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Helenistička reljefna keramika iz Sikula (Resnika)

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Rad donosi podatke o 46 neobjavljenih primjeraka helenističke reljefne keramike pronađene u Sikulima početkom devedesetih godina 20. st, prilikom arheoloških istraživanja luke, kuće i ulice helenističke faze. Nalazište se okvirno datira od sredine 2. st. pr. Kr. do kraja 1. st. pr. Kr. Analiza je dovela do zaključka o postojanju dviju vrsta posuda za pijeње: čaša i zdjelica. Razlikuju se po obliku dna posude, vrsti oboda i veličini.

Ključne riječi: helenistička reljefna keramika, Sikuli, Resnik

Hellenistic Moldmade Relief Pottery from Siculi (Resnik)

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The work presents data on 46 unpublished examples of Hellenistic relief pottery found in Siculi at the beginning of the 1990s during archaeological excavations in the harbour, houses and streets of the Hellenistic phase. The find-site has been broadly dated from the mid-second to the first century BC. Analysis has led to the conclusion that there are two types of drinking vessels: cups and small bowls. They differ in terms of the shape of the vessel bottoms, rim types and size.

Key words: Hellenistic moldmade relief pottery, Siculi, Resnik



Karta 1 / Map 1

Arheološki lokalitet Sikuli u hrvatskoj je arheološkoj znanosti postao poznat zadnjih dvadesetak godina. Prostire se u moru i na kopnu,¹ na zapadu Kaštelanskog zaljeva (karta 1), između dva poznata antička grada, Tragurija (*Tragurium*) i Salone (*Salona*). Danas se ondje nalazi hotelsko naselje Resnik. Krajem osamdesetih godina 20. st. u moru su pronađeni ulomci sivocrne keramike reljefno ukrašene florističkim motivima, odnosno helenističke reljefne keramike.² Ova slučajna otkrića potaknula su arheološka istraživanja³ (od 1991. do danas), koja su rezultirala ubikacijom antičke naseobine Sikuli.⁴ Do danas je na kopnu istraženo oko 2500 metara četvornih, a u podmorju stotinjak metara četvornih (karta 2). Kako se Muzej grada Kaštela nekoliko puta selio, a arheološki depo još i više, kutije s materijalom su se zbog višekratnog

The archaeological site Siculi in Croatia became known to the Croatian archaeological sciences over the past twenty years. It extends into the sea and over land¹ on the western area of Kaštela Bay (map 1), between two known ancient cities, Tragurium and Salona. Currently the Resnik hotel complex is situated there. At the end of the 1980s, sherds of gray-black ceramic bearing relief ornaments of floral motifs were found in the sea.² This chance discovery prompted archaeological research³ (from 1991 to the present), which resulted in the determination of the location of the ancient settlement Siculi.⁴ Thus far, approximately 2,500 square meters on land and approximately one hundred square meters under water (map 2) have been examined. Since the Kaštela Town Museum has changed locations several times, while its archaeological depot has undergone even more

1 *Antički Sikuli* 2011; Brusić 2004.

2 Kirigin 1989; Bilich 1994.

3 *Antički Sikuli* 2011.

4 Plinije, *Historia naturalis*, III, 141.

1 *Antički Sikuli* 2011; Brusić 2004.

2 Kirigin 1989; Bilich 1994.

3 *Antički Sikuli* 2011.

4 Pliny, *Historia naturalis*, III, 141.



Karta 2 / Map 2

premeštanja raspale, a oznake izbrisale ili uništile. Ovim radom analizirani su ulomci u posjedu Muzeja grada Kaštela, koji su izgubili svoju signaturu, osim oznake jesu li pronađeni na kopnu ili u moru. Kataloški se obrađuje 46 neobjavljenih cjelovitih posuda ili ulomaka pronađenih u helenističkoj luci (kampanje 1993.-1994. i 2005.) i u prvim kopnenim istraživanjima (1991.-1992.).

Sredinom 19. st. počinje se u stručnoj literaturi obrađivati reljefna keramika helenističkog razdoblja,

moves, the boxes containing the materials have begun to fall apart, while their designations have either faded or been destroyed due to the frequent moves. This work contains an analysis of the potsherds held by the Kaštela Town Museum which have lost their designations, except for those indicating whether they were found on land or at sea. Catalogue entries are provided for 46 unpublished whole vessels or fragments found in the Hellenistic-era harbour (1993-1994 and 2005 campaigns) and in the first excavations on land (1991-1992).

pogrešno nazivana megarskim zdjelama.⁵ Premda se pokazalo da je taj naziv pogrešan, on se zadržao do danas, ne samo u Hrvatskoj nego i u drugim zemljama i jezicima.⁶ Početkom osamdesetih godina 20. stoljeća Susan Rotroff uvodi novi termin, koji mnogo bolje opisuje ovu vrstu keramike: *Hellenistic moldmade relief bowls*.⁷ Zdenko Brusić naziv prevodi kao *helenistička reljefna keramika*, izostavljajući u imenu obilježje da su izrađene u kalupu.⁸

Keramika rađena u kalupima s reljefnim ukrasima izum je atenskih lončarskih radionica 3. st. pr. Kr.⁹ Svoje ishodište ima u bogato ukrašenom posudu istog razdoblja koje je izrađeno od plemenitih metala. Slabija kupovna moć šireg sloja društva uvjetovala je masovnije i jeftiniju zamjenu–lončariju. Najpoznatija središta proizvodnje u Grčkoj bila su Atena¹⁰ i Korint.¹¹ Dugo se držalo da je jedno od središta bio i Del (*Delos*), zbog obilja nalaza,¹² no novija istraživanja to nisu dokazala.¹³ S većom istraženošću i objavljenošću dolazi se i do spoznaja o drugim središtima proizvodnje helenističke reljefne keramike. Nakon propasti središta u kopnenoj Grčkoj proizvodnja se seli na zapadnu obalu Male Azije,¹⁴ gdje se nastavlja uz manje izmjene, ponajprije u obliku posuda za pijeње (zdjelice). Središta proizvodnje šire se i dalje, na obale Albanije¹⁵ i Italije,¹⁶ te sredinom prvog stoljeća prije Krista u Italiji nastaje aretinska reljefna keramika poznatija pod nazivom *terra sigillata*.¹⁷

Helenistička reljefna keramika pojavljuje se u dva osnovna tipa posuda: kratera i posude za pijeње.¹⁸

Prema načinu izrade i ukrašavanja ova je keramika više novina u tehnološkom postupku lončarstva negoli novina u umjetnosti. Reljefna keramika rađena u kalupima mogla se izvesti u bezbrojnim istovjetnim replikama. Ovaj način izrade keramike pripada masovnoj proizvodnji, koja je ponajprije trebala zadovoljiti veće potrebe tržišta. Koristio se jednodijelni poluloptasti kalup s debljim stijenkama i širokim masivnim dnom.

Hellenistic relief pottery began to be analyzed in the scholarly literature in the mid-nineteenth century, albeit under the erroneous designation Megarian bowls.⁵ Although this term proved mistaken, it has remained to this day, not only in Croatia but in other countries and languages.⁶ At the beginning of the 1980s, Susan Rotroff introduced a new term that is much better suited to this ceramic type: Hellenistic moldmade relief bowls.⁷ Zdenko Brusić translated this term into Croatian as *helenistička reljefna keramika*, leaving out the indication that they were made in moulds.⁸

Moldmade bowls with relief ornamentation were an invention of Athenian pottery workshops in the third century BC.⁹ They have their source in the richly decorated vessels of that same period that were made of precious metals. The lower purchasing power of the broader masses of society necessitated a more mass-produced and less expensive alternative: pottery. The best known production centres in Greece were in Athens¹⁰ and Corinth.¹¹ It was also long maintained that Delos was another of these centres due to an abundance of finds,¹² but this has not been verified by more recent research.¹³ Additional research and publications have also highlighted knowledge of new production centres for Hellenistic relief pottery. After the collapse of these centres on the Greek mainland, production moved to the western coast of Asia Minor,¹⁴ where it continued with some minor changes, primarily in the form of the drinking vessels (small bowls). Production centres spread even farther afield, to the shores of Albania¹⁵ and Italy,¹⁶ and in the mid-first century BC, Arretine relief pottery emerged in Italy, better known under the term *terra sigillata*.¹⁷

Hellenistic moldmade relief bowls appeared in two basic vessels types: kraters and drinking vessels.¹⁸

Based on the rendering and ornamentation, these bowls exhibited greater novelties in pottery technology than in art. Countless identical copies of moldmade relief bowls could be made. This was a mass

5 Benndorf 1869, str. 118; Rotroff 1982, str. 2, 3.

6 Künzl 2002; Puppo 1995.

7 Rotroff 1982, str. 2, 3.

8 Brusić 1988, str. 21; Brusić 1999, str. 4.

9 Thompson 1934, str. 451-549; Rotroff 1982, str. 6-13.

10 Rotroff 1982; Thompson 1934.

11 Edwards 1975, str. 151-185.

12 Laumonier 1978.

13 Guldager Bilde 1996.

14 Künzl, 2002; Guldager Bilde 1996.

15 Hidri 1988, str. 75-87.

16 Puppo 1995, str. 147-167.

17 Atlante II, str. 375.

18 Brusić 1988, str. 30.

5 Benndorf 1869, p. 118; Rotroff 1982, pp. 2, 3.

6 Künzl 2002; Puppo 1995.

7 Rotroff 1982, pp. 2, 3.

8 Brusić 1988, p. 21; Brusić 1999, p. 4.

9 Thompson 1934, pp. 451-549; Rotroff 1982, pp. 6-13.

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12 Laumonier 1978.

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14 Künzl, 2002; Guldager Bilde 1996.

15 Hidri 1988, pp. 75-87.

16 Puppo 1995, pp. 147-167.

17 Atlante II, p. 375.

18 Brusić 1988, p. 30.

Unutrašnja strana kalupa izrađena je veoma pomno na lončarskom kolu. U još mekanu glinu ukrasi su se utiskivali malim pojedinačnim pečatima ili su pak izrađivani proizvoljno, bez pečata. Nakon sušenja, pečenja i udešavanja kalup je bio spreman za upotrebu.¹⁹ Prilikom izrade keramike pročišćena glina utiskivala se u kalup, nakon djelomičnog sušenja se vadila te se na lončarskom kolu izvlačio obod, a potom su dodavane nožice. Nakon potpunog sušenja posuda je bila spremna za pečenje.

Među ulomcima helenističke reljefne keramike pronađene u Sikulima prevladavaju dijelovi posuda za pijenje, a pronađeno je tek nekoliko ulomaka kratera. Tu vrstu keramike pronalazimo i na kopnu (u naselju) i u moru (u luci). Kod istraživanja naselja pronađena je u otpadu u ulicama, ali i u prostorima kuća zajedno s drugim vrstama fine keramike (tanjuri raznih vrsta, zdjele za posluživanje i vrčevi, bikonični skifi). Tipološki se može datirati u razdoblje od druge polovice 2. st. do 1. st. pr. Kr.²⁰ Većina cjelovitijih primjeraka pronađena je u moru, dok su u naselju pronađeni uglavnom ulomci.

Izvorni grčki naziv koji se koristio za ovu vrstu keramike nije nam poznat. Engleski izraz *bowl* kod helenističke reljefne keramike označava posudu iz koje se pije, a na hrvatski se prevodi i kao čaša i kao zdjela, zdjelica. Kod izraza čaša²¹ odmah znamo da se radi o posudi koja služi za pijenje. Zdjela, zdjelica etimološki znači posuda u kojoj se hrana iznosi ili priređuje miješanjem.²² Oba hrvatska izraza mogu se koristiti kod opisa ovih posuda za pijenje. Izraz čaša primjereniji bi bio za konusne posude s tri nožice na dnu, dok bi se izraz zdjelica mogao upotrebljavati za širu, pliću posudu ravnog dna.

U grčkim radionicama oblik čaše je prvotan, a samim time i stariji.²³ Zdjelice se pojavljuju tek u Delu, u mlađem kontekstu.²⁴ Stratigrafija u Sikulima, međutim, ne prati ovakvu podjelu, već se istodobno javljaju ulomci i čaša i zdjelica, što upućuje na zaključak da pronađena keramika pripada zadnjoj fazi helenističke reljefne keramike (sredina 1. st. pr. Kr.). U Sikulima to potvrđuju i drugi predmeti pronađeni u istom sloju,

production technique, which had to meet increased market demand first and foremost. A single-piece hemispherical mould with thick walls and a broad massive base was used. The interior of the mould was carefully crafted on a pottery wheel. The ornaments were impressed into the still soft clay with small individual stamps, or they were made arbitrarily, without stamps. After drying, firing and adjustment, the mould was ready for use.¹⁹ To make bowls, refined clay was pressed into the mould, and after it dried partially it was removed and the rim was drawn out on a pottery wheel, and then the small foot pieces were added. After drying completely, the bowl was ready for firing.

Among the sherds of Hellenistic moldmade relief bowls found in Siculi, pieces of drinking vessels predominate, although a few krater pieces were found. This pottery type was found both on the mainland (in the settlement) and under water (in the harbour). During excavations in the settlement, they were found in the discards in the streets, but also in the rooms of houses together with other types of fine ceramics (plates of various types, serving bowls and jugs, biconical skyphoi). Typologically they may be dated from the latter half of the second to the first centuries BC.²⁰ Most of the complete examples were found in the sea, while mainly sherds were found in the settlement.

The original Greek term that was used for this pottery type is not known. When used to refer to Hellenistic moldmade relief pottery, the expression *bowl* designates a drinking vessel, which in Croatian is translated either as *čaša* (cup) or *zdjela* (bowl), and also *zdjelica* (small bowl). When the term *čaša* (cup)²¹ is used, it is readily apparent that this is a vessel that was used for drinking. *Zdjela* (bowl) or *zdjelica* (small bowl) etymologically mean a vessel in which food is carried or prepared by mixing.²² Both terms in Croatian may be used to describe these drinking vessels. The term cup would be more suited to tapered vessels with three small legs on the bottom, while the term bowl would be used for a wider, shallower vessel with a flat bottom.

In the Greek workshops, the shape of the cup was the initial one, and thus also older.²³ Small bowls only appeared in Delos, in a more recent context.²⁴ The stratigraphy in Siculi, however, does not adhere to this

19 Rotroff 1982, str. 4, 5.

20 Atlante LV, str. 9; XXX 1, 5, 11; XXXIII 1; Gravina 1992, Fig. 40, 42.

21 <http://hjp.novi-liber.hr/index.php?show=search>

22 <http://hjp.novi-liber.hr/index.php?show=search>

23 Rotroff 1982, str. 2.

24 Laumonier 1978.

19 Rotroff 1982, pp. 4, 5.

20 Atlante LV, p. 9; XXX 1, 5, 11; XXXIII 1; Gravina 1992, Fig. 40, 42.

21 <http://hjp.novi-liber.hr/index.php?show=search>

22 <http://hjp.novi-liber.hr/index.php?show=search>

23 Rotroff 1982, p. 2.

24 Laumonier 1978.

kao što su sivoglazirani tanjuri, vrčevi, zdjele za posluživanje, bikonični skifi.²⁵

Obod kod čaša je razvraćen prema van dok je kod zdjelica uspravan, ravan. Kod čaša se nakon vađenja iz kalupa na lončarskom kolu izvlačio obod te se ukrašavao s nekoliko reljefnih linija koje su tako prekrivale prijelaz iz kalupa.

