

Keramika tankih stijenki s tri odabrana položaja u Vinkovcima

Thin-walled Pottery from Three Chosen Sites in Vinkovci

Izvorni znanstveni rad
Antička arheologija

Original scientific paper
Roman archaeology

IVANA OŽANIĆ ROGULJIĆ
Institut za arheologiju
Ulica grada Vukovara 68
HR – 10000 Zagreb
ivana.ozanic@iarh.hr

UDK/UDC 904:738](497.5 Vinkovci)"652"
Primljeno/Received: 03. 04. 2007.
Prihvaćeno/Accepted: 10. 09. 2007.

U ovom se radu obrađuje keramika tankih stijenki s tri odabrana položaja u Vinkovcima. Lokalitet Liskovac, koji se nalazi izvan urbane strukture Cibala, pokazuje i najstariji nalaz iz sredine 1. st. Keramika s dva lokaliteta (Vinkovci – Komercijalna banka, Vinkovci – Varteks), koji se nalaze u samome središtu Cibala, pokazala su materijal iz vremena kada se već učvrstila rimska vlast i vrijeme kada u Donjoj Panoniji počinje razdoblje intenzivnog naseljavanja i keramičke proizvodnje.¹

Ključne riječi: rimska keramika, keramika tankih stijenki, Vinkovci, Cibalae

This work presents the analysis of thin-walled pottery from three chosen sites in Vinkovci. The site of Liskovac, situated outside the urban structure of Cibalae, yielded the earliest find, from the mid-1st cent. The pottery from the remaining two sites (Vinkovci – Commercial Bank, Vinkovci – Varteks), located in the very centre of Cibalae, yielded material from the time when Roman authority was already firm and when a period of intensive settlement and ceramic production began in Lower Pannonia.¹

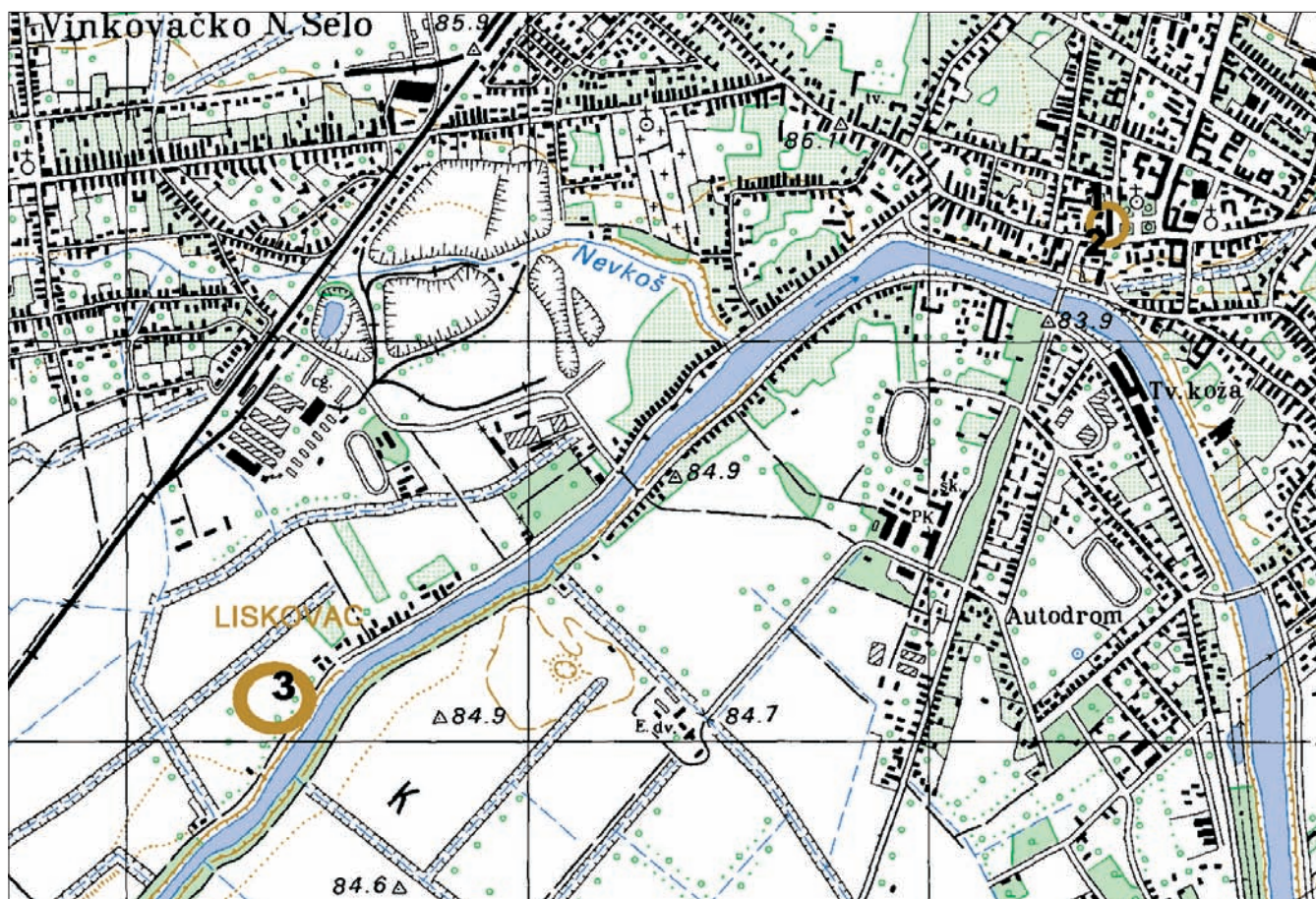
Key words: Roman pottery, thin-walled pottery, Vinkovci, Cibalae

Na stolovima Rimljana javlja se jedna vrsta finog posuđa koja se naziva keramika tankih stijenki. Najčešće su to čaše ili zdjelice, izrađene od kvalitetne pročišćene gline, a debljina stijenke se kreće od 0,5 do 5 mm (Montana et al. 2003, 375). Proizvodnja keramike tankih stijenki cvjetala je u vrijeme kasne Republike i ranog Rimskog Carstva. Glavni centri proizvodnje bili su u sjevernoj Italiji, posebno u području rijeke Po, no proizvodnja se brzo raširila i u druga središta Rimskog Carstva (Kampanija, jadranska obala, Sicilija, središnja i južna Francuska, Betika, Luzitanija i Panonija) (Hayes 1997, 67; Montana et al. 2003, 376). Posude tankih stijenki oblikovane su na kolu ili u kalupima, a ukrašavane su na više načina. Mogle su imati glatku površinu bez ukrasa, pjeskovitu površinu², reljefni barbotin ukras i ukras izveden oštrim koncem. Posude tankih stijenki često imitiraju predmete od drugih materijala, npr. stakla ili srebra (Brukner 1981, 36; Plesničar-Gec 1990, 149; Hayes 1997, 67).

