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Glass in Rome during the transition from late antiquity to the early Middle Ages: materials from the Forum of Caesar

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Abstract

Base glasses from the eastern Mediterranean which circulated in Rome between the fifth and tenth centuries bear witness to the persistence of long-distance trade after the fall of the Western Roman Empire. LA-ICP-MS data of vessel fragments, mosaic tesserae and indicators of production excavated in the Forum of Caesar identify a substantial amount of recycled Roman base glass mixed with later Foy.2.1 glass, flanked by Roman Mn and Sb, Foy 2.1, Foy 3.2, HIMT and Levantine I base glass. Recycled compositions have been documented since the fifth century. Base glasses dating later than the seventh century are completely missing, indicating an interruption or a strong contraction of the commercial flows sometime in the seventh century. The identification of a small number of medieval vessels is coherent with the presence in the area of a dwelling context of elevated status. The compositional features of these glasses reflect the intensification of recycling in the eight century, when the commerce of cullet became increasingly international and some fresh glass continued to travel along the Adriatic trade routes.

Keywords: Middle Ages, Late antiquity, Glass tesserae, Glass vessels, LA-ICP-MS, Rome, Forum of Caesar

Introduction

In 2017 a large-scale excavation project began focusing on the last non-exposed 2000 square metres of the area known as Caesar's Forum in central Rome [1–4]. This area is known for housing the famous first enclosed forum, the Forum Iulium, which became an architectural model for the self-display of the emperors during the following centuries. Previous excavations undertaken on the Forum of Caesar have produced archaeological remains covering a broad chronological span going from the 12th Century BC up to 1932, when the area, known as the Alessandrino Quarter, was demolished and the present-day Via dei Fori Imperiali was constructed [3, 5, 6]. On the same occasion large parts of the fora areas were brought to light. The 1932 demolitions were conducted within a narrow time frame and with only partial application of archaeological excavation and registration standards, leaving a void in the understanding of the long-term urban and material cultural transformation of this central area of Rome. Against this backdrop, the current Danish-Italian excavation and research project is based on the careful investigation of all the chronological phases, combining the traditional field exploration with scientific investigations of the finds from the past and present excavations [7] (Fig. 1).

Within the framework of these studies, the analysis of glass finds has a central importance. The state of the art on glass from Rome between late antiquity and the early Middle Ages is rather limited and broad interdisciplinary studies, going beyond the analysis of one single site, lack completely. Research conducted in the last twenty years shows that the end of the Western Roman Empire and the rise of Constantinople did not mark a

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Fig. 1 Plan of the Forum of Caesar, with the areas excavated during the 1998–2000 and 2021 campaigns (The Caesar's Forum Project)

sudden interruption of international commerce that connected the capital to the Mediterranean and northern Europe. Rome continued to be a nodal point for the arrival and distribution of goods until the seventh century [8–11]. This model is mainly based on the identification of imported ceramics and amphorae [12, 13], but the dynamics regulating the glass trade are still blurred [14]. The chronology of glass vessels documented in Rome and Latium between the fourth and the eight centuries is well defined [15–19], but the few chemical analyses available were mainly published when the division of natron glass into different base glass groups was not yet fully established [15, 20–23]. The primary aim of this article is to clarify the dynamics regulating the glass economy in Rome during the transitional phase between the fifth and the eleventh century, based on the glass finds from the Forum of Caesar. The glass corpus from the Forum includes vessels, window panes, indicators of production, and mosaic tesserae. It was investigated with an interdisciplinary approach to elucidate the relationships between the chronology, typology and provenance of the glasses circulating in Rome. The published chemical data on glass from Rome were at the same time re-evaluated in the light of the most recent advances in the state of the art. The glasses from the Forum of Caesar have thus been placed in the wider context of the city and the trade networks crossing Europe and the Mediterranean, to evaluate the impact of collecting and recycling on the creation of a new glass economy at the beginning of the Middle Ages.

Archaeological context

The starting point to interpret the complex sequence of occupation in the Forum of Caesar is to define a distinction between primary and infilled contexts, evaluating the date of the archaeological materials and the chronology of their deposition. By the second half of the ninth century the former open square of the Forum was occupied by orchards and vineyards and one-story single-room houses, the domus terrinee [24]. These buildings were laid out directly on the level of the Forum of Caesar and often incorporated ancient architectural elements collected from the surroundings, like marble blocks and decorative fragments. The excavation provided a detailed documentation of the practice of reusing soil collected from late antique contexts, during the tenth century [4]. These operations were functional to cover and seal deposits of mud transported by seasonal flooding in the area. The reoccurring character of this practice is evident from the archaeological stratigraphy, where levels of mud with a thickness of circa 10 cm alternate with levels of gravel-rich soil of the same thickness.

The domus terrinee contexts FC2021 US 3034 and 3042, which yielded numerous glass fragments, can be identified as two of these refilled contexts. The vast majority of ceramics from these contexts belong to the Roman and late antique period (US 3034: 97%; US 3042: 95%), with few medieval fragments (Fig. 2a–d). A similar chronological division was already documented in the domus terrinee *ambiente III* and *ambiente XII,* investigated during

