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**New perspectives on Roman pottery:
regional patterns in a global Empire**



abstracts





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Keramikimitationen gläserner Rippenschalen aus *Brigantium*/Bregenz

Julia Rabitsch

The present paper provides a synthesis of the preliminary results of the analysis of ceramic ripped bowls and intends to give an insight into different aspects of research. During excavations in 1974 in the Roman settlement of *Brigantium*/Bregenz fragments of at least six ripped bowls made of pottery were unearthed. The findings of this excavation are presently analysed as a part of the trinational project "Limites inter Provincias – Rome's inner frontiers". Although huge parts of the Roman settlement have been excavated during the last 200 years, the ripped ceramic bowls from the 1974 site, the so-called 'Gmeinerwiese' seem to be the only ones of that kind from *Brigantium*, maybe indicating a single costumer. Ripped bowls made of glass (Isings 3a/b) are very common in the Roman world throughout the entire Imperial period. The same type of bowl made of pottery cannot be encountered as frequently as the glass bowls. Trying to find similar bowls somewhere close by, three main areas of distribution could be established: one in near Lake Constance, mainly in the province *Germania superior*, and another one along the river Rhine. The third area of distribution is located beyond the Limes in the *Germania magna*. The frequent occurrence of glass bowls has been discussed considering the Germanic practice of adapting Roman metal and glass vessels in ceramics. In addition to studying the distribution pattern, XRF analysis was carried out to determine the origin of the ripped ceramic bowls from *Brigantium*.

Viminacium workshop relief pottery – new motifs and dating

Angelina Raičković Savić - Ana Bogdanovic - Snezana Nikolic

As the capital of Moesia Superior, Viminacium represented the largest workshop centre in this Roman province. Within various craft activities, the production of pottery objects was highly developed. Bricks, lamps, terracotta figurines and many other objects were produced within the Viminacium pottery workshops, while the production of ceramic vessels certainly was one of the most important ones. Apart from pottery used in everyday life, luxury rendered vessels were also made, but in a much smaller number. Among luxury ceramics, specimens that are created according to the model of imported vessels made of terra sigillata, are distinguished in number, and their surfaces were usually decorated with relief ornament. The production of these vessels was confirmed with numerous findings a long time ago, both the pottery and moulds in which they were made. From recent excavations of Viminacium, which are continuously carried out nearly two decades, numerous specimens of relief decorated vessels are of local craftsmanship, and most of them were found in the area of the amphitheatre. These new findings confirmed previously acquired knowledge about this ceramic group. The form of these vessels, manner and quality of their production, as well as motifs used for decoration, do not differ significantly from the specimens discovered earlier. The significance of these new findings largely refers to the fact that owing to the context of some finding, more precise production dating and usage of these vessels are now possible. With these new findings the variety of forms and motifs in their decoration are enriched, especially in the case of glazed ceramics. The location of Viminacium workshop for the production of luxury ceramics remains in the domain of the logical assumption, for now, and it can be suggested that it was located on the periphery of the settlement, near the Mlava river, where the greatest number of moulds was found.

Las cerámicas de barniz negro de los niveles de fundación de Olisipo y Valentia (140-130 a.C.)

Albert Ribera i Lacomba - João Pimenta - Vincenzo Soria

Tito Livio situó la fundación de *Valentia* en el 138 a.C., en época del cónsul D. Junio Bruto Galaico, que en ese periodo realizó su famosa campaña, donde se ganó su apelativo, entre las provincias de *Lusitania* y *Gallaecia*. Las cerámicas de los niveles iniciales de las excavaciones en Valentia han corroborado la fecha histórica, ya que serían algo más antiguas que las del momento de destrucción de Karthago (146 a.C.) y semejantes a las que aparecen en los campamentos del asedio de Numancia (133 a.C.). No se conoce por los textos históricos cuando se creó *Olisipo*, pero a través del estudio comparado de los materiales de ambos lugares parece evidente su coetaneidad. Se presentarán las diversas producciones (*Cales*, *Neapolis*, Etruria,..) de barniz negro de los contextos iniciales de dos ciudades en los extremos oriental y occidental de Hispania. El panorama general que proporcionan estas cerámicas es semejante en el periodo inicial de ambos yacimientos, con el predominio casi absoluto de las piezas fabricadas en la zona de Nápoles y la escasa presencia de las de los otros talleres cerámicos. Es el panorama que se registra entre 140-125 a.C. Los primeros indicios apuntarían a grandes similitudes que indicarían una más que evidente contemporaneidad, como ya se ha comprobado con las ánforas. Asimismo, habría que suponer un aprovisionamiento similar procedente de los centros oficiales de distribución, que tanto servían para los establecimientos militares, caso de la primera Lisboa, como para las primeras etapas de las nuevas fundaciones, caso de *Valentia*. La explicación de estas semejanzas estaría en la creación de ambas urbes en la época del cónsul D. Junio Bruto Galaico (138 a.C.), que también ejerció el Proconsulado en la Lusitania.

The pottery from the roman tavern on Monte Iato (PA)

Eva Riediker-Liechti

During the 1992 excavation campaign on Monte Iato (Sicily), undertaken by the Institute of Archaeology of the University of Zurich, a building with a masonry counter, numerous pottery fragments, various animal bones and an oven was discovered and subsequently interpreted as a Roman tavern. In the following years more and more parts of this building were unearthed. The analysed finds come from a massive destruction layer from the inside of the tavern which is possibly linked to an earthquake