Zbog zaobljenog dna čaše su nestabilne te im se dodaju tri nožice kako bi mogle samostalno stajati. Nožice najčešće imaju oblik kazališne maske (T. 2, 4), a rjeđe oblik školjke (Bilich 1994, T. 5, 23). Zdjele su bez dodatka nogu jer im je dno široko i ravno (T. 1, 1). Prosječna visina čaša je 10 cm, a zdjelica 5-7 cm. Promjer otvora čaša je 7-10 cm, a kod zdjelica je 12-14 cm. Boja posuda varira. Čaše su redovito svijetlosive, tamnosive i crne boje, dok su zdjelice većinom crvenosmeđe do narančaste boje.

Obje vrste posuda bogato su ukrašene. Nema bitne razlike u vrsti motiva kod čaša i zdjelica iz Sikula. Ukrašenost je kod većeg broja nalaza podijeljena na vodoravne pojaseve odijeljene reljefnim linijama, dok se kod manjeg broja nalaza kao ukras slobodno nižu razni motivi. U pojedinom pojasu ponavljaju se ili isti motiv ili ista skupina motiva. Dno ima medaljon unutar kojeg se nižu kružno postavljeni motivi. Kod zdjelica česti su utisnuti potpisi lončara na dnu posude, pa tako i u Sikulima (npr. *MONOMAXO*, *ARISTON*).²⁶ Kod čaša to nije uobičajeno; kod jako malog broja čaša potpis se sastoji od jednog slova na dnu posude (npr. slovo *T* utisnuto između nožica, T. 3, 8).

Motivi koji ukrašavaju sikulske posude ponajprije su floristički. Česti su motivi, akantovo lišće (kat. br. 1, 5, 10, 11, 30, 34, 35, 41, 46), lišće paprati (kat. br. 2, 4, 28) te stilizirani cvjetovi (kat. br. 1, 11, 18, 21, 25, 27, 32, 46). Najčešći je motiv vrh strijele, a proizašao je iz prikaza lista paprati ili akanta (kat. br. 7, 9, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 26, 27, 29, 31, 38, 39, 44). Taj je motiv čest i na posudama za pijeње pronađenima u atenskoj Agori²⁷ i Delu.²⁸ Motiv prekriva cijelu posudu u više-manje pravilnim redovima kao i u Sikulima (npr. kat. br. 7, 9, 12). Od ostalih motiva na posudama iz Sikula još nalazimo položeni *S*-motiv (kat. br. 4, 17, 22, 23, 24, 28, 33, 37, 40), motiv vinove loze (kat. br. 6, 11, 21), girlande (kat. br. 1, 17), latica lotusa (kat. br. 1, 6, 11), uvulus (kat. br. 4, 8, 22). Od životinjskih motiva najčešći je prikaz dupina (kat. br. 5, 15) i bikove glave (kat. br. 24, 25). Motivi bršljanova lišća, vinove loze,

division, rather sherds of both cups and small bowls appear at the same time, which points to the conclusion that the pottery found belongs to the final phase of Hellenistic moldmade relief bowls (mid-first century BC). In Siculi, this is confirmed by other items found in the same layer, such as gray-glazed plates, jugs, serving bowls and biconical skyphoi.²⁵

The rims on the cups are outwardly drawn, while on the small bowls they are upright and straight. After being removed from the mould, the rims on the cups were pulled out on a pottery wheel, and then adorned with relief lines that thus covered the transition from the mould.

Due to their rounded bottoms, cups are unstable and three small legs were added to them so that they could stand on their own. These small legs most often took the form of theatre masks (P. 2, 4), and more rarely seashells (Bilich 1994, P. 5, 23). Bowls do not have legs or a foot because their bottoms are broad and straight (P. 1, 1). The average height of a cup is 10 cm, while small bowls were 5-7 cm high. The diameter of a cup opening ranges from 7-10 cm, while on bowls it ranges from 12-14 cm. The colour of the vessels varies. Cups were regularly light gray, dark gray and black, while the small bowls are mostly reddish brown to orange.

Both vessel types are richly adorned. There are no significant differences in the motifs on the cups and small bowls from Siculi. The ornamentation on a considerable number of finds is divided into horizontal bands separated by relief lines, while on a smaller number of finds, various motifs appear freely as ornaments. In individual bands, the same motif or group of motifs recurs. The bottom has a medallion within which a series of circularly placed motifs appear in a row. On the small bowls, the signatures of the potters are often imprinted in a circle at the bottom of the vessels, as was the case in Siculi (e.g. *MONOMAXO*, *ARISTON*).²⁶ This was not customary on the cups; on a very small number of these, the signature consists of a single letter at the bottom of the vessel (e.g. the letter *T* imprinted between the legs, P. 3, 8).

The motifs that adorn the Siculi vessels are mostly floral. Common motifs include acanthus leaves (cat. no. 1, 5, 10, 11, 30, 34, 35, 41, 46), fern fronds (cat. no. 2, 4, 28), and stylized flowers (cat. no. 1, 11, 18, 21, 25, 27, 32, 46). The most common motif is the arrowhead, which developed from the portrayal of the fern fronds or acanthus leaves (cat. no. 7, 9, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 26, 27, 29, 31, 38, 39, 44). This motif is also common on the drinking vessels found in the

25 Isto kao i bilj. 20.

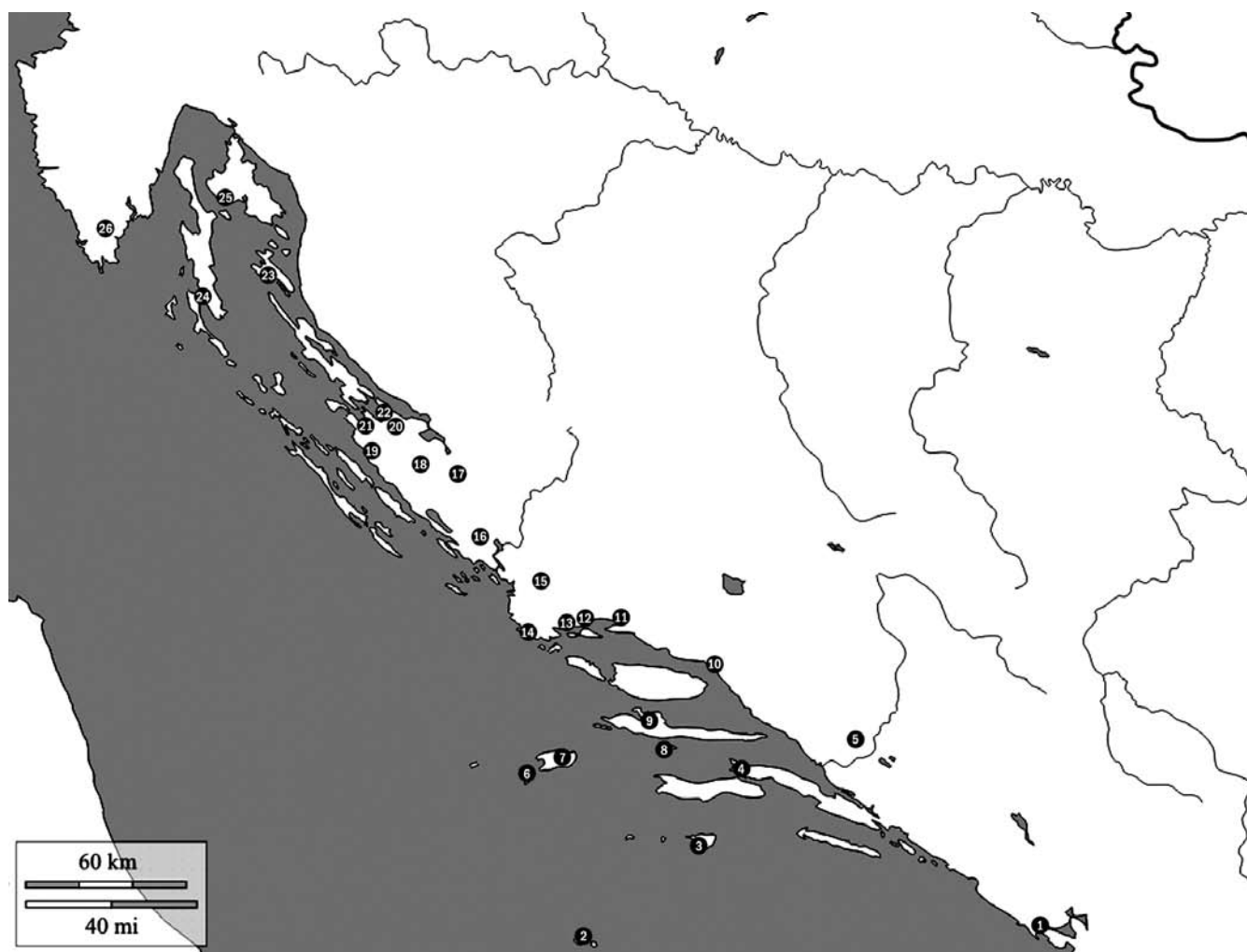
26 Brusić 2004, str. 18, 19.

27 Rotroff 1982, T. 14-43.

28 Laumonier 1978, 5147.

25 Same as note 20.

26 Brusić 2004, pp. 18, 19.



Karta 3. Popis nalazišta helenističke reljefne keramike na istočnoj jadranskoj obali

Map 3. List of sites of Hellenistic moldmade relief pottery on the eastern Adriatic coast

1. Palagruža, 2. Herceg Novi, Crna Gora, 3. Lastovo, 4. Nakovana, 5. Gabela, 6. Biševo, 7. Vis, 8. Šćedro, 9. Stari Grad, otok Hvar / island of Hvar, 10. Brela, 11. Solin, 12. Resnik, 13. Trogir, 14. Rt Ploča / Cape Ploča, 15. Danilo, 16. Velika Mrdakovica, 17. Bribir, 18. Aserija, 19. Zadar, 20. Nadin, 21. Nin, 22. Lju bač, 23. Rab, 24. Osor, 25. Krk, 26. Nezakcij / Nasactium

bikovih glava te zmijski karakteristični su simboli boga Dionisa, odnosno možemo ih vezati uz ritual pijenja vina.²⁹ Prikazi ljudi pronađeni su na dva ulomka čaša. Kod ulomaka kratera u Sikulima jedino su i očuvani motivi s prikazima ljudi.³⁰

U helenističkoj luci³¹ u Sikulima pronađen je kalup s motivom vrha strelice te matrica za otiskivanje nožice – kazališne maske.³² Iako do sada nije pronađena ni jedna posuda koja ima istovjetno složene motive kao u kalupu, ipak ovi nalazi otvaraju mogućnost da se

Athenian Agora²⁷ and Delos.²⁸ The motif covers the entire vessels in more or less regular rows as in Siculi (e.g., cat. no. 7, 9, 12). Among the other motifs on the vessels from Siculi, there is also a tilde motif (cat. no. 4, 17, 22, 23, 24, 28, 33, 37, 40), the grape vine motif (cat. no. 6, 11, 21), garlands (cat. no. 1, 17), lotus petals (cat. no. 1, 6, 11), and the egg-and-dart motif (cat. no. 4, 8, 22). Among the animal motifs, the most common are the dolphin (cat. no. 5, 15) and the bull's head (cat. no. 24, 25). Ivy leaves, grape vines, bull heads and serpents are typical symbols of the god Dionysus, and they may be associated with the ritual of drinking wine.²⁹ Images of people were found on two cup

29 Brusić 2004.

30 Bilich, 1994, str. 146, T. 2. 3a, b.

31 Krajem osamdesetih godina 20. st. pronašao ga je Neven Lete dok je ronio tražeći školjke.

32 Bilich 1994, 146, T. 1.1, 2.

27 Rotroff 1982, P. 14-43.

28 Laumonier 1978, 5147.

29 Brusić 2004.

ovdje nalazila keramičarska radionica za proizvodnju te vrste keramike.³³

Ovu vrstu keramike pronalazimo na mnogim arheološkim nalazištima istočne obale Jadrana iz 2.-1. st. pr. Kr., od juga i slučajnog nalaza u Herceg Novom, preko Pelješca (Nakovana), Vida, Staroga Grada na Hvaru, Visa, Palagruže, Resnika, Salone, Trogira, rta Ploče, do sjeverne Dalmacije: Liburnije, i dalje do Istre i Nezakcija (*Nesactium*)³⁴ (karta 3). Prema dostupnim rezultatima istraživanja u Liburniji, nalazi helenističke reljefne keramike za sada potječu samo iz grobova, i to ponajprije krateri, dok nalazi iz liburnskih naselja nisu još poznati.³⁵ Nalazi čaša iz tri svetišta: Pelješca (Nakovana), Palagruže i rta Ploče, svjedoče o tome da su ove posude služile kod kulturnih radnji ispijanja vina.³⁶

Helenistička reljefna keramika iz Sikula pronađena je u helenističkoj luci u moru te u ostacima kuća i ulica. Dio podmorskih nalaza čuva se u dvjema privatnim zbirnama, a dio je pronađen za podmorskih arheoloških istraživanja u luci. Oni su većim dijelom kataloški obrađeni i objavljeni.³⁷ Nalazi koji potječu iz mora (privatna zbirka, muzejska zbirka) ne razlikuju se previše od nalaza s kopna. Iako je teško kazati da postoje dvije istovjetne posude, nema većih odsakanja u motivima između posuda pronađenih u moru i onih pronađenih na kopnu. Jedino se može kazati da su podmorski nalazi cjelovitiji od kopnenih, što ne bi trebalo previše čuditi. Podmorski nalazi dospjeli su u more najvjerojatnije prilikom prekrcanja. Kopneni nalazi nađeni su u deponiju otpada u ulici, te se podrazumijeva da su većim ili manjim dijelom uništeni. Kalup se nalazi u privatnoj zbirci Nevena Lete. Do danas nije pronađen pozitiv kalupa, te za sada možemo pretpostaviti da kalup nije nikada korišten.³⁸

Uпитno je porijeklo helenističke reljefne keramike pronađene u Sikulima. Iako je kalup slučajno pronađen u ostacima helenističke luke, njegov nalaz

fragments. Motifs featuring images of people were only preserved on a krater sherd in Siculi.³⁰

In the Hellenistic-era harbour³¹ in Siculi, a mould featuring an arrowhead motif and a die for impressing the legs (theatre masks) were found.³² Although not a single vessel has yet been found which has motifs identical to those in the mould, these finds nonetheless indicate the possibility that there was a pottery workshop here to manufacture these types of pottery.³³

This ceramic type can be found at many archaeological sites in the Eastern Adriatic seaboard from the second/first centuries BC, from the south and the chance find in Herceg Novi, through the Pelješac Peninsula (Nakovana), Vid, Stari Grad on the island of Hvar, Vis, Palagruža, Resnik, Salona, Trogir, Cape Ploča, to northern Dalmatia: Liburnia, and farther into Istria and Nesactium³⁴ (map 3). According to available research results in Liburnia, finds of Hellenistic mold-made relief bowls thus far only come from graves, and most of these are kraters, while the finds from Liburnian settlements remain unknown.³⁵ The finds of cups from three sacral sites: on the Pelješac Peninsula (Nakovana), the island of Palagruža and Cape Ploča, testify to the fact that these vessels were used in the ritual libation of wine.³⁶

The Hellenistic moldmade relief bowls from Siculi were found underwater in the Hellenistic-era harbour, and in the remains of houses and streets. A part of the undersea finds are held in two private collections, while another part was found during underwater archaeological excavations in the harbour. They have largely been catalogued and published.³⁷ The undersea finds (private collection, museum collection) do not differ greatly from the finds made on dry land. Even though it is difficult to state whether there are two identical vessels, there are no significant divergences in motifs between the vessels found undersea and those found on land. All that may be said is that the undersea finds are more complete than those from land, which should not be too surprising. The

33 Brusić 2004.

34 Kirigin 1980; Forenbaher, Kaiser 2003; Patsch 1908; *Pharos* 1995; Kirigin 1986; Čargo 2007; Kirigin 2003, str. 374; Bilich 1994; Gonzenbach 1975; Kovačić 2002; Bilić-Dujmušić 2002; Brusić 1988; Mihovilić 2002; Kirigin et al. 2005, Dodatak 9.