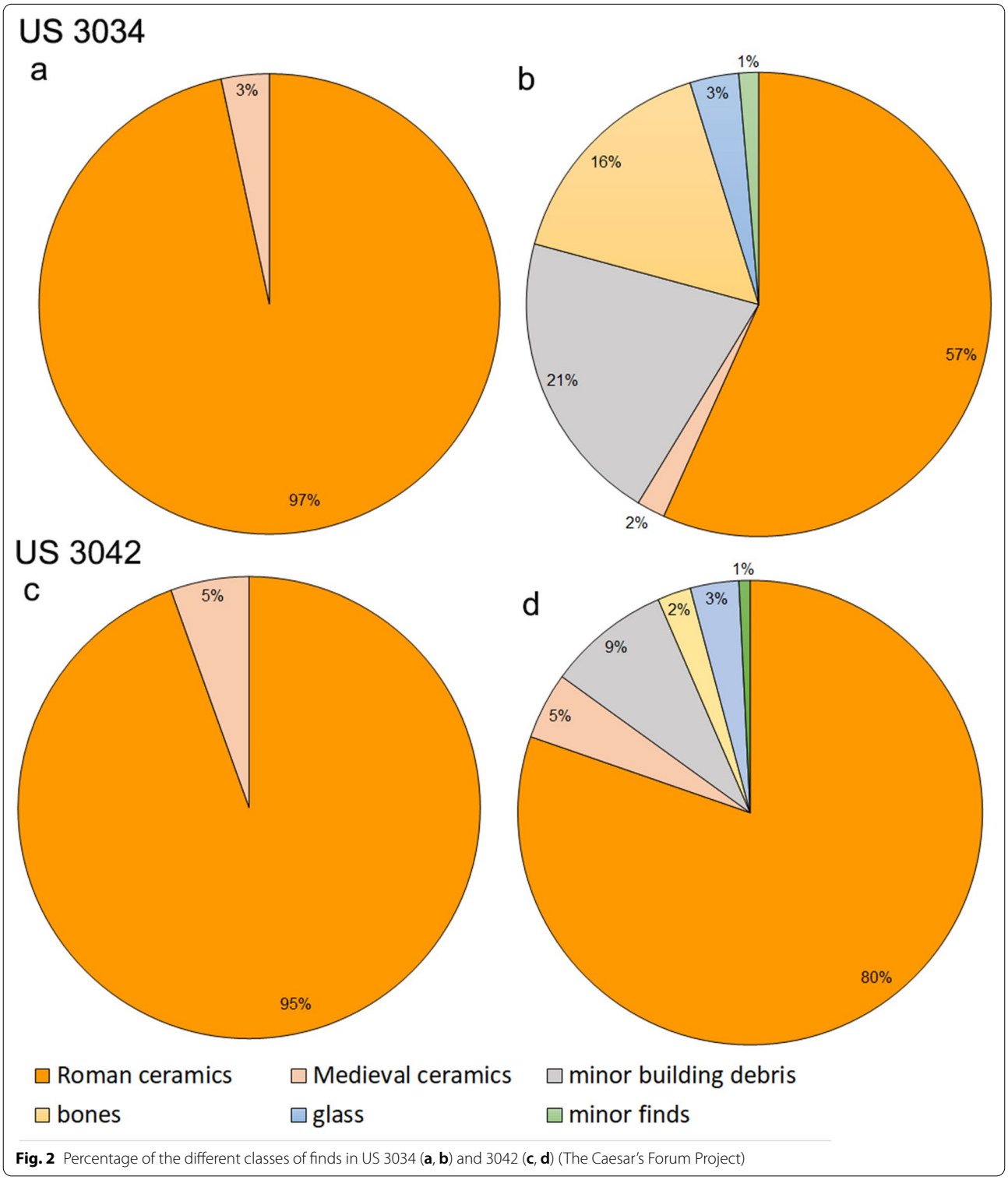

Fig. 2 Percentage of the different classes of finds in US 3034 (**a**, **b**) and 3042 (**c**, **d**) (The Caesar's Forum Project)

the 1998–2000 campaigns, where the medieval contexts contained up to 94 percent of Roman residual fragments [25]. A comparable situation is documented in the Forum of Trajan [24]. According to the chronological framework of the finds, UUSS 3034 and 3042 can be dated by the residual material between the fourth and the sixth centuries.

Even though the majority of the contexts investigated in the forum are backfills, a few deposits make an exception and can be identified as primary depositions. Context US 198, excavated in 1999, is a layer of building debris. It yielded numerous fragments of Roman window panes, together with ceramics datable to the fifth and sixth centuries, with few intrusions of sixteenth century material. This appears to be true also for US 4067, containing materials from the fourth to the sixth centuries, and for US 4431, containing finds from the fifth to the sixth centuries. Finally, US 4709 is a primary deposit rich in fifth- to sixth-century ceramics, with some intrusions of ceramics of the tenth and thirteenth centuries.

Materials and methods

The glass finds selected for analysis are in total 55. They include all the mosaic tesserae (n = 18), the indicators of production (n = 2) and the diagnostic fragments of vessels (n = 31) recovered during the 1998–2000 and 2021 campaigns. Four fragments of window panes were selected from an assemblage of 79 finds that were all concentrated in the same deposit (US 198) and were homogeneous in terms of colour, fabric and thickness. All the samples are monochrome, with the exception of one bichrome vessel. The two colours of this fragment were analysed individually, making a total of 56 individual data points (Additional file 1: Table S1, Figs. 3, 4, 5). The palette of the mosaic tesserae is varied and includes different shades of blue, turquoise, green and red. They are all opaque, with the exception of four decolorised tesserae, formerly gilded (Fig. 4). The two indicators of production are a thick layer of translucent olive-green glass detached from the bottom of a crucible and a fragment of a failed vessel of the same colour (Fig. 5a–c). The vessels are naturally coloured or decolorised, but two fragments stand out for their vivid shades: the body fragment of a cobalt blue vessel