1. Zahvaljujem djelatnicima Gradskog muzeja Vinkovci na ustupljenom materijalu. Crteže su izradile Marta Perkić i Miljenka Galić.
2. Na glatku površinu se izvana ili iznutra navlačio sloj finog pijeska. Najvjerojatnije se na posudu prije pečenja nalio sloj jako razrijeđene gline te se tada nanosio fini pijesak.

A type of fine pottery, called thin-walled pottery, appears on the tables of the Romans. These are most frequently cups or small bowls, made of quality refined clay, with the walls between 0,5 and 5 mm thick (Montana et al. 2003, 375). The production of thin-walled pottery flourished in the time of the late Republic and early Roman Empire. The main centres of production were in northern Italy, particularly in the area of the Po river, but the production quickly spread to other centres of the Roman Empire (Campania, the Adriatic Coast, Sicily, central and southern France, Betica, Lusitania and Pannonia) (Hayes 1997, 67; Montana et al. 2003, 376). Thin-walled vessels were shaped on a wheel or in moulds, and decorated in a number of ways. They could have a smooth surface without decoration, a sandy surface², a relief barbotine decoration and decoration executed with a sharp thread. Thin-walled vessels often emulate objects made of other materials, e.g. glass or silver (Brukner 1981, 36; Plesničar-Gec 1990, 149; Hayes 1997, 67).

1. I would like to thank my colleagues in the Vinkovci Municipal Museum for the lent material. The drawings were made by Marta Perkić and Miljenka Galić.
2. A coat of fine sand was applied to the smooth surface on the outside or inside. Most probably first a coat of highly diluted clay was poured over a vessel prior to firing, and then the fine sand was applied.



Plan 1 Položaj lokaliteta: 1. Vinkovci – Komercijalna banka, 2. Vinkovci – Varteks, 3. Liskovac
 Plan 1 Position of the sites: 1. Vinkovci – Commercial Bank, 2. Vinkovci – Varteks, 3. Liskovac

U Donjoj Panoniji uvoz sjevernoitalske robe, koju predstavlja terra sigillata i keramika tankih stijenki, počinje u julijevsko-klaudijevsko doba (Vago 1977, 78-80; Brukner 1981, 19; Zabehlicky-Scheffener 1988, 227-229). Akvileja je bila glavni posrednik pri trgovini ovom robom (Vikić-Belančić 1962/1963, 90; Zabehlicky-Scheffener 1988, 235). Nalazi keramike tankih stijenki od posebnog su značaja za razumijevanje početaka romanizacije Panonije. U Panoniju se uvoze od 1. st. kao izuzetno kvalitetna i popularna roba. Pokazatelj su novog ukusa na ovom prostoru i smatraju se svjedočanstvom dolaska vojske, trgovaca i obrtnika početkom 1. st. Pojava keramike tankih stijenki u logorima i ranim naseljima sredinom 1. st. istodobna je s domorodačkom keramikom (Brukner 1981, 37; Iskra-Janošić 2001, 57; Dizdar, Radman Livaja 2005, 38).

U Ptuju, Gomolavi i Sirmiju možemo pretpostaviti radioničke centre ove vrste keramike (Brukner 1971, 36; Brukner 1981, 36; Plesničar-Gec 1990, 149; Istenič 1999, 114). Keramika tankih stijenki u lokalnim radionicama izrađuje se do početka 2. st. (Vikić-Belančić 1967, 30; Brukner 1992, 26; Istenič 1999, 114; Wiewegh 2003, 48-49).

U Vinkovcima već imamo dokumentiranu ovu vrstu keramike i to: zdjela tip 16 prema O. Brukner i zdjele s barbotin ukrašom s lokaliteta Nama (Brukner 1981, 81, T. 57,63 (AMZ); Iskra-Janošić 1988, 6, 1; Iskra-Janošić 1999, 142, kat. br. 280 (inv. br. GMV A – 2673, A – 3527).

In Lower Pannonia the import of goods from northern Italy, consisting of terra sigillata and thin-walled pottery, begins in the Iulian-Claudian period (Vago 1977, 78-80; Brukner 1981, 19; Zabehlicky-Scheffener 1988, 227-229). Aquileia was the main intermediary in the trade of these goods (Vikić-Belančić 1962/1963, 90; Zabehlicky-Scheffener 1988, 235). The finds of thin-walled pottery are of particular importance for understanding the beginnings of the romanization of Pannonia. They start being imported into Pannonia from the 1st cent. as an exceptionally fine and popular commodity. They are an indicator of a new taste in this area and are considered testimony of the arrival of the army, merchants and craftsmen at the beginning of the 1st cent. The appearance of thin-walled pottery in camps and early settlements in the mid-1st cent. is contemporary with indigenous pottery (Brukner 1981, 37; Iskra-Janošić 2001, 57; Dizdar, Radman Livaja 2005, 38).

In Ptuj, Gomolava and Sirmium we can assume workshop centres of this type of pottery (Brukner 1971, 36; Brukner 1981, 36; Plesničar-Gec 1990, 149; Istenič 1999, 114). Thin-walled pottery is produced in the local workshops until the beginning of the 2nd cent. (Vikić-Belančić 1967, 30; Brukner 1992, 26; Istenič 1999, 114; Wiewegh 2003, 48-49).

This type of pottery has already been documented in Vinkovci: a bowl of type 16 after Brukner and bowls with barbotine decoration from the site of Nama (Brukner 1981, 81, Pl. 57,63 (AMZ); Iskra-Janošić 1988, 6, 1; Iskra-Janošić 1999, 142, Cat. No. 280 (inv. nr. GMV A – 2673, A – 3527).

