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STOLNO POSUĐE I GLINENE SVJETILJKE IZ PODMORJA ORTOPLA

FINE TABLEWARE AND CLAY LAMPS FROM THE SEABED OF ORTOPLA

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U ovom su radu izneseni rezultati istraživanja i analiza na finom stolnom posuđu i svjetilkama s podmorskog arheološkog istraživanja Ortopla. Lokalitet se nalazio u rimskoj provinciji Dalmaciji, a danas je u blizini Jablanca, a naziva se Stinica. Iako ovo antičko naselje spominju brojni izvori, Ortopla nikada nije bila predmet sustavnih niti zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja. Prvo zaštitno istraživanje izveo je 2009. godine Hrvatski restauratorski zavod, Odjel za podvodnu arheologiju. Iz sonde je izvađen raznoliki arheološki materijal koji se može pripisati antičkom periodu, a najveću skupinu sačinjava upravo stolno posuđe: pronađena je italska sigilata, južnogalska sigilata, istočna sigilata B i afrička sigilata. Od keramike tankih stijenki pronađeni su primjerci koji se mogu pripisati radionicama u Italiji. Pronađena su i tri tipa rimskih svjetiljki: Loeschcke I/ Iványi I, Loeschcke IX/ Iványi XVI i Loeschcke X/ Iványi XVII, svaki od njih predstavlja tipičan oblik raširen diljem Carstva.

Ključne riječi: Ortopla, rimska keramika, stolno posuđe, svjetiljke, podmorsko istraživanje.

This paper presents the results of the analysis of fine tableware and lamps from the underwater archaeological excavation at Ortopla. The site was part of the Roman province of Dalmatia, near Jablanac today, and is called Stinica. Even though this Antiquity settlement is mentioned by numerous sources, Ortopla has never been the subject of research led or development led excavations. The first rescue excavation was carried out in 2009 by the Croatian Conservation Institute, Department for Underwater Archaeology, under the direction of Igor Miholjek. The excavation area produced various archaeological finds that can be dated to the Antiquity period, and most of the assemblage consists of tableware: Arretine ware, South Gaulish samian ware, Eastern Sigillata B, and African Red Slip ware. Fragments of thin-walled ware were also found, and they can be attributed to Italian workshops. Three types of Roman lamps were also excavated: Loeschcke I/ Iványi I, Loeschcke IX/ Iványi XVI and Loeschcke X/ Iványi XVII, each of them representing a typical form widely spread throughout the Empire.

Key words: Ortopla, Roman pottery, tableware, lamps, underwater excavation

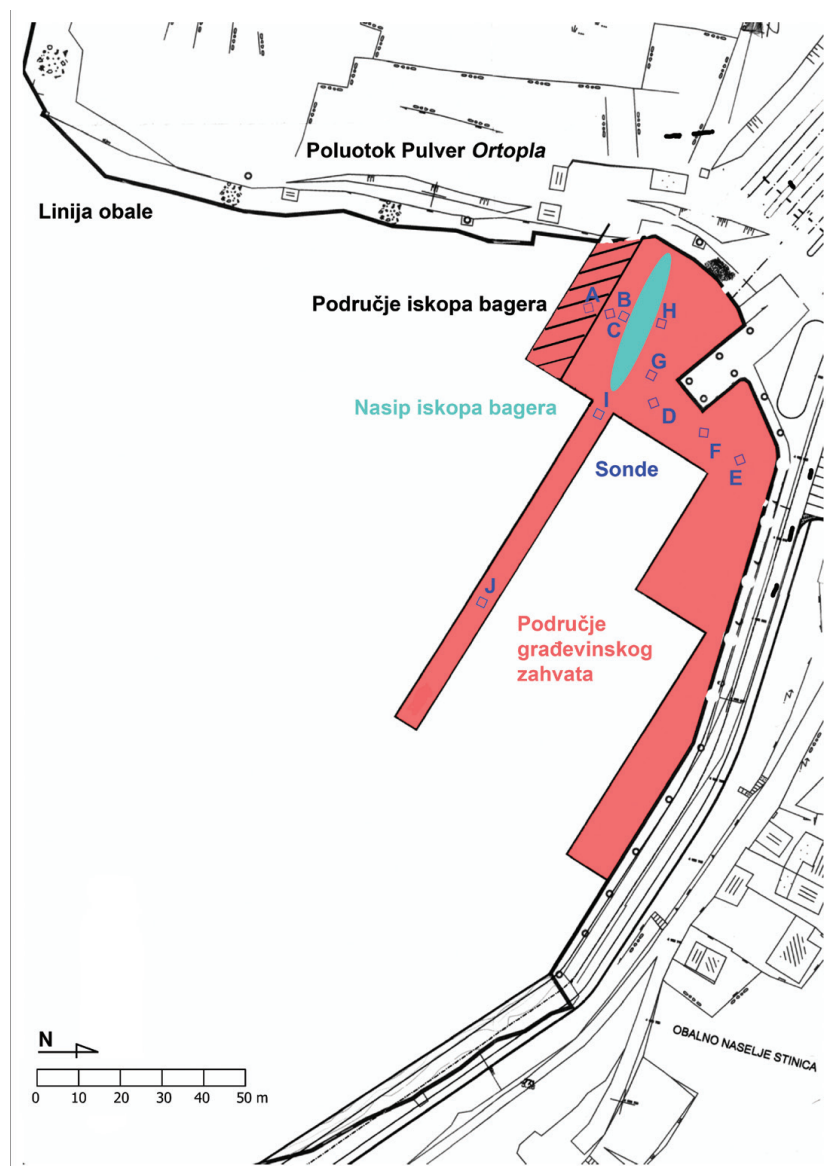
1. UVOD

Na području uvala Mala Stinica kod poluotoka Pulvera nedaleko od Senja i Jablanca, Lučka uprava Senj započela je rekonstrukciju i proširenje postojeće javne luke Stinica u svrhu izgradnje i uređenja nove trajektne luke, koja bi zamijenila današnju trajektnu luku Jablanac.

Od ranije je poznato da se na lokaciji poluotoka Pulvera (Slika 1.) koji zatvara uvalu sa sjeverne strane nalaze ostaci antičkog naselja *Ortopla*, koji su i danas jasno vidljivi. Može se pretpostaviti da je to naselje svoju egzistenciju osiguravalo kao mjesto kroz koje su komunicirali nasuprotni otoci (npr. antička *Arba* na Rabu) s velebitskim zaleđem.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the bay of Mala Stinica, near the Pulver peninsula, not far from Senj and Jablanac, the Port Authority of Senj has started a reconstruction and extension of the current public port Stinica, with the aim of constructing and arranging a new ferry port which would replace the current ferry port Jablanac. It was previously known that the remains of the antiquity settlement *Ortopla*, still visible today, lie at the location of the Pulver peninsula (Fig. 1), which encloses the bay on the north side. It is logical to assume that the settlement ensured its existence as the place where the islands (e.g. *Arba* from antiquity, on Rab) on the opposite side communicated with the Velebit hinterland.

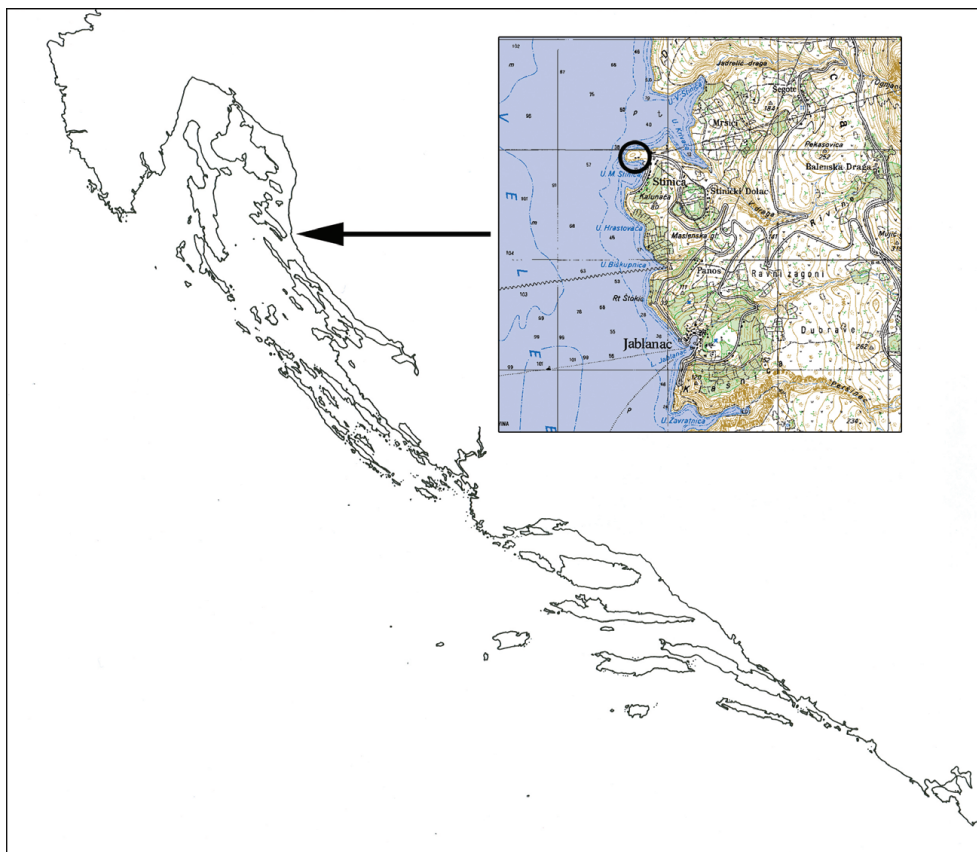


Slika 1. Poluotok Pulver (*Ortopla*), uvala Mala Stinica (foto: Robert Mosković)

Figure 1. the Pulver Peninsula (*Ortopla*), bay of Mala Stinica (photo: Robert Mosković)

2. ORTOPLA

The antiquity settlement *Ortopla* was part of the Roman province of Dalmatia (Map 1). It is mentioned for the first time in Pseudo-Scylax's *Periplus* (21) as *Ortopeletai* (Zaninović 1984: 38). Pliny mentions *Ortoplina* (NH III, 140) when enumerating the towns along the coast from *Nesactium* (Matijević 1994: 29), Ptolemy mentions *Ortopla* in his *Geography* (II, 16, 2), and Anonymous from Ravenna (IV: 22) lists it as *Ospela* (Zaninović 1980: 192-193). The antiquity settlement *Ortopla* was demolished in the sixth century, and in its place rose the early medieval settlement *Murula*, known as *Stinica* in the Croatian language (Glavičić 1967-1969: 13). An indigenous community lived there in the pre-Roman era (Suić 2003:64; Wilkes 1969: 202), the *Ortoplines*. According to Pliny (NH III: 140) *Ortopla* had the status *oppidum civium romanorum* under Rome, and during the reign of Augustus or Tiberius it gained municipal status (Zaninović 1984: 38). The indigenous community had border disputes with their neighbors, as evidenced by two valuable inscriptions. The first inscription



Karta 1. Karta s naznačenom antičkom Ortoplom (arhiv Hrvatskog restauratorskog zavoda)

Map 1. Map of the Roman province of Dalmatia, Ortopla marked with an arrow (Archive of the Croatian Conservation Institute)

2. ORTOPLA

Antička Ortopla smještena je u rimskoj provinciji Dalmaciji (**Karta 1.**). Prvi se put spominje u Pseudo-Skilakovom *Periplu* (21) kao *Ortopeletai* (Zaninović 1984: 38). Plinije spominje Ortopliniju (NH III, 140) kad nabroja gradove obalom od Nezakcija (Matijević 1994: 29), u Ptolemejevoj se *Geografiji* javlja kao Ortopla (II, 16, 2), te kod Anonima iz Ravene (IV: 22) kao Ospela (Zaninović 1980: 192-193). U šestom stoljeću antička je Ortopla porušena, te na njenom mjestu niče ranosrednjovjekovna Murula, a u hrvatskom se jeziku grad javlja kao Stinica (Glavičić 1967-1969: 13). U predrimsko doba ondje je živjela autohtona zajednica Ortoplina (Suić 2003:64; Wilkes 1969: 202). Prema Pliniju (NH III: 140) Ortopla je pod Rimom imala status *oppidum civium Romanorum*, a za Augusta ili Tiberija dobiva status municipija (Zaninović 1984: 38). Za autohtono se stanovništvo zna da su imali granične sporove sa svojim susjedima, o kojima svjedoče dva vrijedna natpisa. Prvi natpis iz Jablanca (CIL III 15053) svjedoči o dogovoru između Ortoplina i njihovih susjeda u unutrašnjosti, Parentina, koji su se vjerojatno nalazili između Kosinja i Perušića. Nalazi se uklesan na litici pored izvora Begovače na Velebitu (Sanader 2009: 55). Drugi je natpis objavio Duje Rendić Mi-

(CIL III 15053) testifies to the agreement between the Ortoplines and their neighbors from the interior, the Parentines, who were most likely located between Kosinj and Perušić. It is carved on the side of a cliff near the source of Begovača on Velebit (Sanader 2009: 55). The second inscription was published by Duje Rendić Miočević. It is a boundary marker used by the governor to pass judgment between municipalities and tribes. The inscription mentions the demarcation between the Ortoplines and the Vegos/Begos, residents of today's Karlobag (Vegium) (Rendić Miočević 1968: 64-66).

