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THE DISTRIBUTION OF *TERRA NIGRA* IN THE SOUTHERN LIMESVORLAND OF GERMANIA INFERIOR/SECUNDA

• RÉSUMÉ

Cette communication traite de la *terra nigra* découverte dans le Limesvorland, c'est-à-dire dans la région bordant la rive droite du Rhin, au sud de la Lippe. La *terra nigra* regroupe ici la céramique belge précoce et ses dérivées, et la *terra nigra* tardive.

La quantité de matériel recensé ainsi que le nombre de types représentés (Holwerda 50, 55 et Chenet 342) est faible et provient pour majorité de la nécropole de Leverkusen-Rheindorf. Par rapport au reste du matériel romain, et surtout à la sigillée décorée, la *terra nigra* occupe une place mineure, voire anecdotique, pour le II^e et le III^e s. Au I^{er} et au IV^e s. néanmoins, il semblerait qu'elle palierait alors les déficiences de la commercialisation de la sigillée, bien que sa propre origine reste discutée (X. DERU).

I. INTRODUCTION

It may have been the original intention of the conference to concentrate on aspects of Gallo-Belgic pottery found within the borders of the Roman Empire. After consideration of the theme, it seemed useful to contribute this short paper on the distribution and significance of *terra nigra* in a region outside the Roman Empire, in the *Limesvorland*, the border zone that extended from Germania Inferior to the east, along the right hand bank of the river Rhine (Fig. 1).

II. THE REGION OF STUDY

Geographically, the southern limit of the study area is the Siebengebirge, the northern limit is the southern bank of the river Lippe. In an easterly direction, the area is bordered by the hilly Bergisches Land. This modern-day, topographically distinct region should not be seen

as having been a true political entity within the Roman period since the actual geographic extent of the Roman *limes* or the exact course of the Rhine and its tributaries during that period are still not known for certain.

The research¹, based on a study of the material assemblages recorded from burial and settlement contexts, analyses the evidence for the nature and development of Germanic society and its relationship with the neighbouring Empire from the late first century AD, when the first occupation within the Roman period is recorded, to the early fifth century².

Fig. 1 shows the distribution of all known findspots of *terra nigra* in the study area. As with most areas of free Germany, the number of examples of *terra nigra* vessels found is very small (cf. catalogue)³. The largest number of complete vessels or fragments of vessels comes from the cemetery at Leverkusen-Rheindorf (Fig. 1, no. 8 : cf. catalogue)⁴. Only further excavation and field survey will indicate whether the present state

- 1 This research has been undertaken as a small part of a doctoral thesis for the University of Durham, England, which studies aspects of the Germanic occupation of the Limesvorland of Germania Inferior/Secunda (in prep.).
- 2 According to historical sources, after the defeat of Varus in AD 9, the Rhine ceased to be seen as a supply line for forces in middle Germany to the Elbe, but changed its function to be the new frontier. The area under study was apparently cleared of its population and began to work as a "buffer zone" until the end of the first century. The political and economic relationship between the *Limesvorland* and the Roman province until the early fifth century is discussed most recently in J. KUNOW, *Das Limesvorland der südlichen Germania inferior*, in *Bonner Jahrbücher*, 187, 1987, p. 63-78. Cf. also (in translation) J. KUNOW, *Relations between Roman occupation and the Limesvorland in the province of Germania inferior*, in T. BLAGG and M. MILLETT (ed.), *The Early Roman Empire in the West*, Oxford, 1990, p. 87-98.
- 3 Other publications discussing the distribution of *terra nigra* within areas of free Germany are cited throughout this paper.
- 4 The material from Leverkusen-Rheindorf was initially published in R. Von USLAR, *Westgermanische Bodenfunde des ersten bis dritten Jahrhunderts nach Christus aus Mittel- und Westdeutschland* (Germanische Denkmäler der Frühzeit 3), Berlin, 1938, p. 224-238 ; H. von PETRIKOVITS, H. and R. von USLAR, *Die Vorgeschichtlichen Funde um de Neuburger Hof (Rheinwupperkreis)*, in *Bonner Jahrbücher*, 150, 1950, p. 173-190.

of research reflects the true number and distribution pattern of finds. It is also unfortunately the case that much unrecorded material from earlier excavations, mostly before the beginning of this century, has been lost⁵.

III. DATING AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL

The material at present available for study appears to broadly divide into three phases : an early phase, dating