35 Brusić 1988, str. 28; Batović, Batović 2012, T. XLV, LXIV, LXVII, LXVIII.

36 Forenbaher, Kaiser 2003, str. 80; Čače, Šešelj 2005.

37 Brusić 1999; Bilich 1994.

38 Još jedan razlog za takav zaključak leži u činjenici da je reljef u kalupu u dobrom stanju.

30 Bilich, 1994, p. 146, P. 2, 3a, b.

31 It was found at the end of the 1980s by Neven Lete while diving for shellfish.

32 Bilich 1994, p. 146, P. 1. 1, 2.

33 Brusić 2004.

34 Kirigin 1980; Forenbaher, Kaiser 2003; Patsch 1908; *Pharos* 1995; Kirigin 1986; Čargo 2007; Kirigin 2003, p. 374; Bilich 1994; Gonzenbach 1975; Kovačić 2002; Bilić-Dujmušić 2002; Brusić 1988; Mihovilić 2002; Kirigin et al. 2005, Dodatak 9.

35 Brusić 1988, p. 28; Batović, Batović 2012, P. XLV, LXIV, LXVII, LXVIII.

36 Forenbaher, Kaiser 2003, p. 80; Čače, Šešelj 2005.

37 Brusić 1999; Bilich 1994.

mogao bi ići u prilog tezi o lončarskoj radionici u Sikulima.³⁹

Pronalazak ostataka nekoliko kalupa i nalaz keramičke peći na Visu⁴⁰ potvrđuje postojanje radioničkog središta helenističke keramike na istočnoj obali Jadrana. Isejske čaše imaju pojasnu podjelu kao i sikulske. Na isejskim i sikulskim kalupima i posudama nalazi se motiv vrha strelice.⁴¹ Na isejskim kalupima nalazi se motiv dupina, ali nema ga na isejskim posudama, dok na sikulskim kalupima nema motiva dupina, ali ga nalazimo na sikulskim posudama za pijenje. Možemo zaključiti kako na oba nalazišta posude ne odgovaraju kalupima.

Motivi posuda pronađenih u Sikulima pokazuju izrazito veliku sličnost, moglo bi se reći istovjetnost, s motivima posuda pronađenih u svetištu na rtu Ploča⁴² (npr. T. 2, 4). Stoga se može zaključiti da neke od posuda iz svetišta imaju zajedničko podrijetlo kao i primjerci iz Sikula.

Rezultati arheometrijske analize materijala s lokaliteta u Sikulima, na rtu Ploča i u Visu potvrđuju ove pretpostavke i donose nove spoznaje.⁴³ Analiza ulomaka helenističke reljefne keramike pokazala je da uzorci s lokaliteta Sikuli i rta Ploče potječu iz iste radionice, s pretpostavkom da se nalazila u Sikulima ili u njihovoj neposrednoj blizini, dok se viški ulomci ne uklapaju u ovu skupinu. Za helenističku keramiku predložen je nov termin - *dalmatinska helenistička keramika*.⁴⁴ U prilog ovoj tezi govori i nalaz kalupa te nešto veća koncentracija ulomaka u Sikulima. Broj pronađenih zdjelica manji je od broja pronađenih čaša. Zdjelice su finije izrade, a na dnu imaju potpis majstora te bi se mogao pretpostaviti njihov uvoz.⁴⁵

Ako se ova vrsta keramike nije proizvodila u Sikulima, tada treba tražiti njezino porijeklo. Iako je slična atenskim primjercima (oblik, floristički motivi, boja) prije bi se ipak trebala pronaći paralela s kasnijim središtima proizvodnje, ponajprije onima s obala Male Azije i Albanije.⁴⁶ Atenske i korintске radionice prestaju s radom godine 146. pr. Kr., dakle u vrijeme prije osnivanja Sikula.⁴⁷

undersea finds probably ended up in the sea during cargo transfers. The artefacts on land were found in waste pits in the street, and this implies that they were broken to a greater or lesser extent. The mould is held in Neven Lete's private collection. Thus far the opposite side of the mould has not been found, and for now it may be assumed that the mould was never used.³⁸

The origin of the Hellenistic moldmade bowls found in Siculi is subject to question. Although the mould was found by chance in the remains of the Hellenistic-era harbour, its discovery may support the hypothesis on a pottery workshop in Siculi.³⁹

The discovery of the remains of several moulds and a pottery kiln on the island of Vis⁴⁰ confirm the existence of workshop centres for Hellenistic pottery in the Eastern Adriatic seaboard. The Isseian cups have a banded division like those from Siculi. The arrowhead motif appears on both the Isseian and Siculi moulds and vessels.⁴¹ The Isseian moulds feature dolphin motifs, which cannot be seen on any of the Isseian vessels, while the Siculi moulds do not have dolphin motifs, even though they can be seen on the Siculi drinking vessels. It may be concluded that at both sites the vessels do not correspond to the moulds.

The motifs on the vessels found in Siculi exhibit a considerable similarity – one could even say they are identical – to the motifs on the vessels found in the sanctuary at Cape Ploča⁴² (e.g. P. 2, 4). It may therefore be concluded that some of the vessels from the sanctuary have the same common origin as the examples from Siculi.

The results of archaeometric analysis of the materials from the sites in Siculi, at Cape Ploča and on Vis confirmed these assumptions and brought new insights.⁴³ Analysis of the Hellenistic relief pottery has shown that the samples from Siculi and Cape Ploča originated in the same workshop, with the assumption that the latter was in Siculi or its immediate vicinity, while the Vis fragments do not belong to this group. A new term was proposed for this Hellenistic pottery, *Dalmatian Hellenistic pottery*.⁴⁴ This hypothesis is additionally supported by the discovery of a mould and a somewhat higher concentration of potsherds in Siculi. The number of small bowls found is

39 Brusić 2004.

40 Čargo 2007, str. 51-53.

41 Čargo 2007, str. 54, br. 11.

42 Miše, Šešelj 2008, sl. 2. 6.

43 Šegvić et al. 2012.

44 Šegvić et al. 2012, str. 84.

45 Hidri 1988; Lamumonier 1978.

46 Šešelj 2005, str. 52.

47 Bonačić Mandinić 2011.

38 Another reason supporting this conclusion is that fact that the relief inside the mould is in good condition.

39 Brusić 2004.

40 Čargo 2007, pp. 51-53.

41 Čargo 2007, p. 54, no. 11.

42 Miše, Šešelj 2008, Fig. 2. 6.

43 Šegvić et al. 2012.

44 Šegvić et al. 2012, p. 84.

Pronađeno je dvadesetak cjelovitih posuda. U Muzeju grada Kaštela nalaze se četiri cjelovite posude, a kod deset posuda nedostaje manji dio.

Godine 1999. objavljena je analiza ukupno 107 kataloških jedinica⁴⁸ pronađenih u Resniku, a u ovom se radu prvi put objavljuje analiza 46 kataloških jedinica pronađenih u podmorskim i kopnenim istraživanjima do godine 2005.

Dosad u arheološkim istraživanjima nisu pronađeni ni peć ni neuspjeli komadi kakvi prate keramičarsku četvrt. Zato u nastavku istraživanja u Sikulima pozornost treba usmjeriti na područje koje bi po svojoj konfiguraciji moglo biti pogodan prostor za keramičarsku četvrt. Naime, od cijelog područja Sikula istraženo je samo 10 % od ukupne pretpostavljene površine lokaliteta.

Pronalazak veće količine ove vrste keramike može upućivati na pretpostavku da su Sikuli bili veliko trgovište u koje se uvozila helenistička keramika, među ostalim i reljefna, koja se dalje distribuirala u zaleđe (Danilo⁴⁹) i Liburniju. Iz Resnika prema sjeverozapadu Kaštelanskog polja preko Planoga, kroz Labinsku dragu vodi prirodna komunikacija prema zaleđu. Prijevojem je prolazila i rimska cesta, o čemu svjedoče dva rimskodobna miljokaza, pronađena južno od Velog Bijaća.⁵⁰ Valja istaknuti ovaj komunikacijski pravac iz antičkog naselja u Resniku u kontekstu trgovačkih veza prema zaleđu, odnosno trgovačkog punkta (emporija) na obali. Odnos Resnika i Labinske drage može se usporediti s često naglašavanom važnošću Kliškog prijevoja u kontekstu strateškog položaja Salone.⁵¹ Također, ova vrsta keramike bila je lijepog izgleda, vjerojatno nije bila preskupa i mogla je privlačiti domorodačko stanovništvo koje je u doticaju s Grcima prihvaćalo tekovine njihove kulture pa tako i pijenja vina.⁵²

Kako su podmorska istraživanja bila češća nego kopnena, tako je i količina prikupljenog materijala iz podmorja veća nego ona prikupljena s kopna.

Može se zaključiti da su stanovnici Sikula preferirali stilizirane motive, da nisu osobito voljeli

less than the number of cups. The small bowls exhibit finer crafting, and on their bottoms they bear the signature of the craftsman, and this may also be assumed for their import.⁴⁵

If this type of pottery was not manufactured in Siculi, then its actual point of origin should be sought. Although similar to the Athenian examples (shape, floral motifs, colour), parallels should first be sought with the later production centres, first and foremost those on the coast of Asia Minor and Albania.⁴⁶ The Athenian and Corinthian workshops ceased operating in 146 BC, thus at a time prior to the establishment of Siculi.⁴⁷

Approximately twenty whole vessels were found. Four whole vessels are held in the Kaštela Town Museum, while smaller portions of ten vessels are missing.

In 1999, a total of 107 catalogue units⁴⁸ found in Resnik underwent analysis, while in this work the analysis of 46 catalogue units found in underwater and on land during research up to 2005 is being published for the first time.

Thus far in archaeological research, neither a kiln nor rejected pieces which normally accompany a pottery workshop environment have been found. Thus, continued research in Siculi must focus attention on an area which, in terms of its configuration, may have been a suitable space for pottery production. For only 10% of the total assumed area of the Siculi locality has in fact been examined.

The discovery of a higher quantity of this type of pottery may point to the hypothesis that there was a large market hub in Siculi in which Hellenistic pottery was imported, including the moldmade relief articles, which were then further distributed into the hinterland (Danilo)⁴⁹ and Liburnia. A natural communication route toward the hinterland runs from Resnik toward the north-western Kaštelansko polje (field) across Plano and through Labinska draga. A Roman road also crossed the pass, to which a Roman-era milestone found south of Veli Bijać⁵⁰ testifies. This communication route from the ancient settlement in Resnik is noteworthy in the context of trade ties with the hinterland and the commercial hub (emporium) on the

48 Brusić donosi ukupno 107 kataloških jedinica za koje kao mjesto pronalaska navodi Resnik, u helenističkoj luci, ne radeći distinkciju koji su nalazi iz privatnih zbirki, a koji se nalaze u Muzeju grada Kaštela.

49 Brusić 1999, str. 10, A 75.

50 Grgin 1932, str. 22-25.

51 *Antički Sikuli* 2011, str. 25-27.

52 U 2. st. pr. Kr. u Kaštelima se intenzivnije počinje saditi vinova loza (*Antički Sikuli* 2011, str. 22). Prihvaćajući lozu, vjerojatno prihvaćaju i način pijenja iz ukrašenih čaša.

45 Hidri 1988; Lamumonier 1978.

46 Šešelj 2005, p. 52.

47 Bonačić Mandinić 2011.

48 Brusić published a total of 107 catalogue units for which he cited Resnik as the find site, in the Hellenistic-era harbour, not distinguishing between those from private collections and those held in the Kaštel Town Museum.

49 Brusić 1999, p. 10, A 75.

50 Grgin 1932, pp. 22-25.

životinjske, a prikaz ljudskih figura na čašama potpuno im je stran. No ako je keramika uvožena, onda motivi vjerojatno nisu bili stvar njihovih želja, nego dostupnosti pojedinih motiva. Trgovac je robu donosio možda po narudžbi, ali možda i po svojem nahođenju, odnosno prema tome što je mogao dobiti u veletrgovini. I danas postoji nerazmjer između ponude i potražnje u nekim segmentima trgovine.

coast. The relationship between Resnik and Labinska draga may be compared to the oft stressed importance of the Klis pass in the content of Salona's strategic location.⁵¹ Additionally, this pottery type had a handsome appearance, was probably not too expensive and could have attracted the local population which, in contacts with the Greeks, accepted the customs of their culture, including the consumption of wine.⁵²

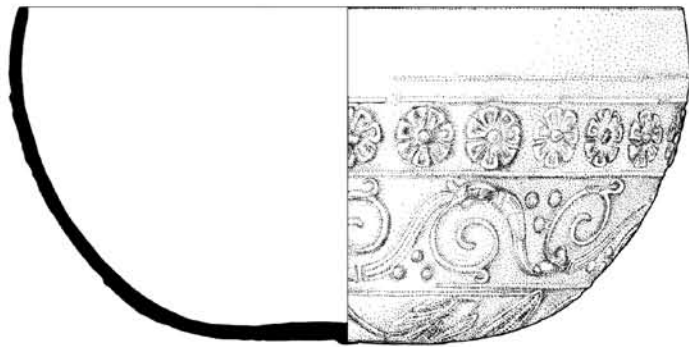
Since undersea excavations were more frequent than those on dry land, the quantity of gathered materials from the sea-floor is higher than that collected on land.

