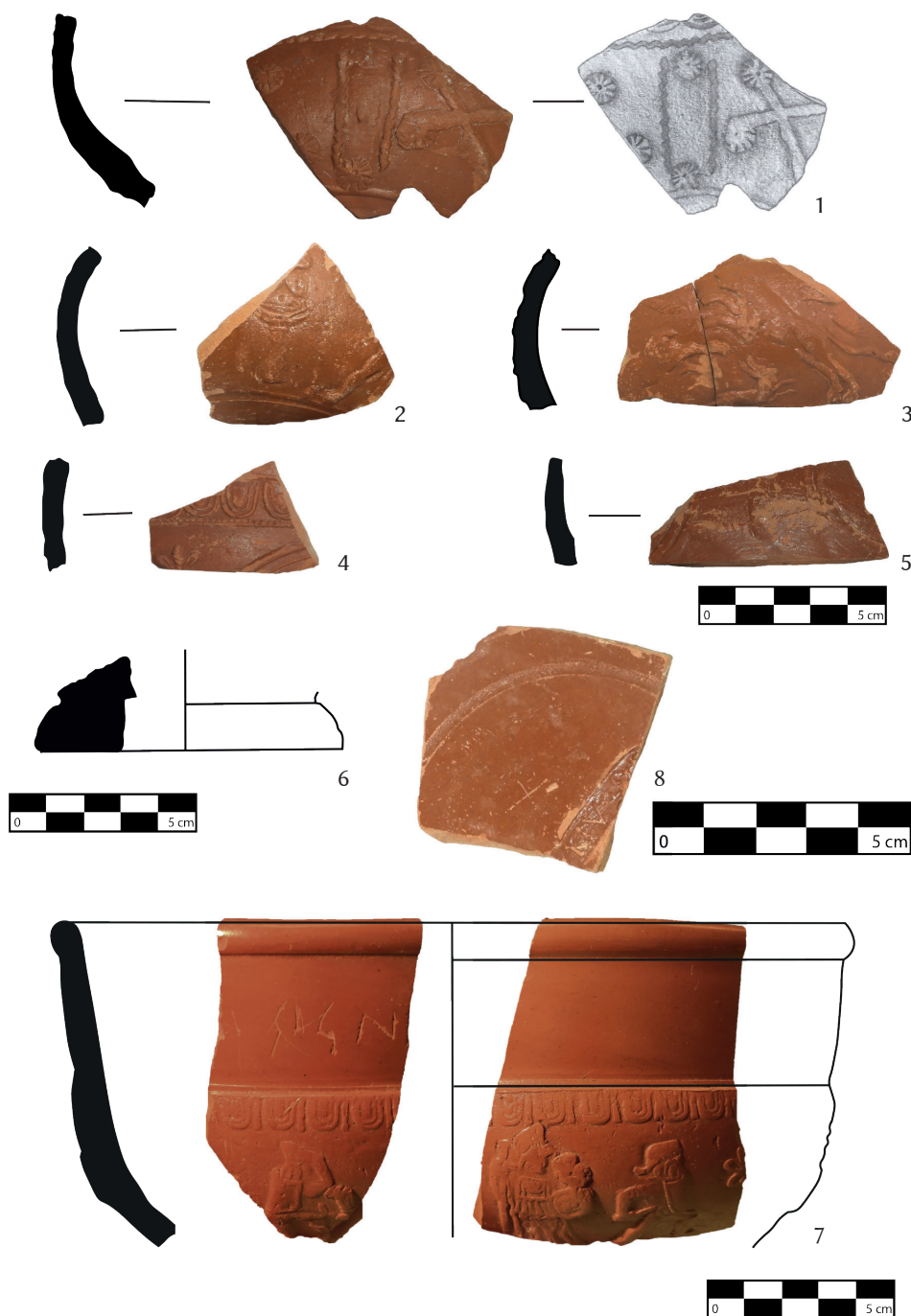


Fig. 11. Rheinzabern, Drag. 37 bowl. 1 – Cat. 39, 2 – Cat. 40, 3 – Cat. 21, 4 – Cat. 41, 5 – Cat. 42, 6 – Cat. 43, 7 – Cat. 44. Drag. 32 plate. 8 – Cat. 52.

⁶⁶ RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, P 129.

⁶⁷ RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, KB 74.

Cat. 43. Base fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with a thick base ring. Inv. no.: 62.5.1. Findspot: Trench 11, depth of 0–90 cm. Found on: 08.07.1959. Size: 6.1 × 2.6 cm, D_{base} : 8 cm, th: 1.2 cm. Place of production: Rheinzabern. Dating: mid-2nd–mid-3rd century AD (Fig. 11.6).

