PROBLEME LEGATE DE PRODUCȚIA CERAMICII ȘTAMPILATE ÎN BAZINUL TISEI SUPERIOARE

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Abstract: The stamped pottery in the region inhabited by barbarians in the Upper Tisa Basin, previously an import item, became an item of every day use present in great quantity in archaeological contexts. The integration of this type of find into the common material culture is due in the first place to its mass production on local level which determined its presents in great quantity among the serving vessels of common use (bowls). The production method facilitated an easier technological transfer toward the Barbaricum, stamped pottery being fashioned on the potter's weal and not by means of casting.

The production of stamped pottery has its origins in the Roman Province of Dacia, very likely in Porolissum. In the vicinity of the province production started in the second half of the 2nd century, in more remote areas probably only in the 3rd century. This technological transfer alongside the spread of gritty pottery changed the barbarian material culture at pottery level. The archaic forms and technology were replaced with those of roman origin. The production of stamped pottery carried on till the end of the 4th century, in some micro-regions maybe even later.