It may be concluded that the residents of Siculi preferred stylized motifs, and that they were not particularly fond of animal motifs, while images of the human figure on cups was entirely anathema to them. However, if the pottery was imported, then the motifs probably did not reflect their preferences, rather simply the availability of individual types. The merchant may have brought in goods on order, but perhaps even at his own discretion or what he could procure wholesale. Even today, there are discrepancies between supply and demand in some segments of the market.

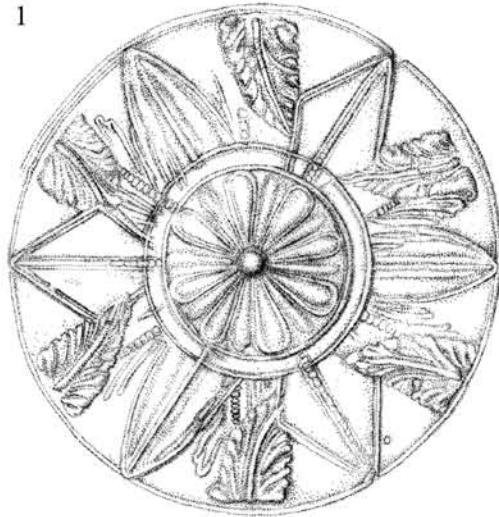
51 *Antički Sikuli* 2011, pp. 25-27.

52 Wine grapes began to be cultivated with greater intensity in the Kaštel area during the second century BC (*Antički Sikuli* 2011, p. 22). In accepting wine, they probably also adopted the custom of drinking from ornate cups.

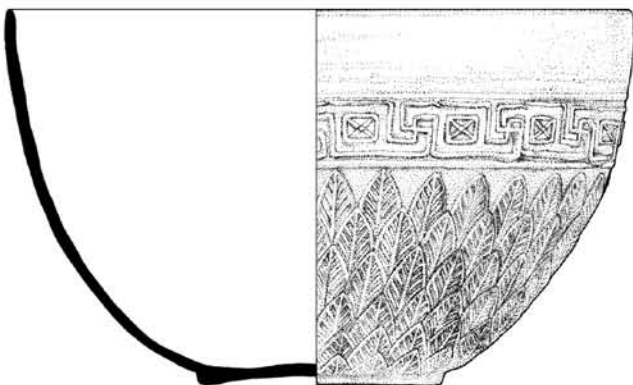
T. 1 / P. 1



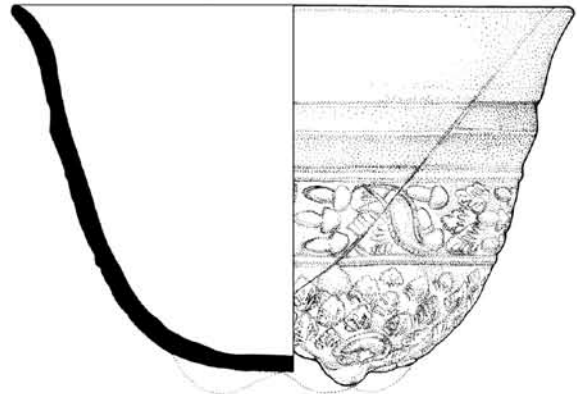
1



2



3



KATALOG⁵³

Ulomci koji su u katalogu obrađeni (ukupno njih 46) pronađeni su u Sikulima u kopnenim istraživanjima 1991./92. godine (unutar helenističke kuće i ulice) te u podvodnim istraživanjima (helenistička luka) iz 1994. godine.

U katalogu su obrađene samo posudice za pijenje: čaše i zdjelice. Ulomci kratera nisu obrađeni jer su već objavljeni ili su u privatnom vlasništvu. U katalogu su korištene sljedeće kratice:

v – visina posude/ulomaka

š – širina ulomka posude

Ø – promjer otvora posude

Sve se dimenzije donose u milimetrima te nisu posebno navedeni. Analogije se odnose na pojedine motive, a ne na posude u cjelini.

1. Opis: Cjelovita zdjelica ravnoga neukrašenog oboda izrađena od svijetlocrvene gline s crvenosmeđim premazom. Površina je podijeljena na tri pojasa, a svaki pojas odvojen je reljefnom linijom. Prvi pojas ima niz od stiliziranog cvijeta; drugi pojas ima viticu na kojoj su fino izražene tri ispupčene točkice složene u trokut koje dočaravaju grozd. Kod trećeg pojasa izmjenjuju se obrnuto postavljen list akanta i latica lopoča, koji su izrazito naglašenih detalja. Na tri mjesta nalazi se stilizirani romboidni list s naglašenom točkastom sredinom koji prikazuje sredinu lista. Nema izraženu nogu, već je dno ravno. Ima dvostruki krug koji obrubljuje rozetu u čijoj sredini je ispupčena točka.

Mjesto nalaza: helenistička luka

Dimenzije: v – 48, Ø – 130

Analogije: Laumonier 1978, kat. jed. 908, 384, 9303

2. Opis: Cijela crna poluloptasta čaša ravnoga neukrašenog oboda, s unutrašnje strane vide se tragovi rada lončarskog kola. Ukrasno polje podijeljeno na dva polja: Prvi pojas: motiv meandra unutar kojeg je naizmjenično utisnut prekriveni kvadrat. Ovaj pojas je odijeljen s obje strane tankom reljefnom linijom. Drugi pojas: niz izmjenično postavljenih listova paprati s izraženim žilicama. Od dna prema vrhu posude veličina listova se povećava tvoreći cvjetnu čašku u 7

CATALOGUE⁵³

The pieces encompassed in the catalogue (a total of 46) were found in Siculi in research conducted on land in 1991/92. (insides the Hellenistic houses and streets) and undersea research (Hellenistic-era harbour) in 1994.

Only small drinking vessels are covered in the catalogue: cups and small bowls. The krater fragments were not analyzed because they have already been published or are privately held. The following abbreviations are used in the catalogue:

h – height of vessel/sherd

w – width of vessel sherd

Ø – diameter of vessel opening

All dimensions are expressed in millimetres and not specifically cited. The analogies pertain to individual motifs, and not the vessels as a whole.

1. Description: Complete small bowl with straight unadorned rim made of light-red clay with red-brown glaze. Surface divided into three bands, and each band separated by relief line. First band has row of stylized flowers; second band has tendril on which three finely rendered protruding dots set in triangle evoking grape bunch. Oppositely set acanthus leaves and water lily petals, with exceptionally prominent details, alternate on the third band. At three points there are stylized rhomboid leaves with prominent dotted centres showing the middle of the leaves. No prominent foot, rather bottom is flat. Has double circle bordering a rosette with protruding dot in middle.

Find site: Hellenistic-era harbour

Dimensions: h – 48, Ø – 130

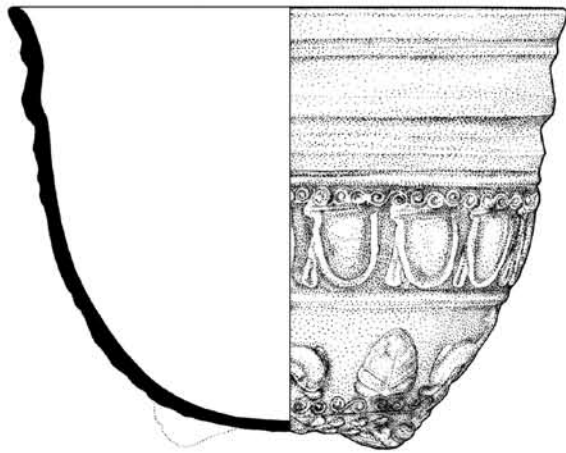
Analogies: Laumonier 1978, cat. no. 908, 384, 9303

2. Description: Whole black hemispherical cup with straight unadorned rim, traces of work on pottery wheel visible on inside. Decorative field divided into two sections. First band: meander motif with crossed square impressed alternately inside it. This band divided on both sides by thin relief line. Second band: series of alternating fern fronds with prominent veins. Size of fronds increases from top to bottom of vessel, creating

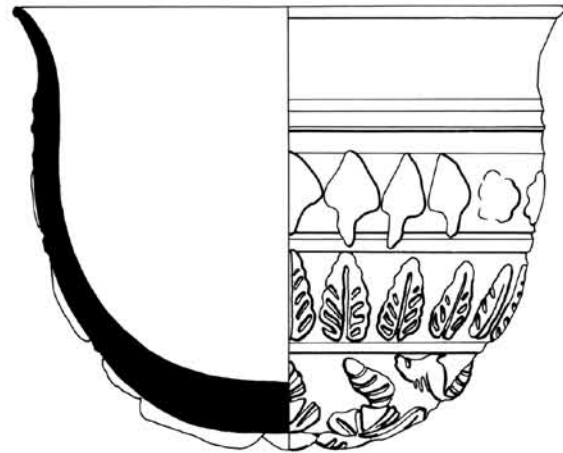
53 Brojevi kataloških jedinica ujedno označavaju brojeve u tablama. Crteže su izradili Mihael Golubić, Ana Gizdić, Silvana Juraga i Dominik Žanić, koji je ujedno digitalno složio table.

53 The numbers of the catalogue units correspond to the numbers on the plates. The sketches were done by Mihael Golubić, Ana Gizdić, Silvana Juraga and Dominik Žanić, who also digitally arranged the plates.

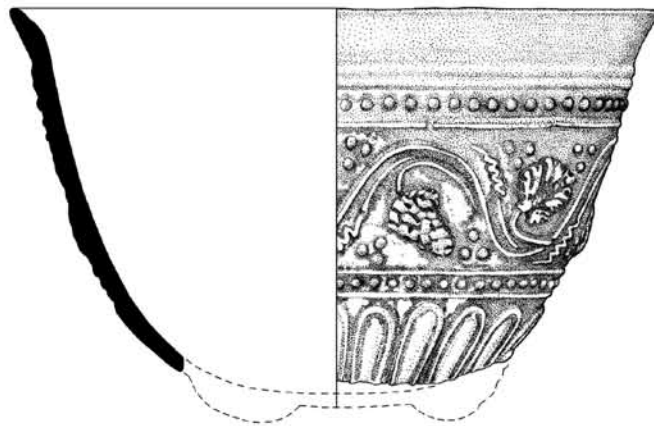
T. 2 / P. 2



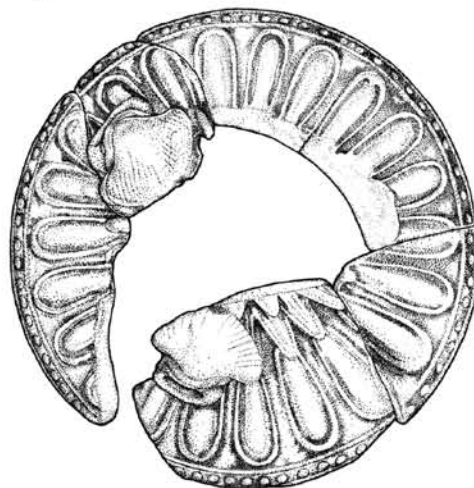
4



5



6



redova. Dno je lagano istaknuto i neznatno udubljeno i neukrašeno.

Mjesto nalaza: helenistička luka

Dimenzije: v – 73, Ø – 120

Analogije: Laumonier 1978, kat. jed. 9327, 5020; Šešelj 2009, str. 39

floral calyx with seven sepals. Base slightly prominent and negligibly depressed and unadorned.

Find site: Hellenistic-era harbour

Dimensions: h – 73, Ø – 120

Analogies: Laumonier 1978, cat. no. 9327, 5020; Šešelj 2009, p. 39

3. Opis: Polovica čaše spojena od nekoliko ulomaka. Obod je lagano izvijen prema van, a vrat je gladak. Dvije udubljenje vrpce spajaju gornji dio s tijelom. Na tijelu se nalaze dva ukrasna polja. Prvi je motiv polegnutih stiliziranih listova paprati, a preko cijelog polja motiv u obliku ispupčenog slova *S*. Drugo polje su nepravilni gusti nizovi listova paprati. Nožice su u obliku kazališne maske. Siva keramika s crno-sivim premazom.

Mjesto nalaza: helenistička luka

Dimenzije: v – 73, š – 109

Analogije: Brusić 1999, kat. jed. 6, 18; Edwards 1975, T. 39. 26, 28

3. Description: Half of cup assembled from several pieces. Rim slightly outwardly drawn, neck smooth. Two depressions of ribbons connect upper section with body. Two decorative fields on body. First contains motif of lying stylized fern fronds, and motif shaped like protruding letter *S* over entirely field. Second field consists of irregular thick rows of fern fronds. Legs shaped like theatrical masks. Gray ceramic with black-gray glaze.

Find site: Hellenistic-era harbour

Dimensions: h – 73, w – 109

Analogies: Brusić 1999, cat. no. 6, 18; Edwards 1975, Pl. 39. 26, 28

4. Opis: Obod blago izvučen prema van, ispod kojega su tri reljefne linije. Ukrasno polje podijeljeno je na 2 vodoravna pojasa, koji su na vrhu i dnu obrubljeni motivom položenog *S*. Polja su odijeljena istaknutom reljefnom linijom. Prvi pojas: reljefni uvulusi; drugi pojas: izmjenični niz listova palmeta i vodoravno položenih dupina. Dno je zaobljeno i ukrašeno motivom sitnih strelica u čijoj sredini se nalazi stilizirani cvijet. Tri nožice su u obliku kazališne maske. Sivo-crna boja se skida, a očuvano je nešto više od četvrtine posude.

Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92

Dimenzije: v – 75, Ø – 105

Boja: siva glina, sivo-crni premaz

Analogije: Laumonier 1978, kat. jed. 1750, 2472; Brusić 1999, A 224, A 234

4. Description: Rim slightly outwardly drawn, with three relief lines below it. Decorative field divided into two horizontal bands, bordered on top and bottom by tilde motifs. Fields separated by prominent relief line. First band: relief egg-and-dart; second band: alternating row of palmette fronds and horizontally placed dolphins. Base rounded and adorned with motif of tiny arrowheads with stylized flowers in their middles. Three legs shaped like theatrical masks. Gray-black coating flaking off, and slightly more than three quarters of vessel are preserved.

Find site: 1991/92 trench

Dimensions: h – 75, Ø – 105

Colour: gray clay, gray-black glaze

Analogies: Laumonier 1978, cat. no. 1750, 2472; Brusić 1999, A 224, A 234

5. Opis: Loptasta čaša širokog otvora, kojoj nedostaju dva manja ulomka oboda. Obod je uzak i blago izvijen prema van, bez profilacija. Tanjom reljefnom linijom odijeljen je od ostatka čaše. Tijelo je podijeljeno u dva ukrasna polja. Prvo je polje izlizano te se nazire romboidni motiv u nizu, a u drugoj polovici niz stiliziranih cvjetića. U drugom polju niz je uspravnih akantovih listova. Polja su odijeljena reljefnim linijama. Medaljon na dnu ima 3 nožice (u obliku školjke) zbijene jedna do druge u krug. Na njih se naslanja neidentificirani motiv (ptica ili rog izobilja) a između, u drugom krugu motiv dupina. Sivocrne je boje.