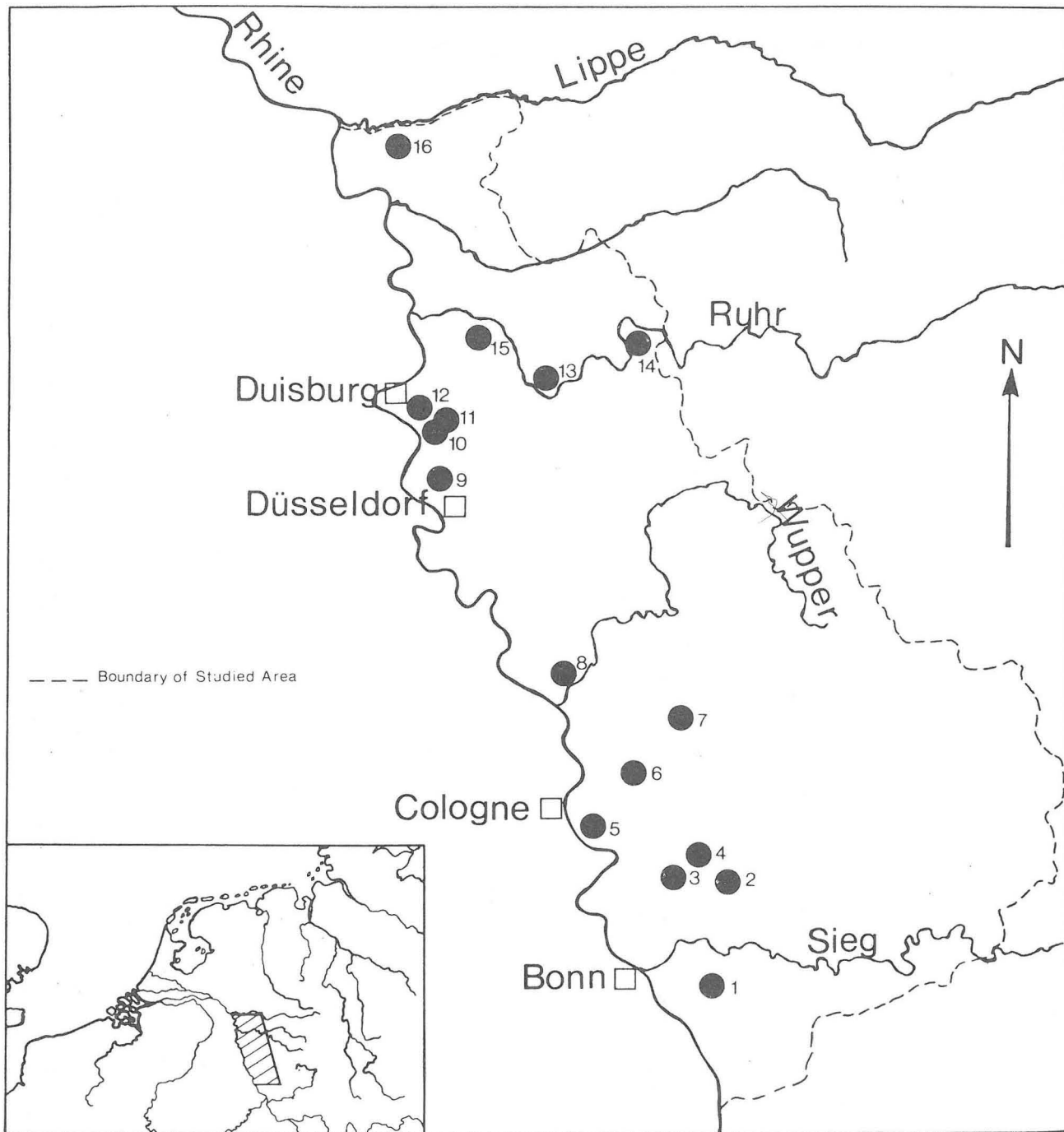


Figure 1 - Map of the study area showing the distribution of terra nigra pottery (B = from a burial, S = from a settlement site).
 1 : Hangelar (S) ; 2 : Tröisdorf-Sieglar (B) ; 3 : Porz-Wahn (B) ; 4 : Hasbach-Rösrath (B) ; 5 : Poll (S) ; 6 : Merheim (S) ;
 7 : Mützelfeld (B) ; 8 : Leverkusen-Rheindorf (B) ; 9 : Düsseldorf-Lohausen (S) ; 10-11 : Duisburg-Serm (B) ;
 12 : Duisburg (Beekstraße) (S) ; 13 : Kettwig (B) ; 14 : Essen-Hinsel (S) ;
 15 : Hamborn-Neumühl (B) ; 16 : Spellen-Bucholtswelmen (B).

⁵ For instance, at Leverkusen-Rheindorf, much material discovered during railway construction work in the mid-nineteenth century soon disappeared : cf. R. von USLAR, *op. cit.*, p. 224.

TERRA NIGRA IN THE SOUTHERN LIMESVORLAND

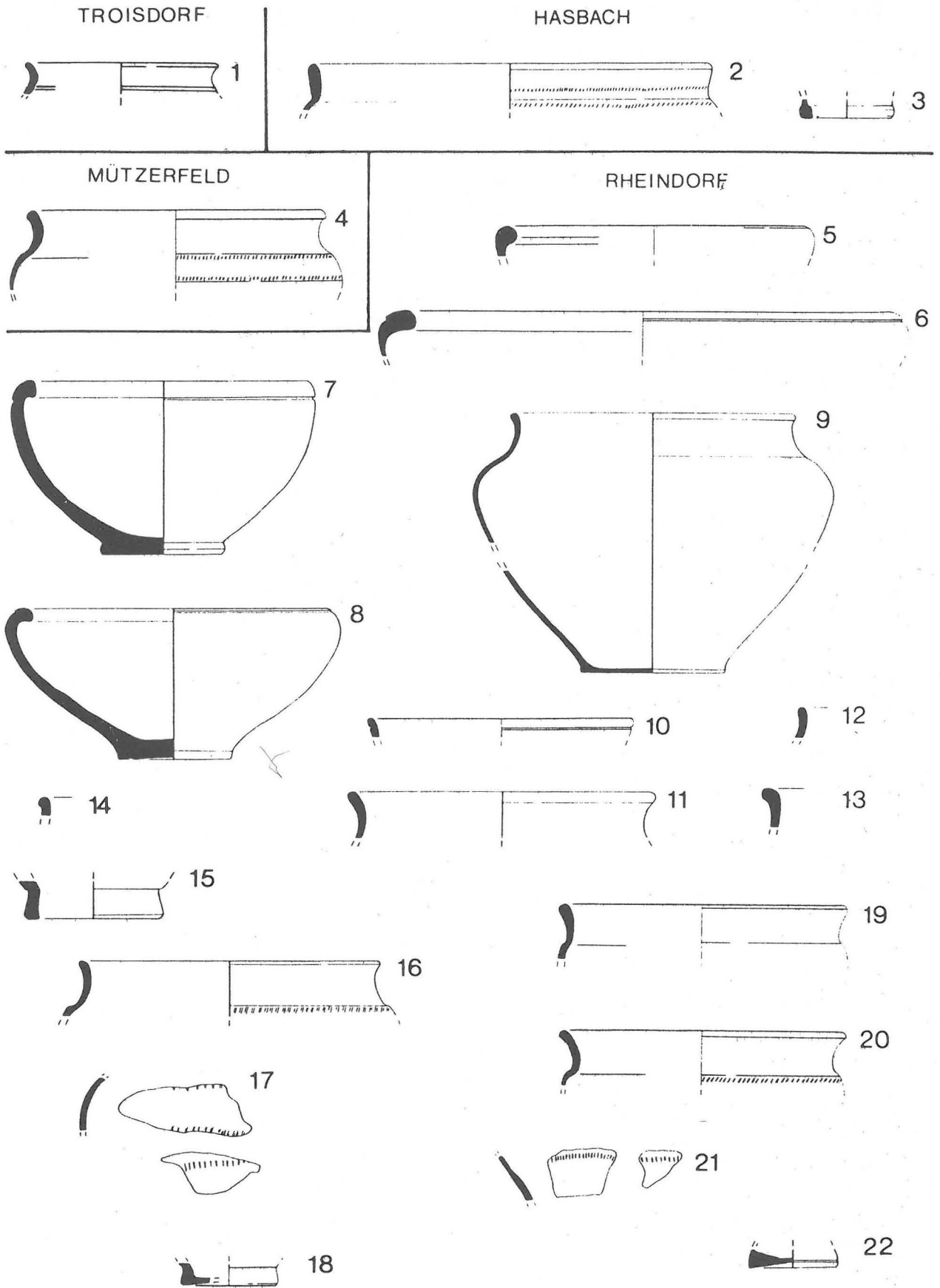


Figure 2 - Terra nigra used as grave goods in the *Limesvorland* of southern Germania Inferior/Secunda.

to late first -early-mid second century AD, a middle phase, dating to the early-mid second century-third century AD and a late phase dating possibly to the late third, but more probably fourth-early fifth century AD.

1 The early phase.

One of the earliest Roman imports found in the region is the terra nigra platter from the cemetery at Porz-Wahn (Fig. 1, no. 3; cat. no. 2). The remaining vessels recorded from the early phase all come from the earliest group of graves at Leverkusen-Rheindorf (grave field Ost⁶). Only four vessels, or vessel fragments, are recorded (Fig. 2, nos. 5-8; cat. nos. 6-9). All show signs of having been burnt. These are all of the same form, Holwerda type 50⁷ (Hofheim 112)⁸; a type introduced during the second half of the first century AD, its form clearly based on late La Tène predecessors. A fifth vessel, since lost, was recorded as a stray find from the site, although it probably did originally come from a burial context (cat. no. 41)⁹. From the dating of other Roman imports within this part of the cemetery, in particular the terra sigillata, burials are not likely to date before the last quarter of the first century or possibly even the early second century¹⁰.

2. The middle phase.

Only a few vessels date to the middle phase (cf. catalogue). The assemblage includes a form Holwerda 27¹¹ from Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 98 (Fig. 2, no. 9; cat. no. 11).