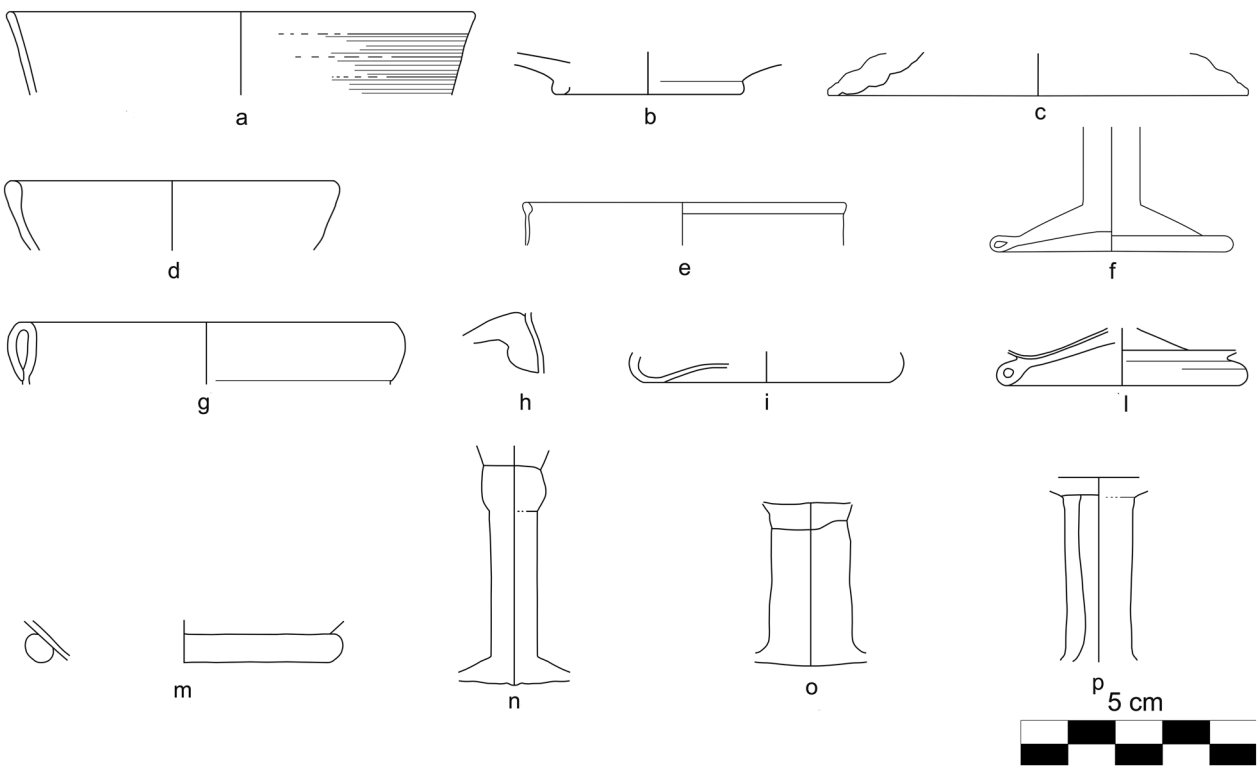

Fig. 3 Vessel types documented at the Forum of Caesar: a. hemispherical bowl Isings 96; b. hemispherical cup Isings 108; c. cup on high foot; d. shallow bowl; e. fire-rounded rim (lamps or beakers Isings 106/106b, or lamp Uboldi IV.2, or goblet Isings 111); f. goblet Isings 111; g. lamp Uboldi I; h. handle (flask?); i. beaker or lamp Uboldi I; l. Beaker with applied ring foot; m. wall with applied filament (funnel-mouth bottle?); n. goblet with knot; o. goblet with short stem; p. goblet with hollow stem. (Sovrintendenza Capitolina-The Caesar's Forum Project)

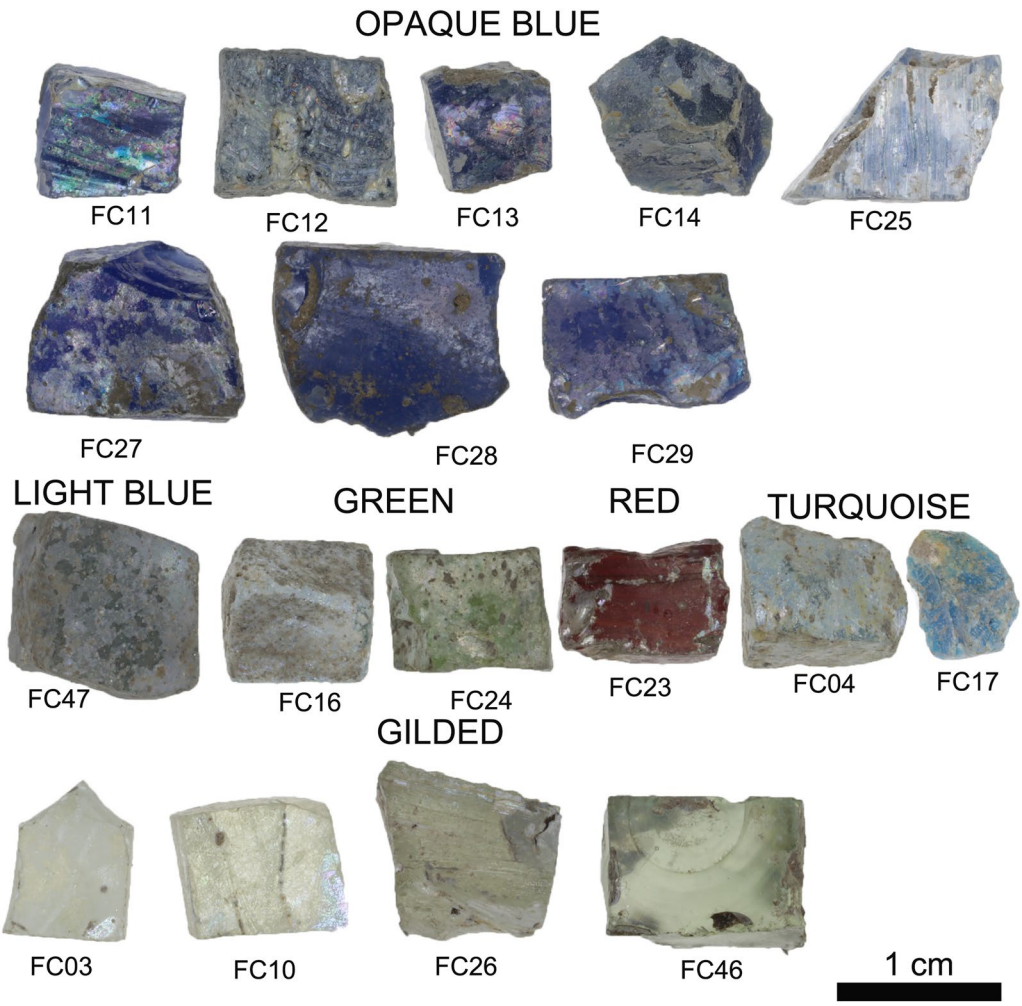

Fig. 4 The palette of the mosaic tesserae from the Forum of Caesar (C. Boschetti)

decorated with an opaque white trail (Fig. 5d) and the base of a turquoise beaker (Fig. 5e). The typological study of vessels was based on the Isings and, for lamps, Uboldi's classifications [26–28]. Some fragments correspond to shapes previously documented in Rome, but not typologically classified.