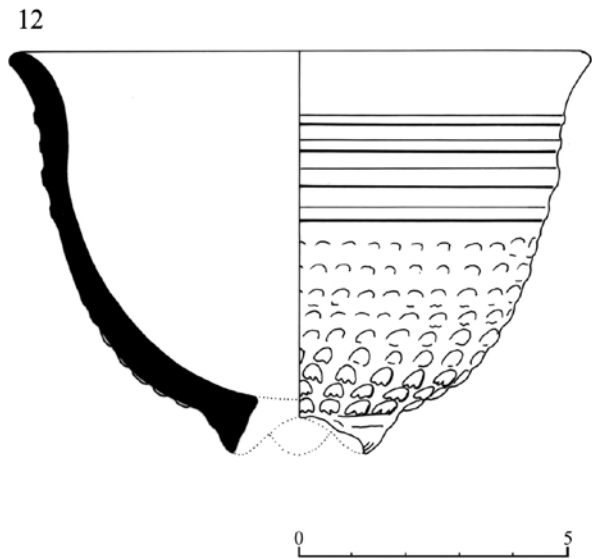
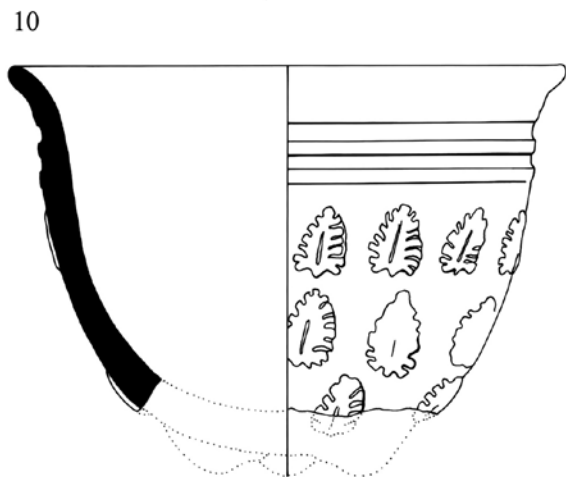
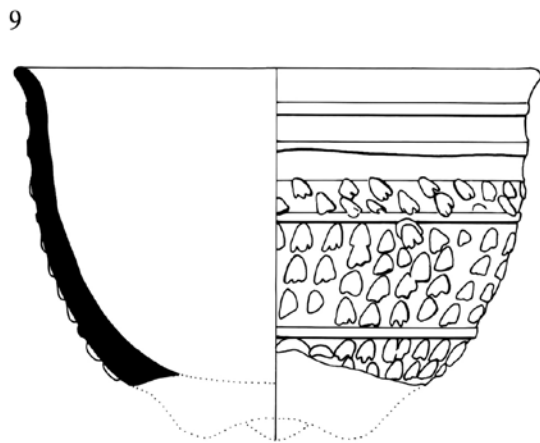
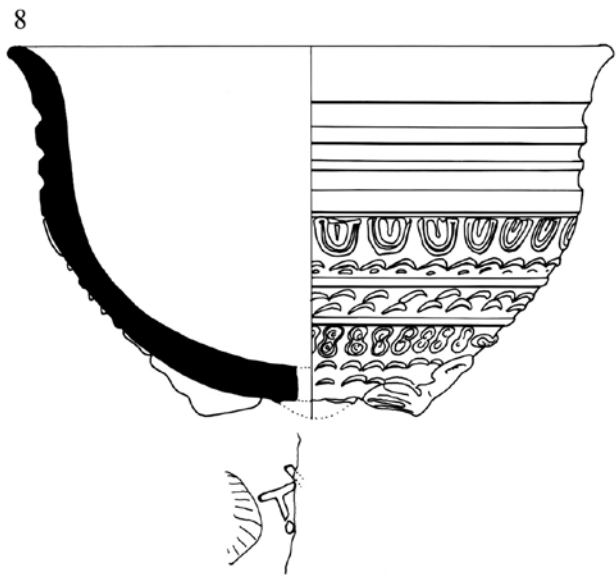
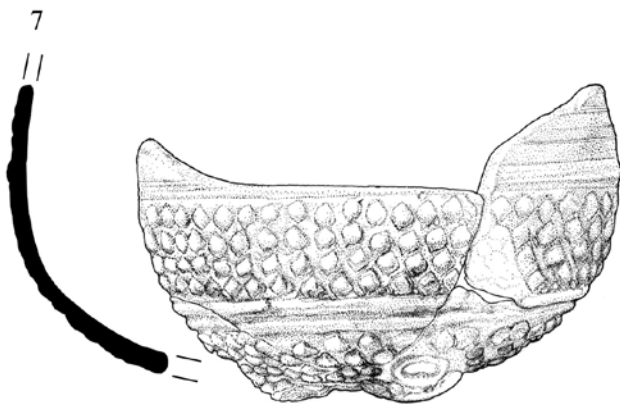
Mjesto nalaza: helenistička luka

5. Description: Spherical cup with wide mouth, missing two small rim fragments. Rim narrow and slightly outwardly curved, without moulding. Separated from rest of cup with thin relief line. Body divided into two decorative fields. First field worn and rhomboid motif in row discernable, and row of stylized flowers in second half. Row of upright acanthus leaves in second field. Fields separated by relief lines. Medallion has 3 small legs (shaped like seashells) on base set closely in circle. Unidentified motif (bird or cornucopia) leans on them, with dolphin motif between, in other circle. Colour is gray-black.

Find site: Hellenistic-era harbour

Dimensions: h – 78, Ø – 103

T. 3 / P. 3

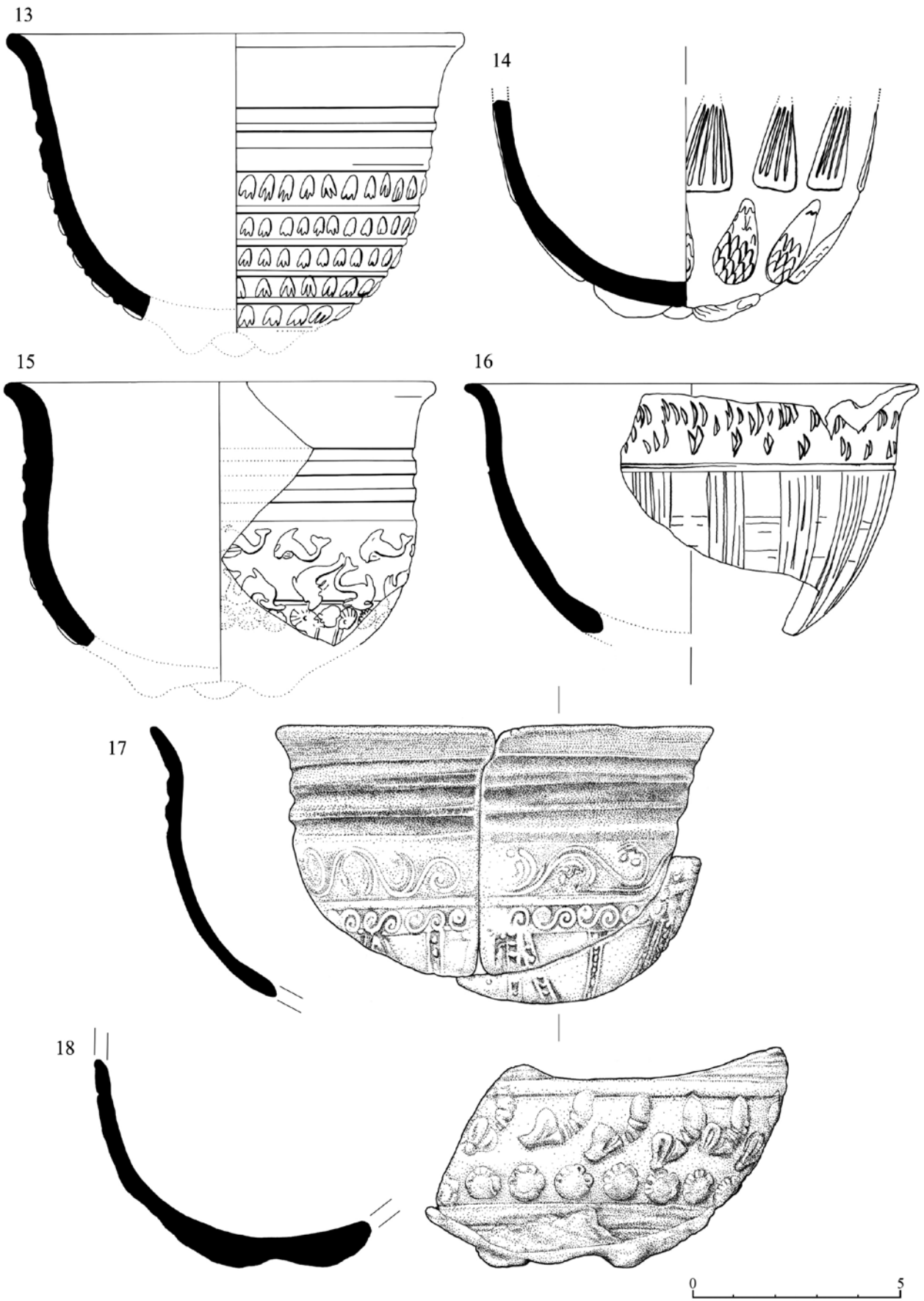


- Dimenzije: v – 78, Ø – 103
Analogije: Brusić 1999, A 148; Šešelj 2009, kat. jed. 26
6. Opis: Većih dimenzija, debljih stijenki, ali vrlo dobre izrade. Smeđi premaz nedostaje pri dnu. Mogući izravni import. Nedostaje veći dio dna. Očuvane su dvije nožice. Ostaci iz 5 komada. Obod je ravan i uzak, a ispod njega su dvije tanke reljefne linije. Ima 5 ukrasnih polja:
I – niz točkica obrubljenih tankim reljefnim linijama,
II – vitice vinove loze s izmjenično postavljenim listom i grozdom, pokraj kojih su 3 točkice koje tvore trokut,
III – niz točkica obrubljenih tankim reljefnim linijama, ali sitnije nego u prvom nizu,
IV – niz latica lotusa,
V – listići.
Dno ima nožice u obliku glave Silena.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 86,5, Ø – 116
Analogije: Laumonier 1978, kat. jed. 1189+1690, 1135
7. Opis: Donja polovica posude od 4 ulomka. Obod očuvan samo u malom vrhu s dvije vidljive deblje reljefne linije. Čitava posuda ukrašena je motivom strelica. Dno je odijeljeno od tijela dvjema profiliranim linijama. Jedna nožica je izlizana, a na ostalima se vidi da su u obliku kazališnih maski.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 71, š – 86
Analogije: Brusić 1999, A 137; Šešelj 2009, kat. jed. 12
8. Opis: Čaša koja je polovično očuvana. Obod je blago izvijen prema van. Na vratu su izražene dvije profilirane linije. Ukrašena je u dva ukrasna polja. Prvo polje ima motiv reljefnog uvulusa u nizu, a ispod njega niz od malih lukova koji ostavljaju dojam malih valova. Isti takav motiv nalazi se u drugom polju u dva reda. Polja su odijeljena tankim profiliranim linijama. Na dnu u medaljonu niz S-motiva. Bliže nožicama ponavlja se motiv malih lukova – valova. Sačuvan je dio dna i na njemu jedna noga u obliku kazališne maske. Kraj kose vidi se grčko slovo T. Posuda je izrađena od kvalitetne gline, sivocrne boje.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 73, Ø – 106
Analogije: Laumonier 1978, kat. jed. 9002, 9145; Brusić 1999, A 199
- Analogies: Brusić 1999, A 148; Šešelj 2009, cat. no. 26
6. Description: Large dimensions, thick walls, but very well crafted. Brown glaze missing at bottom. Possible direct import. Most of bottom missing. Two small legs missing. Remains in five pieces. Rim is straight and narrow, with two relief lines below it. Has five decorative fields:
I – row of dots bordered by thin relief lines;
II – grape vine tendrils with alternatingly set leaves and bunches, next to which three dots form a triangle;
III – row of dots bordered by thin relief lines, but tinier than in first row;
IV – row of lotus petals;
V – leaflets.
Bottom has small legs shaped like the head of Silenus.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 86.5, Ø – 116
Analogies: Laumonier 1978, cat. no. 1189+1690, 1135
7. Description: Lower half of vessel consisting of four pieces. Rim preserved only in small tip with two visible thick relief lines. Entire vessel decorated with arrowhead motif. Bottom separated from body with two moulded lines. One small leg is worn, while other two are visibly shaped like theatrical masks.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 71, w – 86
Analogies: Brusić 1999, A 137; Šešelj 2009, cat. no. 12
8. Description: Cup, half of which is preserved. Rim lightly outwardly drawn. Two moulded lines prominent on neck. Adorned in two decorative fields. First field features relief egg-and-dart motifs in a row, and below it a series of small arches that create the impression of small waves. Same motif in other field in two rows. Fields divided by thin moulded lines. Row of S-motifs on bottom in medallion. Small arches/waves motif repeats near small legs. Part of bottom and one small leg on it shaped like theatrical mask preserved. Greek letter T visible at end of hair. Vessel made of high-quality, gray-black clay.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 73, Ø – 106
Analogies: Laumonier 1978, cat. no. 9002, 9145; Brusić 1999, A 199