We dedicate particular attention in this work to the finds

U ovom radu posebno se osvrćemo na nalaze keramike tankih stijenki s tri istraživanja u Vinkovcima. Dva lokaliteta se nalaze u samom središtu Vinkovaca i smješteni su uz jugozapadni dio foruma. Istraživani su pod nazivom Vinkovci – Komercijalna banka i Vinkovci – Varteks. Lokalitet Varteks istraživao je od 8. ožujka do 13. travnja 1982. god. Područje je bilo podijeljeno na kvadrante A-G. Istražena je površina od 440 m². Lokalitet Vinkovci – Komercijalna banka istraživao se od 5. rujna do 19. listopada 1973. god. Sonda ili sektor koji se istraživao imao je dimenzije 11 x 14 m i bio je podijeljen na 4 kvadranta te jedno proširenje. Prilikom istraživanja obaju lokaliteta otkrivena je velika količina rimskog keramičkog materijala, stakla te nešto brončanih i koštanih predmeta. Nađen je i keramički materijal starčevačke i vinkovačke kulture. Rimski keramika nalazi se na relativnoj dubini 0,00-3,00 m, dok se ispod toga nalazi prehistorijska keramika izmiješana s rimskom (Iz terenskog dnevnika – Arhiv GMV-a; Ožanić 2004, 12-16, Ožanić 2005, 135). Treći lokalitet pod imenom Liskovac nalazi se na periferiji Vinkovaca. Dio lokaliteta istražen je pri izgradnji istočne obilaznice Vinkovaca 2003. god. (Ožanić 2003, 185-186; Ožanić Roguljić 2006, 217). Lokalitet se nalazi nedaleko poznatog keltskog naselja Dirov Brijeg (Dizdar 2001, 25). U istraživanjima su otkrivene 34 jame koje pripadaju rimskom i srednjovjekovnom razdoblju, te jedna jednostavna peć (Ožanić 2003, 185). U jamama je nađena veća količina keramike te malo metalnih predmeta.³

Na ova tri lokaliteta pronađeno je ukupno 11 ulomaka tankih stijenki. Devet na lokalitetu Komercijalna banka i po jedan ulomak na lokalitetima Varteks i Liskovac (Ožanić 2004, 50).

Ulomci zdjelica s barbotin ukrasom oblikovanim u girlandu prema izvedbi ukrasa i fakturi najvjerojatnije su proizvod radionice u Sirmiju (kat. br. 1, 2, 4). Datiraju se od druge polovice 1. do druge polovice 2. st. (Gassner 1990 (1991), 265-266; Gassner 1992, 450; Dimitrova-Milčeva 1992, 484, sl. 11; Petznek 1999 (2000), 221).

Na ulomcima (kat. br. 3, 7) je ukras zareza izveden tankim koncem, a s obzirom da su to donji dijelovi posuda, zbog loše očuvanosti ne možemo znati kako je izgledao gornji dio posude. Prema fakturi ulomak kat. br. 3. mogao bi biti izrađen u radionici u Sirmiju (Gassner 1990 (1991), 265-266; Petznek 1999 (2000), 221). Moguće je da je nastavljen ukras zareza ili je izrađen barbotin ukras kao na ulomku (kat. br. 6), gdje je ukras zareza u donjem dijelu, dok barbotin ukras u gornjem dijelu predstavlja stilizirano lišće, a datira se u drugu polovicu 1. st. (Šimić-Kanaet 2003, 120, T. 9,4).

Ulomak ruba (kat. br. 8) isti je tip i ukras kao i zdjelice otkrivene na lokalitetu Nama 1977. god. Ukras predstavlja neku vrstu vodenih listova. Prema analogijama iz Emone, datira se u doba Flavijevaca (Plesničar-Gec 1977, 17; Iskra-Janošić 1988, 6, 1; Brukner 1995, T. V,50; Iskra-Janošić 1999, kat. br. 280).

Na lokalitetu Komercijalna banka (kat. br. 9) nađena je

3. Objava nalaza s ovih lokaliteta je u pripremi za tisak.

of thin-walled pottery from three excavations in Vinkovci. Two sites are located in the very centre of Vinkovci, lying next to the southwestern part of the forum. They were excavated under the title of Vinkovci – Komercijalna banka (Commercial Bank) and Vinkovci – Varteks. The site of Varteks was excavated from March 8th to April 13th 1982. The area was divided into squares A-G. A total area of 440 square metres was excavated. The site of Vinkovci – Commercial Bank was excavated from September 5th to October 19th 1973. The excavated trench or sector measured 11 by 14 m and it was divided into 4 squares and one extension. A large quantity of Roman ceramics was discovered during the excavation of both sites, as well as several bronze and bone objects. Pottery belonging to the Starčevo and Vinkovci cultures was also found there. The Roman pottery lies at the relative depth of 0,00-3,00 m, while below lies prehistoric pottery mixed with the Roman one (From the field diary – Archives of the VMM; Ožanić 2004, 12-16, Ožanić 2005, 135). The third site, with the name of Liskovac, is situated on the outskirts of Vinkovci. A part of the site was excavated when the eastern bypass of Vinkovci was being built in 2003 (Ožanić 2003, 185-186; Ožanić Roguljić 2006, 217). The site is located near the renowned Celtic settlement at Dirov Brijeg (Dizdar 2001, 25). Thirty-four pits from the Roman and mediaeval periods were discovered in the excavations, as well as a simple kiln (Ožanić 2003, 185). The pits contained a large quantity of pottery and some metal objects.³

A total of 11 fragments of thin-walled pottery were found on these three sites: nine on the Commercial Bank site and one each on the Varteks and Liskovac sites (Ožanić 2004, 50).

Judging by the rendering of decoration and the texture, the fragments of small bowls with barbotine decoration shaped into a garland are most probably the product of a workshop in Sirmium (Cat. No. 1, 2, 4). They are dated from the second half of the 1st cent. until the second half of the 2nd cent. (Gassner 1990 (1991), 265-266; Gassner 1992, 450; Dimitrova-Milčeva 1992, 484, Fig. 11; Petznek 1999 (2000), 221).