The samples were cleaned and analysed by laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) at IRAMAT-CEB in Orléans (France), without any further preparation. A Thermo Fischer Scientific ELEMENT XR mass spectrometer was combined with a Resonetics M50E excimer 193 nm laser, working at a 5 mJ energy and a 10 Hz pulse frequency. A stationary spot with a diameter between 30 and 100 µm was used to collect 58 different isotopes from lithium to uranium for 30 s after a pre-ablation of 20 s, which is set to remove any surface alteration and transient part of the signal [29, 30]. One ablation was performed per glass sample unless there were inconsistencies in the spectrum. In this case, the analysis was repeated. Reference glasses NIST 610 from the National Institute for Standards and Technology and Corning B, C and D from the Corning laboratory were used for external calibration, while ^{28}Si serves as an internal standard and to calculate fully quantitative concentrations. In order to validate the results and to monitor the stability of the system over the course of the analytical run. Corning A and NIST 612 glass reference standards were analysed at regular intervals throughout the analytical sequence. Precision and accuracy are typically within 5% to 10% of the certified values (Additional file 2: Table S2). Detection limits depend on the beam diameter and the type of glass. The typical ranges of the detection limits for archaeological glass with the standard analytical protocol are listed in Gratuze [30].

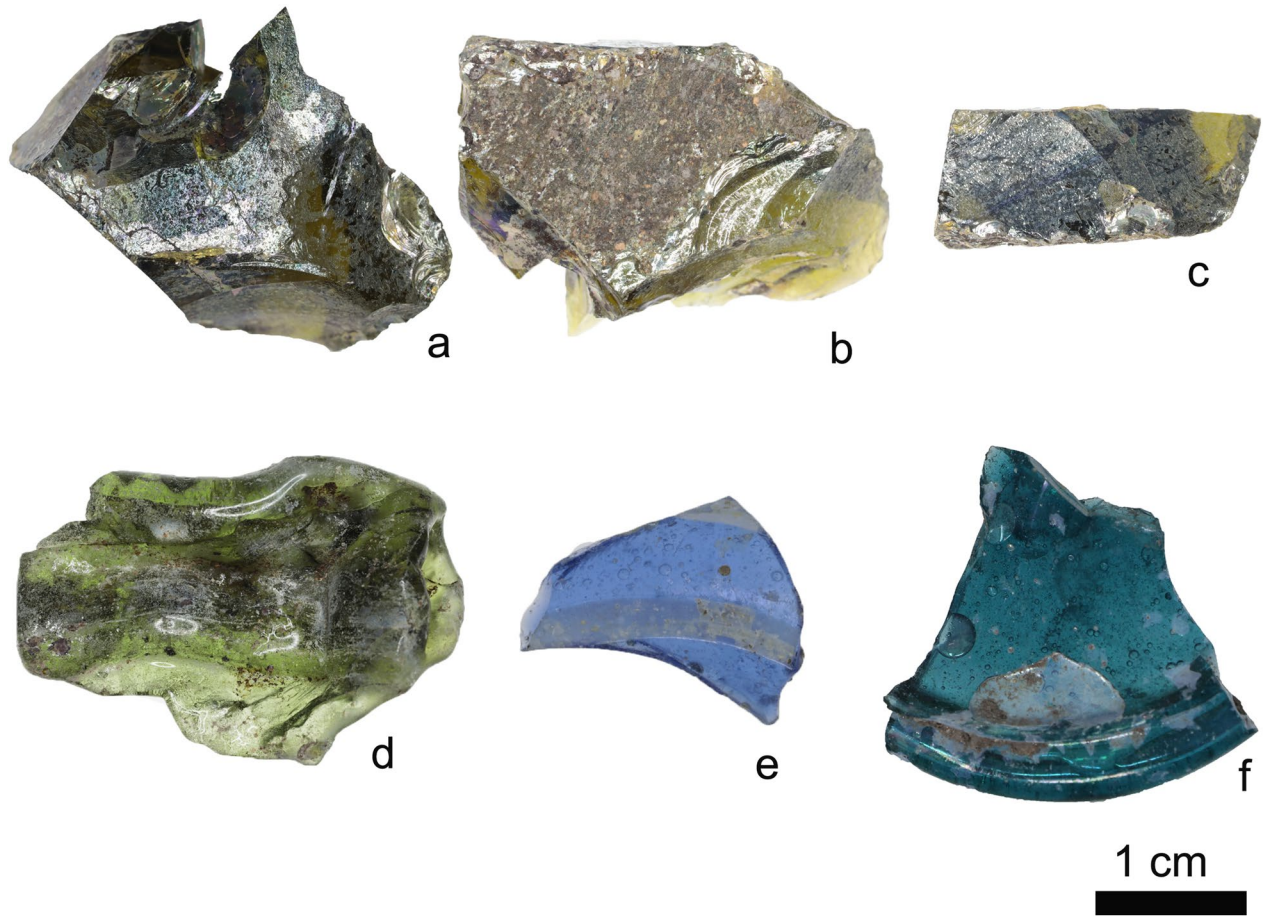

Fig. 5 Indicators of production and deeply coloured vessels from the Forum of Caesar: **a**–**c** thick layer of glass from the bottom of a crucible. View from top (**a**), bottom (**b**), side (**c**); failed vessel (**d**); fragment of blue vessels with applied white thread (**e**); turquoise base of beaker (**f**) (C. Boschetti)

Results

Vessels typology

The large majority of the vessels from the Forum of Caesar represents types documented in Rome from the end of the fourth to the seventh centuries and in some cases, also during the eight century. Only six fragments stand out from the main assemblage, because they reflect typological innovations of the early Middle Ages. Two rims (CF14, 35) and one base (CF05) from the main late antique group are potentially the earliest glass vessels of the entire assemblage and can be attributed to types documented as early as the beginning of the fourth century (Fig. 3a, b). The rims are rounded, with parallel wheel-cut lines on the exterior under the lip edge. They belong to hemispherical bowls Isings 96, a type popular in Rome and in Latium during the fourth and the fifth centuries [16, 18, 19]. These vessels were probably produced locally, as suggested by the identification of one failed bowl, in a dump excavated in a backfill on the slopes of the Palatine hill [14]. The bottom fragment has an applied base ring and belongs to a hemispherical cup of Isings 108, a vessel well recorded from the fourth to the end of the sixth century. All the other fragments correspond to new types that developed from the beginning of the fifth century. Two tronco-conical bases (CF53-54) belong to cups on high foot, popular in Rome throughout the fifth century [18] (Fig. 3c). A similar chronology can be probably assigned to the rim of a shallow bowl (CF57) (Fig. 3d). Six fire-rounded rims are of uncertain typology (CF02, 06, 07, 08, 14, 39). They could belong either to conical lamps or beakers of Isings 106/106b, or to funnel lamps Uboldi IV.2, or even to goblets of Isings 111 (Fig. 3e). The beakers and the lamps have a common chronology, ranging from the beginning of the fifth to the end of the seventh centuries and they were still available during the eight century [18, 19]. The goblets of Isings 111 are very widespread in the entire Mediterranean region and were used to serve wine, but also as oil lamps [18]. Whereas