From the cemetery at Troisdorf-Sieglar (Fig. 1, no. 2), out of 60 graves dating to the second-third centuries, only one fragment of Gallo-Belgic ware was recorded (Fig. 2, no. 1; cat. no. 1)¹².

Further north, in Duisburg-Neumühl (Fig. 1, no. 15), a terra nigra vessel of fine, dark grey-black fabric with a

highly burnished surface was found: form Holwerda 55¹³, presumably dating second-third century (Fig. 3, no. 34; cat. no. 42).

3. The late phase.

In the latest phase, the spectrum of late terra nigra vessel forms changes. Of all the known findspots belonging to this phase, the largest single assemblage comes from Leverkusen-Rheindorf, albeit only a small number of terra nigra vessels from a total of 24 graves (from grave fields Mitte and Mitte 2¹⁴; Fig. 3, nos. 16-32, cat. nos. 19-37¹⁵). Again, all the fragments are burnt, so it is often difficult to determine their original colour or finish.

In Westgermanische Bodenfunde¹⁶, von Uslar describes these vessels (Fig. 2, nos. 16 and 19-20; cat. nos. 19 and 22-23) as being a Vorform, or predecessor, of Unversagt's form 24/26 from the fort at Alzei¹⁷. A similar vessel has also been recovered from grave 20 at Hasbach (Fig. 1, no. 4; Fig. 2, nos. 2-3; cat. nos. 3-4). According to Koch, this is the predominant form appearing in the southern German limes area, that is the Neckar region, in the late Roman Period¹⁸.

In my opinion, this small group of vessels bears only a slight resemblance, if any, to the Alzei forms, which are much squatter, thicker-walled vessels. Instead the fragments from Leverkusen-Rheindorf seem to compare more favourably with the Chenet 342 form, a so-called goblet with a pedestal base¹⁹.

This type of vessel has also been identified in the Netherlands, for instance at Wijster, Bennekom and in the eastern river area²⁰.

Mildenberger lists several more examples of these so-called Fußschalen, or footed cups, from Nordhessen and the eastern Ruhr and Lippe regions²¹. The larger vessel from Spellen-Bucholtswelmen also fits

6 Cf. R. von USLAR, *op. cit.*, Tafel 54.

7 Cf. J. H. HOLWERDA, *De Belgische waar in Nijmegen*, Beschrijving van de verzameling van het Museum G.M. Kam te Nijmegen II, 's Gravenhage, 1941.

8 Cf. E. RITTERLING, Das frühromische Lager bei Hofheim im Taunus, in *Annalen des Vereins für nassauische Altertumskunde und Geschichtsforschung*, 40, 1912.

9 Cf. R. von USLAR, *op. cit.*, p. 238.

10 Rademacher dated these vessels to the early part of his phase K1b: 100-180/200 AD. For Rademacher's discussion of the finds from the cemetery (especially the dating of Gallo-Belgic wares, terra sigillata and fibulae), cf. E. RADEMACHER, Die Chronologie der Germanengrabfelder in der Umgebung von Köln, in *Mannus*, 14, 1922, p. 187-249.

11 Cf. HOLWERDA, *op. cit.*

12 H. E. JOACHIM, Kaiserzeitlich-germanische und fränkische Brandgräber bei Troisdorf, Rhein-Sieg-Kreis, (Rheinische Ausgrabungen, 27), 1987, p. 28 and Taf. 19, no. 1.

13 Cf. HOLWERDA, *op. cit.*

14 Cf. R. von USLAR, *op. cit.*, Tafel 54.

15 The vessels from graves 29, 33 and 250 have been included in the catalogue (no. 28-33, 34-35 and 36-37 respectively) although the author is uncertain whether these fragments are in fact true terra nigra products.

16 Cf. R. von USLAR, *op. cit.*, p. 224 f.

17 Cf. W. UNVERSAGT, *Die Keramik des Kastells Alzei* (Materialien zur römisch-germanischen Keramik II, Frankfurt a. M.), 1916, p. 27f.

18 Cf. R. KOCH, Terra-Nigra-Keramik und angebliche Nigra-Ware aus dem Neckargebiet, in *Fundberichte aus Baden-Württemberg*, 6, 1981, p. 579-602. This also appears to be the most predominant form in the area between the rivers Rhine, Main and Neckar, cf. H. BERNHARD, Studien zur spätrömischen Terra Nigra zwischen Rhein, Main und Neckar, in *Saalburg Jahrbuch*, 40-41, 1984-85, p. 34-120.

19 Cf. G. CHENET, *La céramique gallo-romaine d'Argonne du IV^e s. et la terre sigillée décorée à la molette*, Mâcon, 1941, p. 91-94.

20 Cf. W. A. VAN ES, *Wijster - a Native Village Beyond the Imperial Frontier, 150-425 AD*, Groningen, 1967, p. 158-168 (= *Palaeohistoria XI*); W. A. VAN ES, Eine Seidlung der römischen Kaiserzeit in Bennekom, Provinz Gelderland, in *Berichten van de Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek*, 35, 1985, p. 589-594; W. WILLEMS, *Romans and Batavians: A Regional Study in the Dutch Eastern River Area*, Amsterdam, 1986, p. 164-165 (also published in *Berichten van de Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek*, 31, 1981 and 34, 1984).