3. HISTORY OF RESEARCH

3.1. LAND EXCAVATIONS

So far there have been no research led or development led excavations conducted at the location of the antiquity settlement of Ortopla. We know about the settlement from written sources, and numerous artifacts have been found at today's Stinica, which were brought to the attention of archaeologists after the site had already been destroyed. One such example is the planting of pines at the location of the former necropolis. According to the research

očević, a radi se o teminacijskom natpisu preko kojega je namjesnik određivao granicu između općina i autohtonih zajednica. Na natpisu se spominje razgraničenje između Ortoplina i Vega/Bega, stanovnika Vegija (*Vegium*), današnjeg Karlobaga (Rendić Miočević 1968: 64–66).

3. POVIJEST ISTRAŽIVANJA

3.1. KOPNENA ISTRAŽIVANJA

Na području antičkog naselja Ortopla do sada nije bilo ni sustavnih ni zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja. O antičkom naselju saznajemo iz pisanih izvora, a u današnjoj Stinici pronađeni su brojni nalazi koji su do arheologa uglavnom pristizali nakon što bi nalazište bilo devastirano. Jedan takav primjer je sadnja borova na prostoru nekadašnje nekropole. Nekropola se, prema istraživanjima Zdenke Dukat (Arheološki muzej Zagreb) i Ante Glavičića (Gradski muzej Senj), nalazila poviše obale, istočno od naselja i luke (Dukat & Glavičić 1973: 172). Grobne su cjeline uništene u sadnji borova, a do arheologa su došli novci iz vremena Augusta. God. 1955. tijekom izgradnje kuće pronađene su dvije kamen urne, jedna se danas nalazi u Senjskom muzeju, druga u Muzeju Novog Vinodolskog (Glavičić 1981–1982: 70).

3.2. PODMORSKO REKOGNOSCIRANJE I ISTRAŽIVANJE

Prvo rekognosciranje uvale Mala Stinica obavio je Hrvatski restauratorski zavod, Odjel za podvodnu arheologiju u rujnu 2005. godine pod vodstvom dr. sc. Marija Jurišića (Jurišić 2005: 1). Tijekom rekognosciranja uočen je antički materijal, ali ništa od pokretnih nalaza nije vađeno (Jurišić 2005: 3). Recentnim gradnjama na poluotoku Pulveru zatrpan je priobalni pojas, te ostaci kulturnog dobra više nisu vidljivi, a za ostatke antičke luke se pretpostavlja da nekoliko desetaka godina leže zasipani ispod novoizgrađenih zgrada (Jurišić 2005: 5). Podmorsko arheološko istraživanje na području uvale Mala Stinica izvršeno je od 19. do 30. kolovoza 2009. Otvajeno je potpuno rekognosciranje uvale, te je napravljeno osam arheoloških sondi na području budućeg pristaništa (sonde A–H) i dvije na području gata (sonde I i J) (Slika 2.). Zaštitnim istraživanjem na području budućeg trajektnog pristaništa iz arheoloških je sondi izvađeno preko 200 pokretnih nalaza. Najveći dio materijala čini keramika, dok je u manjoj mjeri pronađeno staklo, kost, metal, drvo i kamen. Prilikom pregleda zatečenog stanja ustanovljeno je da je bager prije zaštitnih istraživanja

done by Zdenka Dukat (Archaeological Museum of Zagreb) and Ante Glavičić (City Museum of Senj), the necropolis was situated above the shore, east of the settlement and harbor (Dukat & Glavičić 1973: 172). The grave assemblages were destroyed during the planting of pines, while archaeologists received coins dated to the Augustan period. During the construction of a house in 1955 two stone urns were discovered; one is on hold at the Senj Museum today, the other at the Museum of Novi Vinodolski (Glavičić 1981–1982: 70).

3.2. UNDERWATER SURVEY AND EXCAVATION

The first survey of Mala Stinica bay was done in 2005 by the Croatian Conservation Institute, Department for Underwater Archaeology, under the direction of Mario Jurišić, Ph.D. (Jurišić 2005: 1). During the survey finds from antiquity were located, but none of the portable objects were removed (Jurišić 2005: 3). The coastal area of the Pulver peninsula is crowded with recent construction and the remains of cultural heritage are no longer visible, while the remains of the Roman harbor have presumably lain buried under the newly developed buildings for the past few decades (Jurišić 2005: 5). The underwater archaeological excavation on the site of Mala Stinica bay was conducted from August 19 – 30 in 2009. A complete survey of the bay was done, with eight large trenches created at the location of the future dock (trenches A–H) and two at the location of the pier (trenches I and J) (Fig. 2). Rescue excavations at the site of the future ferry dock produced 200 artifacts, all taken from archaeological trenches. Pottery makes up most of the finds, along with glass, bone, metal, wood and stone to a lesser extent. While examining the present situation on site



Slika 2. Razmještaj sondi u uvale Mala Stinica (arhiv Hrvatskog restauratorskog zavoda)

Figure 2. Trench arrangement in Mala Stinica bay (archives of the Croatian Conservation Institute)

iskopao područje dimenzija 37.4 m dužine i 12 m širine, te prosječne dubine 1.7 m što ukupno iznosi 765 m³. Zapuna iskopa prebačena je na područje koje se nalazi sjeverno od iskopa. Na taj način omogućeno je arheološko istraživanje na tom području. Tijekom istraživanja pokazalo se da upravo je na tom području bila najveća koncentracija arheološkog materijala. Pregledani su sjeverni i južni profil iskopa bagera, te sama zapuna u kojima je nađena velika količina antičkog materijala. Od materijala nađeno je više ulomaka keramike tankih stijenki raznoliko ukrašene posude tipa *terra sigilata*, ulomaka uljanica, ulomak češlja od slonovače, rimskog stakla, kuhinjskog posuđa i ostalog materijala.

Sonda A dimenzija 2x1 m, postavljena je na području iskopa bagera na dubini od 3.5 metra. Nakon arheološkog iskopa unutar sonde na dubini od 30 cm uočen je kamen živac što je potvrdilo da je bager iskopao kulturni sloj te da na ovom području više nema arheološkog materijala. Sloj se sastojao od finog mulja i pijeska slegnutog nakon iskopa bagera. Sonda B, dimenzija 2x2 m, postavljena je nešto istočnije od sonde A u području gdje bager nije izvršio iskop na dubini od 2 m. Najveća dubina arheološkog iskopa iznosi 2 m. Sonda B dala je najviše arheološkog materijala. Kulturni sloj nalazio se na dubini od 30 do 180 cm, a sastajao se od krupnog lomljenog kamena i pijeska. U sloju su također uočeni i ostaci životinjskih kostiju. Sonda C, dimenzije 2x1 metar, postavljena je istočno uz sondu B na dubini od 2 m. Iskopana je do dubine od 180 cm. Unutar sonde pronađen je arheološki materijala sličan onome iz sonde B, te iz istočnog i zapadnog profila iskopa bagera i zapune, što potvrđuje da pripada istom kulturnom sloju. Sonda D, dimenzija 2x2 m, nalazila se južno od postojećeg mola na dubini od 6 m. Unutar sonde dubine 90 cm pronađena je manja količina arheološkog materijala. Plići dio iskopa sastojao se od recentnog materijala i finog mulja, a dublji od tvrdo nabijenog pijeska. Sonda E, dimenzija 2x2 metra, nalazila se istočno od postojećeg mola na dubini od 4 metra. Unutar ove sonde napravljen je iskop do dubine 30 cm. Sloj se sastojao od finog pijeska i recentnog otpada. U sondi E nije pronađen kulturni sloj. Sonda F, dimenzija 2x2 m, postavljena je jugoistočno od postojećeg mola na dubini od 4.5 metra, a iskopana je do dubine 150 cm. Na površini sloja nalazio se fini mulj ispod kojeg je bio sloj tvrdog pijeska koji je sadržavao recentni otpad. Jedini značajniji nalaz je keramička lula datirana u 16/17. stoljeće. Sonda G, dimenzija 2x2 m, nalazila se jugozapadno od postojećeg mola na dubini od 4.5 m. Prvi sloj do dubine 60 cm od dokumentacijskog mrežišta čini mulj, a slijede ga sloj sitnog pijeska s primjesama keramike do dubine 80 cm. U sredini

it was established that a machine excavator had dug out an area 37.4 m long and 12 m wide, with the average depth of 1.7 m, making it a total of 765 m³, before rescue excavations took place. The fill of the excavated portion was transferred to an area north of the dig. This prevented any further archaeological research at that area. During excavation it was established that the biggest concentration of archaeological finds lies precisely there. The north and south soil profiles of the portion excavated by the machine excavator were also examined, as well as the fill containing a great number of antiquity artifacts. There were fragments of thin-walled pottery, variously decorated terra sigillata vessels, lamp fragments, an ivory comb fragment, Roman glass, kitchenware and other artifacts.