these vessels are documented in the eastern Mediterranean as early as the late fourth century, they appeared in the west and in Rome only during the last quarter of the fifth century [18, 19]. Not surprisingly, the Isings 111 is the most represented vessel of the entire Caesar Forum assemblage, with at least nine specimens, including fragments of feet and stems (CF18, 20, 21, 33, 34, 42, 44, 45, 55) (Fig. 3f). Two tubular rims (CF22, 36), two slightly concave bases (CF31, 32) and one handle (CF30) complete the late antique assemblage (Fig. 3g–i). The rims and the base can all be associated with hanging lamps of the type Uboldi I documented, like the goblets, between the fifth and the eight century [18, 19]. By contrast, the handle cannot be attributed to any standardised type, but it is coherent with one sixth- to seventh-century flask from Rome [17].

The last six fragments are different from the main late antique assemblage and represent novelties that start to develop from the late sixth century. This small group is particularly important, because these types of glass vessels are quite rare. Two fragments reflect the preference for intense colours that emerges from the late sixth century. The first is the base of a turquoise vessel with applied foot ring and conical pushed-up bottom (CF19) (Figs. 3l, 5f). The other is of a wall of transparent cobalt blue glass, decorated with a thin white thread applied as a spiral around the body of the vessel (Fig. 5e). The turquoise fragment is difficult to interpret and date, because the published parallels are extremely scarce. Similar bases with foot ring are documented in beakers excavated in the phases of abandonment of the domus in the Forum of Nerva, dated between the eleventh and the thirteenth century [31]. A similar base is also documented at San Vincenzo al Volturno, where it is interpreted as part of a bottle, but this fragment is a surface find and cannot be dated stratigraphically [32]. None of these vessels have vivid colours, like the fragment from the Forum of Caesar.

On the basis of the combination of colours, decoration and the pronounced bend, the blue and white fragment can be tentatively identified with a drinking horn of the group Evison IV [33] or with a funnel-mouth bottle [13]. Parallels for similar beakers, drinking horns and bottles exist in several Italian sites, including Rome, and date to the late sixth and first half of the seventh century [13, 33–35]. A similar date can be assigned to the fragment of a wall decorated with a thick thread of glass applied on the external surface (CF37) (Fig. 3m) that shares close similarities with funnel-mouth bottles with a thread applied under the rim, documented from the Crypta Balbi and northern Italy [18, 36]. Finally, three stems of goblets illustrate the evolution of the late antique goblet of Isings 111 into new, larger and less standardised vessels introduced from the eight century and documented until the eleventh [35]. Two are made with a solid piece of glass, formed separately from the base and the cup: one is slender and decorated with a knot in proximity of the cup (Fig. 3n) and the other is short and cylindrical (Fig. 3o) Similar vessels have been excavated in the late ninth- to tenth-century phases of the Forum of Nerva [37]. The same chronology can be assigned to the third stem, thick and hollow, formed pulling the hot glass from the base [35] (Fig. 3p).

Chemical composition

In accordance with Roman and late antique glassmaking traditions, all analysed samples can be classified as natron-type glasses, with low magnesium and potassium oxide concentrations (< 1.5 wt%; Additional file 1: Table S1). The use of natron as fluxing agent dominated in the Mediterranean until the turn of the ninth century CE, when mineral soda was replaced by soda-rich plant ashes as the main source of alkalis. Roman and late antique natron-type glasses have now been sub-divided into ten major compositional groups, most of which can be successfully distinguished by plotting their Al_2O_3/SiO_2 and TiO_2/Al_2O_3 ratios that reflect the mineral impurities in the silica source, in addition to their relative concentrations of manganese and antimony that acted as decolourants in Roman glass [38–40]. Roman glass of the first three to four centuries is typically classified according to the decolourant used: Roman antimony-decoloured glass (Roman Sb) produced in Egypt, Roman manganese-decoloured glass (Roman Mn) manufactured predominantly in the Levant, and a mixture of the two (Roman Sb-Mn), for which Sb and Mn-glasses were mixed during the secondary process [41–44]. Thresholds for Mn < 250 ppm and for Sb < 30 ppm need to be applied below which both elements can be considered natural impurities of the silica source [45, 46]. Later Levantine glass of the Apollonia type (Levantine I) that is very similar in composition to Roman Mn glass, differs from the latter, among other things, in the absence of manganese [38, 40]. Late antique glass types from Egypt such as HIMT and Foy 2.1 are furthermore characterised by high but varying impurities of heavy elements (e.g. Ti, Zr, Hf) and elevated manganese contents [39, 45, 47–49].

Applying these criteria to the glass finds from the Forum of Caesar, we find that the assemblage is a mix of different base glass groups, including high iron, manganese and titanium (HIMT) glass, Foy 2.1, Apollonia-type Levantine I, and a mixed group that appears to be a combination of Roman Mn Sb and Foy 2.1 type glass, but with a significant admixture of recycled material as shown by the elevated antimony contents (Fig. 6a, b). The tesserae have been singled out because the attribution of