21 Cf. G. MILDENBERGER, Terra Nigra aus Nordhessen, in *Fundberichte aus Hessen*, 12, 1972, p. 104-106.

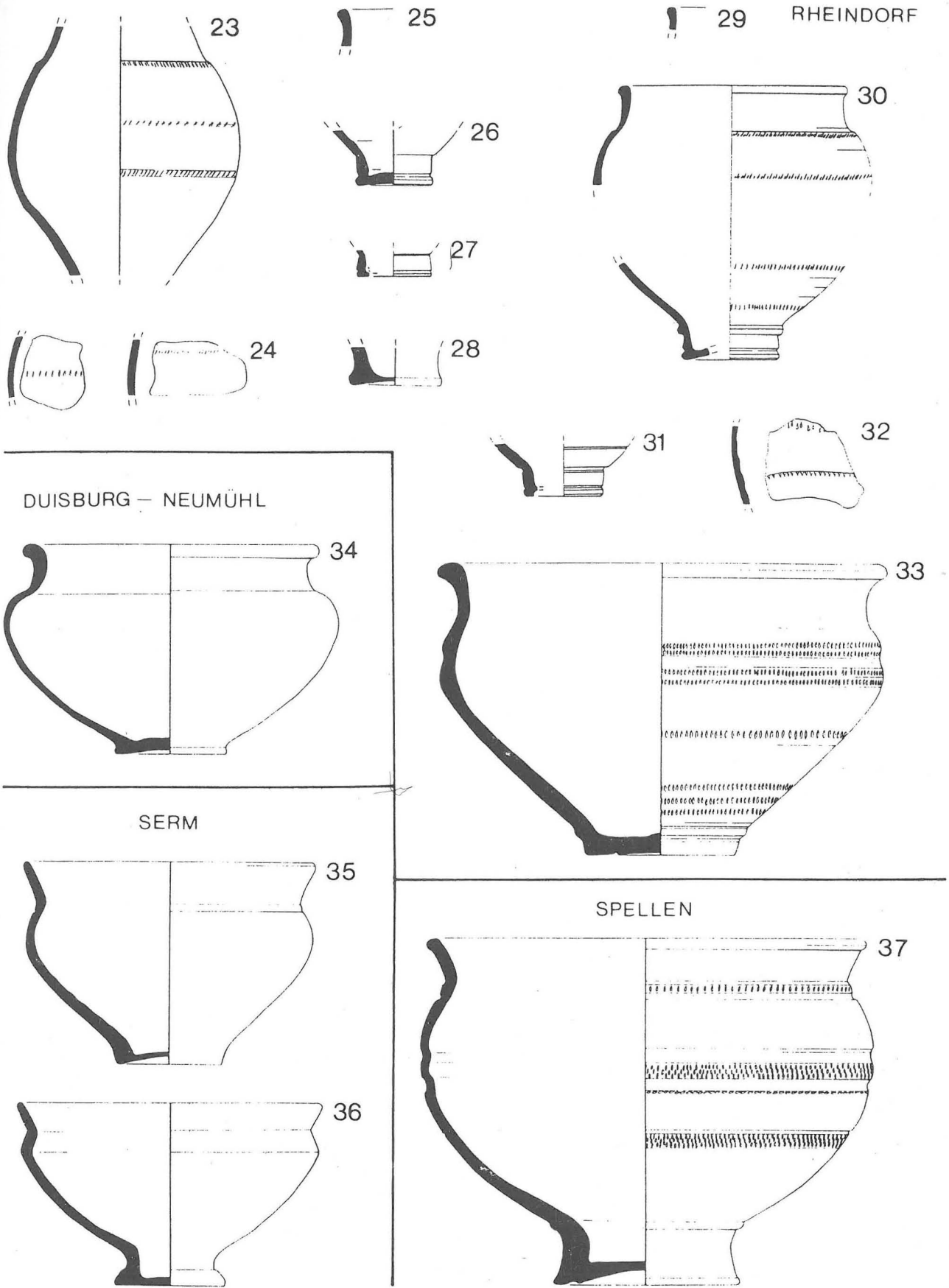


Figure 3 - Terra nigra used as grave goods in the *Limesvorland* of southern Germania Inferior/Secunda.

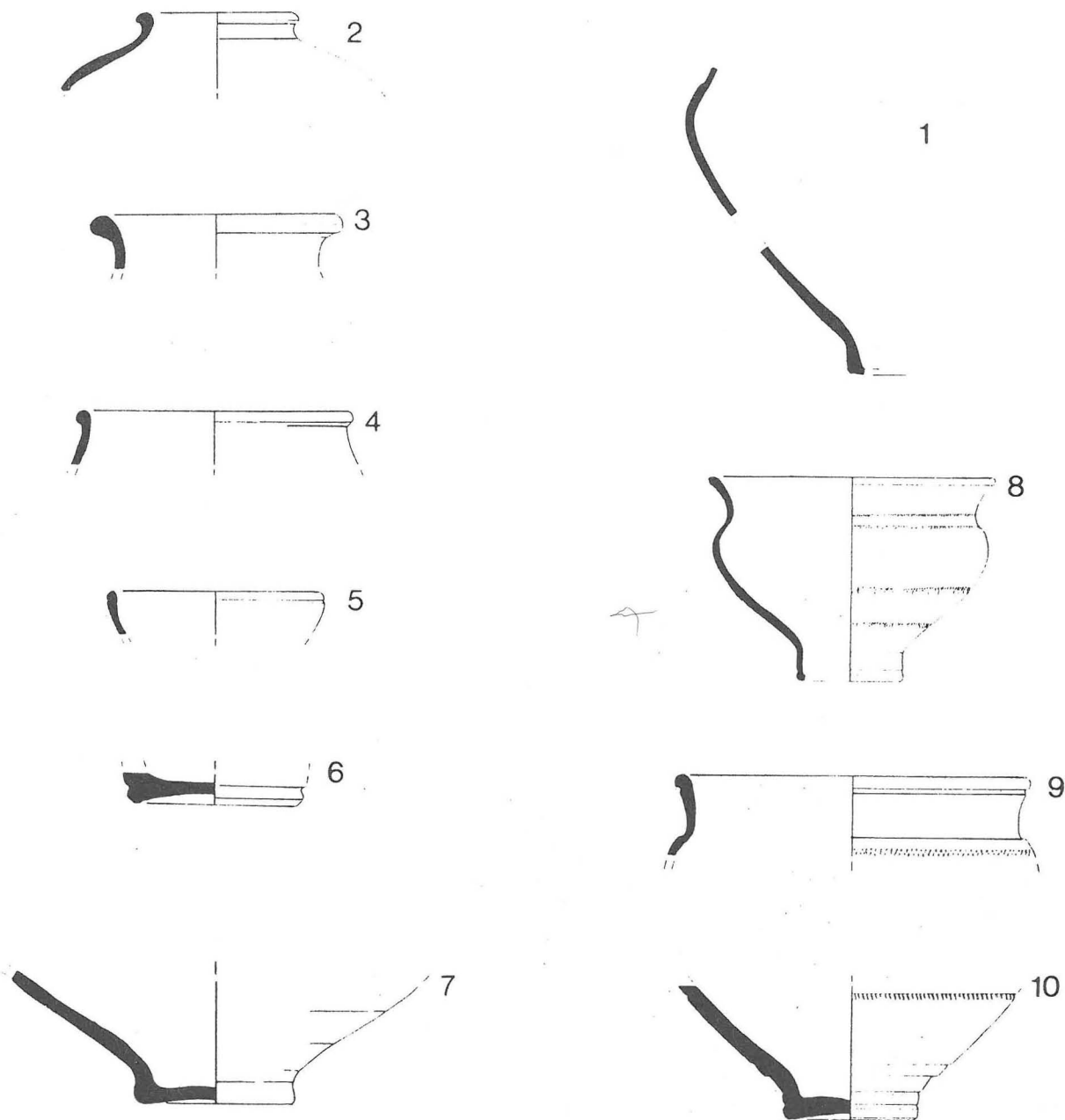


Figure 4 - Terra nigra from settlement sites in the *Limesvorland* of southern Germania Inferior/Secunda.

into this category (Fig. 3, no. 37 ; cat. no. 45). Uslar suggests that this form in free Germany probably dates later than the third century²². Holwerda form 54²³, which is very similar, dates to the fourth century. Another example of this vessel form has been found at Leverkusen-Rheindorf. This is unfortunately an isolated stray find (Fig. 3, no. 33 ; cat. no. 40). Although now extensively restored, the original dark brown-grey coloured, slight-

ly coarse fabric, with a smoothed, lightly burnished surface with roller-stamped decoration, can still be made out. In form, the vessel is very similar to that found in grave 1273 at Krefeld-Gellep²⁴. This vessel, which dates to the middle third of the fourth century, has a short pedestal base and a slightly outward curving neck, with all over roller-stamped and grooved decoration. Such forms possibly date slightly