Trench A, measuring 2x1 meters, was placed at the area where the machine excavator had dug, at the depth of 3.5 m. After excavation work in the trench, bedrock was found at the depth of 30 cm, which confirmed that the machine excavator had removed the cultural layer and that there were no more archaeological finds in the area. The layer consisted of fine silt and sand which settled after the machine excavator's work. Trench B, measuring 2x2 meters, was placed slightly east of trench A, in an area where the excavator had not dug at the depth of 2 meters. The maximum depth of the archaeological excavation was 2 meters. Trench B produced the majority of the archaeological finds. The cultural layer was located at the depth between 30 and 180 cm, and was made up of large crushed stone and sand. Animal bones were also noted in this layer. Trench C, measuring 2x1 meters, was placed to the east along the trench B at the depth of 2 meters. It was excavated to the depth of 180 cm. The archaeological finds in the trench were similar to those from trench B, as well as the east and west soil profile of the fill and portion excavated by the machine excavator. This confirmed that it belonged to the same cultural layer. Trench D, measuring 2x2 meters, was set up south of the existing pier at a depth of 6 meters. A small amount of archaeological finds came from the trench which was 90 cm deep. The shallower part of the excavated portion consisted of recent material and fine silt, while the deeper part was made up of hard compacted sand. Trench E, measuring 2x2 meters, was placed east of the existing pier at a depth of 4 meters. The excavated portion in this trench came to the depth of 30 cm. The layer consisted of fine sand and recent waste material. No cultural layer was found in trench E. Trench F, measuring 2x2 m, was set up southeast of the existing pier at a depth of 4.5 m. It was excavated to the depth of 150 cm. The surface of the layer consisted of fine silt which

kvadranta nalazi se meki sloj pijeska koji doseže dubinu od 120 cm. Kasnije se uspostavilo da meki sloj u sredini sonde G nastao uslijed postavljanja nosača građevinske platforme. Sonda H, dimenzija 2x2 m, postavljena je istočno od zapune iskopa bagera na dubini od 1.5 m. na području gdje je bilo za pretpostaviti da će se pronaći antički sloj pronađen u sondama B i C. Iskopana je do dubine 180 cm. Sloj se sastojao od krupnog lomljenog kamena s pijeskom i ulomcima antičkog materijala. Sonda I, dimenzija 1x1 m, postavljena je na sjevernom području budućeg gata na dubini od 10 m. Iskopana je do dubine od 150 cm. Sloj se sastojao od finog mulja s recentnim otpadom ispod kojeg se nalazio tvrdi pijesak. Prilikom iskopa pronađeno je nekoliko ulomaka novovjekovne keramike. Sonda J, dimenzija 1x1 m, postavljena je na južnom dijelu budućeg gata na dubini 16 m. Iskopana je do dubine 120 cm i u njoj nije pronađen nikakav arheološki materijal. Pregledano je dno uvale Mala Stinica, te prilikom podmorskog rekognosciranja nije uočen nikakav arheološki materijal. Na području iskopa bagera u samom plićaku uočen je manji dio zida dimenzija 60x60 cm, građen od poluobrađenog kamena za koji se ne može sa sigurnošću tvrditi da pripada antičkom periodu (Miholjek & Stojević 2011:7-15). Arheološki materijal izvađen prilikom istraživanja trenutno se nalazi u Hrvatskom restauratorskom zavodu na znanstvenoj obradi, te će nakon toga biti predan Gradskom muzeju u Senju.

4. NALAZI¹

Kako je spomenuto, u Ortopli je pronađeno preko 200 nalaza. Nakon što su nalazi pregledani, te kako su pojedini ulomci pripadali istom predmetu, u radu su označeni jednom kataloškom jedinicom. Drugi je dio materijala bio pripisan recentnom materijalu koji se našao u iskopu i nije obrađen. Za ovaj je rad odabran tek dio nalaza, stolno posuđe i glinene svjetiljke, te će ostatak nalaza biti naknadno objavljen. Odabrani su reprezentativni nalazi, odnosno oni nalazi koje je bilo moguće sa sigurnošću datirati prema obliku ili ukrasu. Od ostalih nalaza u Ortopli nađeni su: staklo, amfore, kuhinjsko posuđe, glinena lula, keramički uteg, kosti, kamena pločica i dva metalna čavla. (graf 1. i 2.)

¹ Predstavljani nalazi dio su nalaza koji su obrađeni u diplomskom radu „Nalazi sa podmorskog arheološkog istraživanja Ortople“ koji je Iva Stojević dana 07.06.2011. obranila na Odsjeku za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Ovim putem zahvaljujemo mentoricama dr. sc. Mirjani Sanader, red. prof. i dr. sc. Zrinki Šimić Kanaet na velikoj pomoći pri pisanju rada.

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lay on top of hard sand filled with recent waste material. The only significant find was a ceramic smoking pipe dated to the 16/17th century. Trench G, measuring 2x2 meters, was placed southwest of the existing pier at a depth of 4,5m. The first layer reached the depth of 60 cm from the documentation grid and consisted of silt; it was followed by a layer of fine sand with admixtures of pottery reaching the depth of 80 cm. The center of the grid square held a layer of soft sand reaching the depth of 120 cm. It was later established that the soft layer in trench G was formed during the placement of the construction platform carrier. Trench H, measuring 2x2 m, was placed east of the fill dug out by the machine excavator, at a depth of 1,5 m, in an area where it was assumed the antiquity layer found in trenches B and C would be found. It was excavated to the depth of 180 cm. The layer consisted of large crushed stone with sand and fragments of antiquity artifacts. Trench I, measuring 1x1 m, was placed in the north part of the location of the future pier at a depth of 10 m. It was excavated to the depth of 150 cm. The layer consisted of fine silt with recent waste material underneath which hard sand was found. A few fragments of post-medieval pottery were found during the excavation. Trench J, measuring 1x1 m, was placed in the south part of the future pier location at a depth of 16 m. It was excavated to the depth of 120 cm, and no archaeological finds were noted in it. The bottom of the Mala Stinica bay was also examined and no archaeological finds were noted during the survey. In the shallow waters of the portion excavated by the machine excavator, a smaller part of a wall was found, measuring 60x60 cm, constructed out of semi-worked stone which cannot be placed with certainty to the antiquity period (Miholjek & Stojević 2011:7-15). The archaeological finds removed during the excavation are currently on hold at the Croatian Conservation Institute for scientific analysis, and will be later transferred to the City Museum of Senj.

4. THE FINDS¹

As mentioned before, over 200 artifacts were discovered at Ortopla. After their examination, since

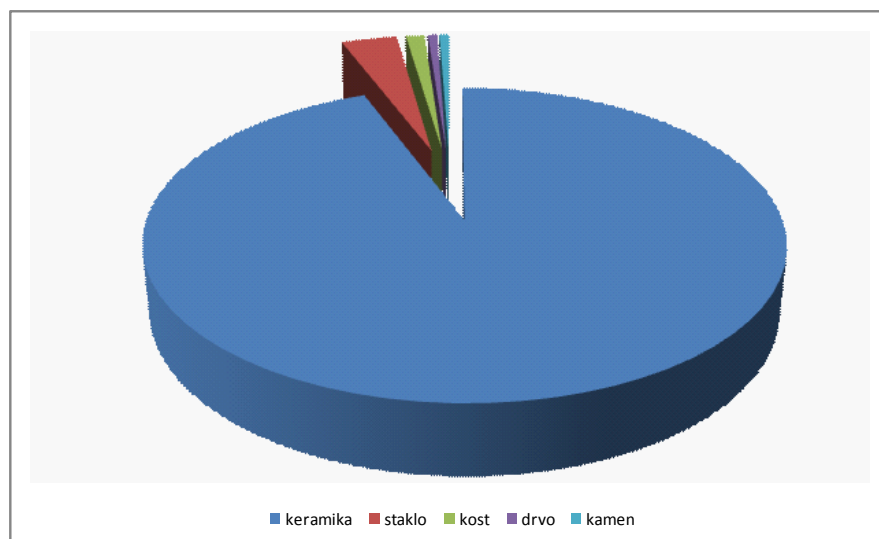
¹ The finds presented here are part of the finds already analyzed in the graduation thesis “Finds from the Underwater Archaeological Excavation of Ortopla” which was accepted in the oral examination of Iva Stojević on June 7th 2011, by the Department of Archaeology at the Faculty for Humanities and Social Studies of the University of Zagreb. We would like to thank the mentors here, full professor Mirjana Sanader, PhD, and Zrinka Šimić Kanaet, PhD, for their immense help in writing the paper.

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Graf 1: Vrste nalaza u Ortopli

Graph 1: Types of finds from Ortopla

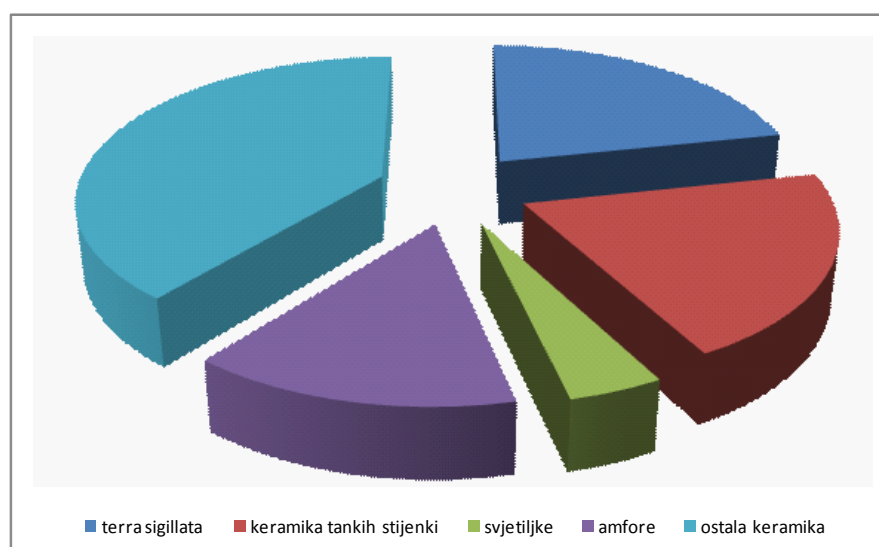
Vrsta	Količina (kom.)	Udio (%)
Keramika	165	93
Staklo	6	3
Kost	2	1
Metal	2	1
Drvo	1	1
Kamen	1	1
Ukupno	177	100,00



Graf 2: vrste keramike u Ortopli

Graph 2: Types of pottery from Ortopla

Keramika	Količina (kom)	Udio (%)
Terra sigillata	36	22
Keramika tankih stijenki	22	13
Svjetiljke	7	4
Amfore	23	14
Ostala keramika	77	47
Ukupno	165	100



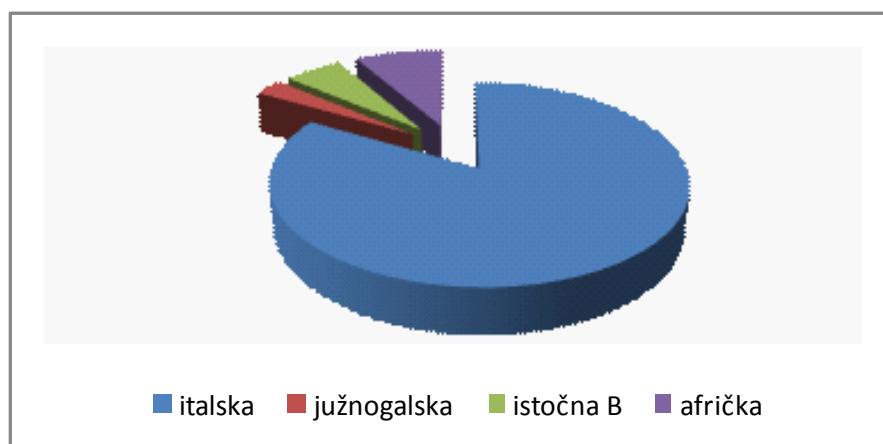
4.1. TERRA SIGILLATA (KAT. BR. 1-22)

Terra sigillata sačinjava 22 % nalaza iz Ortople. Najviše je nalaza italske keramike, (30 ulomaka), samo jedan ulomak južnogalske sigilate, dok je istočna B sigilata zastupljena s dva ulomka (kat. br. 18-19), a afrička sigilata B tri ulomka (kat. br. 20-22) (**graf 3.**) Od 22 ulomka izdvojenih u Ortopli šalicama pripada 12, tanjurima 9, a vrčevima 2 ulomka.

Graf 3. vrste tere sigilate u Ortopli

Graph 3: Types of terra sigillata from Ortopla

Sigillata	Količina (kom.)	Udio (%)
Italska	30	83,3
južnogalska	1	2,8
Istočna B	2	5,6
Afrička	3	8,3
Ukupno	36	100,00



4.1.1. Italska sigillata (kat. br. 1-14)

Unatoč popularnosti aretinske keramike na jadranskoj je obali nađen relativno mali broj ulomaka. Većina italske sigilate nađene na nalazištima u Dalmaciji izrađena je u padanskim radionicama (Glicksman 2005: 197). Aretinskim radionicama pripadaju tri ulomka tanjura iz Ortople. Tanjur kat. br. 1 pripada tipu **Consp. 20.4.4.** koji je među najraširenijim oblicima na Mediteranu sredinom 1. st. po. Kr. (Consp 86), dok se ostala dva ne mogu pobliže odrediti. Najveći broj ulomaka sigilate pripada sjevernoitalskim radionicama, koje proizvode posude prema aretinskim uzorima. Proizvodi tih radionica prevladavaju na Jadranu od 1. pol. 1. st. po. Kr. (Šimić Kanaet 2010: 15).