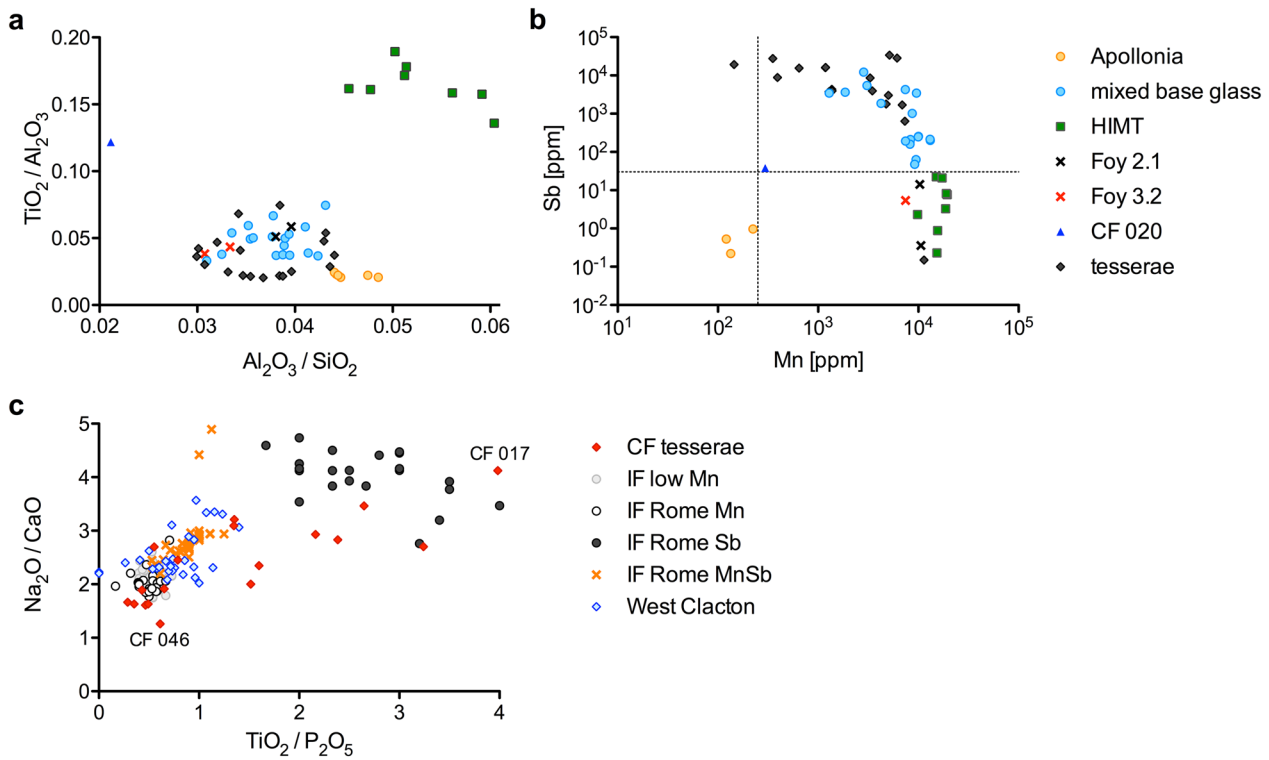

Fig. 6 Group structures of the glass assemblage from the Forum of Caesar. **a** TiO_2O/Al_2O_3 and Al_2O_3/SiO_2 ratios and **b** Sb versus Mn distinguish different base glass types. Lines indicate the thresholds below which Mn (< 250 ppm) and Sb (< 30 ppm) may be considered natural impurities of the raw materials; **c** the tesserae from the forum compared to reference groups from the Iulia Felix shipwreck [53] and Roman tesserae from West Clacton [54] (N. Schibille)

strongly coloured and opaque glasses to a specific primary production group is sometimes hampered by impurities introduced during the colouring processes [50]. The majority of the glass fragments, including most of the tesserae, show both manganese and antimony in excess of the natural concentrations of silica sources (Fig. 6b). These samples have the characteristics of mixed base glass, either Roman Mn Sb or with an addition of a late antique glass group such as Foy 2.1, which augmented the heavy element levels (Fig. 6a; Additional file 1: Table S1). Foy 2.1 is an Egyptian glass that appeared on the market in the middle of the fifth century CE and that often exhibits relatively high contamination levels associated with recycling [49, 51, 52]. At least two samples from the Forum of Caesar represent this type of base glass (Fig. 6a; Additional file 1: Table S1).

Clearly distinct due to the absence of both Mn and Sb is a group (n = 7) that matches the composition of Apollonia-type Levantine I glass dating probably to the sixth to seventh centuries CE [38] (Fig. 6a, b). It is compositionally related to the Roman Mn glass but has on average lower soda and higher alumina and lime concentrations (Additional file 1: Table S1) [38]. The glass with the highest TiO_2O/Al_2O_3 and Al_2O_3/SiO_2 ratios and considerable quantities of manganese, but no antimony, corresponds to HIMT (n = 8), a glass produced in Egypt from the fourth century and widely used throughout the Roman Empire at least until the sixth century [39]. This group includes the two indicators of production, the four window panes, together with one lamp Uboldi I and one fire-rounded rim. Two vessel fragments, may represent the so-called Foy 3.2 glass, an Egyptian composition with low alumina and moderate titanium levels (Fig. 6a, b). The earliest examples of Foy 3.2 glass date to the fourth century CE [48, 55–57]. Only one mosaic tessera (CF 17) appears to be a Roman Sb-decoloured glass and one sample (CF 20) has exceptionally low alumina levels (Al_2O_3 < 1.5%) coupled with elevated titanium oxide (0.18%) (Fig. 6a).

Na_2O/CaO and TiO_2/P_2O_5 ratios have been used effectively before to distinguish different Roman base glasses of mosaic tesserae, as phosphorus and calcium oxide tend to be lowest in Roman Sb glass and highest in Roman naturally coloured and Roman Mn type glasses, while mixed Roman Sb Mn glasses lie in the middle [54]. Accordingly, a handful of blue samples (n = 6) can be assigned

to either the Roman naturally (low Mn) or Roman Mn glass by virtue of their low soda to lime and titanium to phosphorus ratios compared to the other groups and their clear similarities with the reference glass from the Iulia Felix shipwreck [53] (Fig. 6c). Another six tesserae are consistent with mixed Roman Mn Sb glass. Tesserae outside of the compositional trend of Roman glasses are difficult to attribute clearly to a compositional group. Four samples may be Foy 2.1 or similar. One decolourised gold leaf tessera (CF 046) appears to represent Levantine I type glass from Apollonia, despite its elevated Mn levels that is probably related to the colouring of the glass to modify the shade of the gold foil [58] (Fig. 6b). Finally, one turquoise coloured tessera (CF 17) corresponds to Roman Sb glass (Fig. 6b, c).

Except for sample CF 03, 10, 026 and 046 that are not opacified, all tesserae show high concentrations of antimony, suggesting that they have been opacified with antimony compounds [59]. The elevated tin in the CF 024 tessera that is otherwise opacified by antimony compounds, was most likely unintentionally introduced with a tin-rich copper source (e.g. bronze scale) used to obtain the green [60]. The same can be said for turquoise tesserae CF 004 that is the only sample identified with a Roman Sb-glass. The ratios of cobalt to nickel may serve as an additional chronological marker. The cobalt blue tesserae of the Roman Mn/low Mn group and sample CF 015 of the mixed base glass group all have Co/Ni > 20, in line with the low-Ni cobalt source used until the fourth century CE [61]. Tessera CF 012 and the bottle or drinking horn CF 009 that are tentatively assigned to a mixed glass (probably some Foy 2.1), have slightly higher nickel relative to cobalt concentrations, which may point to a later date of their manufacture and/or colouring (Additional file 1: Table S1). Like most mixed glasses, this sample shows clear signs of recycling in the form of colouring elements that exceed the natural impurity levels of glass raw materials (Additional file 1: Table S1). Apollonia type Levantine I as well as Foy 2.1 and Foy 3.2, in contrast, exhibit the lowest recycling markers, while HIMT has only slightly elevated copper and lead contents (Additional file 1: Table S1) (Fig. 7). This suggests that Roman glass types were recycled more easily, or at least more frequently, than late antique production groups.