The fragments (Cat. No. 3, 7) are decorated with notches executed by a thin thread, and considering that these are lower portions of vessels, owing to poor preservation we cannot know what the upper portion of the vessel looked like. Considering the texture, the fragment Cat. No. 3 may have been produced in the workshop in Sirmium (Gassner 1990 (1991), 265-266; Petznek 1999 (2000), 221). It is possible that notched decoration continued or that barbotine decoration was applied as in the case of fragment (Cat. No. 6), where notched decoration appears in the lower part, while barbotine decoration in the upper portion depicts stylized leaves. It is dated to the second half of the 1st cent. (Šimić-Kanaet 2003, 120, Pl. 9,4).

A rim fragment (Cat. No. 8) is the same type and decoration as the bowls found on the Nama site in 1977. The decoration represents water leaves of sorts. It is dated to the Flavian period by analogies from Emona (Plesničar-Gec 1977, 17; Iskra-Janošić 1988, 6, 1; Brukner 1995, Pl. V,50; Iskra-Janošić 1999, Cat. No. 280).

A small hemispherical bowl with notched decoration in several rows, with two cannelures below the decoration

3. The publication of finds from these sites is being prepared for print.

zdjelica poluloptastog oblika s ukrasom zareza u više redova koja ima dvije kanelure ispod ukrasa i jednu iznad (Iskra-Janošić 1999, 142, kat. br. 28, 1; inv. br. GMV A – 3528). Upravo takav tip zdjelice je najčešći inventar emonskih nekropola od Tiberija i dijelu 2. st. (Plesničar-Gec 1977, 18) te u naseobinskim slojevima Emone, Drnovu, Ptuju i Sisku (Plesničar-Gec 1977, 20; Vidošević 2003, 24, T. 21,14-15). Zdjelice sličnog oblika i ukrasa prisutne su i u Mursi, Sirmiju i Gomolavi (Brukner 1981, T. 57,52-56 (Brukner tip 14); Brukner 1987, T. 23,1; Brukner 1992, 26-27, T. 1,5-6; Brukner 1995, T. XXII,222-223).

Na zdjelici od sive gline s crnim premazom, nađenoj na lokalitetu Vinkovci – Varteks (kat. be. 10), je barbotin ukras – razvučeno slovo S u jednom redu iznad kojeg je ravna reljefna traka. Ova zdjelica je izrađena pomalo neuredno i prema sadašnjim saznanjima nemamo pravu analogiju ovom ukrasu. U Akvileji je nađena zdjelica sa sličnim ukrasom. A. Ricci navodi da se takav ukras nalazi u području rijeke Po i uz limes. Datiran je u carsko doba, no nalazi su uglavnom iz slojeva koji se ne mogu detaljnije odrediti, što je slučaj i u Vinkovcima (Ricci 1985, 322, ukras br. 163, T. CIV,7). Sličan sitniji motiv, također na crnosivim zdjelicama, pripada fabrikatu E koji se datira od 35. god. po. Kr. i nalazi se na drukčijem tipu zdjelica (Zabehlicky-Scheffenecker 1979, 26, T. 4,18; Dimitrova-Milčeva 1992, 484, sl. 9).

Zdjelica (kat. br. 11) s lokaliteta Liskovac pripada fabrikatu F i prema tome se može datirati od 25. god. po. Kr. (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, T. 26,123e).

ZAKLJUČAK

Može se reći kako je iznenađujuće mala količina keramike nađena u samom središtu Cibala. Pregledano je ukupno 3883 ulomaka na lokalitetima uz forum, od čega je izdvojeno tek njih deset ove vrste keramike. Premda je riječ o malom uzorku, dobivena je zanimljiva slika.

Lokalitet Liskovac, koji se nalazi izvan urbane strukture Cibala, donio je najstariji nalaz. Keramika s dva položaja uz forum datira se u vrijeme kada se već učvrstila rimska vlast i kada u Donjoj Panoniji počinje razdoblje intenzivnog naseljavanja. I ostali keramički materijal pokazuje sličnu situaciju. Keramika s lokaliteta Liskovac datira se od sredine 1. st., dok se većina materijala iz centra Cibala datira od 2. do 3. st. Zanimljiva je prisutnost samo jednog ulomka sivocrvene zdjelice, dok je ostalo posuđe u nijansama crvene boje. Važno je istaknuti i da prevladava keramika izrađena u južnopanonskim radionicama, najvjerojatnije u Sirmiju.

U Donjoj Panoniji su čaše i zdjelice, izrađene u tehnici keramike tankih stijenki, zastupljene na mnogim lokalitetima (Gomolava, Vukovar, Sirmium, Mursa, Dumbovo, Teutoburgium, Burgenae, Cornacum, Acumincum, Cucium, Certissia) (Brukner 1981, T. 55-59; Filipović 1997, 97, kat. br. 177-178; Dizdar, Šoštarić, Jelinčić 2003, T. 2,6; Jelinčić 2003, 80). Nužna bi bila detaljna analiza tog materijala koja bi sasvim sigurno pokazala zanimljivu sliku odnosa uvoza i lokalne proizvodnje ove ekskluzivne vrste keramike.

and one cannelure above it, was found on the site of Commercial Bank (Cat. No. 9) (Iskra-Janošić 199, 142, Cat. No. 28, 1; Inv. No. GMV A – 3528). Precisely this type of a small bowl is the most frequent inventory of the Emonian necropolises from Tiberius and in a part of the 2nd cent. (Plesničar-Gec 1977, 18), as well as in the settlement layers of Emona, Drnovu, Ptuj and Sisak (Plesničar-Gec 1977, 20; Vidošević 2003, 24, Pl. 21,14-15). Small bowls of similar shape and decoration are present also in Mursa, Sirmium and in Gomolava (Brukner 1981, Pl. 57,52-56 (Brukner type 14); Brukner 1987, Pl. 23,1; Brukner 1992, 26-27, Pl. 1,5-6; Brukner 1995, Pl. XXII, 222-223).

