

## GLAZED POTTERY FROM TIBISCUM

### ABSTRACT

The fragments of glazed ceramics from Tibiscum represent for the time being an unrepresentative sample for the pottery that is known, coming from some of the closed complexes studied within the buildings: I, VII and X in the *vicus* and II in the large camp.

The most specific shapes are beside pots and jugs, the flat plates, all in a fragmentary state. They represent typical shapes for the local production of Roman pottery in Dacia. The paste is well processed, even if it has a small in the extremely compact, not porous composition, with a good glaze on all the fragments.

The ornamentation typical for the fragments from Tibiscum is the vegetal one, found on similar pieces: vine and grapes or ivy leaves.

Production centers for glazed pottery in Dacia were considered Ulpia Traiana Sarmisegetusa, Ampelum and Micăsasa.

The uniformity of the shapes for the three pottery centers is not just a characteristic for Dacia; it seems like the area is larger, including the Danubian provinces from Pannonia to Moesia Inferior. This standardized production outlined probably from the beginning of the II-nd century, through the relationships with Italy, Gaule and Hispania, who were at their turn strongly influenced by the pottery centers from Asia Minor during the I-st century AD (see Hochuli-Gysel 2002: 303-319).

For the glazed pottery from Tibiscum is obvious the acquisition of glazed pottery from the local provincial environment. There must be included in this category the jugs with a „scales” ornamentation, specific for local *officina* such as Ulpia Traiana Sarmisegetusa and Ampelum, or to pottery centers from the neighbouring provinces. The commercial relations with the pottery center from Ampelum stand out from the fragment of a pot (nr. 6) from Tibiscum, that is not to be found elsewhere in Dacia.

In one case we could speak about an import, probably italical (the fragment with the stamp CRISPIN/us/).

The glazed ceramics from Tibiscum appears especially during the second half of the II century and continues till the middle of the IIIrd century; this a similar situation with other centers in Roman Dacia (Gudca 1990: 155-169; Bolindeț 1995: passim).