Oblici italske sigilate kako ih određuje *Conspetus*²: šalica **Consp. 8** je šalica kosih stijenki i izvučenog

various fragments belonged to the same object, they were assigned a single catalog unit during analysis. The rest of the uncovered material from the excavation area was dated to recent times and was not examined. Only parts of the overall assemblage were selected for analysis in this paper, tableware and clay lamps, while the rest will be published subsequently. Representative finds were chosen for this paper, i.e. finds which were dated with certainty,

based on shape or decoration. Other artifacts found at Ortopla were: glass, amphorae, kitchenware, a ceramic smoking pipe, clay loom weight, bone, stone tablet, and two metal nails (Graph 1 and 2).

4.1. TERRA SIGILLATA (CAT. NO. 1-22)

Terra sigillata makes up 22% of the Ortopla assemblage. The majority are Arretine ware (30 fragments), with only one fragment of South Gaulish samian ware, two fragments of Eastern Sigillata B (cat. no. 18-19), and three fragments of African Red Slip ware (cat. no. 20-22) (Graph 3). Of the 22 sherds selected from the Ortopla assemblage, 12 belong to cups, 9 to plates and 2 to jugs.

4.1.1. Arretine Ware (cat. no. 1-14)

Despite the popularity of Arretine ware, a relatively small number of fragments has been found on the Adriatic coast. Most of the Arretine ware found in

² E. Ettlinger et al.: *Conspetus Formarum Terrae Sigillatae Italico Modo Confectae*, Bonn 1990.

rubu proizvodi se u padanskim i aretinskim radionicama od vremena ranog Augusta (Ettlinger et al. 1990: 66). Ovom tipu pripada šalica **kat. br. 2**. Tipu **8.1.4.** pripada **kat. br. 3**. Šalice **Consp. 22** sa konkavnim i vertikalnim rubom, proizvode se od 2. st. pr. Kr. u Arezzu, padanskim i lionskim radionicama (Ettlinger et al. 1990: 90). Ovom tipu pripada **kat. br. 4**. Šalice **Consp. 27**, cilindrične šalice s ravnim rubom, proizvode se u srednjoj i sjevernoj Italiji, te u padanskim radionicama od vremena Tiberija i Nerona (Ettlinger et al. 1990: 100). Često se upotrebljavala na Mediteranu, a rijetko sjeverno od Alpa (Šimić Kanaet 2010: 17). Ovom tipu pripada **kat. br. 5**. Šalice **Consp. 32**, sa stegnutom stijenkom i ravno izvučenog ruba, proizvodi se u etrurskim, padanskim i italskim radionicama od vremena ranog Tiberija (Ettlinger et al. 1990: 108). Ovom tipu pripada **kat. br. 6**. Polukružnim šalicama sa kratkim vertikalnim rubom i naglašenim rebrom na vanjskoj stijenci **Consp. 35** pripada **kat. br. 7**. Smještaju se u vrijeme kasnog Augusta i Tiberija (Ettlinger et al. 1990: 112). Šalicama **Consp. 37**, pripisuje se **kat. br. 8**. Šalice su polukružne sa naglašenim rubom, proizvode se u etrurskim i kampanjskim radionicama u 1. st. (Ettlinger et al. 1990: 116). Šalica **Consp. 43** (?), polukružnog oblika sa izvinutim rubom pripadaju kasnopadanskoj i kasnoitalskoj proizvodnji u drugoj polovici 1. st. i prvoj polovici 2. st. (Ettlinger et al. 1990: 128). Ovom tipu pripada **kat. br. 9**. Tip **Consp. 4.4.2.** (?) datira u rano Augustovo vrijeme. Ovom tipu pripada **kat. br. 10**. Tip **kat. br. 11** mogao bi se pripisati tipu **Consp. 4.6.** ili **Consp. 4.7**, a oba tipa se proizvode od Tiberijevo i Klaudivijevo vremena (Ettlinger et al. 1990:58). Tanjuri tipa **Consp. B.1.10.** imaju kvadratni ili trapezoidni presjek, proizvode se od vremena Augusta i Tiberija (Ettlinger et al. 1990: 154). Ovom tipu pripada **kat. br. 12**. Vrčevi kruškolikog oblika tipa **Consp. Kb** proizvodili su se od Augustova vremena (Ettlinger et al. 1990: 187). Ovom tipu pripada **kat. br. 13**. Vrčevima tipa **Consp. K9** pripada **kat. br. 14**.

4.1.2. *Reljefna sigilata* (kat. br. 15-16)

U Ortopli su izdvojena dva ulomka reljefne sigilate (kat. br. 15-16). Oba ulomka ukrašena su vegetabilnim motivima: **kat. br. 15**., ulomak tanjura, možemo prema ukrasu datirati u period od kraja 1. st. pr. Kr. do vladavine Tiberija (Atlante II, 220). Drugi primjerak, **kat. br. 16**, možemo pripisati *Sarius* posudama. *Sarius* posude ime su dobile prema najpoznatijem lončaru Luciju Sariju Suru (*L. Sarius Surus*), oslobođeniku L. Sarija. Njihova je proizvodnja počela krajem 1. st. pr. Krista, intenzivno su se proizvodile za Augusta i Tiberija, a proizvodnja je prestala u drugoj polovici 1. st. Predstavljaju nasta-

Dalmatia was made in the workshops of the Po Valley (Glicksman 2005: 197). Three plate sherds from Ortopla belong to Arretine workshops. The plate under cat. no. 1 belongs to the type **Consp. 20.4.4.** which is among the most widespread forms across the Mediterranean in the middle of the 1st century (Consp 86), while the other two cannot be specified. The majority of terra sigillata fragments belong to the workshops of northern Italy, which produce vessels based on Arretine models. Products from these workshops are prevalent across the Adriatic from the first half of the 1st century (Šimić Kanaet 2010: 15).

The Arretine ware forms as defined by *Conspetus*² are: the cup **Consp. 8** is a cup with slanting walls and everted rim, manufactured in the Po Valley and Arretine workshops since the early Augustan period (Consp. 1990: 66). The cup under **cat. no. 2** also belongs to this type. The cup under **cat. no. 3** belongs to the type **8.1.4.** The cups **Consp. 22**, with concave and vertical rims, were manufactured from the 2nd century BC in Arezzo, in Lyon and Po Valley workshops (Ettlinger et al. 1990: 90). **Cat. no. 4** belongs to this type. The cups **Consp. 27**, cylindrical with a straight rim, were manufactured in central and northern Italy, in Po Valley workshops, during the reigns of Tiberius and Nero (Ettlinger et al. 1990:100). They were often used in the Mediterranean area, but seldom north of the Alps (Šimić Kanaet 2010:17). **Cat. no. 5** belongs to this type. The cups **Consp. 32**, with constricted walls and flatly everted rims, were manufactured in Etruscan, Italic and Po Valley workshops since the early reign of Tiberius (Ettlinger et al. 1990: 108). **Cat. no. 6** belongs to this type. Hemispherical cups with a short vertical rim and pronounced rib on the exterior wall belong to **Consp. 35**, and are placed under **cat. no. 7**. They are dated to the late Augustan and Tiberian period (Ettlinger et al. 1990: 112). The **cat. no. 8** belongs to the **Consp. 37** cup type. These are hemispherical cups with pronounced rims, manufactured in Etruscan and Campanian workshops during the 1st century (Ettlinger et al. 1990: 116). The cup **Consp. 43** (?), of hemispherical form with a curved rim, belongs to the late production period of Po Valley and Italic workshops, during the second half of the 1st century and the first half of the 2nd century (Ettlinger et al. 1990:128). **Cat. no. 9** belongs to this type. The type **Consp. 4.4.2.** (?) is dated to early Augustan period. **Cat. no. 10** belongs to this type. **Cat. no. 11** may be ascribed to **Consp.**

² E. Ettlinger et al.: *Conspetus Formarum Terrae Sigillatae Italico Modo Confectae*, Bonn 1990.

vak helenističke, italo-megarske i aretinske tradicije (Šimić Kanaet 2004: 189). Ovaj je tip posude jedan od najčešćih tipova uvezenih iz Italije i čine 35 % ukupnog broja reljefnih posuda nađenih u Liburniji između 1. i 5. st. (Glicksman 2005: 198).

4.1.3. Južnogalska sigilata

Južnogalska sigilata zastupljena je samo jednim ulomkom - **kat.br. 17**.

4.1.4. Istočna sigilata B (kat. br. 18-19)

Istočna sigilata B proizvodila se u Maloj Aziji od 1. st. po. Kr. (Šimić Kanaet 2010: 26; Makjanić 1983: 51). Glina je obično narančasto crvena i dobro pročišćena, s primjesama tinjca (Hayes 1973: 452). U prvoj fazi posude su kvalitetnije, te imaju na dnu pečate majstora; u drugoj fazi, koja traje od 75. god. po. Krista, pečate zamjenjuju palmete i rozete, a kvaliteta proizvoda opada i majstori više ne imitiraju aretinske radionice (Makjanić 1983: 54, Jurišić 2000: 30). Imitira aretinsku sigilatu od koje uzima samo najjednostavnije oblike, te pečate majstora koji se javljaju na dnu posude u jednom ili dva reda (Jurišić 2000: 30; Hayes 1997: 54). Istočna sigilata B je vrlo raširena na Jadranu, te je nađena na podvodnim i kopnenim lokalitetima. Najveće nalazište istočne sigilate B je brodolom kod rta Izmetište, ujedno i jedini brodolom koji je taj tip sigilate imao kao primarni teret (Jurišić 2000: 32). Ovom tipu sigilate pripadaju dva ulomka iz Ortople: zdjela izvučenog oboda **kat. br. 18** i tanjur **kat. br. 19**.

4.1.5. Afrička sigilata (kat. br. 20 – 22)

Afričkom sigilatom nazivamo kvalitetno stolno i kuhinjsko posuđe proizvedeno u sjevernoj Africi (područje današnjeg Alžira, Libije i Tunisa) od 1. do 7. stoljeća, a pronalazimo je na čitavom Mediteranu (Carandini 1981:11, Šimić Kanaet 2010: 27). Proizvedeći jeftinije stolno posuđe, afričke radionice već u 2. st. konkuriraju radionicama u ostatku Carstva (Hayes 1997: 59). U Ortopli su pronađena tri ulomka afričke sigilate.

4.2. KERAMIKA TANKIH STIJENKI (KAT. BR. 23-26)

Ova skupina sačinjava 21 % nalaza iz Ortople. Keramika tankih stijenki predstavlja fino stolno posuđe, ali i posuđe za svakodnevnu upotrebu. Na italskom se tlu proizvodi od 2. st. pr. Krista, da bi se u 1. st. pr. Kr. proizvodnja proširila na provincije (Topić 2002: 190-191), te se javljaju radionice u Galiji, Hispaniji, na alpskom i rajnskom području, sve do Dunava

4.6. or **Consp. 4.7.**, both of which are manufactured during the reigns of Tiberius and Claudius (Ettlinger et al 1990:58). Plates of the type **Consp. B.1.10.** have a square or trapezoidal cross-section and are manufactured from the time of Augustus and Tiberius onwards (Ettlinger et al 1990: 154). **Cat. no. 12** belongs to this type. Pear-shaped jugs of the type **Consp. Kb-** were manufactured from Augustan time (Ettlinger et al 1990: 187). **Cat. no. 13** belongs to this type. **Cat. no. 14** belongs to the jugs of the type **Consp. K9.**

4.1.2. Sigillata Ware with Relief Decoration (cat. no. 15-16)

Two sherds were selected from the Ortopla assemblage (**cat. no. 15-16**). Both are decorated with plant motifs: **cat. no. 15**, a plate fragment, can be dated from the end of the 1st century BC to the reign of Tiberius, based on its decoration (Atlante II, 220). The second fragment, **cat. no. 16**, can be ascribed to the so-called *Sarius* vessels. These have been named after the famous potter L. Sarius Surus, freedman of L. Sarius. Their production began at the end of the 1st century BC, and they were manufactured intensively during Augustan and Tiberian time. The manufacture stopped during the second half of the 1st century. They represent a continuation of Hellenistic, Italic-Megarian, and Arretine tradition (Šimić Kanaet 2004: 189). This vessel type is one of the most imported forms from Italy, and it consists 35 % of the overall number of vessels with relief decoration found in Liburnia between the 1st and 5th centuries (Glicksman 2005: 198).