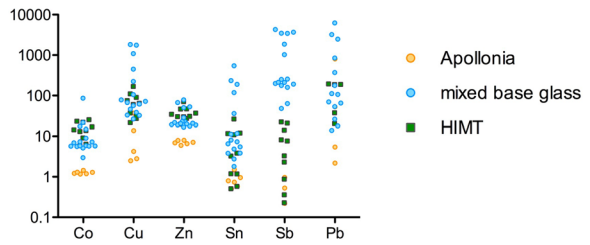

Fig. 7 Colouring and opacifying elements in the colourless glasses indicative of the differential degrees of mixing and recycling of the three main base glass types Apollonia, mixed and HIMT. Values are in ppm (N. Schibille)

Discussion

The comparison between context, typology and chemical composition of the glasses from the Forum of Caesar stimulates reflections on the glass economy in Rome, between the fourth and the tenth centuries. Roman glass in its mixed and recycled form was remarkable for its longevity. The mixed Roman glass is visible at the Forum of Caesar as early as the fifth century, as documented by its identification in types produced not later than the end of the fifth century, like the hemispherical cups of Isings 96 and 108 and the shallow bowls and cups on high foot [18]. Its long period of use is confirmed by its identification in fifth- to seventh-century vessels, including the goblet of Isings 111 (CF 21, 42, 55), the lamp Uboldi I (CF 42) and the bottle with applied decoration (CF 37). The blue and white bottle or drinking horn (CF09) is interesting because the blue glass of the body was coloured with a post-fourth century cobalt source, while the white of the decoration is opacified by calcium antimonate, in keeping with pre-fourth-century traditions. A similar combination of base glasses with colourants and opacifiers of a different date is documented from glass beads and reflects the practice of recycling mosaic tesserae, as a readily available source of opaque and coloured glass [62]. Two of the three medieval goblets (CF40, 43) are manufactured using recycled Roman base glass, documenting that the use of Roman cullet extended at least until the beginning of the tenth century. The third medieval goblet (CF41) is made with Apollonia glass and does not show clear signs of recycling. It might represent the late use of an old stock of raw material, or the recycling of clean cullet, which occurred between the ninth and the tenth century.

Published chemical compositions of glass finds from well dated contexts in Rome are useful to complement the results from the Caesar Forum and to discuss them within the broader urban context, tracing a timeline for the glass supply in Rome. The assemblages considered for this purpose include the glasses from the seventh- and eighth-century contexts of the Crypta Balbi [22, 23], the second- to fourth- century vessels from the Esquiline and the Palatine [21] and indicators of glass working excavated in a fifth-century dump on the slopes of the Palatine [15]. There are no chemical data on mosaic tesserae from the urban area of Rome, but

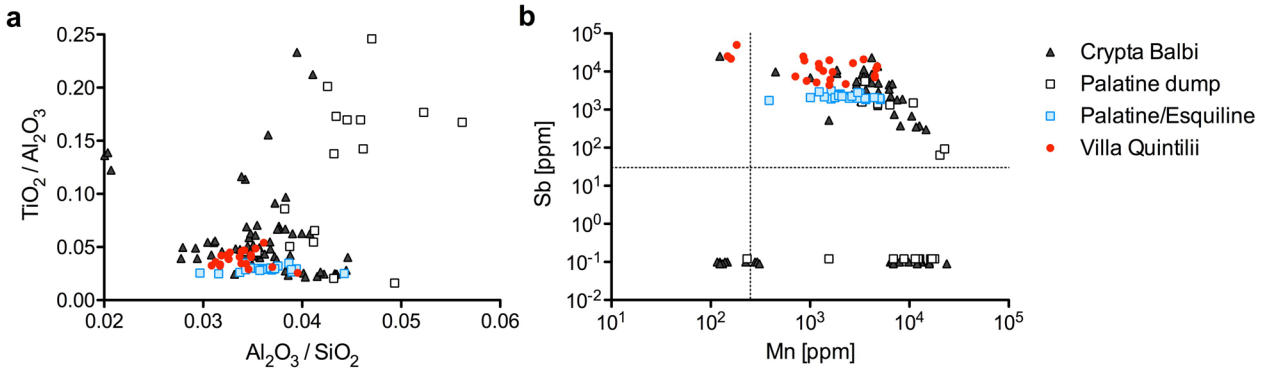

Fig. 8 TiO_2O/Al_2O_3 and Al_2O_3/SiO_2 ratios and **a** Sb versus Mn **b** in the samples from the Forum of Caesar, compared to published glass compositions from Rome: Crypta Balbi [22, 23], the Palatine and Esquiline [15, 21], Villa dei Quintilii [20]. The seventh- and eight-century finds form Crypta Balbi can be attributed to the same base glass compositions and for reasons of clarity they are combined as a single group (N. Schibille)

the third-century tesserae from the calidarium of the Villa dei Quintilii offer a good comparison [20].

According to the concentrations of manganese and antimony and the oxide ratios of Al_2O_3/SiO_2 and TiO_2/Al_2O_3, the published natron glasses can be attributed to the same base glasses found at the Caesar Forum (Fig. 8a). Interestingly, with the exception of one sample from the Palatine dump, Roman glass is documented mainly in the vessels from contexts dated before the fourth century, in the third century tesserae from the Villa dei Quintilii [15, 20, 21] and, to a lesser extent in the Crypta Balbi and in the Palatine dump [15, 22, 23]. Like at Caesar's Forum, Roman mixed glass is ubiquitous, accompanied by a very limited number of Sb and Mn-glasses (Fig. 8b). These results paint a picture of a market supplied with raw glass manufactured in the Levant and Egypt and frequently mixed during the secondary processes. Later, in the fourth century, new Egyptian compositions are introduced to the market and become predominant. The two indicators of glass-working from the forum are HIMT glass, as are most of the indicators of production from the Palatine Hill [15]. The identification of Foy 3.2 glass in the forum is particularly interesting, because the full picture of the availability and distribution of this type of base glass in Italy is still unclear [55]. The Crypta Balbi offers three parallels for the low-alumina outlier in the Forum of Caesar assemblage (CF 020) [23]. Imports of fresh glass from the Levant are visible again from the sixth century onwards, with Levantine I glass found in the Forum of Caesar, the Crypta Balbi and the Palatine dump [15, 23] (Fig. 8a, b).