9. Opis: Četvrtina čaše sastavljena od pet ulomaka, svijetlosive boje. Obod neznatno razvraćen prema van. Na vratu se nalaze dvije profilirane linije. Ukrasna polja na tijelu podijeljena su u dva polja s istim motivom vrha strelica. Razlika je u smjeru strelica. U prvom polju u dva reda nagnute su ulijevo, dok su u donjem polju uspravne u četiri reda. Svako polje je odijeljeno profiliranom linijom. Nedostaje dno.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 61, š – 86
Analogije: Brusić 1999, F. 10, 36, F. 16,100; Šešelj 2009, kat. jed. 12
9. Description: Fourth of cup consisting of five pieces, light gray. Rim negligibly pulled outward. Two moulded lines on neck. Decorative fields on body divided into two sections with same arrowhead motifs; only their directions differ. In first field, two rows are slanted to left, while in lower field they are upright in four rows. Each field separated by moulded line. Bottom missing.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 61, w – 86
Analogies: Brusić 1999, F. 10, 36, F. 16,100; Šešelj 2009, cat. no. 12
10. Opis: Čaša kojoj nedostaje dno i oko petine stijenke. Sastoji se od nekoliko dijelova. Obod je blago izvijen prema van; ispod njega su dvije profilirane linije. Tijelo ima jedno ukrasno polje na kojemu se u više redova izmjenjuju široko raspoređeni listovi akanta. Svijetlosiva posuda je prilično izlizana.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 66,5; Ø – 103
Analogije: Laumonier 1978, kat. jed. 3192; Brusić 1999, A 197; Šešelj 2009, kat. jed. 9, 26
10. Description: Cup missing bottom and roughly fifth of walls. Consists of several pieces. Rim slightly outwardly drawn; two moulded lines below it. Body has single decorative field in which several rows of widely distributed acanthus leaves alternate. Light gray vessel is considerably worn.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 66,5; Ø – 103
Analogies: Laumonier 1976, cat. no. 3192; Brusić 1999, A 197; Šešelj 2009, cat. no. 9, 26
11. Opis: Oko četvrtine posude sastavljene od šest ulomaka, ruba, tijela i dijela dna. Obod je neznatno izvijen prema van. Ispod su dvije profilirane linije. Motivi na tijelu čaše raspoređeni su u dva ukrasna polja. Prvo polje je uže te ima motiv vinove loze, a grozd tvore tri točke složene u trokut. Središnje polje ima tri reda akantova lišća koje je dosta izlizano. Profilirane linije odjeljuju polja. U medaljonu dna niz je stiliziranih cvjetića, očuvana je jedna noga u obliku kazališne maske. Između njih je veći palmin list. Posuda je sivosmeđe boje.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 85, š – 75
Analogije: Brusić 1999, A 146, A 160, A 197
11. Description: Roughly fourth of vessel consists of six fragments, edge, body and parts of bottom. Rim negligibly curves outward. Two moulded lines below it. Motifs on body arranged in two decorative fields. First field narrower and contains grape vine motif, with grape bunch formed by three dots set in triangle. Moulded lines separate fields. Stylized small flowers in medallion on bottom, one small leg shaped like theatrical mask preserved. Palm frond between them. Vessel is greyish brown.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 85, w – 75
Analogies: Brusić 1999, A 146, A 160, A 197
12. Opis: Ulomak čaše sačuvane otprilike u jednoj trećini. Ima dio oboda, tijela i manji dio dna. Obod je izvijen prema van, a ispod su dvije profilirane linije. Dvije deblje reljefne vrpce nalaze se s gornje i donje strane ukrasnog polja. Motiv su rombovi u nekoliko redova u jednom ukrasnom polju. Isti motiv se dalje širi prema dnu, gdje je očuvan dio jedne noge u obliku kazališne maske (nedostaje dio kose). Keramika je siva, a tragovi premaza tamnosmeđe boje.
Mjesto nalaza: helenistička luka
Dimenzije: v – 90, š – 80
Analogije: Šešelj 2009, kat. jed. 12
12. Description: Sherd of cup, approximately one third preserved. Has part of rim, body and smaller part of bottom. Rim curves outwardly, with two moulded lines below it. Two thicker relief ribbons are on the upper and lower sides of the decorative field. Motif consists of rhombuses in several rows in one decorative field. The same motif extends toward the bottom, where part of one leg shaped like theatrical mask has been preserved (part of hair is missing). Ceramic is gray, while traces of glaze are dark brown.
Find site: Hellenistic-era harbour
Dimensions: h – 90, w – 80
Analogies: Šešelj 2009, cat. no. 12

13. Opis: Ulomak polovice oboda i četvrtine tijela posude, dno nije sačuvano. Obod je izvijen prema van. Ispod glatkog oboda nalaze se tri udubljene vrpce koje odjeljuju tijelo od gornjeg dijela čaše. Motiv na tijelu je niz stiliziranih listova, sačuvanih u pet redova. Između redova je profilirana linija; sve je vrlo shematizirano, gotovo neprepoznatljivo. Siva keramika sa sivosmeđim premazom koji je na nekim mjestima izlizan.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: Ø – 106; v – 72
Analogije: Brusić 1999, kat. jed. 10, 36
13. Description: Sherd of half of rim and one quarter of body of vessel, bottom not preserved. Rim curves outwardly. Below smooth rim there are three depressed ribbons that separate body from upper section of cup. Motif on body is series of stylized leaves, preserved in five rows. Moulded line between rows; every aspect schematized, almost unrecognizable. Gray ceramic with gray-brown glaze which is worn off at places.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: Ø – 106; h – 72
Analogies: Brusić 1999, cat. no. 10, 36
14. Opis: Ulomak manjeg dijela tijela te većeg dijela dna s tri noge u obliku kazališnih maski. Relativno su zbijene u odnosu na ostale. Motiv na tijelu je neuobičajen. U dva reda je trapezasti motiv. Prvi ima uzdužne žljebove koji podsjećaju na dio borove šiške, a drugi je motiv suze koji u donjem dijelu ima nanizane rombiće koji tvore lustre. Svijetlosive je boje.
Mjesto nalaza: ?
Dimenzije: v – 51, š – 57
Analogije: Brusić 1999, A 170, A 171
14. Description: Sherd of smaller part of body and larger part of bottom with three legs shaped like theatrical masks. Set relatively close together in comparison to others. Motif on body unusual. Trapezial motif in two rows. First has lengthwise grooves that resemble part of a pine cone, while other motif is a teardrop that has series of small rhombuses that form lamps. Colour is light gray.
Find site: ?
Dimensions: h – 51, w – 57
Analogies: Brusić 1999, A 170, A 171
15. Opis: Tri ulomka čaše kojoj je vidljiv dio ruba i tijela. Obod je bio neznatno izvijen prema van. Ispod glatkog vrata nalaze se tri udubljene vrpce ispod kojih je ukrasno polje tijela. Motiv su dupini u dva niza od kojih drugi stoje okomito u odnosu na posudu. Ispod se nazire profilirana linija te školjka (?). Siva keramika kojoj se isprao premaz.
Mjesto nalaza: helenistička luka
Dimenzije: v – 63; š – 78
Analogije: Brusić 1999, A 146; Šešelj 2009, kat. jed. 32
15. Description: Three sherds of cup on which part of rim and body is visible. Three depressed ribbons below neck with decorative field of body under them. Motif consists of dolphins in two rows, of which the second is horizontal in relation to the vessel. Moulded line and seashell (?) discernable below. Gray ceramic on which glaze has washed off.
Find site: Hellenistic-era harbour
Dimensions: h – 63; w – 78
Analogies: Brusić 1999, A 146; Šešelj 2009, cat. no. 32
16. Opis: Ulomak četvrtine posude kojoj je na većem dijelu nestao premaz. Očuvan je dio oboda i tijela čaše. Rub je izvijen prema van, a ispod oboda ukrasno je polje ukrašeno trokutastim urezima. Ukrasno polje ima neuobičajen motiv koji podsjeća na tkanje: snop crta koje se okomito i vodoravno sijeku i tvore kvadrate, odnosno potku tkanja.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 63; š – 83
Analogije: nije pronađena
16. Description: Sherd consisting of one fourth of vessel on which most of glaze has fallen off. Part of cup's rim and body preserved. Edge curves outward, and below rim a decorative field is adorned with triangular incisions. Decorative field has customary motif that recalls weaving: a set of dashes which intersect vertically and horizontally and form squares, or wefts.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 63; w – 83
Analogies: not found
17. Opis: Tri ulomka koji tvore polovicu posude bez dna. Obod je izvijen prema van, a odmah ispod nalaze se dvije profilirane linije koje odjeljuju tijelo čaše. U prvom polju je motiv vitice, možda s grozdovima (točke u trokutastoj formaciji), ali
17. Description: Three sherds that form half of bottomless vessel. Rim curves outward, with two moulded lines immediately below it separating it from vessel's body. First field contains tendril motif, possibly with grapes (dots in triangular

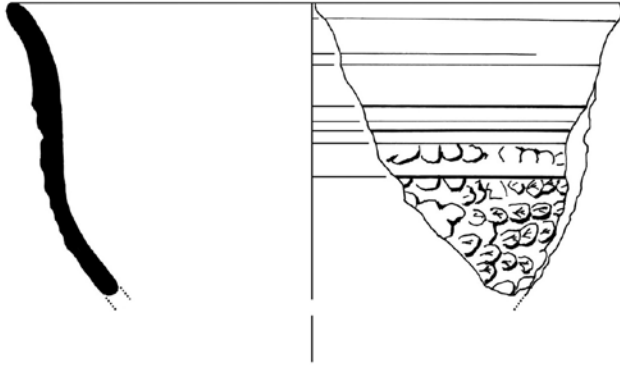
T. 4 / P. 4



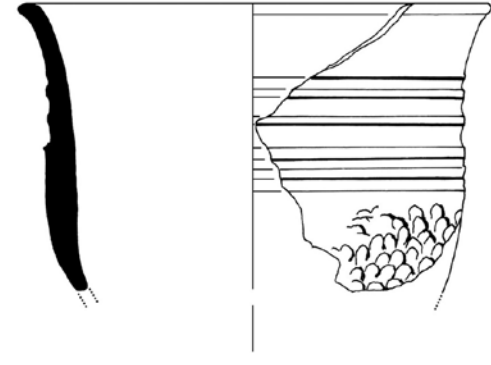
- bez lišća. Ispod je uže polje s položenim S-motivom, a ispod njega su okomite uske trakice ispunjene ispupčenim točkicama. Posuda je izrađena od sive keramike s tragovima crnog premaza.
Mjesto nalaza: helenistička luka
Dimenzije: v – 64, š – 103
Analogije: Rotroff 1982, str. 336, 341; Laumonier 1978, kat. jed. 394, 1558, 1189+1690, 1973, 4684
18. Opis: Oko trećine donjeg dijela posude. Dio ispod oboda tek se nazire, a motivi na tijelu čaše nanizani su u dva reda. Prvi niz je rog izobilja, a drugi stilizirani cvjetići. Polje je s gornje i donje strane obrubljeno profiliranom linijom. Na dnu su vidljivi ostaci nožica, ali neprepoznatljivi.
Mjesto nalaza: ?
Dimenzije: v – 49, š – 87
Analogije: nije pronađena
19. Opis: Trokutasti ulomak čaše s obodom koji je izvijen prema van. Ispod samog oboda deblja reljefna vrpca (š – 5) te dvije tanje udubljene vrpce. Nakon toga je pojas s nizom stiliziranih listića, a na tijelu je u 6 redova isti motiv. Siva keramika s crnim premazom.
Mjesto nalaza: helenistička luka
Dimenzije: v – 56; š – 59
Analogije: Kirigin 1986, str. 274; Čargo 2007, str. 11; Šešelj 2009, kat. jed. 14
20. Opis: Nepravilni ulomak oboda koji je izvijen prema van i dijela tijela. Ispod oboda višestruka reljefna linija. Na ukrasnom polju u više redova stilizirani listići ili motiv vrha strijele. Sivocrne je boje.
Mjesto nalaza: helenistička luka
Dimenzije: v – 54; š – 60
Analogije: Kirigin 1986, str. 274; Čargo 2007, str. 11; Šešelj 2009, kat. jed. 14
21. Opis: Manji ulomak posude s obodom neznatno ukošenim prema van. Odijeljen je od tijela jednom debljom reljefnom linijom. Na tijelu su očuvana dva ukrasna polja; prvo je dosta izlizano, ali se vidi motiv vitice i lišće vinove loze obrubljeno tanjom reljefnom crtom. Druga sadrži stilizirane cvjetiće. Posuda je imala deblji profil.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 55, š – 51,5
Analogije: Laumonier 1978, kat. jed. 1558; Brusić 1999, A 161
- formation) but without leaves. Narrower field below with tilde motif, and below it narrow vertical bands filled with protruding dots. Vessel made of gray ceramic with traces of black glaze.
Find site: Hellenistic-era harbour
Dimensions: h – 64, w – 103
Analogies: Rotroff 1982, pp. 336, 341; Laumonier 1978, cat. no. 394, 1558, 1189+1690, 1973, 4684
18. Description: Approximately one third of lower part of vessel. Part below rim can be scarcely discerned, while motifs on cup's body arranged in two rows. First row contains cornucopia, and the second stylized small flowers. Field bordered with moulded line on top and bottom. Remains of small legs visible but unrecognizable on bottom.
Find site: ?
Dimensions: h – 49, w – 87
Analogies: not found
19. Description: Triangular sherd of cup with rim curving outward. Thick relief ribbon (w=5) and two thinner depressed ribbons below rim itself. This is followed by band containing series of stylized leaflets, and same motif is on body in six rows. Gray ceramic with black glaze.
Find site: Hellenistic-era harbour
Dimensions: h – 56; w – 59
Analogies: Kirigin 1986, p. 274; Čargo 2007, p. 11; Šešelj 2009, cat. no. 14
20. Description: Irregular fragment of rim curving outward and part of body. Multiple relief line below rim. Several rows of stylized leaflets or arrowhead motif in decorative field. Colour is gray-black.
Find site: Hellenistic-era harbour
Dimensions: h – 54; w – 60
Analogies: Kirigin 1986, p. 274; Čargo 2007, p. 11; Šešelj 2009, cat. no. 14
21. Description: Small sherd of vessel with rim negligibly slanted outward. Separated from body with a single thick relief line. Two decorative fields preserved on body; first rather worn, but grape tendril and leaf motif bordered by thin relief line visible. Second contains small stylized flowers. Vessel had thick profile.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 55, w – 51-5
Analogies: Laumonier 1978, cat. no. 1558; Brusić 1999, A 161