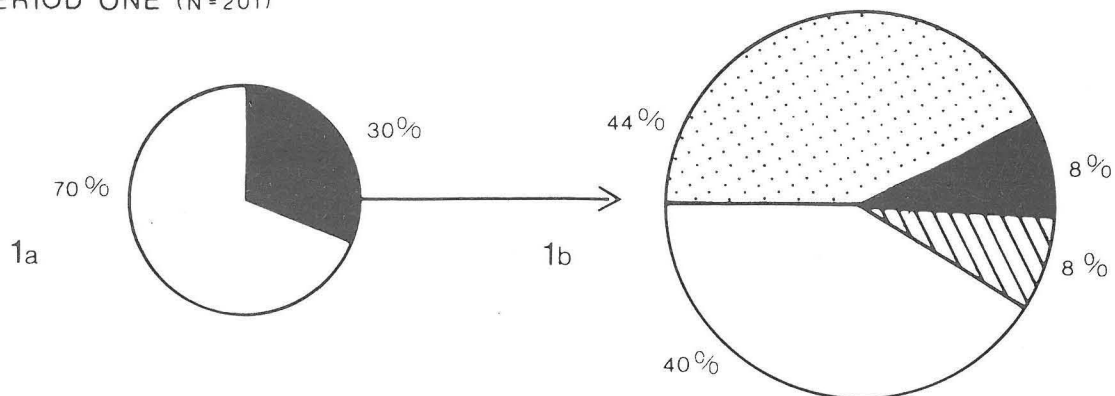
22 R. Von USLAR, Zur spätkaiserzeitlichen Drehscheibenkeramik in West- und Mitteldeutschland, in *Germania*, 19, 1935, p. 249-256. Cf. especially, p. 251, no. 7 ; Abb. 2 no. 5 ; Abb. 3.

23 Cf. HOLWERDA, *op. cit.*

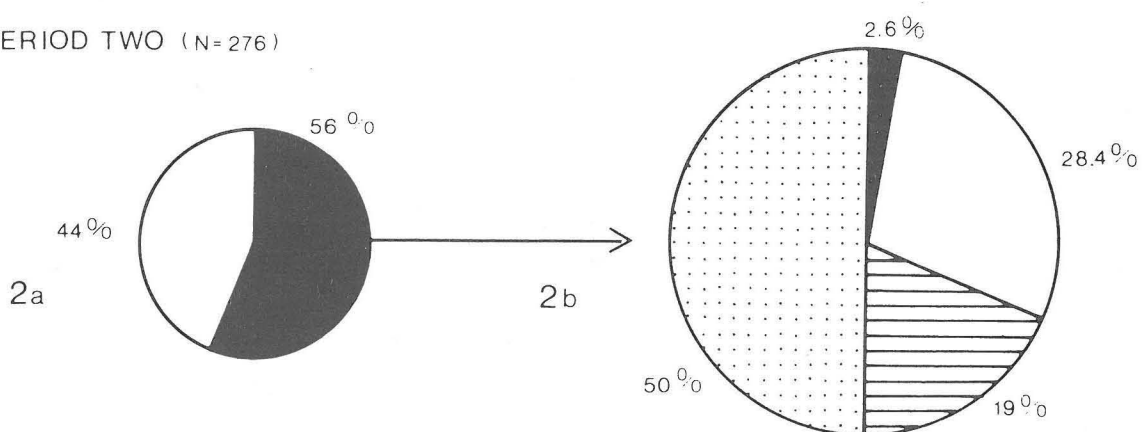
24 Cf. R. PIRLING, Das römisch-fränkisch Gräberfeld von Krefeld-Gellep 1960-1963, in *Germanische Denkmäler der Völkerwanderungszeit*, Berlin, 1974 (Serie B, 2., 2. Teil), p. 10 and Taf. 7, no. 4.

TERRA NIGRA IN THE SOUTHERN LIMESVORLAND

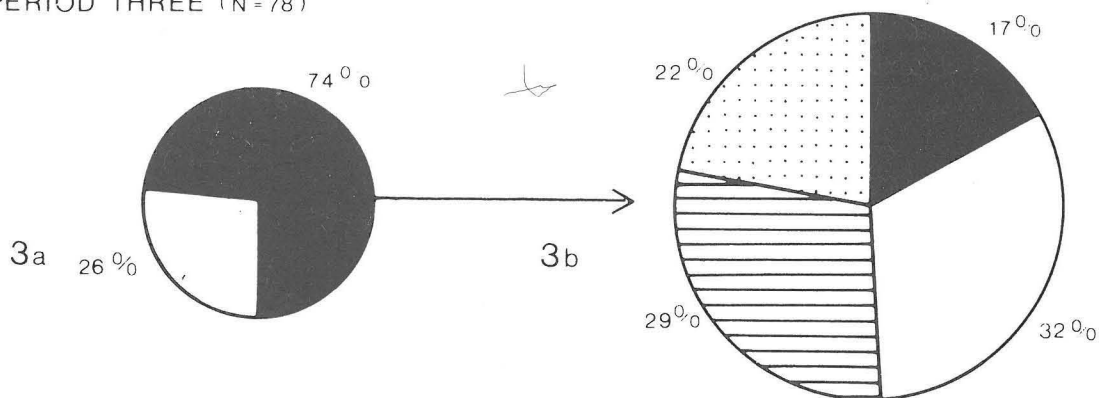
PERIOD ONE (N=201)



PERIOD TWO (N=276)



PERIOD THREE (N=78)



SMALL PIE CHARTS



LARGE PIE CHARTS — ROMAN IMPORTS



Figure 5 - The percentages of Roman imported wares within the grave good assemblage from Leverkusen-Rheindorf.

earlier than the example from Spellen-Bucholtswelmen, which has a rounder body and higher pedestal base. In the unpublished assemblage from Essen-Hinsel, Mildenerger lists more than half the vessels as having a similar roller-stamped, grooved decoration²⁵.

The other vessel form identified in the later phase is exemplified by the wheelmade, pedestal-based, *terra nigra* vessels from Duisburg-Serm (Fig. 1, nos. 10-11; Fig. 3, nos. 35-36; cat. nos. 43-44). A small fragment from a similar vessel came to light during rescue excavations in the Beekstraße Duisburg, where it dates to the early-mid fifth century (Fig. 1, no. 12; not illustrated; cat. no. 53)²⁶. These vessels do bear some resemblance to form Chenet 342, but clearly vary in some significant details (see discussion of provenance below). The form finds a parallel in Krefeld-Gellep form 131a, which dates to the end of the fourth-mid fifth century; Bohner's Late Antique *Stufe* I²⁷. Examples are also known from other sites within the Lower German province, for instance from Cologne, St. Severin and Rhenen.

IV. PROVENANCE

When considering the provenance of the early *terra nigra* forms in the region, that is material from the early and middle phases, a provincial origin for their production is not in doubt. In the case of the vessels of form Holwerda 55 for example, kiln sites are known in the Lower Rhine from Cologne, Neuss and Xanten²⁸.

Academic opinion appears evenly split when it comes to putting forward a provincial or a free German provenance for the late *terra nigra* vessels²⁹. Mildenerger cites evidence from mineral analysis that may suggest an origin in the Duisburg-Wesel area³⁰. Willems also discusses the possibility of Chenet 342 cups being produced in the border region³¹.

Whilst no kilns or waste material has been found to prove any Gallo-Belgic (or Argonne region) origin for the vessels, analysis of the fabric from certain groups of late *terra nigra* vessels in north-eastern France³², has

shown important similarities between it and the earlier, traditionally accepted Gallo-Belgic wares³³.