At the Forum of Caesar and in the other glass assemblages considered for comparison the new base glasses produced in Egypt and the Levant from the seventh century are absent. The two intensely-coloured vessels and two of the three medieval goblets are made from recycled glass or from old stocks of glass. The parallels for similar vessels in the Italian archaeological record, from burials of aristocrats [35] and elite residential contexts [37], identify them as valuable objects. Their chemical composition shows that recycled glass was acceptable for the production of valuable artefacts. The identification of the three medieval goblets is also useful in defining the quality of life in the medieval residential contexts in the forum. The contexts of the three goblets (US 4148, 4219 and 4230 from the 1998–2000 excavation campaigns) contain a broad range of medieval ceramics from the ninth to the tenth centuries, in the form of coarse and cooking ware, but the majority of the material dates between the fifth and the sixth century. A more detailed interpretation of the contexts is not possible at this stage of research, but it is reasonable to assume that in the Forum of Caesar the domus terrinee coexisted with more prestigious buildings, probably similar to the domus solarate [37].

The Latin sources mention the collection of cullet in Rome as early as the first century [63]. The cargo of the Iulia Felix, a ship that sank in the Adriatic in the second century CE, currently offers the earliest archaeological evidence of the trade of cullet in the Mediterranean region [64]. Recycling workshops are clearly documented in Britain [43, 65], while they are only visible in the archaeological record of Italy from the fourth century [66]. At the Forum of Caesar, recycled compositions are documented from the fifth century, when the city was regularly supplied by imports of raw glass. At the turn of the eight century, when the imports of raw glass were interrupted or at least, drastically reduced, all the crafts practised in Rome were in sharp decline, with the

exception of glass recycling [14, 22]. After the eight century, glass is extremely rare in Rome, including the Forum of Caesar, but this lack of visibility does not necessarily mean that glass was no longer used. Rather, we suggest that this might be the result of more intensive collection and recycling activities [67]. This change was not only the response to the shortage of fresh glass, but also reflects a profound transformation in the glass market. Cullet and tesserae were commodities regularly exchanged, even over long distances. The marked demographic decline registered in Rome and other cities of the former Western Empire in this period led to an increasing volume of cullet and tesserae, which were readily available from the abandoned buildings and certainly contributed to the development of the commerce of cullet. The transformation of recycling form punctual activity integrated in a local system of supply to a large-scale craft is probably the explanation for the large recycling workshops comprising several activities, as documented in Rome at the Crypta Balbi [9] and in Tuscany at Aiano and Spolverino [62, 68, 69]. It is well known that in Italy Roman glass was recycled in monasteries and in proximity to churches for the production of stained windows and vessels [70, 71]. However, there is reason to believe that cullet travelled far beyond the borders of the peninsula. The occasional finds of loose Roman tesserae along the roads crossing the Apennine passes suggest that cullet and perhaps recycled glass in the form of ingots were transported overland from central Italy to the north [72] to reach the large recycling workshops in northern Europe and Scandinavia, where glass was not easily available [73]. Interestingly, the data available for eight- to eleventh-century glass from the emporia of the Adriatic coast offer a slightly different scenario, with recycled Roman glass and pre-seventh-century base glasses occasionally flanked by fresh natron and plant ash glasses imported from the Middle east and Asia Minor [74, 75]. The general picture for the glass economy of the peninsula during the early Middle Ages is still very fragmentary, but it seems that the Byzantine territories of the Adriatic coast were supplied by a flux of eastern products that did not reach the trade routes crossing the Tyrrhenian Sea and touching Rome.

Conclusions

The history of glass in Rome between late antiquity and the early Middle Ages is still very patchy, but the results obtained with the glass corpus from the Caesar Forum have shed light on the changes in the dynamics of the glass supply during a period of political and economic transition. The identification of the different base glasses and their chronologies traces the main changes of the glass market, which was dominated by a shifting hegemony of the Levant and Egypt as exporters of raw glass. Rome, the capital of the empire, was for centuries one of the most important centres where goods, including glass, from the south of the Mediterranean converged and were redistributed across Europe. From at least the fifth century, fresh glass circulated in Rome alongside recycled compositions, which were probably obtained locally by collecting and recycling the glass from the waste produced in the city. The eight century marks the drastic contraction of these commercial flows and the interruption of imports of raw glass, but this dramatic change did not exclude Rome from the glass economy. Some fresh eastern glass continued to travel along the trade routes crossing the Adriatic, but the volume of these imports was limited. The experience acquired during centuries of glass recycling in the peninsula was certainly fundamental in responding to the sudden shortage of raw glass and in opening the way for a parallel market based on the exploitation of glass as a renewable material.

Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at https://doi.org/10.1186/s40494-022-00729-y.

Additional file 1: Table S1. Chemical composition of the glass samples analysed by LA-ICP-MS (oxides wt%, elements ppm, bd = below detection).

Additional file 2: Table S2. Average LA-ICP-MS data of glass standards compared to published values for Corning glass standards A, B, C, D, and NIST SRM 612.

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Author contributions

CB: designed and conceptualised the work, prepared the samples, conducted the typological study, collected references on glass from Rome and Italy, interpretation the chemical and typological data, contributed to writing [introduction; materials and methods; results (typological study, chemical composition); discussion; conclusions], and reviewing the paper. JKJ, RR: collected the data on the archaeological contexts, curating their analysis, discussion and interpretation, and contributed to writing, editing and reviewing the paper. CPP, MV: conducted the archaeological analysis of old and recent excavation data and contributed to writing and reviewing. NS: conducted the chemical analyses, interpreted and visualised the analytical data, contributed to writing [materials and methods; results (chemical composition); discussion], reviewing and editing the paper. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials
All data generated or analysed during this study are included in this published article and its supplementary information files.

Declarations

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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