Cat. 44. Rim and body fragments of a Drag. 37 bowl with a rounded, bulging rim and a slightly convex side. Fragment no. 62.17.11/1 bears a scratched [...] *SAGN* [...] (?) inscription in cursive in the undecorated zone between the rim and the ovolo frieze in relief, as well as a gladiator figure, facing left, under the frieze.⁶⁸ Fragment no. 62.17.11/2 features only relief decoration: the continuation of the ovolo frieze,⁶⁹ a standing Minerva holding a spear in her right hand and a shield in her left hand on the left,⁷⁰ a gladiator facing right at her right side,⁷¹ and detail of a six-petalled rosette. On the outside of all three fragments, there is a horizontal ovolo frieze. Inv. no.: 62.17.11. Findspot: Trench 4, 120 cm. Found on: 08.13.1959. Size: 7.5 × 9 cm, 5 × 8.7 cm, 5.8 × 4.8 cm; D_{rim} : 21 cm, th: 0.7 cm. Place of production: Rheinzabern. Potter: Mammilianus. Dating: late Antonine–Severan periods (Fig. 11.7).

Cat. 45. Base fragment of a Drag. 18/31 plate with a ring base, a retrograde [*SV?*]*PVP* stamp,⁷² and three rows of incised decoration on its edge. Inv. no.: 62.18.48. Findspot: Top of the wall in the western part of Trench 7a, depth of 65 cm. Found on: 08.11.1959. Size: 9.5 × 5.8 cm, D_{base} : 12 cm, th: 1 cm. Place of production: Rheinzabern. Potter: Pupus II. Dating: around AD 160–240 (Fig. 12.1).

Cat. 46. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 18/31 plate with a bulging, rounded rim and a convex side. Inv. no.: 62.24.2. Findspot: Trench 12, depth of 0–90 cm. Found on: 08.10.1959. Size: 4.1 × 2.8 cm, D_{rim} : 21 cm, th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Rheinzabern. Dating: mid-2nd–mid-3rd century AD (Fig. 12.2).

Cat. 47. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 18/31 plate with a bulging, rounded rim and a convex side. Inv. no.: 65.11.3/2. Findspot: Trench 13. Found on: 08.10.1959. Size: 5.4 × 3.4 cm, D_{rim} : 25 cm, th: 0.7 cm. Place of production: Rheinzabern. Dating: mid-2nd–mid-3rd century AD (Fig. 12.3).

Cat. 48. Rim and body fragment of a Niederbieber 1-type plate with a bulging, rounded rim and a convex side. Inv. no.: 62.12.17. Findspot: Southern end of Trench 25, depth of 75 cm. Found on: 08.24.1959. Size: 6.5 × 2.7 cm, D_{rim} : 28 cm, th: 0.8 cm. Place of production: Rheinzabern. Dating: early 3rd century AD (Fig. 12.4).

Cat. 49. Rim and body fragment of a Niederbieber 1-type plate with a bulging, rounded rim and a convex side. Inv. no.: 65.11.3/1. Findspot: Trench 13. Found on: 08.10.1959. Size: 4 × 3.7 cm, D_{rim} : 22 cm, th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Rheinzabern. Dating: early 3rd century AD (Fig. 12.5).

Cat. 50. Body and bottom fragment of a Niederbieber 1-type plate with a ring base. Inv. no.: 62.17.73. Findspot: Trench 4b, depth of 0–40 cm. Found on: 08.11.1959. Size: 7.3 × 5.7 cm, D_{base} : 13.8 cm, th: 0.4 cm. Place of production: Rheinzabern. Dating: early 3rd century AD (Fig. 12.6).

Cat. 51. Base fragment of a Drag. 33 cup with a ring base and a cursive *KLA* inscription scratched into the base. Inv. no.: 65.7.1. Findspot: Northern end of Trench 2, 91–100 cm. Found on: 08.06.1959. Size: 4.7 × 1.8 cm, D_{base} : 4 cm, th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Rheinzabern. Dating: mid-2nd–mid-3rd century AD (Fig. 12.7).

Cat. 52. Base fragment of a Drag. 32 plate with the detail of a [...] *TTVoS·F* stamp⁷³ and a small scratched *X*. Inv. no.: 62.16.16. Findspot: Western part of Trench 3, 100–115 cm. Found on: 08.05.1959. Size: 5 × 4.2 cm, th: 0.8 cm. Place of production: Rheinzabern. Potter: Primitivus/Primitivos I. Dating: AD 200/220–235/260 (Fig. 11.8).