For vessels like the footed, wheelmade vessels from Serm, Van Es argues for an association with, or at the very least influence from, the pottery he refers to as "black wheelmade pottery" from the northern Netherlands³⁴. The striking similarities between these forms and earlier Germanic styles should also not be overlooked, for instance comparison with, in particular, Von UsLAR's Forms I and II³⁵. Germanic antecedents for the Chenet 342 vessels can also be found; for instance, in the development of second-century native forms such as Von UsLAR's Form II³⁶.

V. THE SIGNIFICANCE AND FUNCTION OF THE VESSELS

The small quantity of *terra nigra* found within the area of study in the *Limesvorland* would at first glance appear to imply that the functional role of the ware was only minor within Germanic society, though a specific use cannot be excluded.

A better picture of its significance in the region can perhaps be gained by studying the ceramic assemblage from Leverkusen-Rheindorf in greater detail (Fig. 5).

Throughout the early and middle phases of the cemetery, *terra nigra* accounts for only a small percentage of the Roman imports found within the graves. Based on a count of the minimum number of vessels, the graves from the earliest phase (in which 142 contained any finds) contain c. 70 % Germanic pottery and c. 30 % Roman pottery (Fig. 5, no. 1a). Of the Roman material (Fig. 5, no. 1b), less than 8 % is *terra nigra*, with the same percentage of colour-coated ware and over 18 % miscellaneous coarse ware. The largest group is *terra sigillata*, making up c. 44 % of the assemblage – the majority of which represents Dr. 37 vessels.

In the middle phase (in which 101 graves contained any finds), the height of the Empire in the province, c. 56 % of the pottery is Roman, as opposed to c. 44 % Germanic (Fig. 5, no. 2a). Of the Roman material (Fig. 5, no. 2b), a mere 2,6 % comprises *terra nigra*,

25 Cf. G. MILDENBERGER, *op. cit.*, p. 114, note 39. Due to time constraints whilst recording material, all the unpublished assemblage from Essen-Hinsel couldn't be made available to the present author. Fig. 4, nos. 6, 8-10 from Essen-Hinsel (cat. nos. 52, 54-56) are therefore published here as being only representative of the assemblage from the site.

26 G. KRAUSE, Duisburg im 5. Jahr. n. Chr. Archäologische Entdeckungen in der Duisburger Altstadt, in *Archäologie im Rheinland*, 1987, p. 98-100; cf. also G. KRAUSE, Keramikproduktion am Niederrhein. Zur Duisburger Abfolge vom 5.-14. Jahrhundert, in J. NAUMANN (ed.), *Keramik vom Niederrhein*, Köln, 1988, p. 38-40, with Abb. 2, 9.

27 For the form, cf. R. PIRLING, Das römisch-fränkisch Gräberfeld von Krefeld-Gellep, in *Germanische Denkmäler der Völkerwanderungszeit*, Serie B, 8, 1966, p. 128-130 and typentafel II, 131a. Bohner's *Stufe* I lasts until c. AD 450/80; cf. H. AMENT, Chronologisches Untersuchungen an frankischen Grabfeldern der Jungeren Merowingerzeit im Rheinland, in *Bericht der RGK*, 57, 1976, p. 336.

28 Willems gives a list of kiln sites that are known to have produced Gallo-Belgic wares at least in the first half of the first century: W. WILLEMS, *op. cit.*, p. 160, fig. 35.

29 Cf., in particular, the arguments put forward by Mildenerger (G. MILDENBERGER, *op. cit.*), Koch and Bernhard (cf. note 18).

30 Cf. G. MILDENBERGER, *op. cit.*, p. 123 with note 111.

31 Cf. note 20, p. 165 and note 106.

32 The so-called *terra nigra tardive* pottery.

33 Pers. comm. during discussion of the paper at the conference by M. Tuffreau-Libre.

34 Cf. W. A. VAN ES, *op. cit.*, 1967, especially figs. 82-83.

35 Cf. R. von USLAR, *op. cit.*, especially Tafel 1 and 10.

36 Cf. R. von USLAR, *op. cit.*, especially Tafel 5. Mildenerger also remarks upon this similarity: cf. G. MILDENBERGER, *op. cit.*, p. 121

over 19 % colour-coated wares and c. 50 % terra sigillata –almost 77 % of which represents Dr. 37 vessels.

In the latest phase (in which 24 graves contained any finds), only c. 26 % of the pottery is Germanic, with c. 74 % Roman imports (Fig. 5, n° 3a). Terra nigra vessels have come to represent over 17 % of the assemblage (Fig. 5, n° 3b), with c. 29 % colour-coated wares and only c. 22 % terra sigillata (including late Argonne sigillata, form Niederbieber 16).

From the calculations above it can be seen that terra sigillata, especially Dr. 37 bowls, dominate the assemblage of imports and were clearly the primary sought after Roman products to be included in the burial ritual.

In the case of *terra nigra*, although it is a relatively uncommon grave good, in all phases it is treated in the same way as other Roman imports. This is also the case for the examples from other burial findspots. Complete vessels were used as urns to hold the cremated human bone; some of these show signs of burning (see catalogue). Vessel fragments have all clearly been burnt on the funeral pyre and possibly represent *pars pro toto* offerings or grave goods for the deceased.

The assemblage from Leverkusen-Rheindorf is too small to suggest with any degree of reliability the association of *terra nigra* with any particular gender, be it man, woman or child. It is certainly the case, however, that in the earliest phase, the Holwerda 50 types occur in graves containing other Roman imports, in some cases a relatively high number of imports, but in no case is sigillata also present. A tentative suggestion may be that *terra nigra*, in the early phase, fulfilled a similar role to terra sigillata and was imbued with a comparable worth as far as its ability to outwardly display Germanic acceptance of romanising influences was concerned. Perhaps more likely, the possession of *terra nigra* displayed the individual or group status, which would have been reflected in their personal ability to acquire Roman artefacts.

In the latest phase, the amount of *terra nigra* can be seen to rise, along with the amount of colour-coated wares, apparently at the expense of terra sigillata. It may well be that these types of vessels partly filled the ever-growing gap caused by the ending of the terra sigillata industries in the third centuries and therefore the diminishing number of terra sigillata vessels available on the market. Where terra sigillata was still available, for instance roller-stamped Argonne ware, this was included in the graves.

This theory would agree with Willems' opinion of events in the Dutch eastern river area. He states that alongside Argonne sigillata, late terra nigra wares are the only later Roman vessels exported in any quantity

to the area. He suggests that this fact may give the vessels a special importance, with the apparent rarity of Chenet 342 vessels within the Empire itself being further evidence to suggest that it was a prestige item both inside and outside the frontier, since the vessels would have been expensive to acquire³⁷.

VI. CONCLUSION

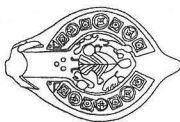
The argument for the ritual significance of *terra nigra* within specific burials does raise some interesting points, but to pursue it further is unrealistic when faced with such small amounts of material. It would also be unwise to do so without taking into consideration the information given by the complete find assemblage. Indeed any attempt to discuss ritual significance is beset with problems of misinterpretation³⁸.

Any argument, such as that of Willems for the prestige status of these vessels can, however, only hold true if we accept that they were indeed made within the Empire and were, for instance, exported from the Argonne region along with the roller-stamped terra sigillata. Obviously more research into identifying kiln sites and their products, by means of fabric analysis, is necessary before such suggestions can be presented more confidently.