A small bowl of grey clay with black slip, found on the site of Vinkovci – Varteks (Cat. No. 10) has a barbotine decoration in the shape of an extended letter S in one row, with a straight relief stripe above it. The workmanship of this small bowl is somewhat ungainly and there is at present no proper analogy to this decoration. A small bowl with similar decoration was found in Aquileia. Ricci mentions that such decoration is found in the Po river area and along the limes. It is dated to the imperial period, but the finds come mostly from the layers that cannot be determined precisely, which is also the case in Vinkovci (Ricci 1985, 322, decoration No. 163, Pl. CIV,7). A similar smaller motif, also on black-grey small bowls, belongs to the manufacture E, which is dated from 35 A.D. and present on a different type of small bowl (Zabehlicky-Scheffenecker 1979, 26, Pl. 4,18; Dimitrova-Milčeva 1992, 484, Fig. 9).

A small bowl (Cat. No. 11) from the Liskovac site belongs to the manufacture F and can therefore be dated from year 25 A.D. (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, Pl. 26,123e).

CONCLUSION

It can be said that the quantity of pottery found in the very centre of Cibalae is surprisingly small. A total of 3883 fragments from the sites next to forum was observed, of which only ten belonging to this ceramic type were distinguished. Even though the sample is relatively small, the picture acquired is quite interesting.

The site of Liskovac, situated outside the urban structure of Cibalae, yielded the earliest find. The pottery from the two sites next to the forum is dated to the period when Roman authority was already firm and when a period of intensive settlement began in Lower Pannonia. The remaining ceramic material shows a similar situation. The pottery from the Liskovac site is dated from the mid-1st cent., while the bulk of the material from the centre of Cibalae dates from the 2nd to the 3rd cent. It is interesting that only one fragment of a black-grey small bowl was found, while the remaining vessels appear in hues of red.

Cups and small bowls made in the thin-wall technique are present in numerous sites in Lower Pannonia (Gomolava, Vukovar, Sirmium, Mursa, Dumbovo, Teutoburgium, Burgenae, Cornacum, Acumincum, Cucium, Certissia) (Brukner 1981, Pl. 55-59; Filipović 1997, 97, Cat. No. 177-178; Dizdar, Šoštarić, Jelinčić 2003, Pl. 2,6; Jelinčić 2003, 80). A detailed analysis of that material is necessary, which would most certainly show an interesting picture of the relationship of the imports and local production of this exclusive pottery type.

KATALOG

G: glina, P: premaz, V: visina, DR: promjer ruba, DD: promjer dna, ds: debljina stijenki.
 Za boje korišten je Munsell Soil Color Chart, New York 1998.

T. 1

1. Zdjelica, ulomak ruba i stijenke, GMV A – 1828.
 Ukrašen barbotinom oblikovanim u girlandu;
 Fabrikat: južna Panonija, Sirmij;
 G: tvrda, bez primjesa, crvenkastožuta, 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow;
 P: po čitavom ulomku, blago izlizan, mat, crven, 2.5YR 5/8 red;
 V: 3,5 cm; DR: 9 cm; ds: 0,2 cm;
 Mjesto nalaza: □ V, ▼ 3,00, Vinkovci – Komercijalna banka;
 Datacija: 1. st. (Gassner 1992, T. 9);
 Prethodna objava: Ožanić 2004, T. 11,1.
2. Zdjelica, ulomak stijenke, s oštećenim barbotin ukrasom, GMV A – 1829;
 Fabrikat: južna Panonija, Sirmij;
 G: tvrda, bez primjesa, crvenkastožuta 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow;
 P: vidljivi tragovi kista, sjajan, crvenkastožut, 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red;
 V: 4,3 cm; ds: 0,3 cm;
 Mjesto nalaza: Vinkovci – Komercijalna banka;
 Datacija: 1. st. (Gassner 1992, T. 9);
 Prethodna objava: Ožanić 2004, T. 11,2.
3. Ulomak stijenke zdjelice ukrašen zarezima koji su izvedeni tankim koncem, GMV A – 1830;
 G: tvrda, bez primjesa, crvenkastožuta, 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow;
 P: mat, svijetlocrven 2.5 YR 6/8 light red;
 V: 2,3 cm; ds: 0,3 cm;
 Mjesto nalaza: Vinkovci – Komercijalna banka;
 Datacija: 1. st.-početak 2. st.;
 Prethodna objava: Ožanić 2004, T. 11,3.
4. Ulomak stijenke zdjelice s barbotin ukrasom oblikovanim kao girlanda, GMV A – 1832;
 Fabrikat: južna Panonija, Sirmij;
 G: tvrda, bez primjesa, crvenkastožut 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow;
 P: mat, žućkastocrven, 5 YR 5/8 yellowish red;
 V: 2,5 cm; ds: 0,3 cm;
 Datacija: 1. st. (Gassner 1992, T. 9);
 Mjesto nalaza: Vinkovci – Komercijalna banka;
 Prethodna objava: Ožanić 2004, T. 11, 4.
5. Ulomak ravnog dna zdjelice;
 G: tvrda, bez primjesa, crvenkastožuta, 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow;
 P: mat, žućkastocrven 5 YR 5/8 yellowish red;

CATALOGUE

C: Clay, S: Slip, H: Height, RD: Rim diameter, BD: Base diameter, WT: Wall thickness.
 The Munsell Soil Color Chart (New York, 1998) was used for colour recognition.