Cat. 53. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 46 cup with a horizontal, slightly hanging rim and a conical side. Inv. no.: 62.18.22. Findspot: Trench 7, 120–200 cm. Found on: 08.06.1959. Size: 3.1 × 2.5 cm, D_{rim} : 11 cm, th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Rheinzabern. Dating: Antonine period (Fig. 12.8).

Cat. 54. Rim and body fragment of a Lud. Tb bowl with a horizontal bulging rim with a triangular profile and a slightly convex side. Inv. no.: 62.16.52. Findspot: Eastern part of Trench 3, depth of 100–140 cm. Found on: 08.05.1959. Size: 7 × 2.2 cm, D_{rim} : 28 cm, th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Rheinzabern. Dating: mid-2nd–mid-3rd century AD (Fig. 13.8).

Cat. 55. Body and rim fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with a swollen, rounded rim, a slightly convex side, and an ovolo frieze. Inv. no.: 62.11.2. Findspot: From a depression next to the outer side of the wall in the northern

68 RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, M 217.

69 RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, E 19.

70 RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, M 27.

71 RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, M 226.

72 RICKEN – THOMAS 2005, Taf. 284.

73 GABLER *et al.* 2009, 485.5 or 485.13.

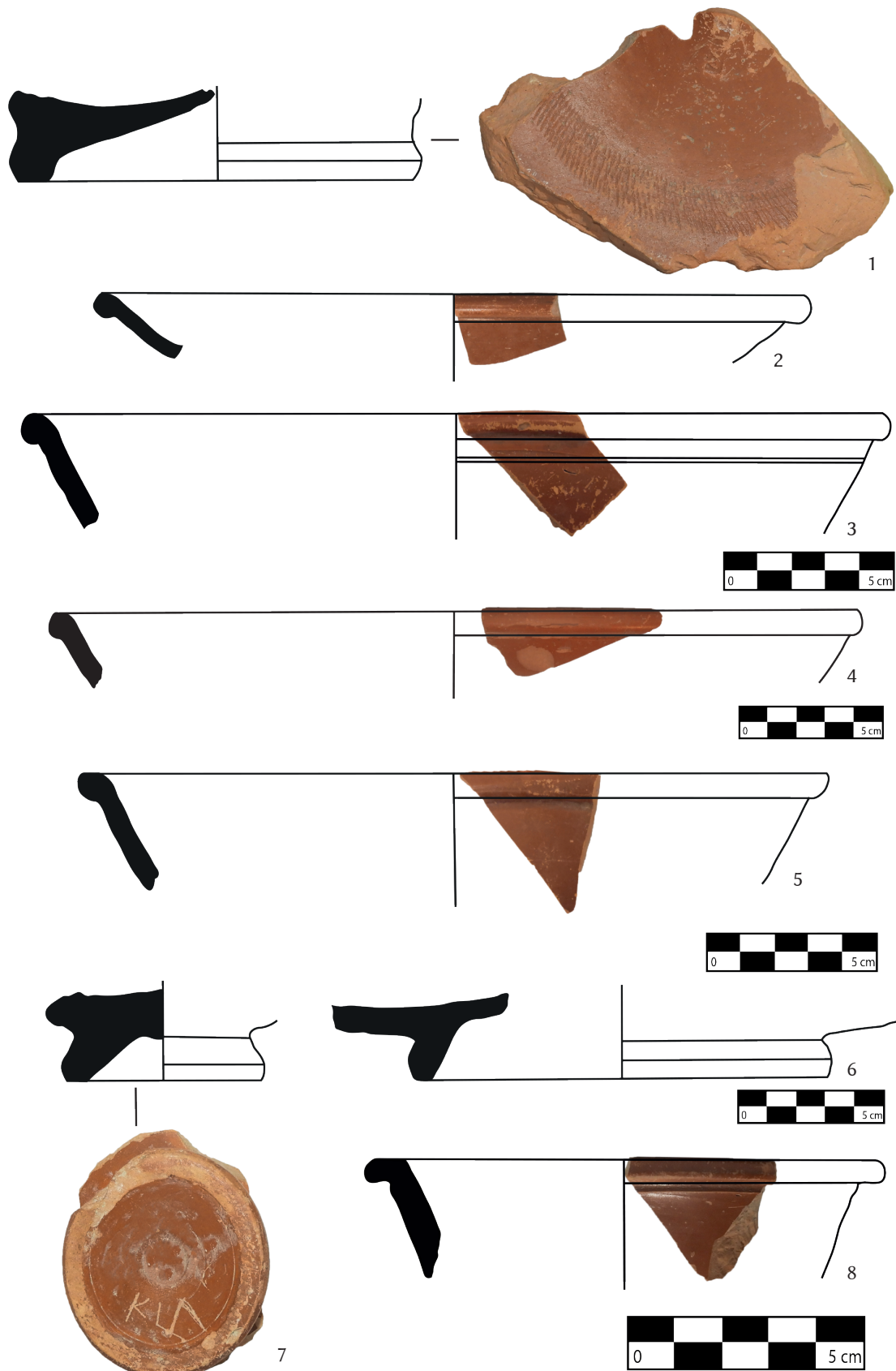


Fig. 12. Rheinzabern, Drag. 18/31 plate. 1 – Cat. 45, 2 – Cat. 46, 3 – Cat. 47. Niederbieber 1 plate. 4 – Cat. 48, 5 – Cat. 49, 6 – Cat. 50. Drag. 33 cup. 7 – Cat. 51. Drag. 45 cup. 8 – Cat. 53.

end of Trench 23, depth of 125 cm. Found on: 08.14.1959. Size: 10.9 × 7.1 cm, D_{rim}: 22 cm, th: 0.7 cm. Place of production: Pfaffenhofen. Potter: Helenius or Dicanus. Dating: second third of the 3rd century AD (Fig. 13.1).

Cat. 56. Rim and body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with a swollen, rounded rim, a slightly convex side, and an ovolo frieze.⁷⁴ Inv. no.: 62.6.14. Findspot: Trench 2, depth of 0–90 cm. Found on: 08.04.1959. Size: 7.8 × 3.7 cm, D_{rim}: 18 cm, th: 0.8 cm. Place of production: Westerndorf. Potter: Helenius. Dating: early 3rd century AD (Fig. 13.2).