4.1.3. South Gaulish Samian Ware

Only one fragment of South Gaulish samian ware was found – **cat. no. 17**.

4.1.4. Eastern Sigillata B (cat. no. 18-19)

Eastern Sigillata B was manufactured in Asia Minor from the 1st century onwards (Šimić Kanaet 2010: 26, Makjanić 1983: 51). The clay is usually orange red and purified, with admixtures of mica (Hayes 1973: 452). In the first phase the vessels are of high quality and have stamps with the craftsman's signature at the bottom; in the second phase, which starts from AD 75, the stamps are replaced with palmettes and rosettes, and the quality of the vessels decreases since the craftsmen are no longer imitating Arretine workshops (Makjanić 1983: 54, Jurišić 2000:30). It imitates the simplest forms of Arretine ware, along with the craftsman stamps appearing at the bottom of the vessel in one or two rows (Jurišić 2000: 30,

(Kanaet 2010: 30). Posude tankih stijenki zamjenjuju posude od drugih materijala, npr. metala i stakla (Ožanić Roguljić 2007: 173).

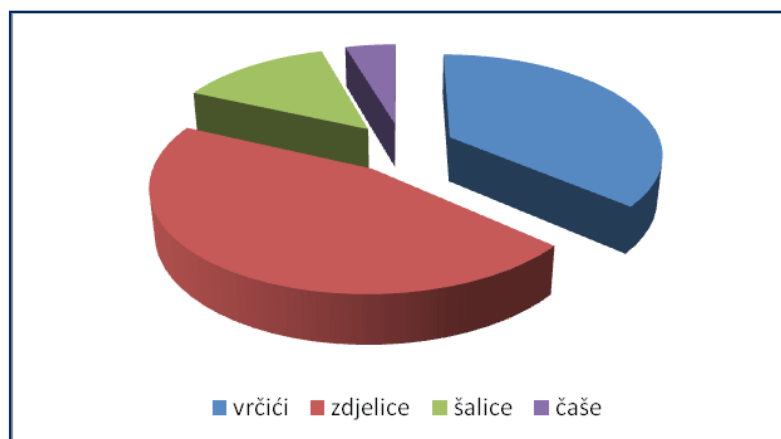
Pronađeno je 26 ulomaka keramike tankih stijenki koji su sačinjavali 22 različite posude. U ovom radu od 26 ulomaka kataloški su obrađena samo četiri (**kat. br. 23-26**). Ova četiri ulomka predstavljaju izbor zbog karakterističnog ukrasa, te su zbog toga tipološki jasno određivi.

Ostali tipovi posuda keramike tankih stijenki pronađeni na Ortopli: vrčići uvučenog dna, vrčići prstenastog dna, vrčići naglašenog prijelaza vrata u trbuh, šalice kosih stijenki, šalice- profiliranog ruba i trbuha, s ručicom, zdjelice- ukošenog ruba, i čaše ravnog dna (**graf 4**).

Graf 4. oblici keramike tanskih stijenki iz Ortople

Graph 4: Thin-walled ware forms from Ortopla

Tip	Količina (kom.)	Udio (%)
Vrčići	7	36
Zdjelice	10	45
Šalice	4	14
Čaše	1	5
Ukupno	22	100



Posude su izrađene su od fino pročišćene gline sive, crvene ili žute boje (nakon pečenja). Ukrasi su različiti te nalazimo tzv. *gris* ukras, barbotinski ukras, urezani te ukras izveden kotačićem. Na jednom se ulomku (**kat. br. 23**.) nalazi kombinacija izrade na kalupu i kolu, a na istom se nalazi i kombinacija barbotinskog i urezanog ukrasa. Barbotinski češljasti ukras javlja se u jadranskim radionicama (Ricci 1985: 331: T.CVIII.15). Sličnu kombinaciju ukrasa nalazimo na keramici tankih stijenki iz Augusteja u Naroni, te ih Miroslava Topić smješta u razdoblje od druge polovice 1. st. po. Kr. do početka 2. st. (Topić 2002: T.6:121). Većina keramike tankih stijenki iz Ortople odgovara proizvodima italjskih radionica (sjeverne ili centralne Italije) u 1. i 2. st. po. Kr. Srednjoitalske radionice djeluju od 1. st. pr. Krista,

Hayes 1997: 54). Eastern Sigillata B is widespread in the Adriatic, and has been found at underwater and land sites. The biggest find of Eastern Sigillata B was on the shipwreck off the cape of Izmetište - the only shipwreck to have this sigillata type as its primary cargo (Jurišić 2000: 32). Two sherds from Ortopla belong to this sigillata type: the everted rim bowl under **cat. no. 18** and the plate under **cat. no. 19**.

4.1.5. African Red Slip Ware (cat. no. 20-22)

African Red Slip Ware consists of high quality table and kitchenware manufactured in North Africa (the area of present-day Algeria, Libya and Tunisia) from the 1st to the 7th century, and it is found across the Mediterranean (Carandini 1981:11, Šimić Ka-

naet 2010: 27). With their cheap tableware, African workshops are successfully competing with other pottery workshops across the Empire already from the 2nd century (Hayes 1997: 59). Three African Red Slip sherds have been found at Ortopla.

4.2. THIN-WALLED WARE (CAT. NO. 23-26)

This group makes up 21% of the finds from Ortopla. Thin-walled ware is represented by fine tableware, as well as vessels for everyday use. It was manufactured in Italy from the 2nd century BC, and in the 1st century BC the production spread to the provinces (Topić 2002:190-191), with workshops appearing in Gaul, Hispania, the alpine and Rhine area, all the

a keramika iz tih radionica je od dobro počišćene gline, oksidacijski pečena, narančaste i crvenkaste boje (Ricci 1985: 347). Keramika tankih stijenki iz padanskih radionica pečena je u redukcijskim uvjetima, i te su posude tamnosive do crne boje, vrlo tankih stijenki (Ricci 1985: 348). Od ukrašenih ulomaka najviše je onih kod kojih je ukras izveden kotačićem (**kat. br. 24-25**), a on se javlja u različitim radionicama, u različitim varijantama od 1. do 4. st. Gris ukras nalazimo na ulomku **kat. br. 26**. Ovakav se ukras na posudu nanosio prije pečenja, nanošenjem tankog sloja razrijeđene gline i posipanjem finog pijeska (Ožanić Roguljić 2007: 173, n. 2; Ricci 1985: 319). Na keramici tankih stijenki javlja se do sredine 1. st. po. Kr. (Šimić Kanaet 2010: 30-32).

4.3. SVJETILJKE

U Ortopli je pronađeno 7 komada svjetiljka, od kojih 2 pripadaju svjetiljkama s ukrasom, a 5 firma svjetiljkama.

4.2.1. Tipovi svjetiljki

Tip Iványi I, Loeschcke I, IB/C1 (**kat. br. 30**)

Svjetiljke uglata nosa s volutama tipa Loeschcke I imaju uglato tj. trokutasto završen nos flankiran volutama i jače ili slabije udubljen disk koji je obično ukrašen reljefom, a koji na primjerku iz Ortople nije sačuvan. Ovaj tip nastaje u 1. st. pr. Kr. u Rimu pod helenističkim utjecajem, a u 1. st. proizvodnju preuzimaju cisalpinske radionice. Pečene su u kalupu, zatim premazane crnom ili crvenom bojom, te ponovno izlagane vatri (Starac 1991-1992: 11). Volute primjeraka koje datiraju u Augustovo doba, poput ovog iz Ortople (**kat. br. 29**), pažljivo su izrađene i spiralne, a kasnije su šire i plosnatije (Vikić Belančić 1972: 105-106).

Tip Iványi XVI, Loeschcke IX (**kat. br. 28**)

Svjetiljka **kat. br. 28** pripada Tipu Iványi XVI, koji odgovara Loeschcke tipu IX varijanta c (Vikić Belančić 1976:51). Prema Dóri Iványi ovaj tip predstavlja prijelaznu fazu između tipa Iványi XV sa zatvorenim kanalom na nosu svjetiljke i XVII sa otvorenim kanalom. Autorica smješta taj tip u 1. i 2. st. (Iványi 1935: 16). Tip IX pronađen je i u Pompejima, tako da je u vrijeme uništenja grada (79 po. Kr.) taj tip bio prisutan (Buchi 1975: XXXII). Prema Branki Vikić Belančić nastanak ovog tipa svjetiljki može se staviti u vrijeme cara Klaudija (Vikić Belančić 1976: 52)

way to the Danube (Kanaet 2010: 30). Thin-walled vessels serve as a replacement for vessels made of other material, such as metal or glass (Ožanić Roguljić 2007:173).

26 sherds of thin-walled pottery were found, forming 22 different vessels. Of the 26, only four are cataloged in this paper (**cat. no. 23-26**). These four fragments were selected for their characteristic decoration, which makes them clearly defined typologically.

Other thin-walled vessels found at Ortopla are: juglets with indrawn base, juglets with annular base, juglets with a finely articulated junction between the neck and belly, cups with slanting walls, cups with accentuated rim and belly, with small handles, bowls with slanting rims, and flat based beakers (Graph 4).

The vessels were made of finely refined clay, in grey, red or yellow (after firing) color. The decorations vary, from the rough-cast decoration, to barbotine and rouletting. One sherd (**cat. no. 23**) displays a combination of mould making and wheel throwing, as well as having barbotine and incised ornaments. Barbotine comb patterns appear in Adriatic workshops (Ricci 1985:331: T.CVIII.15). A similar combination of decorations appears on thin-walled ware from the Augusteum in Naron, and Miroslava Topić dates it to the period between the second half of the 1st century and the beginning of the second century (Topić 2002: T.6:121). Most thin-walled pottery from Ortopla matches the products made in Italian workshops (North or Central Italy) during the 1st and 2nd century. Workshops from Central Italy operate from the 1st century BC, and the pottery manufactured there is made of finely refined clay, fired in oxidation atmosphere, with orange and reddish color (Ricci 1985:347). Thin-walled pottery from Po Valley workshops was fired in reduction atmosphere, and the vessels are of dark grey and black color, with very thin walls (Ricci 1985:348). Out of the decorated sherds most have rouletted ornaments (**cat. no. 24-25**), which appear in various workshops in different variants from the 1st to the 4th century. Rough-cast decoration appears on the sherd under **cat. no. 26**. This decoration was applied before firing, using a thin layer of diluted clay sprinkled with fine sand (Ožanić Roguljić 2007: 173, n. 2, Ricci 1985: 319). It appears on thin-walled ware until the middle of the 1st century (Šimić Kanaet 2010: 30-32).

Tip Iványi XVII, Loeschcke X (kat. br. 27)

Kod ovih svjetiljki prsten na ramenu nije zatvoren, nego se nastavlja na vrat svjetiljke, tvoreći širi kanal na vratu od onog kakav imaju prethodni tipovi (Iványi 1935: 16). Proizvodile su se u sjevernoj Italiji početkom 2. st. (Istenič et al 2004: 316). Proizvodnja tipa X počinje s keramičarom imenom *Fortis* krajem 1. st. i traje do kraja 3. st. (Buchi 1975: XXXII). Na dnu svjetiljke nalazi se pečat sa imenom majstora: *Cassi*.