When comparing the products of both the provincial Roman and the Germanic industries, it seems clear from a stylistic point of view that, from an early stage, the development of new Belgic and Germanic vessel forms was heavily influenced by one another. In addition, in the later phase of the period under study, the increasing number of Germanic migrants crossing the Rhine and settling within the province would have meant that most, if not all, pottery made within the German provinces after the third century would have been heavily influenced by Germanic ceramic tradition and may well have been made by German settlers themselves.

One observation to be made about the distribution of *terra nigra* vessels from the third century on, is that there is clearly a difference in the form sequence occurring in the *Limesvorland* of Germania Inferior, where there is a large number of Chenet 342-like vessels, as opposed to that of Germania Superior, where Alzei forms 24/26 appear to predominate³⁹, suggesting different trade contacts.

The southern part of the *Limesvorland* of Germania Inferior thereby shows a strong relationship with the adjacent province, where the ceramic tradition is also seen to vary from that of the neighbouring province of Germania Superior⁴⁰.



37 Cf. note 20, p. 164-165.

38 Cf. E.-J. PADER, Symbolism, Social Relations and the Interpretation of Mortuary Remains, in *British Archaeological Reports*, Int. Ser. 130, Oxford, 1982, esp. chapter 3; J. M. O'SHEA, *Mortuary Variability. An Archaeological Investigation*, London, 1984.

39 Cf. note 18.

40 The illustration of this vessel has been incorrectly placed on Fig. 4 with the settlement material, rather than on Fig. 3.

CATALOGUE

AA = Anthropological analysis.
 RGMK = Römisch-Germanisch Museum, Köln.
 RLMB = Rheinisches Landesmuseum, Bonn.
 NRM ; H = Niederrheinisches Museum, Duisburg.
 Alten Essen = Museum Alten Essen.

1. Terra nigra from burial contexts

no. 1 (Fig. 2, no. 1).

Findspot : Troisdorf-Sieglar, grave 32.
 Description : small rim sherd.
 Date : Joachim : *entwickelte Stufe* B2 : 2nd century AD.
 no. Inv. : RGMK P820184.
 Literature : Joachim 1987, (note 12).

no. 2 (not illustrated).

Findspot : Porz-Wahn, grave 1.
 Description : platter (complete ?) with internal herring-bone design. Hofheim 97b. Now lost.
 Date : mid 1st century AD +.
 no. Inv. : RGMK 7680a.
 Literature : Rademacher 1922, p. 208 and Taf. VIII, n° 6, (note 10) ; Von Uslar 1938, p. 244-245, (note 4).

nos. 3-4 (Fig. 2, no. 2 and 3).

Findspot : Hasbach-Rösra, grave 20.
 Description : rim and body sherds from one vessel with rouletted decoration ; burnt. Form Chenet 342 ?
 Date : 2nd-3rd century AD.
 no. Inv. : RGMK 14003.
 Literature : Von Uslar 1938, p. 203 (note 4).

no. 5 (Fig. 2, no. 4).

Findspot : Mützerfeld, grave 15.
 Description : rim and body sherds with rouletted decoration ; burnt. Chenet 342 ?
 Date : 2nd-3rd century AD.
 no. Inv. : RGMK 40, 49.
 Literature : -

no. 6 (Fig. 2, no. 5).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 143.
 Description : rim and body sherds, form Holwerda 50 (Hofheim 112) ; burnt.
 Date : second half of 1st-early 2nd century AD.
 no. Inv. : RGMK 13388.
 Literature : Von Uslar 1938, (note 4).

no. 7 (Fig. 2, no. 6).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 169.
 Description : rim fragment, form Holwerda 50a ; burnt.
 Date : second half of 1st-early 2nd century AD.
 no. Inv. : RGMK 13317.
 Literature : Von Uslar 1938, (note 4).

no. 8 (Fig. 2, no. 7).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 116.
 Description : complete vessel used as urn. Form Holwerda 50.
 Date : second half of 1st-early 2nd century AD.
 no. Inv. : RGMK 13299.
 Literature : Von Uslar 1938, (note 4).

no. 9 (Fig. 2, no. 8).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 156.
 Description : complete vessel used as urn. Form Holwerda 50.
 Date : second half of 1st-early 2nd century AD.
 no. Inv. : RGMK 13318a.
 Literature : Von Uslar 1938, (note 4).

no. 10 (not illustrated).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 230.
 Description : small fragment of vessel base. Undiagnostic form ; burnt.
 Date : early-mid 2nd century AD ?
 no. Inv. : RGMK 13241.
 Literature : Von Uslar 1938, (note 4).

no. 11 (Fig. 2, no. 9).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 98.
 Description : Restored vessel ; originally complete. Form Holwerda 27.
 Date : early-mid 2nd century AD.
 no. Inv. : RGMK 13309.
 Literature : Von Uslar 1938, (note 4).

no. 12 (Fig. 2, no. 10).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 258.
 Description : small rim sherd ; burnt ?
 Date : end 2nd-first half of 3rd century AD+.
 no. Inv. : RLMB 57,657c.
 Literature : Von Petrikovits & Von Uslar 1950, (note 4).

no. 13 (Fig. 2, no. 11).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 252.
 Description : rim sherd. Holwerda 55.
 Date : second half of 2nd-3rd century AD.
 no. Inv. : RLMB 57,651.
 Literature : Von Petrikovits & Von Uslar 1950, (note 4).

no. 14 (Fig. 2, no. 12).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 254.
 Description : small rim and body sherds. Form uncertain ; burnt.
 Date : first half of 3rd century AD.
 no. Inv. : RLMB 57,653c.
 Literature : Von Petrikovits & Von Uslar 1950, (note 4).

no. 15 (Fig. 2, no. 13).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 203.
 Description : small rim sherd. Form uncertain.
 Date : late 1st-2nd century AD.
 no. Inv. : RGMK 13409.
 Literature : Von Uslar 1938, (note 4).

no. 16 (Fig. 2, no. 14).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 255.
 Description : small rim sherd ; burnt. Form uncertain : possibly from the same vessel as n° 17.
 Date : 4th century AD.
 no. Inv. : RLMB 57,654c.
 Literature : Von Petrikovits & Von Uslar 1950, (note 4).

no. 17 (Fig. 2, no. 15).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 255.
 Description : base fragment. Form Chenet 342 ? ; burnt (see n° 16).
 Date : 4th century AD.
 no. Inv. : RLMB 57,654c.
 Literature : Von Petrikovits & Von Uslar 1950, (note 4).

no. 18 (not illustrated).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 25.
 Description : rim and body sherds, now lost. No further information.
 Date : 2nd-3rd century AD.
 no. Inv. : RGMK 13229.
 Literature : Von Uslar 1938, (note 4).

nos. 19-21 (Fig. 2, nos. 16-18).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 27.
 Description : rim, body and base sherds. All probably from the same vessel ; burnt.
 Date : Last third of 3rd-first half of 4th century AD.
 no. Inv. : RGMK 13222.
 Literature : Von Uslar 1938, (note 4).

no. 22 (Fig. 2, no. 19).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 35.
 Description : rim fragment, form Chenet 342 ; burnt.
 Date : *terminus ante quem* AD 317-323 (coin of Crispus).
 no. Inv. : RGMK 13101.
 Literature : Von Uslar 1938, (note 4).

no. 23 (Fig. 2, no. 20).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 35.
 Description : rim fragment with rouletted decoration, form Chenet 342 ; burnt.
 Date : } as no. 22.
 no. Inv. : } as no. 22.
 Literature : -

no. 24 (Fig. 2, no. 21).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 35.
 Description : wall sherd, probably from either n° 22 or 23 ; burnt.
 Date : } as no. 22.
 no. Inv. : } as no. 22.
 Literature : -

no. 25 (Fig. 2, no. 22).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 35.