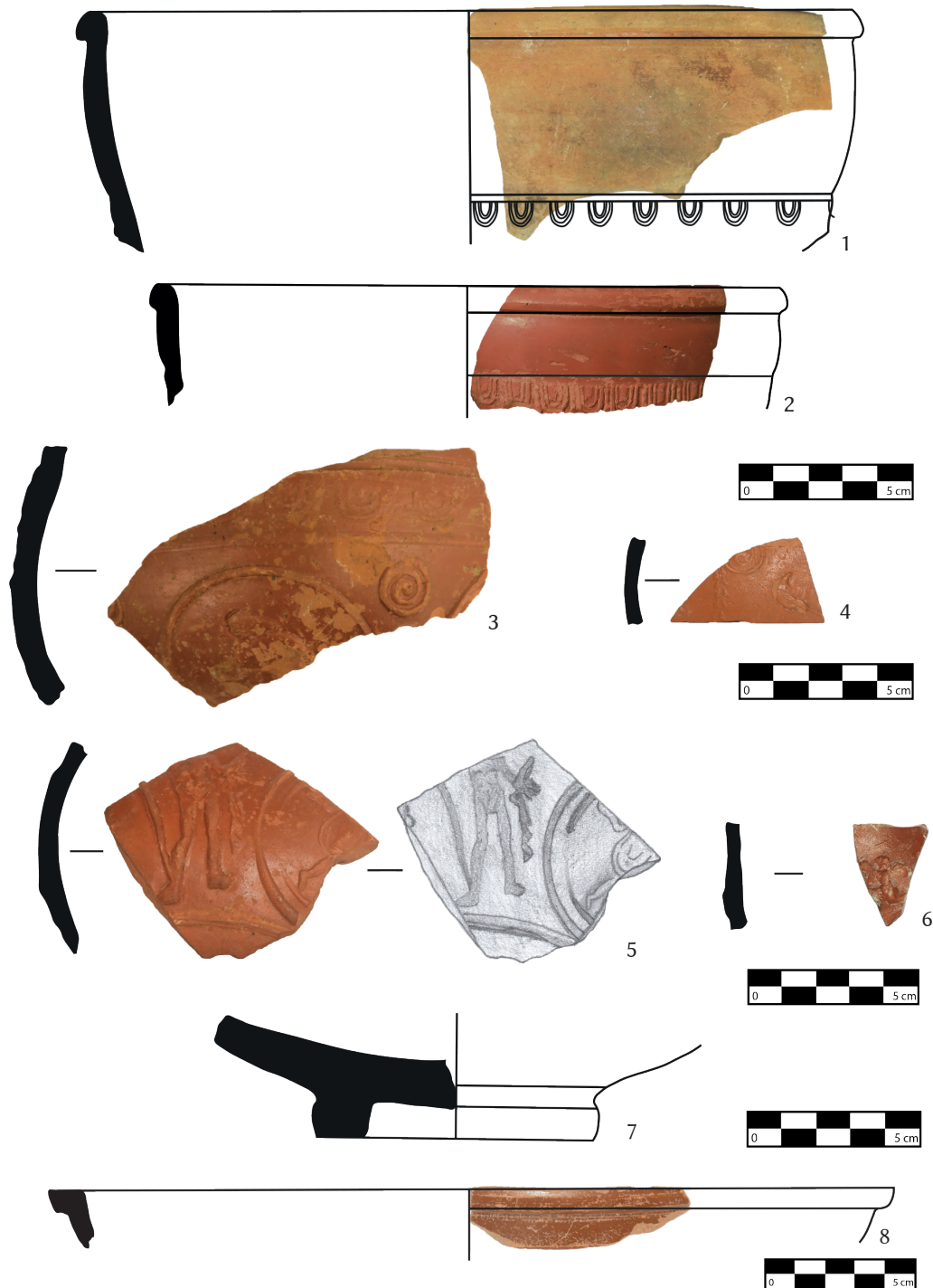


Fig. 13. Pfaffenhofen, Drag. 37 bowl. 1 – Cat. 55. Westerndorf, Drag. 37 bowl. 2 – Cat. 56, 3 – Cat. 57, 4 – Cat. 58, 5 – Cat. 59. Drag. 30 bowl. 6 – Cat. 60. Westernhof/Pfaffenhofen, Drag. 37 bowl. 7 – Cat. 61. Rheinzabern, Lud. Tb. plate. 8 – Cat. 54.

74 GABLER – KELLNER 1993, W E 9.

Cat. 57. Convex side fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with relief decoration: detail of an ovolo frieze⁷⁵ and a horizontal line under that; a detail of a spiral motif on the left,⁷⁶ and a partial medallion⁷⁷ with a figure stepping to the left and holding a wand⁷⁸ on the right. Another medallion starts at the right edge of the fragment,⁷⁹ and a spiral fills the space between the two.⁸⁰ Inv. no.: 65.11.4. Findspot: Trench 13. Found on: 08.10.1959. Size: 10 × 7.4 cm, th: 0.4 cm. Place of production: Westerndorf. Potter: Circle of Helenius. Dating: first part of the 3rd century AD (Fig. 13.3).

Cat. 58. Convex side fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with relief decoration: a partial spiral motif detail at the top,⁸¹ a vertical, rectangular leaf below,⁸² and a small curved stem on the right.⁸³ Inv. no.: 62.13.32. Findspot: North of the wall in the southern part of Trench 26, depth of 60–110 cm. Found on: 08.25.1959. Size: 4.5 × 2.5 cm, th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Westerndorf. Potter: Circle of Helenius. Dating: early 3rd century AD (Fig. 13.4).