Cassius (Cassi) pripada mlađoj generaciji majstora koji su izrađivali samo svjetiljke tipa Iványi XVII, odnosno Loeschcke tip X (Vikić Belančić 1976: 54, Vikić Belančić 1967: 237–239; Istenič et al. 2004: 316). Svjetiljke *Cassi* proizvedene u sjevernoitaljskim radionicama pronađene su u Emoni (*Emona*), Petovioni (*Poetovio*), Sisciji (*Siscia*), Mursi (*Mursa*) i Sirmiju (*Sirmium*). Radovi majstora provincijalnih radionica koje su obilježavali svjetiljke pečatom *Cassi* poznate su iz Emone, Karnunta (*Carnuntum*), Siscije i Murse (Istenič et al. 2004: 316). Nalazi iz petovijonske radionice s pečatom *Cassi* u smještaju se razdoblje 2. do 4. st. (Istenič et al. 2004:316). U Bakru je u grobnoj cjelini pronađena svjetiljka s tim pečatom zajedno s novcem iz vremena Vespazijana, te se smješta u 1. st. (Celestin 1901: 27).

FORTIS(kat.br.29.)

Pečat *Fortis* (PN 19) nalazi se na svim tipovima firma svjetiljki te je najrašireniji pečat (uz *Vibiani*). Povezuje se s radionicom L. Emilija Forta (*L. Aemilius Fortis*) koja je djelovala od kraja 1. do 1. polovice 2. stoljeća, a Fortova radionica bila je najveća italska radionica firma svjetiljki, smještena u današnjem Savignanu kraj Modene. Ta je radionica ujedno i najčešće imitirana, stoga se smatra da je jedna takva radionica postojala i u rimskoj provinciji Dalmaciji (Buljević 2010: 113). Svjetiljke ove radionice i njenih imitacija datiraju od 1. do 4. st. (Starac 1991-1992: 17).

5. ZAKLJUČAK

Prvo podmorsko zaštitno istraživanje Ortope izvršeno je na području građevinskog zahvata nove trajektne luke u uvali Mala Stinica. Građevinski radovi započeti su bez prethodnih arheoloških istraživanja, uz granicu zaštićenog područja Ortope. Najveći dio materijala pronađen tijekom istraživanja potječe iz četiri sonde koje su napravljene na devastiranom području najbližem poluotoku Pulveru i samoj Ortopli. Statističkom analizom nalaza utvrđeno je da najveći postotak keramike (43%) sačinjava fino stolno posuđe, *terra sigillata* i keramika tankih stijenki.

4.3. LAMPS

Seven lamp fragments were found at Ortopla, two of which belong to decorated lamps and five to factory lamps (*Firmalampen*).

4.2.1. Lamp Types**Type Iványi I, Loeschcke I, IB/C1 (cat. no. 30)**

Lamps with angular nozzles and volutes of the Loeschcke I type have an angular, i.e. triangular nozzle flanked with volutes, and a more or less concave disc usually decorated in relief that is not preserved on the fragment from Ortopla. This type was formed in the 1st century BC in Rome, under Hellenistic influence, while Cisalpine workshops took over production in the 1st century. They are fired in mould first, then coated in black or red color, and fired again (Starac 1991-1992:11). Volute decorations from the Augustan period, like on the fragment from Ortopla (cat. no. 29), were spiral and carefully crafted, while in later periods they become wider and flatter (Vikić Belančić 1972:105-106).

Type Iványi XVI, Loeschcke IX (cat. no. 28)

The lamp under cat. no. 28 belongs to the Iványi XVI type, which corresponds to the Loeschcke type IX, variant c (Vikić Belančić 1976:51). According to Dóra Iványi, this type represents the transitional phase between the Iványi XV type with a sealed nozzle channel, and XVII type with an open nozzle channel. The author places this type in the 1st and 2nd century (Iványi 1935:16). Type IX was found at Pompeii, meaning it was in use during the destruction of the city (AD 79) (Buchi 1975: XXXII). According to Branka Vikić Belančić the formation of this lamp type can be dated to the time of Claudius (Vikić Belančić 1976:52).

Type Iványi XVII, Loeschcke X (cat. no. 27)

These lamps do not have a closed off shoulder ridge, instead it connects to the nozzle forming a channel wider than the one its predecessors had (Iványi 1935:16). They were manufactured in North Italy at the beginning of the 2nd century (Istenič et al 2004: 316). The production of type X begins with the potter named *Fortis* at the end of the 1st century, and it lasts until the end of the 3rd century (Buchi 1975: XXXII). The bottom of the lamp is stamped with the craftsman's name: *CASSI*.

CASSIUS (CASSI) belongs to the younger generation of craftsmen who made only the Iványi XVII type, i.e. Loeschcke X type (Vikić Belančić 1976:54,

Kod sigilate najveći broj pripada italskoj sigilati, od koje je najviše one koja dolazi iz padanskih radionica. Italsku keramiku iz Ortople možemo datirati u razdoblje od 1. st. pr. Kr. do 1. st. po. Kr. Oblici sigilate koji se javljaju u Ortopli u velikom su broju zastupljeni i na drugim nalazištima u Dalmaciji. Keramika tankih stijenki prema ukrasu i obliku može se pripisati sjevernoitalskim i etrurskim radionicama 1. st. pr. Kr. do 2. st. po. Kr. Svjetiljke su čest uvozni proizvod iz sjevernoitalskih radionica, ali su ih izrađivali i lokalni majstori. U Ortopli je izdvojen jedan tip svjetiljki s reljefnim ukrasom koji se pripisuje tipu Loseschcke I, IB/C1, Ivanyi I i datira se od 1. do poč. 2. st. po. Kr. Od dva tipa svjetiljki s pečatom majstora javlja se stariji tip sa zatvorenim kanalićem koji datiramo u 1. st. (Iványi XVI, Loeschcke IX) i mladi tip (Loeschcke tip X, Ivanyi tip XVII) koji se proizvodio od početka 2. st. Sva tri tipa svjetiljki proizvodila su se u različitim radionicama diljem Carstva. Pronađena su i dva pečata majstora: prvi, FORTIS, poznat je diljem Carstva i datira u period 1.-4. st. Drugi pečat, CASSI, javlja se na pečatima radionica u Emoni, Karnunta, Siscije i Murse, te ga datiramo od 2. do 4. st. Analiza finog stolnog posuđa i glinenih svjetiljki smješta nalaze iz Ortople u razdoblje od 1. st. pr. Kr. do 2. st. po. Kr. Ortopla je bila jedno od manjih pristaništa u velebitskom podgorju, ali i najbliža točka za trgovinu s Arbom. Iako se smatra lukom koja je bila tek od lokalnog značenja, tijekom istraživanja pronađeni su brojni ulomci uvoznih proizvoda iz radionica diljem Carstva, što dokazuje da je možda riječ o važnijem trgovačkom središtu s lukom koje je egzistiralo kroz barem tri stoljeća. Prva su istraživanja dala zanimljive podatke, ali kako bi se o ulozi Ortople u rimskoj provinciji Dalmaciji, njezinoj svakodnevici i trgovinskim odnosima mogli donijeti cjelovitiji zaključci, potrebna su daljnja istraživanja na lokalitetu.

6. KATALOG

Napomene uz katalog

Boje u katalogu određene su prema Munsellu (*Soil Charts*, New York 1992)

Crteži: dipl. arh. Marijana Krmpotić

Fotografije: Robert Mosković

Kratice u katalogu:

Consp. 1990 - E. Ettliger et al.: *Conspectus Formarum Terrae Sigillatae Italico Modo Confectae*, Bonn 1990., prema kojoj su određeni tipovi terre sigillate
Atlante I - *Atlante delle forme ceramiche I, Ceramica fine romana nel bacino mediterraneo (tardo*

Vikić-Belančić 1967: 237 – 239; Istenič et al 2004: 316). CASSI lamps manufactured in north Italian workshops were discovered at Emona, Poetovio, Siscia, Mursa and Sirmium. The work of craftsmen from provincial workshops using CASSI stamps to mark their products is known from Emona, Carnuntum, Siscia and Mursa (Istenič et al 2004:316). Finds from the Poetovio workshop bearing CASSI stamps are dated to the period between the 2nd and 4th century (Istenič et al 2004:316). A grave unit from Bakar produced a lamp with the CASSI stamp, along with a Divus Augustus Pater coin from the time of Vespasian, dating it to the 1st century (Celestin 1901: 27).

FORTIS (cat. no. 29)

The stamp FORTIS (Unique Find 19) is the most widespread one, and can be found on all types of factory lamps (*Firmalampen*) (alongside VIBIANI). It is linked to the workshop of L. Aemilius Fortis which was active from the end of the 1st century to the first half of the 2nd century. Fortis's workshop was the biggest Italian producer of factory lamps, situated in Savignano near Modena. This was the most copied workshop of its time, and it is assumed one such imitating workshop must have existed in the Roman province of Dalmatia (Buljević 2010: 113). The lamps of this workshop and their imitations date from the 1st to the 4th century (Starac 1991-1992:17).

5. CONCLUSION

The first underwater rescue excavation of Ortopla was conducted at the new ferry port construction work site, in the bay of Mala Stinica. Construction work started without prior archaeological research, along the border of the protected area of Ortopla. Most of the finds gathered during the excavation come from the four trenches made on the destroyed area closest to the Pulver peninsula and Ortopla itself. A statistical analysis of the Ortopla assemblage shows that the majority of pottery artifacts (43%) consist of fine tableware, terra sigillata and thin-walled ware. In the terra sigillata group, the majority belong to Arretine ware, most of them coming from Po Valley workshops. The Italian pottery from Ortopla can be dated to the period between the 1st century BC and the 1st century. Terra sigillata forms found at Ortopla are present in large numbers on other sites in Dalmatia as well. Thin-walled ware can be ascribed to north Italian and Etruscan workshops of the 1st century BC - 2nd century, based on the decorations and shapes. Lamps were frequently

ellenisimo e primo imperio), Enciclopedia dell' arte antica, Classica e Orientale, Roma 1981

Atlante II - *Atlante delle forme ceramiche II, Ceramica fine romana nel bacino mediterraneo (tardo ellenisimo e primo imperio)*, Enciclopedia dell' arte antica, Classica e Orientale, Roma 1985

š: širina

v: visine

d: debljina stijenke

boja: f: faktura; p: premaz; s: stijenka

P: promjer

Terra sigillata

1. PN 129 (T.1:1.)

Materijal: keramika, tvrda, f: 2.5 YR 6/6 *light red*, p: 10 R 4/6 *red*

Mjere: v: 1,9 cm, š: 5 cm, d: 3 mm

Opis: ulomak ruba i dio dna tanjura s reljefnim ukrašom cvijeta i lista, nedostaje noga, Consp. 20.4.4.

Datacija: sr. 1. st. po. Kr.

Literatura: Consp. 1990: 86; Makjanić 1985: T.III, 28; Žerjal 2005: T.I: 13.

2. PN 150 (T.1:2.)

Materijal: keramika, mekana, p: 10 R, f: 10 R 6/8 *light red*

Mjere: v: 4,1 cm, š: 4,6 cm, d: 4 mm

Opis: ulomak ruba zdjele tip Consp. 8

Datacija: poč. 1. st. po. Kr.

Literatura: Consp. 1990: 66.

3. PN 24 (T.1:3.)

Materijal: keramika, mekana, f: 5 YR 6/6 *reddish yellow*, mat p: 10 R 4/8 *red*

Mjere: v: 1,2 cm, š: 4 cm, d: 5 mm

Opis: ulomak dna šalice s malom kosom nogom, tip Consp. 8.1.4. (?)

Datacija: rano Augustovo vrijeme

Literatura: Consp. 1990: 66.