Pl. 1

1. A small bowl, a fragment of the rim and wall, GMV A – 1828. Decorated with barbotine in the form of a garland;
 Manufacture: south Pannonia, Sirmium;
 C: harder, without inclusions, 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow;
 S: over the entire fragment, gently faded, matte, red, 2.5 YR 5/8 red
 H: 3,5 cm; RD: 9 cm; WT: 0,2 cm;
 Site of discovery: □ V, ▼ 3,00, Vinkovci – Commercial Bank;
 Dating: 1st cent. (Gassner 1992, Pl. 9);
 Previous publication: Ožanić 2004, Pl. 11,1.
2. A small bowl, a fragment of the wall, with a damaged barbotine decoration, GMV A – 1829;
 Manufacture: south Pannonia, Sirmium;
 C: hard, without inclusions, 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow;
 S: visible traces of brush, glossy, 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red;
 H: 4,3 cm; WT: 0,3 cm;
 Site of discovery: Vinkovci – Commercial Bank;
 Dating: 1st cent. (Gassner 1992, Pl. 9);
 Previous publication: Ožanić 2004, Pl. 11,2.
3. A fragment of the wall of a small bowl, decorated with notches executed with a thin thread, GMV A – 1830;
 C: hard, without inclusions, 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow;
 S: matte, 2.5 YR 6/8 light red;
 H: 2,3 cm; WT: 0,3 cm;
 Site of discovery: Vinkovci – Commercial Bank;
 Dating: 1st cent.-beginning of the 2nd cent.;
 Previous publication: Ožanić 2004, Pl. 11,3.
4. A fragment of the wall of a small bowl with barbotine decoration in the shape of a garland, GMV A – 1832;
 Manufacture: south Pannonia, Sirmium;
 C: hard, without inclusions, 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow;
 S: matte, 5 YR 5/8 yellowish red;
 H: 2,5 cm; WT: 0,3 cm;
 Dating: 1st cent. (Gassner 1992, Pl. 9);
 Site of discovery: Vinkovci – Commercial Bank;
 Previous publication: Ožanić 2004, Pl. 11,4.
5. A fragment of a flat base of a small bowl;
 C: hard, without inclusions, 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow;
 S: matte, 5 YR 5/8 yellowish red;
 H: 1 cm; BD: 4 cm; WT: 0,4 cm;

- V: 1 cm; DD: 4 cm; ds: 0,4 cm;
Mjesto nalaza: Vinkovci – Komercijalna banka;
Prethodna objava: Ožanić 2004, T. 11,5.
6. Zdjelica, ulomak stjenke, barbotin ukras i zarezi izvedeni tankim koncem, GMV A – 1832;
G: tvrda bez primjesa, crvenkastožuta, 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow;
P: mat, crven, 2.5 YR 5/8 red;
V: 3,5 cm; ds: 0,3 cm;
Datacija: 1. st.;
Mjesto nalaza: Vinkovci – Komercijalna banka;
Prethodna objava: Ožanić 2004, T. 11,6.
 7. Zdjelica, ulomak dna i stijenke, s ukrasom zareza izvedenih tankim koncem, GMV A – 1833;
Fabrikat: južna Panonija, Sirmij;
G: tvrda, bez primjesa, crvenkastožuta, 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow;
P: izlizan, nije moguće očitati boju, vidljiv u tragovima;
V: 2 cm, ds: 0,3 cm;
Datacija: 1. st.-početak 2. st.;
Mjesto nalaza: Vinkovci – Komercijalna banka;
Prethodna objava: Ožanić 2004, T. 11,7.
 8. Ulomak ruba i stijenke zdjelice s barbotin ukrasom, GMV A – 1834;
G: tvrda, bez primjesa, ružičasta, 7.5 YR 8/3 pink;
P: kvalitetan, sjajan, crvenkastožut, 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow;
V: 2,5 cm; ds: 0,2 cm;
Datacija: 1. st. (Gassner 1992, T. 9);
Mjesto nalaza: Vinkovci – Komercijalna banka;
Prethodna objava: Ožanić 2004, T. 11,8.
 9. Zdjelica s ukrasom zareza izvedenih tankim koncem, GMV A – 3528;
G: tvrda, bez primjesa, ružičasta 7.5 YR 8/3 pink;
P: mat, crven, 2.5 YR red;
V: 6 cm; DR: 16 cm; DD: (prema rekonstrukciji) 4,5 cm; ds: 0,5 cm;
Datacija: druga polovica 1. st.-početak 2. st.;
Mjesto nalaza: Vinkovci – Komercijalna banka;
Prethodna objava: Ožanić 2004, T. 11,9.
 10. Ulomak ruba i stijenke zdjelice s barbotin ukrasom – razvučena slova S po trbuhu posude, ravna reljefna traka iznad, ukras kanelura uz rub u unutrašnjosti posude, GMV A – 1927;
G: tvrda, siva;
P: mat, crn;
V: 3,9 cm; DR: 10 cm, ds: 0,2 cm;
Mjesto nalaza: Vinkovci – Varteks, □ D ▼ 0,40-1,40 m, A ▼ 3,30-3,70 m;
Datacija: kraj 1. st.-početak 2. st.;
- Site of discovery: Vinkovci – Commercial Bank;
Previous publication: Ožanić 2004, Pl. 11,5.
6. A small bowl, a fragment of the wall, barbotine decoration and notches executed with a thin thread, GMV A – 1832;
C: hard, without inclusions, 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow;
S: matte, 2.5 YR 5/8 red;
H: 3,5 cm; WT: 0,3 cm;
Dating: 1st cent. (Gassner 1992, Pl. 9);
Site of discovery: Vinkovci – Commercial Bank;
Previous publication: Ožanić 2004, Pl. 11,6.
 7. A small bowl, a fragment of the base and wall, with notched decoration executed with a thin thread, GMV A – 1833;
Manufacture: south Pannonia, Sirmium;
C: hard, without inclusions, 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow;
S: faded, colour cannot be determined, visible in traces;
H: 2 cm; WT: 0,3 cm;
Dating: 1st cent.-beginning of the 2nd cent.;
Site of discovery: Vinkovci – Commercial Bank;
Previous publication: Ožanić 2004, Pl. 11,7.
 8. A fragment of the rim and wall of a small bowl with barbotine decoration, GMV A – 1834;
C: hard, without inclusions, 7.5 YR 8/3 pink;
S: good quality, glossy, 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow;
H: 2,5 cm; WT: 0,2 cm;
Dating: 1st cent. (Gassner 1992, Pl. 9);
Site of discovery: Vinkovci – Commercial Bank;
Previous publication: Ožanić 2004, Pl. 11,8.
 9. A small bowl with notched decoration executed with a thin thread, GMV A – 3528;
C: hard, without inclusions, 7.5 YR 8/3 pink;
S: matte, 2.5 YR red;
H: 6 cm; RD: 16 cm; BD (after reconstruction): 4,5 cm; WT: 0,5 cm;
Dating: second half of the 1st cent.-beginning of the 2nd cent.;
Site of discovery: Vinkovci – Commercial Bank;
Previous publication: Ožanić 2004, Pl. 11,9.
 10. A fragment of the rim and wall of a small bowl with barbotine decoration – extended letters S over the belly of the vessel, a straight relief stripe above the cannelures along the rim in the interior of the vessel, GMV A – 1927;
C: hard, grey;
S: matte, black;
H: 3,9 cm; RD: 10 cm; WT: 0,2 cm;
Site of discovery: Vinkovci – Varteks, D ▼ 0,40-1,40 m, A ▼ 3,30-3,70 m;
Dating: the end of the 1st cent.-beginning of the 2nd cent.;
Previous publication: Ožanić 2004, Pl. 11,10.

