

Roman-germanic relationship and contacts in roman age in the light of finds from roman provenance in Bohemia, mainly TERRA SIGILLATA finds

**Abstract**

Dissertation thesis in particular are based on terra sigillata finds in Bohemia. In the first part of catalogue (certain finds) there are 103 pieces of terra sigillata from 52 localities (together 112 fragments and whole vessels). And in the second part of the catalogue (unsure or non-filed finds) other 23 – 24 pieces from 15 localities.

Generally terra sigillata comes from German settlements, those are spread through all the main settlement areas of the Roman period. Records from the southwest Bohemia are also interesting.

Main part from the datable 1<sup>st</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> century terra sigillata have goods from Rheinzabern (41 %) and from the central Gallia (35,9 %); ceramics from Westerndorf is less represented (7,7 %) and there are only few terra sigillata finds from the south Gallia, Trier, Heiligenberg and Pfaffenhofen. This combination of the finds is approximate to localities in Norikum province. Sigillata of this origin came through south Bohemia and Moravia, other direction went from Raetie through southwest Bohemia.

Artifacts from 1<sup>st</sup> century and 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century appears in Bohemia very rare. The largest supply is possible to date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century till first third as half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The most popular form is relief – bowl Drag. 37, also more fragments Drag. 18/31 and 33.

Exploring of the late terra sigillata from 4<sup>th</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> century (Argonic and North African production) brought interesting assignments – Argonic terra sigillata finds are concentrated in wider area of the Prague basin and part of them is possible to put in context with Vinařice cultural group, 5<sup>th</sup> century.

Detailed analysis of exceptional whole bowl find from Neratovice and its contexts shows probably nonstandard supply around the Marcomanic wars period and also nonstandard imposition (grave?). Habit of depositing terra sigillata in the grave is foreign to Bohemia. There are only few individual cases of terra sigillata in the grave and reasons of it are researched individually. In the graves of the Migration period and in more recent contextes terra sigillata changed its original function (most frequent fragments were transformed to pendants or other objects).

Most of the datable settlement objects with datable terra sigillata finds don't appear to be much later than production of terra sigillata. There are imitations of terra sigillata in German ceramics, but provable imitations are less than it was expected. From the other objects of Roman provenience the best comparison provides provincial utility ceramics.

Most followed aspects were widely compared with other barbaricum areas.