4. PN 82 (T.1:4.)

Materijal: keramika, mekana, f: 2.5 YR 7/8 *light red*, p: 10 R 5/8 *red red*

Mjere: v: 2,3 cm, š: 6,8 cm, d: 8 mm

Opis: dno šalice s tragovima premaza i češljastim ukrasom, tip Consp. 22

Datacija: kraj 1. st. pr. Kr.- 1. pol. 1. st. po. Kr.

Literatura: Consp. 1990: 90.

imported from north Italian workshops, but widely made by local craftsmen as well. One lamp type was selected from the Ortopla assemblage, with relief decoration belonging to the Loseschcke I, IB/C1, Ivanyi I type, and dated to the 1st century – beginning of the 2nd century. Of the two types with craftsman stamps, the older one with a sealed nozzle channel appears from the 1st century (Iványi XVI, Loeschcke IX), and the younger one (Loeschcke type X, Ivanyi type XVII) manufactured from the beginning of the 2nd century. All three lamp types were produced in workshops across the Empire. Two craftsman stamps were found: the first one, FORTIS, is known across the Empire and dates to the period between the 1st and 4th century. The other stamp, CASSI, appears in workshops at Emona, Carnuntum, Siscia, and Mursa, and is dated between the 2nd and 4th century. The analysis of fine tableware and clay lamps dates the Ortopla assemblage between 1st century BC and 2nd century. Ortopla was one of the many ports in the Velebit region, but also the closest trading stop for Arba. Even though it is thought it had merely local significance, excavations have yielded numerous fragments of imported products from workshops across the Empire, thus proving Ortopla may have been an important commercial center with a port, existing for 3 centuries at least. The first excavation has produced interesting results, but in order to draw complete conclusions on the role Ortopla had in the Roman province of Dalmatia, its daily life and trade relations, further research at the site is needed.

6. CATALOG

Notes on the catalog

The colors have been determined using the Munsell color system ((*Soil Charts*, New York 1992)

Illustrations: dipl. arh. Marijana Krmpotić

Photography: Robert Moskovčić

Abbreviations in the catalog:

Consp. 1990 - E. Ettliger et al.: *Conspectus Formarum Terrae Sigillatae Italico Modo Confectae*, Bonn 1990., prema kojim su određeni tipovi terre sigillate

Atlante I - *Atlante delle forme ceramiche I, Ceramica fine romana nel bacino mediterraneo (tardo ellenisimo e primo imperio)*, Enciclopedia dell' arte antica, Classica e Orientale, Roma 1981

Atlante II - *Atlante delle forme ceramiche II, Ceramica fine romana nel bacino mediterraneo (tardo ellenisimo e primo imperio)*, Enciclopedia dell' arte

5. PN 219 (T.2:1.)

Materijal: keramika, mekana, f: 2.5 YR 7/6 *light red*, p: 10 R 4/8 *red*

Mjere: v: 7 mm, š: 1,5 cm, d: 3 mm

Opis: ulomak dna posude, Consp. 27

Datacija: Tiberijevo i Neronovo doba

Literatura: Consp. 1990: 100.

6. PN 218 (T.2:2.)

Materijal: keramika, tvrda, f: 2.5 YR 7/6 *light red*, p: 2.5 YR 4/8 *red*

Mjere: v.: 1,9 cm, š: 2,5 cm, d: 3 mm

Opis: ulomak ruba i stijenke trbuha šalice tipa Consp. 32.

Datacija: 2. pol. 1. st. po. Kr.

Literatura: Consp. 1990: 108.

7. PN 130 (T.2:3.)

Materijal: keramika, mekana, f: 5 YR 7/6 *reddish yellow*, p: 2.5 YR 4/8 *red*

Mjere: v: 2,9 cm, š: 6,5 cm, d: 3-5 mm

Opis: ulomak ruba profiliranog trbuha šalice, tip Consp. 35

Datacija: Tiberijevo vrijeme do Flavijevaca

Literatura: Consp. 1990: 112; Žerjal 2005: T. 3: 34; Makjanić 1985:T.IV:33-34.

8. PN 213 (T.2:4.)

Materijal: keramika, mekana, premaz jedva vidljiv p: 2.5 YR 6/8 *light red*, f: 5 YR 7/6 *reddish yellow*

Mjere: v: 3,1 cm, š: 3,3 cm, d: 4 mm

Opis: ulomak ruba šalice, tip Consp. 37 (?)

Datacija: 1. st. pr. Kr.

Literatura: Consp. 1990: 116.

9. PN 217 (T.3:1.)

Materijal: keramika, mekana, f: 5 YR 7/6 *reddish yellow*, p: 10 R 4/6 *red*

Mjere: v: 1,6 cm, š: 3 cm, d: 4 mm

Opis: ulomak s reljefnim ukrasom, tip Consp. 43 (?) ili Consp 39 (?)

Datacija: 2. pol. 1. st. – 1. pol. 2. st.

Literatura: Consp. 1990: 128.

10. PN 28 (T.3:2.)

Materijal: keramika, mekana, f: 2.5 YR 7/6 *light red*, p: 10 R 4/8 *red*

antica, Classica e Orientale, Roma 1985

w: width

h: height

w. t.: wall thickness

c.s.: ceramic structure/color

s: slip

D: diameter

Terra Sigillata:

1. PN 129 (T.1:1.)

Material: ceramic, hard, c.s.: 2.5 YR 6/6 *light red*, s: 10 R 4/6 *red*

Measures: h: 1,9 cm, w: 5 cm, w.t.: 3 mm

Description: rim sherd and base part of a plate with flower and leaf relief decoration, foot missing, Consp. 20.4.4.

Date: mid 1st century

Bibliography: Consp. 1990: 86; Makjanić 1985: T.III, 28., Žerjal 2005: T.I:13.

2. PN 150 (T.1:2.)

Material: ceramic, soft, s: 10 R, c.s.: 10 R 6/8 *light red*

Measures: h: 4,1 cm, w: 4,6 cm, w.t.: 4 mm

Description: rim sherd of the Consp. 8 bowl type

Date: beginning of the 1st century

Bibliography: Consp. 1990: 66

3. PN 24 (T.1:3.)

Material: ceramic, soft c.s.: 5 YR 6/6 *reddish yellow*, matt s: 10 R 4/8 *red*

Measures: h: 1,2 cm, w: 4 cm, w.t.: 5 mm

Description: base sherd of a cup with slightly slanted foot, type Consp. 8.1.4. (?)

Date: early Augustan period

Bibliography: Consp. 1990: 66

4. PN 82 (T.1:4.)

Material: ceramic, soft, c.s.: 2.5 YR 7/8 *light red*, s: 10 R 5/8 *red red*

Measures: h: 2,3 cm, w: 6,8 cm, w.t.: 8 mm

Description: base of a cup with traces of coating and comb pattern decoration, Consp. 22 type

Date: end of 1st century BC.- first half of the 1st century

Bibliography: Consp. 1990: 90

Mjere: v: 1,8 cm, š: 6,8 cm, d: 6 mm

Opis: ulomak dna tanjura s urezanim ukrasom, tip Consp. 4.4.2. (?)

Datacija: 1. st.

Literatura: Consp. 1990: 58.

11. PN 33 (T.3:3.)

Materijal: keramika, mekana, f: 5 YR 7/6 *reddish yellow*, p: 2.5 YR 4/6 *red*

Mjere: v: 2,6 cm, š: 2,5 cm, d: 4 mm

Opis: dio ruba i stijenke tanjura, Consp. 4.6. ili 4.7.

Datacija: Tiberijevo i Klaudijevo vrijeme

Literatura: Consp. 1990: 58.

12. PN 166 (T.4:1.)

Materijal: keramika, mekana, stijenka, f : 5 YR 7/6 *reddish yellow*, p: 10 R 5/8 *red*

Mjere: v: 2,7 cm, š: 10,2 cm, d: 1 cm

Opis: ulomak dna pladnja, Consp. B1.10?

Datacija: 1. pol. 1. st.

Literatura: Consp. 1990: 154.

13. PN 118 (T.4:2.)

Materijal: mekana glina, f: 2.5 YR 7/8 *light red*, p: Munsel 2.5 YR 4/4 *reddish brown*

Mjere: v: 3,7 cm, š: 8,6 cm, d: 6 mm

Opis: ulomak dna vrča ili zdjele, premaz u tragovima, tip Consp. K b

Datacija: prva polovica 1. st.

Literatura: Consp. 1990: T. 63.

14. PN 212 (T.4: 3)

Materijal: keramika, mekana, f: 2.5 YR 7/6 *light red*, p: 10 R 4/6 *red*

Mjere: v: 3,9 cm, š: 5,5 cm, d: 2 mm

Opis: ulomak ruba vrča tipa Consp. K 9

Datacija: 1. pol. 1. st. po. Kr.

Literatura: Consp. 1990: T. 62.

15. PN 77 (T.5:1.)

Materijal: keramika, tvrda, f: 10 R 6/6 *light red*, p: 10 R 5/6-5/8 *red*

Mjere: v: 6,5 cm, š: 5,4 cm, d: 5 mm

Opis: ulomak trbuha posude s reljefnim ukrasom, vegetabilni motivi

Datacija: 1. st.

Literatura: Brusić 1999, fig. 52; oblik: Atlante II: T.XVIII:10, ukras: Atlante II: T.LXXIV: 2.

5. PN 219 (T.2:1.)

Material: ceramic, soft, c.s.: 2.5 YR 7/6 *light red*, s: 10 R 4/8 *red*

Measures: h: 7 mm, w: 1,5 cm, w.t.: 3 mm

Description: base sherd of a vessel, Consp. 27

Date: time of Tiberius and Nero

Bibliography: Consp. 1990: 100

6. PN 218 (T.2:2.)

Material: ceramic, hard, c.s.: 2.5 YR 7/6 *light red*, s: 2.5 YR 4/8 *red*

Measures: h.: 1,9 cm, w: 2,5 cm, w.t.: 3 mm

Description: edge and wall of a belly sherd of the Consp. 32. cup type

Date: second half of the 1st century

Bibliography: Consp. 1990:108

7. PN 130 (T.2:3.)

Material: ceramic, soft, c.s.: 5 YR 7/6 *reddish yellow*, s: 2.5 YR 4/8 *red*

Measures: h: 2,9 cm, w: 6,5 cm, w.t.: 3-5 mm

Description: sherd of accentuated belly rim, Consp. 35 cup type

Date: time of Tiberius up to the Flavian dynasty

Bibliography: Consp. 1990: 112; Žerjal 2005: T. 3: 34; Makjanić 1985:T.IV:33-34 .

8. PN 213 (T.2:4.)

Material: ceramic, soft, slip barely visible: 2.5 YR 6/8 *light red*, c.s. : 5 YR 7/6 *reddish yellow*

Measures: h: 3,1 cm, w: 3,3 cm, w.t.: 4 mm

Description: rim sherd of a cup, type Consp. 37 (?)

Date: 1st century BC.

Bibliography: Consp. 1990: 116

9. PN 217 (T.3:1.)

Material: ceramic, soft, c.s.: 5 YR 7/6 *reddish yellow*, s: 10 R 4/6 *red*

Measures: h: 1,6 cm, w: 3 cm, w.t.: 4 mm

Description: sherd with relief decoration, type Consp. 43 (?) or Consp 39 (?)

Date: second half of the 1st century – first half of the 2nd century

Bibliography: Consp. 1990: 128

10. PN 28 (T.3:2.)

Material: ceramic, soft, c.s.: 2.5 YR 7/6 *light red*, s: 10 R 4/8 *red*

16. PN 158 (T.5:2.)

Materijal: keramika, mekana, f: 5 YR 7/6 *reddish yellow*, p: 10 R 4/8 *red*

Mjere: v: 7,9 cm, š: 9,9 cm, d: 5-7 mm

Opis: ulomak profilirane *Sarius* posude s trakastom ručkom

Datacija: 1. st.

Literatura: Brusić 1999: 25-28.