Description : base fragment, probably from either n° 22 or 23 ; burnt.
Date : } as no. 22.
no. Inv. : } as no. 22.
Literature : -

no. 26 (not illustrated).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 36.
Description : rim sherd, now lost. Apparently from the same vessel as one of the sherds in grave 35.
Date : 4th century AD.
no. Inv. : RGMK 13102.
Literature : Von Uslar 1938, (note 4).

no. 27 (not illustrated).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 244.
Description : now lost (but see cat.no.40) : "*Terra-nigra-Schale etwa Alzey 24...*".
Date : late 3rd-4th century AD.
no. Inv. : -
Literature : Von Uslar 1938, (note 4).

nos. 28-33 (Fig. 3, nos. 23-28).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 29.
Description : sherds of vessels with rouletted decoration. Smooth, white, pipe-clay fabric ; some fragments burnt. Probably Gallo-Belgic ware.
Date : late 3rd-4th century AD.
no. Inv. : RGMK 13228.
Literature : Von Uslar 1938, (note 4).

nos. 34-35 (Fig. 3, nos. 29-30).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 33.
Description : small rim from one vessel, rim, wall and base sherds from a second rouletted vessel. Fabric as nos. 28-33. Possibly Gallo-Belgic ?
Date : late 3rd-4th century AD.
no. Inv. : RGMK 13363.
Literature : Von Uslar 1938, (note 4).

nos. 36-37 (Fig. 3, nos. 31-32).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 250.
Description : body sherd with rouletted decoration and pedestal based foot from vessel. Fabric as for n° 28-33. Probably Gallo-Belgic.
Date : 4th century AD.
no. Inv. : RLMB 57,649c.
Literature : Von Petrikovits & Von Uslar 1950, (note 4).

no. 38 (not illustrated).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 253.
Description : small body sherds. Form uncertain.
Date : first-mid 2nd century AD.
no. Inv. : RLMB 57,652.
Literature : Von Petrikovits & Von Uslar 1950, (note 4).

no. 39 (not illustrated).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, grave 254.
Description : small rim and body sherds. Form uncertain.
Date : first half-3rd century AD.
no. Inv. : RLMB 57,653c.
Literature : Von Petrikovits & Von Uslar 1950, (note 4).

no. 40 (Fig. 3, no. 33).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, stray find (but may well be the missing vessel from grave 244, n° 27).
Description : Complete vessel with rouletted decoration. Form Chenet 342.
Date : 4th century AD.
no. Inv. : -
Literature : Von Uslar 1938, (note 4).

no. 41 (not illustrated).

Findspot : Leverkusen-Rheindorf, stray find.
Description : now lost. Probably Holwerda 50 ?
Date : -
no. Inv. : -
Literature : Von Uslar 1938, (note 4).

no. 42 (Fig. 3, no. 34).

Findspot : Duisburg-Neumühl. Exact findspot or context unknown.
Description : complete vessel used as urn (?). Form Holwerda ?
Date : mid 2nd-3rd century AD.
no. Inv. : H25.40a.
Literature : -

no. 43 (Fig. 3, no. 35).

Findspot : Duisburg-Serm.
Description : complete vessel used as urn (?).
Date : 4th-5th century AD.
no. Inv. : H35.38b.
Literature : -

no. 44 (Fig. 3, no. 36).

Findspot : Duisburg-Serm (when first published, incorrectly cited as coming from Duisburg-Meiderich).
Description : complete vessel used as urn (?).
Date : 5th century AD.
no. Inv. : NRM -
Literature : *Führer zu vor- u. frühgeschichte. Denk. Band 15, p. 33 and 35 (Tafel).*

no. 45 (Fig. 3, no. 37).

Findspot : Spellen-Bucholtswelmen. Isolated cremation grave.
Description : complete vessel with rouletted decoration. Used as urn (?). Chenet 342.
Date : 3rd-4th century AD.
no. Inv. : H32.87a.
Literature : Von Uslar 1935, (note 22).

no. 46 (Fig. 4, no. 7).

Findspot : Kettwig. Isolated cremation grave.
Description : only base remaining of a vessel. Probably an urn.
Date : -
no. Inv. : Essen.
Literature : *Bonner Jahrbucher, 155/156. 1956, 457-8.*

2. Terra nigra from settlement contexts or isolated finds

no. 47 (Fig. 4, no. 1).

Findspot : Hangelar.
Description : base and body sherds. Form Holwerda 27 ?
Date : early-mid 2nd century AD.
no. Inv. : RGMK 10829 c,d.
Literature : Von Uslar 1938, p. 202, (note 4).

no. 48 (Fig. 4, no. 2).

Findspot : Poll.
Description : rim sherd of narrow-necked jar.
Date : 2nd century AD.
no. Inv. : RGMK 69,20 (20).
Literature : -

no. 49 (Fig. 4, no. 3).

Findspot : Poll.
Description : rim sherd of narrow, high-necked jar.
Date : 2nd century AD.
no. Inv. : RGMK 69,20 (20).
Literature : -

no. 50 (Fig. 4, no. 4).

Findspot : Merheim.
Description : rim sherd.
Date : 2nd-3rd century AD.
no. Inv. : RGMK 74,153.
Literature : -

no. 51 (Fig. 4, no. 5).

Findspot : Düsseldorf-Lohausen.
Description : rim sherd of a small bowl or dish.
Date : 2nd-3rd century AD.
no. Inv. : RLMB 80,0329.
Literature : -

no. 52 (Fig. 4, no. 6).

Findspot : Essen-Hinsel.
Description : base fragment. Form uncertain. Possibly like Chenet 342 ?
Date : 4th century AD.
no. Inv. : Alten Essen.
Literature : -

no. 53 (not illustrated)

Findspot : Duisburg, Beekstraße.
Description : rim sherd of a vessel of very similar form to no. 44.
Date : 5th century AD.
no. Inv. : -
Literature : Krause 1987 and 1988, (note 26).

no. 54 (Fig. 4, no. 8).

Findspot : Essen-Hinsel.

Description : rim, body and base sherds of a vessel with rouletted decoration. Form Chenet 342.

Date : 4th century AD.

no. Inv. : Alten Essen.

Literature : -

no. 55 (Fig. 4, no. 9).

Findspot : Essen-Hinsel.

Description : rim sherd of a vessel with rouletted decoration. Form Chenet 342.

Date : 4th century AD.

no. Inv. : Alten Essen.

Literature : -

no. 56 (Fig. 4, no. 10).

Findspot : Essen-Hinsel.

Description : base of a vessel with rouletted decoration. Form Chenet 342.

Date : 4th century AD.

no. Inv. : Alten Essen.

Literature : -

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