T. 5 / P. 5

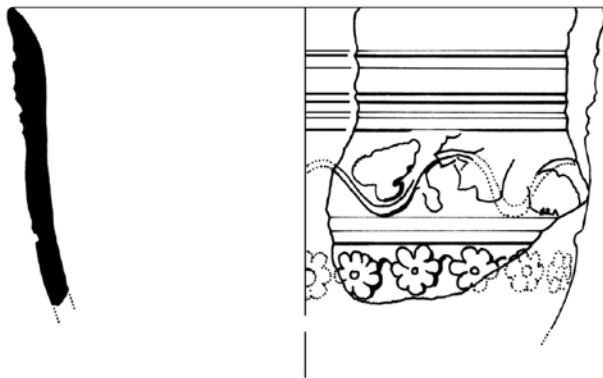
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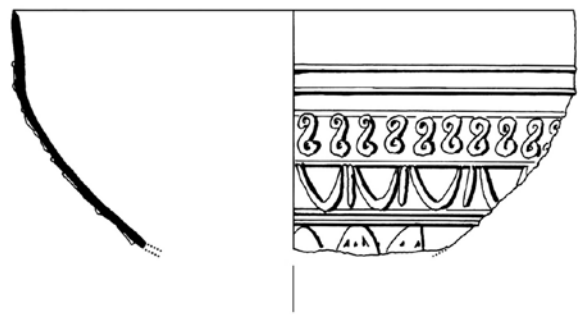
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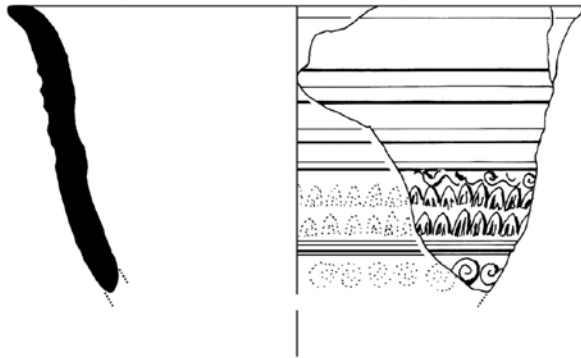
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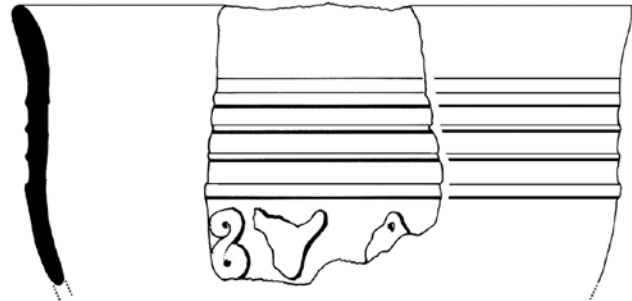
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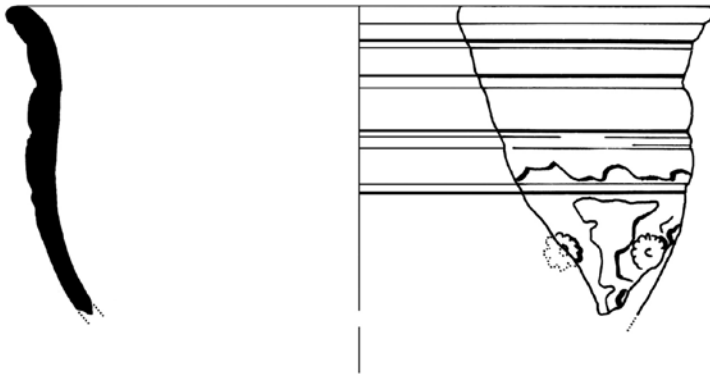
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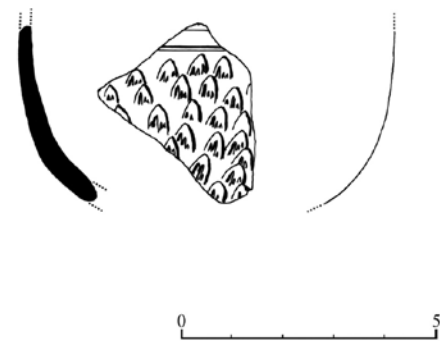
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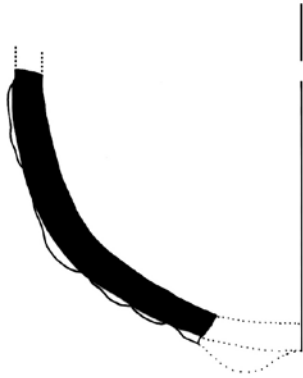


26



22. Opis: Obod je ravan, neznatno svijen prema unutra. Sam obod je gladak, neukrašen, a ispod su dvije reljefne linije. Od tijela su očuvana 3 ukrasna polja. Prvi je niz uspravnih *S*-motiva, idući je motiv niz uvulusa i uspravnih linija. Treće polje je loše sačuvano te se nazire vrh listova. Loše je sačuvana, premaz (crvenkaste boje) se skida.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 52, š – 94
Analogije: Künzl 2002, kat. jed. 47; Brusić 1999, A 224, A 225
22. Description: Rim is straight, negligibly bent inward. Rim itself is smooth, unadorned, with two relief lines below it. Three decorative fields preserved on body. First consists of series of upright *S*-motifs, followed by motif of series of egg-and-dart motifs and upright lines. Third field poorly preserved, but tips of leaves discernable. Poorly preserved, glaze (reddish colour) flaking off.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 52, w – 94
Analogies: Künzl 2002, cat. no. 47; Brusić 1999, A 224, A 225
23. Opis: Manji ulomak oboda i stijenke. Obod razvraćen prema van s dvije deblje reljefne linije. Na stijenci su sačuvana dva ukrasna polja. Prvi ima u dva reda motiv strelica te iznad položeni *S*-motiv. Drugo polje je položeni *S*-motiv. Ova dva polja odvojena su reljefnom linijom.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 57, š – 47
Analogije: Čargo 2007, str. 11; Šešelj 2009, kat. jed. 24
23. Description: Small fragment of rim and walls. Rim outwardly drawn with two thick relief lines. Two decorative fields preserved on walls. First contains two rows of arrowhead motifs and tilde motif above. Second field contains tilde motif. Two fields separated by relief line.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 57, w – 47
Analogies: Čargo 2007, p. 11; Šešelj 2009, cat. no. 24
24. Opis: Deblji ulomak oboda koji je lagano nagnut prema van. Prijelaz u tijelo označen je dvjema reljefnim linijama. Od stijenke je vidljiv motiv bikove glave koji se naizmjenično javlja s uspravnim *S*-motivom.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 54, š – 47
Analogije: Brusić 1999, kat. jed. 12, 68, A 225
24. Description: Thick fragment of rim that leans outward lightly. Transition to body designated by two relief lines. Bull's head motif that alternates with upright *S*-motif visible on walls.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 54, w – 47
Analogies: Brusić 1999, cat. no. 12, 68, A 225
25. Opis: Trokutasti ulomak oboda koji je razvraćen prema van i odvojen od tijela posude debljom reljefnom linijom. Sačuvana su dva ukrasna polja. Prvo se izbrisalo, a drugo ima ukras od niza bikovih glava koje se izmjenjuju sa stiliziranim cvjetićima.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 59, š – 50
Analogije: Laumonier 1978, kat. jed. 1111; Brusić 1999, kat. jed. 12, 68, A 225
25. Description: Triangular sherd of rim outwardly drawn and separated from vessel's body by thick relief line. Two decorative fields preserved. First is worn off, while second contains ornament of series of bull's heads that alternate with small stylized flowers.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 59, w – 50
Analogies: Laumonier 1978, cat. no. 1111; Brusić 1999, cat. no. 12, 68, A 225
26. Opis: Nepravilni ulomak tijela posude s motivom strelica u 5 redova.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 33
Analogije: Kovačić 2002, Fig 16; Gonzenbach 1975, sl. 72, 5; Šešelj 2009, kat. jed. 24
26. Description: Irregular fragment of vessel body with arrowhead motif in five rows.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 33
Analogies: Kovačić 2002, Fig 16; Gonzenbach 1975, Fig. 72, 5; Šešelj 2009, cat. no. 24
27. Opis: Manji ulomak dna i dijela tijela čaše. Gornji dio je izlizan i stoga su motivi neprepoznatljivi. U dijelu dna vidljiv je motiv vrha strelice u dva niza. Siva glina s djelomično očuvanim sivocrnim premazom.
27. Description: Small sherd of bottom and part of cup's body. Upper part is worn and motifs are thus illegible. Arrowhead motif in two rows visible on part of bottom. Gray clay with partially preserved gray-black glaze.

T. 6 / P. 6



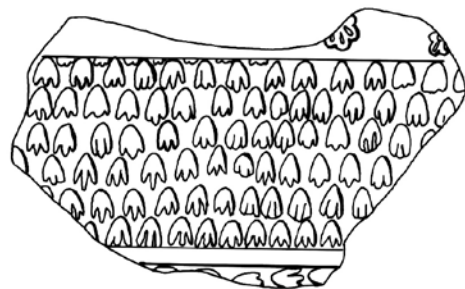
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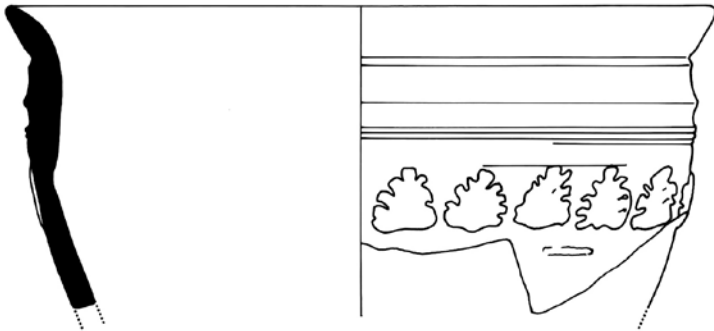
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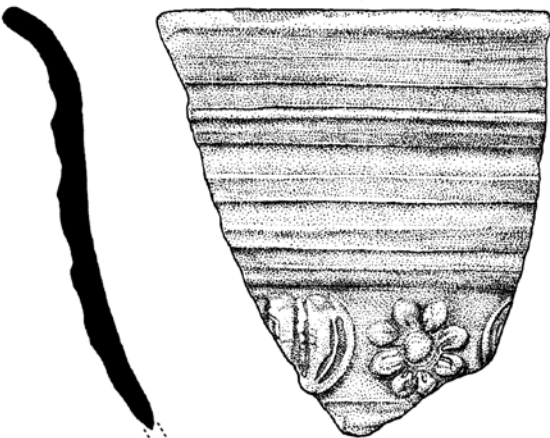
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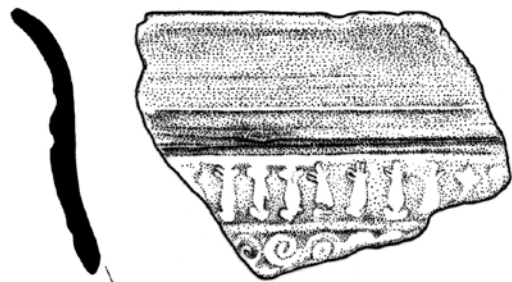
31



32



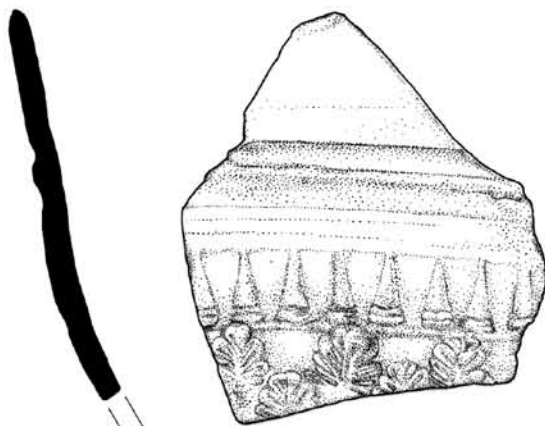
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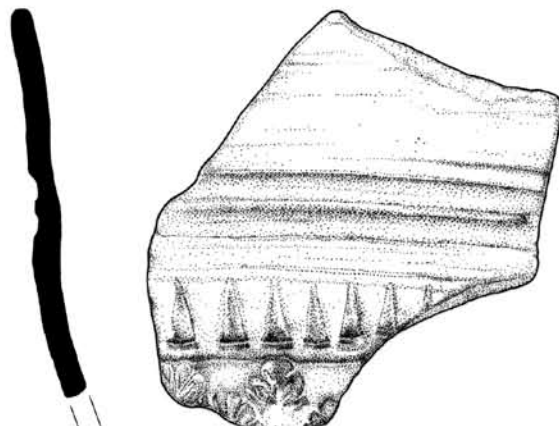
- Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 52; š – 61
Analogije: Künzl 2002, kat. jed. 47
28. Opis: Sivosmeđi ulomak dna s dijelom stijenke. Sačuvan dio noge (prikaz kose) u obliku kazališne maske, koji je okružen listovima paprati u tri reda, između kojih je položen spiralni *S*. Medalljon je bio odvojen od tijela dvjema profiliranim linijama. Na tijelu je motiv obrnutog uvulusa u nizu.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: d – 46, š – 31
Analogije: Rotroff 1982, str. 26
29. Opis: Četvrtasti ulomak tijela čaše u kojoj dominira motiv vrha strelice u šest redova. Iznad i ispod profilirana linija. Iznad tragovi stiliziranog cvijeta, a ispod položeni vrhovi strelica. Siva glina, premaz izlisan.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 45, š – 70
Analogije: Brusić 1999, kat. jed. 13, 78; Čargo 2007, str. 11; Šešelj 2009, kat. jed. 14
30. Opis: Ulomci oboda (oko polovice) i manji ulomak tijela čaše. Obod izvijen prema van, a ispod višestruko profilirane linije. Motiv na tijelu je niz od akantova lišća. Vrlo loše očuvano, vrlo istrošeno.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 46, š – 62
Analogije: Brusić 1999, kat. jed. 13
31. Opis: Nepravilan ulomak dna na kojem se nazire nožica u obliku maske, a uokolo su motivi sitnih strelica kojima je teško odrediti redove. Stanje očuvanosti: vrlo loše očuvan ulomak dna posude
Dimenzije: v – 50, š – 40
Analogije: Brusić 1999, kat. jed. 13, 78
32. Opis: Ulomak oboda i tijela veće posude debljih stijenki. Obod izvijen prema van, a ispod višestruko profilirane linije. Slijedi ukras naizmjeničnoga stiliziranog cvijeta i okrugli motiv. Ispod vidljiv trag tanke reljefne linije.
Dimenzije: v – 67, š – 67
Analogije: Brusić 1999, kat. jed. 109
- Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 52; w – 61
Analogies: Künzl 2002, cat. no. 47
28. Description: Gray-brown sherd of bottom with part of walls. Part of leg shaped like theatrical mask (depiction of hair) preserved, encircled by fern fronds in three rows, between which spiral *S* is set. Medallion was separated from body by two moulded lines. Overturned egg-and-dart motifs in row on vessel's body.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: d – 46, w – 31
Analogies: Rotroff 1982, p. 26
29. Description: Rectangular sherd of cup body in which arrowhead motif in six rows predominates. Moulded line above and below. Traces of stylized flower above, and lying arrowheads below. Gray clay, glaze worn off.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 45, w – 70
Analogies: Brusić 1999, cat. no. 13, 78; Čargo 2007, p. 11; Šešelj 2009, cat. no. 14
30. Description: Sherds of rim (about half) and small fragment of cup. Rim curves outward, with multiply moulded line below. Motif on body is series of acanthus leaves. Very poorly preserved, very worn.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 46, w – 62
Analogies: Brusić 1999, cat. no. 13
31. Description: Irregular sherd of bottom on which legs shaped like masks may be discerned, surrounded by motifs of tiny arrowheads, for which the rows are difficult to determine.
State of preservation: very poorly preserved fragment of vessel bottom
Dimensions: h – 50, w – 40
Analogies: Brusić 1999, cat. no. 13, 78
32. Description: Sherd of rim and body of large vessel with thicker walls. Rim outwardly drawn, with multiply moulded line below. Followed by ornament of alternating stylized flower and round motif. Trace of thin relief line visible below.
Dimensions: h – 67, w – 67
Analogies: Brusić 1999, cat. no. 109