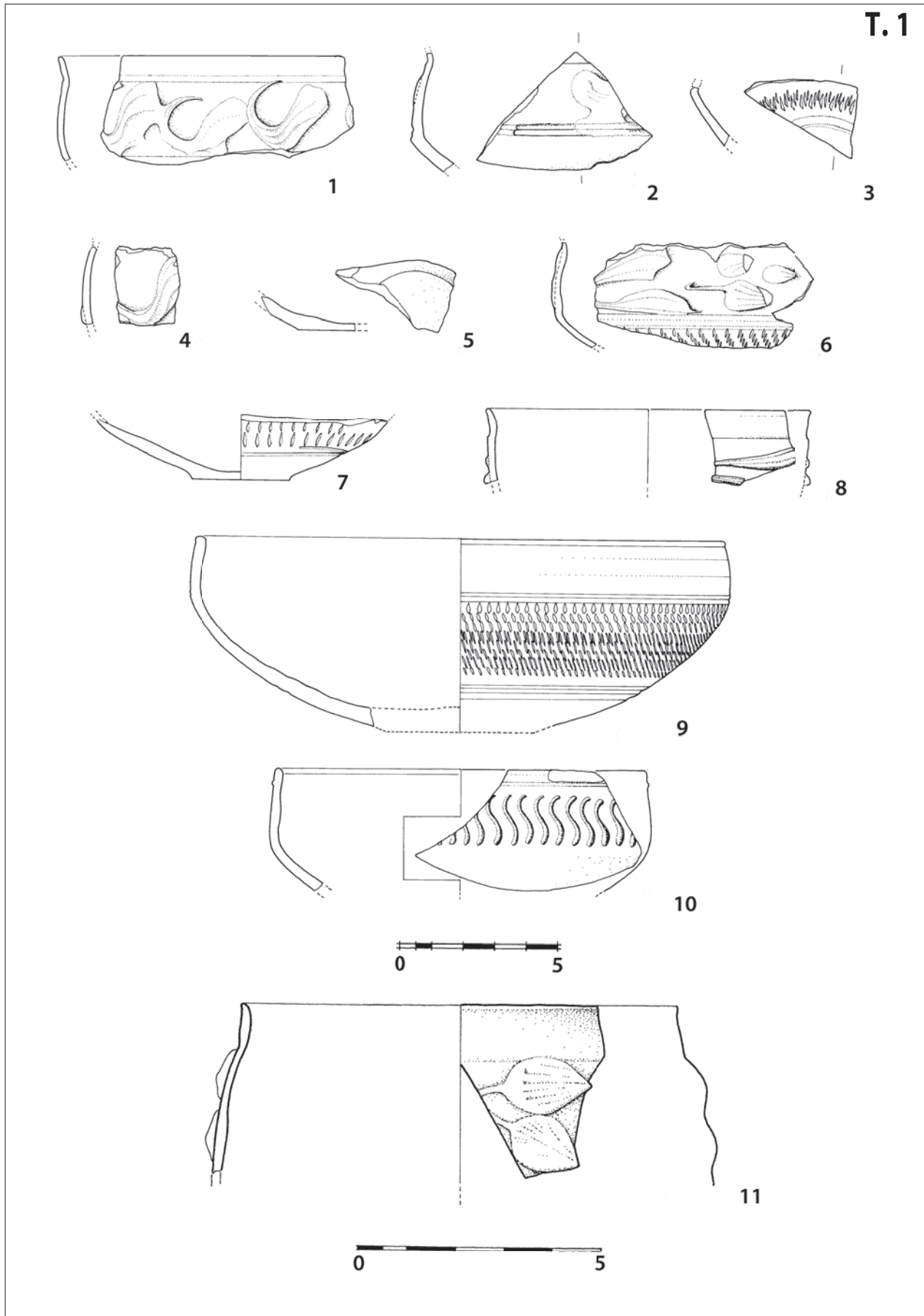
Prethodna objava: Ožanić 2004, T. 11,10.

11. Zdjelica, ulomak ruba i stijenke s barbotin ukrasom;
G: tvrda, bez primjesa, crvenkastožuta, 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow;
P: mat, žućkastocrven 5 YR 5/8 yellowish red;
V: 3,5 cm; DR: 9 cm; ds: 0,2 cm;
Mjesto nalaza: Vinkovci – Liskovac, □ B9, sj 46/47, ▼82,54-82,07 m;
Datacija: sredina 1. st. (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, T. 26,123e);
Neobjavljeno.

11. A small bowl, a fragment of the rim and wall with barbotine decoration;
C: hard, without inclusions, 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow;
S: matte, 5 YR 5/8 yellowish red;
H: 3,5 cm; RD: 9 cm; WT: 0,2 cm;
Site of discovery: Vinkovci – Liskovac, □ B9, SU 46/47, ▼82,54-82, 07 m;
Dating: mid-1st cent. (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, Pl. 26,123e);
Unpublished.