Cat. 59. Convex side fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with relief decoration: on the left, detail of a standing Mars figure leaning on a spear with his right hand and holding a cape in the left;⁸⁴ right of him, a partial double medallion⁸⁵ with a Venus figure standing next to a semi-column.⁸⁶ The image field is closed by a horizontal line at the bottom. Inv. no.: 62.24.1. Findspot: Trench 12, depth of 0–90 cm. Found on: 08.10.1959. Size: 7.4 × 6.1 cm, th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Westerndorf. Potter: Comitalis (Erotus subgroup). Dating: AD 175/180–210/220 (Fig. 13.5).

Cat. 60. Slightly convex side fragment of a Drag. 30 bowl with relief decoration: a Cupid running to the left.⁸⁷ Inv. no.: 62.18.44. Findspot: Western part of Trench 7, depth of 0–100 cm. Found on: 08.10.1959. Size: 3.4 × 2.2 cm, th: 0.5 cm. Place of production: Westerndorf. Potter: Helenius. Dating: early 3rd century AD (Fig. 13.6).

Cat. 61. Bottom and base fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl with a flaring side, a thick base ring, and marks of secondary burning. Inv. no.: 62.16.50. Findspot: Eastern part of Trench 3, depth of 100–140 cm. Found on: 08.05.1959. Size: 10.6 × 6 × 3.7 cm D_{base}: 8 cm, th: 1.2 cm. Place of production: Westerndorf/Pfaffenhofen. Dating: second third of the 3rd century AD (Fig. 13.7).

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- 75 GABLER – KELLNER 1993, W E 10.
 76 GABLER – KELLNER 1993, W 145.
 77 GABLER – KELLNER 1993, W 164.
 78 GABLER – KELLNER 1993, W 114.
 79 GABLER – KELLNER 1993, W 164.
 80 GABLER – KELLNER 1993, W 145.
 81 GABLER – KELLNER 1993, W 145.
 82 GABLER – KELLNER 1993, W 144.
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