T. 7 / P. 7

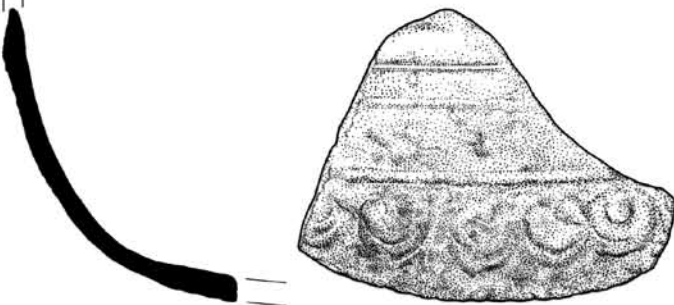
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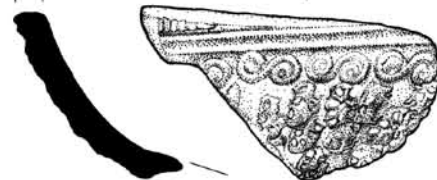
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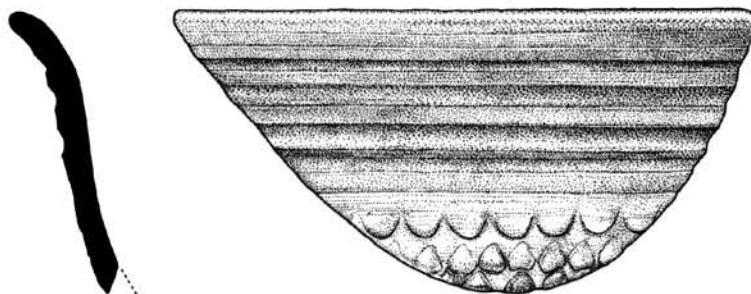
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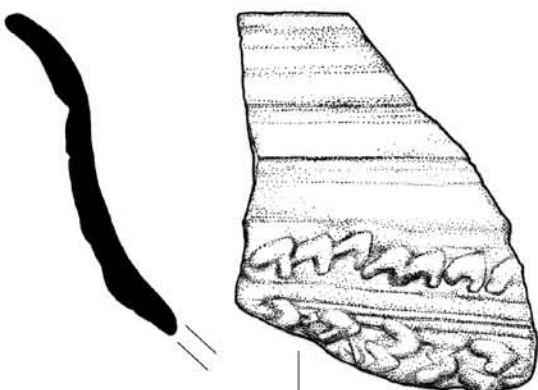
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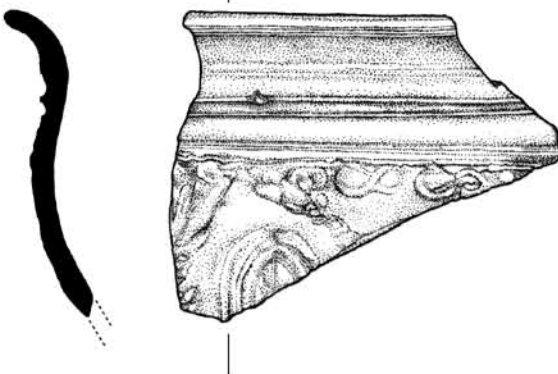
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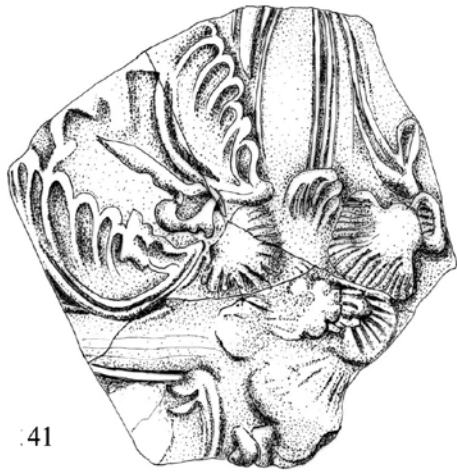


40



33. Opis: Ulomak ruba i dijela tijela čaše. Ispod ruba ukrasna vrpca koja se sastoji od niza ribica, a ispod se vidi vrpca s motivom ležećeg *S*.
Mjesto nalaza: helenistička luka
Dimenzije: v – 40, š – 54
Analogije: Laumonier 1978, kat. jed. 1746
34. Opis: Nepravilni ulomak dijela oboda i tijela posude. Ispod trokutastog ostatka oboda vidljive višestruke reljefne vrpce. Ispod njih niz široko raspoređenih trokuta ispod kojih je vidljivo lišće paprati u dva nepotpuna reda. Iz profila može se zaključiti da se radi o zdjelici s ravnim uspravnim obodom.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 59, š – 65
Analogije: Laumonier 1978, kat. jed. 3014, 3443
35. Opis: Nepravilni ulomak dijela oboda i tijela posude. Ispod trokutastog ostatka oboda vidljive višestruke reljefne vrpce. Ispod njih niz široko raspoređenih trokuta ispod kojih je u dva nepotpuna reda vidljivo lišće paprati. Najvjerojatnije pripada kataloškoj jedinici 34.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 59, š – 56
Analogije: Laumonier 1978, kat. jed. 3014, 3443
36. Opis: Ulomak donjeg dijela posude nepravilnog oblika. Motivi su raspoređeni u nekoliko redova, ali su loše očuvani. Može se prepoznati niz uvulusa te profilirane linije koje razdvajaju polja. Siva keramika s tragovima crnog premaza.
Mjesto nalaza: helenistička luka
Dimenzije: v – 44; š – 60
Analogije: Laumonier 1978, kat. jed. 636
37. Opis: Manji ulomak tijela posude. Ispod jednostavne reljefne linije niz je položenih *S*-motiva te 4 reda motiva grožđa ili bubamara.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 35,5, š – 47
Analogije: nije pronađena
38. Opis: Dio oboda čaše s neznatnim ulomkom tijela. Obod ima 3 profilirane linije, ispod kojih je ukrasno polje. Očuvana su dva reda. Prvo polje je izlizano, a drugo ima motiv strelica.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: š gore – 85, š dolje – 58, v – 42
Analogije: Brusić 1999, kat. jed. 100
33. Description: Sherd of edge and part of body of cup. Decorative ribbon below edge consists of series of small fish, while below it ribbon with tilde motif is visible.
Find site: Hellenistic-era harbour
Dimensions: h – 40, w – 54
Analogies: Laumonier 1978, cat. no. 1746
34. Description: Irregular sherd of part of rim and body of vessel. Multiple relief lines visible below triangular remains of rim. Broadly arranged triangles below them, with fern fronds in two incomplete rows visible underneath. Profile indicates that this was small bowl with straight upright rim.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 59, w – 65
Analogies: Laumonier 1978, cat. no. 3014, 3443
35. Description: Irregular sherd of part of rim and body of vessel. Multiple relief lines visible below triangular remains of rim. Broadly arranged triangles below them, with fern fronds in two incomplete rows visible underneath. Most likely belongs to catalogue unit 34.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 59, w – 56
Analogies: Laumonier 1978, cat. no. 3014, 3443
36. Description: Sherd of part of vessel with irregular shape. Motifs arranged in several rows, but poorly preserved. Series of egg-and-dart motifs and moulded lines separating fields may be recognized. Gray ceramic with traces of black glaze.
Find site: Hellenistic-era harbour
Dimensions: h – 44; w – 60
Analogies: Laumonier 1978, cat. no. 636
37. Description: Small sherd of vessel body. Series of tilde motifs and four rows of grape or lady bug motifs below simple relief line.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 35,5, w – 47
Analogies: not found
38. Description: Part of cup rim with negligible fragment of body. Rim has three moulded lines, with decorative field below. Preserved in two rows. First field is worn, second contains arrowhead motif.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: upper w – 85, lower w – 58, h – 42
Analogies: Brusić 1999, cat. no. 100

T. 8 / P. 8



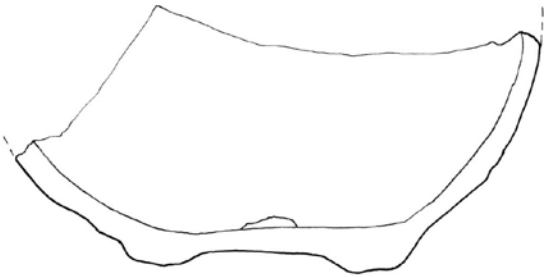
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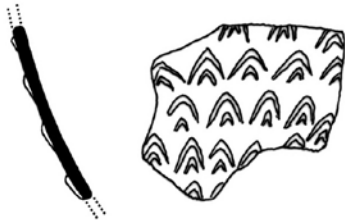
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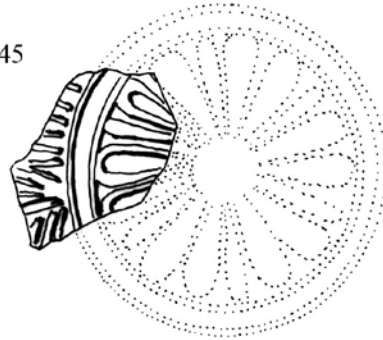
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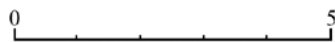
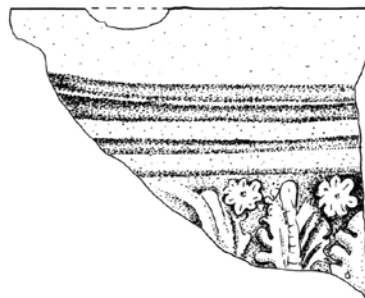
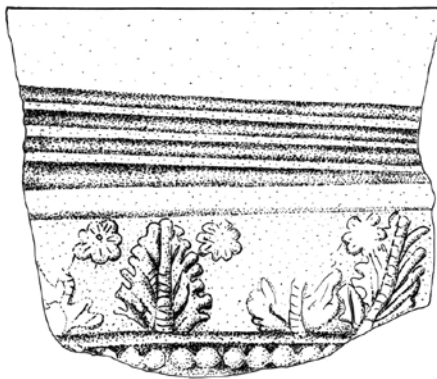
44



45



46



39. Opis: Loše očuvan manji ulomak oboda i tijela. Obod je izvijen prema van te su vidljiva dva reda s motivom strelica.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 60
Analogije: Brusić 1999, A 143
39. Description: Poorly preserved small sherd of rim and body. Rim curves outward and two rows with arrowhead motif visible.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 60
Analogies: Brusić 1999, A 143
40. Opis: Trokutasti ulomak oboda i tijela čaše. Obod se izvija prema van, a ispod je deblja reljefna linija. Površina je loše očuvana i nazire se položeni S-motiv ispod kojeg se nazire vrh lotusove laticе.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije:
Analogije: Laumonier 1978, kat. jed. 1750, 2472
40. Description: Triangular sherd of rim and body of cup. Rim curves outward, with thick relief line below. Surface is poorly preserved and tilde motif is discernable, below which tip of lotus petal is also discernable.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions:
Analogies: Laumonier 1978, cat. no. 1750, 2472
41. Opis: Ulomak dna s tri nožice u obliku kazališne maske. U sredini se naziru tragovi cvjetića. Sa dna izlaze listovi akanta i lotusa koji se izmjenjuju.
Mjesto nalaza: helenistička luka
Dimenzije: d – 71, š – 67
Analogije: Brusić 1999, kat. jed. 12, 70
41. Description: Sherd of bottom with three small legs shaped like theatrical masks. Traces of small flower discernable in middle. Alternating acanthus leaves extend from bottom.
Find site: Hellenistic-era harbour
Dimensions: h – 71, w – 67
Analogies: Brusić 1999, cat. no. 12, 70
42. Opis: Ulomak dna s očuvanom jednom nožicom u obliku Silenove glave, uokolo motiv obrnutoga slova U, koji možda predstavlja valove, te dvije reljefne linije.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: v – 45, š – 34
Analogije: Brusić 1999, A 199
42. Description: Sherd of bottom with one leg shaped like head of Silenus preserved, encircled by upturned letter U motif, which may represent waves, and two relief lines.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: h – 45, w – 34
Analogies: Brusić 1999, A 199
43. Opis: Duguljasti ulomak dna na kojem je vidljiva noga u obliku školjke.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: d – 47, š – 20
Analogije: Brusić 1999, A 202
43. Description: Longish sherd of bottom on which leg shaped like seashell is visible.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: d – 47, w – 20
Analogies: Brusić 1999, A 202
44. Opis: Nepravilni ulomak tanke stijenke s motivom u obliku strelica očuvanim u 3 reda, a dva reda se naziru. Crvenkastonarančaste boje.
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: š – 39
Analogije: Laumonier 1978, kat. jed. 5147; Šešelj 2009, kat. jed. 24; Brusić 1999, A 144
44. Description: Irregular sherd of thin walls with arrowhead-shaped motif preserved in three rows, two rows discernable. Colour is reddish-orange.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: w – 39
Analogies: Laumonier 1978, cat. no. 5147; Šešelj 2009, cat. no. 24; Brusić 1999, A 144
45. Opis: Ulomak rozete dna tankih stijenki gdje se vide ostaci lotusovih latica. crvena glina, crvenkastonarančasti premaz
Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92
Dimenzije: š – 24, v – 27.5
Analogije: Laumonier 1978, kat. jed. 466, 489
45. Description: Sherd of rosette on bottom of thin walls, where remains of lotus petals are visible. Red clay, reddish-orange glaze.
Find site: 1991/92 trench
Dimensions: w – 24, h – 27.5
Analogies: Laumonier 1978, cat. no. 466, 489

46. Opis: Dva ulomka ruba i gornjeg dijela tijela. Obod se blago izvija prema van. Ispod je niz od četiri profilirane linije ispod kojega je prva ukrasna vrpca. Motiv se sastoji od izmjeničnog niza lista akanta i stiliziranih cvjetića. Ispod se nazire uska vrpca s nizom okruglih ispupčenja. Na listu akanta vidljive su lisne žilice i sredina.

Mjesto nalaza: sonda 1991/92

Dimenzije: 1) v – 54, š – 65; 2) v – 40, š – 50

Analogije: Rotroff 1982, str. 101, 224

46. Description: Two sherds of edge and upper part of body. Rim gently curves outward. Series of four moulded lines below it, with first decorative ribbon underneath. Motif consists of alternating series of acanthus leaves and stylized flowers. Below narrow ribbon with series of round protrusions is visible. Veins and midrib visible on acanthus leaf.

Find site: 1991/92 trench

Dimensions: 1) h – 54, w – 65; 2) h – 40, w – 50

Analogies: Rotroff 1982, pp. 101, 224

KRATICE / ABBREVIATIONS

- AP – Arheološki pregled, Ljubljana
HAG – Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak, Zagreb
Hesperia – The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Princeton
Hesperia – Studi sulla grecità di Occidente, Roma
Obavijesti HAD-a – Obavijesti Hrvatskog arheološkog društva, Zagreb
OP – Opuscula Archaeologica, Zagreb
PPUD – Prilozi povijesti umjetnosti u Dalmaciji, Split
VAHD – Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku, Split
VAPD – Vjesnik za arheologiju i povijest dalmatinsku, Split

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