LITERATURA/BIBLIOGRAPHY :

- Brukner O., 1971, Osnovne forme i tehnike rimsko-provincijske keramike u Sirmijumu, Materijali XII, Beograd, 31-35.
- Brukner O., 1981, *Rimska keramika u jugoslavenskom delu provincije Donje Panonije*, DissMonB XXIV, Beograd
- Brukner O., 1987, Importovana i panonska keramička produkcija sa aspekta društveno-ekonomskih promena, u: *Počeci romanizacije u jugoistočnom delu provincije Donje Panonije*, Novi Sad, 11-59.
- Brukner O., 1992, Keramička proizvodnja, *Gomolava Rimski period sv. 3*, Novi Sad, 11-59.
- Brukner O., 1995, Domorodačka naselja, u: *Arheološka istraživanja duž auto puta kroz Srijem*, Novi Sad, 137-180.
- Dimitrova-Milčeva A., 1992, Die italische sigillata und Dünnwandige gebräuscheramik von Moesia Inferior, *Rei cretariae Romanae fautorum acta XXXI/XXXII*, Como, 479-496.
- Dukat et al., 1998, Dukat Z., Makjanić R., Migotti B., Katalog, u: *Accede ad Certissiam, Antički i ranokršćanski horizont arheološkog nalazišta Štrbinci kod Đakova*, Zagreb
- Dizdar M., 2001, *Latenska naselja na vinkovačkom području*, DissMonZ 3, Zagreb
- Dizdar et al., 2003, Dizdar M., Šoštarić R., Jelinčić K., Ranorimski grob iz Iloka kao prilog poznavanju romanizacije zapadnog Srijema, *PrillnstArheolZagreb* 20, Zagreb, 57-77.
- Dizdar M., Radman Livaja I., 2004, Nalaz naoružanja iz Vrtne ulice u Vinkovcima kao prilog poznavanju rane romanizacije istočne Slavonije, *PrillnstArheolZagreb* 21, Zagreb, 37-53.
- Filipović S., 1997, Rimljani u: *Šimić J., Filipović S., Kelti i Rimljani*, Osijek, 52-104.
- Gassner V., 1990 (1991), *Feinware aus Carnuntum. Funde von den Grabungen auf den "Mühläckern" 1978-88*, Carnuntum Jahrbuch 1990(1991), Wien, 253-292.
- Gassner V., 1992, *Feinware in Carnuntum. Import und lokale Produktion, Rei cretariae Romanae fautorum acta XXXI/XXXII*, Como, 445-463.
- Hayes J. W., 1997, *Hadbook of Mediterranean Pottery*, London
- Iskra-Janošić I., 1988, *Terra sigillata iz Vinkovaca*, katalog izložbe, Vinkovci
- Iskra-Janošić I., 1999, *Rimsko razdoblje*, u: *Vinkovci u svijetlu arheologije*, katalog izložbe, Vinkovci, 51-63.
- Iskra-Janošić I., 2001, *Urbanizacija Cibala i razvoj keramičarskih središta*, Vinkovci
- Istenić J., 1999, *Poetovio, Zahodna grobišća I.*, KatMon, Ljubljana
- Jelinčić K., 2003, *Rimska keramika iz Iloka*, PrillnstArheolZagreb 21, Zagreb, 79-88.
- Nikolić-Đorđević S., 2000, *Antička keramika Singidunuma*, Singidunum 2, Beograd, 11-245.
- Montana et al. 2003, Montana G., Mommsen H., Iliopoulos I., Schwedt A., Denaro M., *The Petrography and chemistry of thin-walled ware from an Hellenistic-Roman site at Segesta (Sicily)*, *Arheometry* 45 (3), Oxford, 375-389.
- Ožanić I., 2003, *Rezultati sustavnih i zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja arheološkog odjela Gradskog muzeja Vinkovci u 2003. godini*, GOMHV 21, Vinkovci, 177-192.
- Ožanić I., 2004, *Tipologija rimske keramike iz Vinkovaca*, magistarski rad, Zagreb
- Ožanić I., 2005, *Tipovi amfora iz Cibala*, VAPD 98, Split, 133-149.
- Ožanić Roguljić I., 2006, *Posude s ručkom iznad otvora*, *HistraAntiq* 14, Pula, 217-223.
- Petznek B., 1999 (2000), *Römerzeitliche Gebrauchskeramik aus Carnuntum. Ausgrabungen des Bundesdenkmalamtes 1971 und 1972, Teil 3, Carnuntum Jahrbuch 1999(2000)*, Wien, 193-323.
- Plesničar-Gec Lj., 1992, *Severno emonsko grobišče*, *KatMon* 8, Ljubljana
- Plesničar-Gec Lj., 1977, *Keramika emonskih nekropol*, *KatMon* 20, Ljubljana
- Plesničar-Gec Lj., 1990, *The production of thin-walled pottery at Poetovio: New evidence, Rei cretariae Romanae fautorum acta XXVII/XXVIII*, *In Agro Rvracense*, 149-154.
- Ricci A., 1985, *Ceramica a Paretti Sottili*, u: *Atlante delle forme ceramiche, vol 2. 2 Ceramica Fine Romana nel Bacino Mediteraneo (Tardo Helenismo e primo impero)*, *Enciclopedia dell' Arte Antica, Classica e orinetale*, Roma, 231-358.
- Schindler-Kudelka E., 1975, *Die dünnwandige Gebrauchskeramik von Magdalensberg*, Klagenfurt
- Šimić-Kanaet Z., 2003, *Keramika*, u: *M. Sanader et al., Tilurium I, Istraživanje 1997-2001.*, Zagreb, 109-187.
- Vago E. B., 1977, *Die oberitalisch-padanische auflagen – Sigillata in Transdanubien*, *ActaArchHung* 29, Budapest, 77-124.
- Vidošević I., 2003, *Rimska keramika s lokaliteta Starčevićeve ulice 27 u Sisku*, *GodišnjakGMS*, Sisak, 11-74.
- Vikić-Belančić B., 1962/1963, *Neka obilježja ranocarske keramike u jugozapadnoj Panoniji*, *Starinar* 13-14, Beograd, 98-110.
- Vikić-Belančić B., 1967, *Rimska keramička proizvodnja na području Save i Drave I-IV. st. s obzirom na proizvodnju glinenih svjetiljki, tipkopis*, Zagreb
- Wiewegh Z., 2003, *Jugoistočna nekropola Siscije*, Sisak
- Zabehlicky-Scheffenecker S., Kandler M., 1979, *Burnum I, Erster Bericht über die Kleinfunde der Grabungen 1973 und 1974 auf dem Forum*, Wien
- Zabehlicky-Scheffenecker S., 1988, *Chronologie und Stratigraphie der vorgeschichtlichen und antiken Kulturen den Donauniederung und Südosteuropas*, u: *Gomolava, Internationales Symposium Ruma 1986*, Novi Sad, 227-249.



T.1 1-9 Komercijalna banka, 10 Varteks, 11 Liskovac
Pl. 1 1-9 Komercijalna banka, 10 Varteks, 11 Liskovac