17. PN 175 (T.5:3)

Materijal: keramika, tvrda, f: 10 R 7/6 *light red*, p: 10 R 4/8 *red*

Mjere: v: 1,6 cm, š: 3,9 cm, d: 4 mm

Opis: ulomak stijenke posude s vegetabilnim ukra-
som, južnogalska *terra sigillata*

Datacija: 1. st.

Literatura: Brukner 1981: T.19: 1.

18. PN 114 (T.6:1.)

Materijal: keramika, mekana, boja: 5 YR 7/6 *reddish yellow*

Mjere: v: 4,5 cm, š: 13 cm, d: 5 mm

Opis: dva ulomka, dno i dio trbuha zdjele, puni profil, rozeta s unutarnje strane dna, istočna sigilata B2

Datacija: kraj 1. – poč. 2. st.

Literatura: Atlante II: T. XV:8; Parica 2008: T. 2: 1.

19. PN 181 (T.6:2.)

Materijal: keramika, tvrda, boja: 7.5 YR 7/6 *reddish yellow*

Mjere: v: 1,2 cm, š: 15,9 cm, d: 5 mm

Opis: ulomak dna tanjura, istočna sigilata B

Datacija: kraj 1. poč. 2. st.

Literatura: Makjanić 1983: T.5:31.

20. PN 117 (T.6:3.)

Materijal: keramika, tvrda, s: 10 R 6/6 *light red*, f: 5 YR 7/4 *pink*

Mjere: v: 4 cm, š: 8,5 cm, d: 5 mm

Opis: ulomak ruba i stijenke trbuha, ukras: vertikalni urezi ispod ruba uokvireni kanelurama, Hayes 9B

Datacija: 2. pol. 2. st.

Literatura: Hayes 1972: fig. 4. 2.

21. PN 125 (T.6:4.)

Materijal: keramika, tvrda, s: 5 YR 6/3-5/3 *light reddish brown- reddish brown*, f: 2.5 YR 6/8 *light red*)

Measures: h: 1,8 cm, w: 6,8 cm, w.t.: 6 mm

Description: base sherd of a plate with incised decoration, type Consp. 4.4.2. (?)

Date: the 1st century

Bibliography: Consp. 1990: 58

11. PN 33 (T.3:3.)

Material: ceramic, soft, c.s.: 5 YR 7/6 *reddish yellow*, s: 2.5 YR 4/6 *red*

Measures: h: 2,6 cm, w: 2,5 cm, w.t.: 4 mm

Description: rim and body sherd of a plate, Consp. 4.6. or 4.7.

Date: time of Tiberius and Claudius

Bibliography: Consp. 1990: 58

12. PN 166 (T.4:1.)

Material: ceramic, soft, wall: 5 YR 7/6 *reddish yellow*, s: 10 R 5/8 *red*

Measures: h: 2,7 cm, w: 10,2 cm, w.t.: 1 cm

Description: base sherd of a plate, Consp. B1.10?

Date: first half of the 1st century

Bibliography: Consp. 1990: 154

13. PN 118 (T.4:2.)

Material: soft clay, c.s.: 2.5 YR 7/8 *light red*, s: Munsel 2.5 YR 4/4 *reddish brown*

Measures: h: 3,7 cm, w: 8,6 cm, w.t.: 6 mm

Description: base sherd of a jug or bowl, slip in traces, type Consp. K b

Date: first half of the 1st century

Bibliography: Consp. 1990: T.63.

14. PN 212 (T.4: 3)

Material: ceramic, soft, c.s.: 2.5 YR 7/6 *light red*, s: 10 R 4/6 *red*

Measures: h: 3,9 cm, w: 5,5 cm, w.t.: 2 mm

Description: rim sherd of a jug, type Consp. K 9

Date: first half of the 1st century

Bibliography: Consp. 1990: T.62.

15. PN 77 (T.5:1.)

Material: ceramic, hard, c.s: 10 R 6/6 *light red*, s: 10 R 5/6-5/8 *red*

Measures: h. 6,5 cm, w: 5,4 cm, w.t.: 5 mm

Description: belly sherd of a vessel with relief decoration, plant motifs

Date: 1st century

Mjere: v: 4,1 cm, š: 5,6 cm, d: 4 mm
Opis: ulomak ruba i stijenske trbuha, Hayes 23 b
Datacija: sr. 2. kraj 3. st.
Literatura: Hayes 1972: fig.7. 25, Šimić Kanaet 2010: T. 58: 598.

22. T 20 PN 188 (T.6:5.)

Materijal: keramika, tvrda, s: 10 R 6/6 *light red*, f: 2.5 YR 7/6 *light red*
Mjere: v: 2,3 cm, š: 2,3 cm, d: 5 mm
Opis: ulomak profiliranog ruba posudice. Urezanu ukras. Hayes 9B
Datacija: 2. pol. 2. st.
Literatura: Hayes 1972: fig. 4. 2.

Keramika tankih stijenki

23. PN 137 (T.7:1.)

Materijal: keramika, tvrda, f: 10 YR 6/1 *gray*, p: 10 YR 8/2 *very pale brown*
Mjere: v: 3,5 cm, š: 4,5 cm, d: 2 mm
Opis: dva ulomka ruba i stijenske trbuha zdjelice, ukras kotačićem i češljasti barbotinski ukras
Datacija: 1. st.
Literatura: ukras Topić 2002, T.6. 121; Atlante II: T. CVIII: 15; oblik Schindler-Kaudelka, T.20:102e.

24. PN 8 (T.7:2)

Materijal: keramika, tvrda, boja: 7.5 YR 4/1 *dark gray*
Mjere: v: 2,8 cm, š: 8,5 cm, d: 1 mm
Opis: ulomak prstenastog dna i stijenske trbuha zdjelice, ukras izveden kotačićem
Datacija: 1. st.
Literatura: Schindler-Kaudelka 1975: T.17: 84p

25. PN 131 (T.7:3.)

Materijal: tvrda glina, f: 2.5 Y 6/2 *pale red*, p: 2.5 Y 4/1 *dark reddish brown*
Mjere: v: 6,7 cm, š: 5,5 cm, d: 1 mm
Opis: ulomak stijenske trbuha i ruba šalice s ručicom, rub uvučen, ukrašen kotačićem u više redova
Datacija: 2-4. st.
Literatura: Atlante II: 260, T. LXXXIII: 13; Marabini 1973 XLVII, T.48: 457.

26. PN 162 (T.7:2.)

Materijal: keramika, tvrda, f: 10 YR 6/1 *gray*, p: neravnomjerno 2.5 Y 4/1 *dark reddish brown*

Bibliography: Brusić 1999, fig. 52; shape: Atlante II: T.XVIII:10, decoration: Atlante II: T.LXXIV:2

16. PN 158 (T.5:2.)

Material: ceramic, soft, c.s: 5 YR 7/6 *reddish yellow*, s: 10 R 4/8 *red*
Measures: h: 7,9 cm, w: 9,9 cm, w.t.: 5-7 mm
Description: sherd of accentuated SARIUS vessel with a sliced handle
Date: 1st century
Bibliography: Brusić 1999: 25-28

17. PN 175 (T.5:3)

Material: ceramic, hard, c.s.: 10 R 7/6 *light red*, s: 10 R 4/8 *red*
Measures: h: 1,6 cm, w: 3,9 cm, w.t.: 4 mm
Description: body sherd of a vessel with plant motif, South Gaulish samian ware
Date: 1st century
Bibliography: Brukner 1981: T.19:1.

18. PN 114 (T.6:1.)

Material: ceramic, soft, color: 5 YR 7/6 *reddish yellow*
Measures: h: 4,5 cm, w: 13 cm, w.t.: 5 mm
Description: two sherds, base and belly fragment of a bowl, full profile, rosette on the interior side of the base, eastern sigillata B2
Date: end of 1st century – beginning of 2nd century
Bibliography: Atlante II: T. XV:8; Parica 2008: T. 2:1.

19. PN 181 (T.6:2.)

Material: ceramic, hard, color: 7.5 YR 7/6 *reddish yellow*
Measures: h: 1,2 cm, w: 15,9 cm, w.t.: 5 mm
Description: base sherd of a plate, eastern sigillata B
Date: end of 1st century – beginning of 2nd century
Bibliography: Makjanić 1983: T.5:31.

20. PN 117 (T.6:3.)

Material: ceramic, hard, wall: 10 R 6/6 *light red*, c.s.: 5 YR 7/4 *pink*
Measures: h: 4 cm, w: 8,5 cm, w.t.: 5 mm
Description: rim and belly sherd, ornament: vertical notches beneath the rim framed in grooves, Hayes 9B
Date: second half of the 2nd century.
Bibliography: Hayes 1972: fig. 4.2.

Mjere: š: 5,5 cm, d: 5 mm, v: 2,6 cm

Opis: ulomak prstenastog dna zdjelice i stijenke trbuha s *gris* ukrasom

Datacija: 1. pol. 1. st pr. Kr.

Literatura: Marabini 1973 T.6:64, Atlante II: T CII:20, Šimić Kanaet 2010: T. 76: 810.

Glinene svjetiljke

27. PN 112 (T.8:1.)

Materijal: keramika, tvrda: 2.5 YR 7/8 *light red*

Mjere: v: 3 cm, š: 7 cm, d: 3 mm

Opis: oštećena svjetiljka s pečatom, nedostaje dio ramena i recipijenta. Otvoreni kanalčić na nosu, dvije pseudoušice, disk bez dekoracije, na dnu pečat *Cassi* u koncentričnim kružnicama, Loeschcke tip X, Iványi tip XVII.

Datacija: 2.-3. st.

Literatura: Iványi 1935: T.XLVIII:5-10; Buchi 1975: T.VII:99a; Istenić 2004: 317.

28. PN 182 (T.8:2.)

Materijal: keramika, tvrda: 5 YR 7/6 *reddish yellow*

Mjere: v: 1,5 cm, š: 7,1, d: 4 mm

Opis: nos, disk i rame svjetiljke s zatvorenim kanalčićem na nosu, tip Iványi XVI, Loeschcke IX, disk bez ukrasa, na ramenu dvije ušice za vješanje

Datacija: 1.-2. st. po. Kr.

Literatura: Iványi 1935: T.XLVIII: 3.; Alram Stern 1989: T. 26: 145.

29. PN 19 (T.8:3)

Materijal: keramika, tvrda, f: 2.5 YR 7/8 *light red*, p: 10 R 5/8 *red*

Mjere: v: 0,3 cm, š: 1,3 cm

Opis: ulomak dna svjetiljke s pečatom *Fortis*

Datacija: 1.-4 st.

Literatura: Starac 1991-1992: 17

30. PN 18 (T.8:4.)

Materijal: keramika, tvrda, f: 7.5 YR 7/6 *light red*, p: 2.5 YR 5/6-4/6 *red*

Mjere: v: 2 cm, š: 1 cm, d: 3 mm

Opis: ulomak nosa, diska i ramena svjetiljke s reljefnim ukrasom. Tip svjetiljke uglata nosa s volutama, Loeschcke I, IB/C1, Iványi tip I

Datacija: kraj 1.-2. st.

Literatura: Vikić- Belančić 1972: fig. 1; Iványi 1935: T.VIII; Mardešić 2006: 145; Alram Stern 1989: T. 27: 164; Menzel 1954: T.27:1; Šimić Kanaet 2003: T. 16: 1

21. PN 125 (T.6:4.)

Material: ceramic, hard, wall: Munsell 5 YR 6/3-5/3 *light reddish brown- reddish brown*, c.s.: Munsell 2.5 YR 6/8 *light red*

Measures: h: 4,1 cm, w: 5,6 cm, w.t.: 4 mm

Description: rim and belly sherd, Hayes 23 b

Date: mid 2nd century – end of 3rd century

Bibliography: Hayes 1972: fig.7.25, Šimić Kanaet 2010: T.58:598

22. T 20 PN 188 (T.6:5.)

Material: ceramic, hard, wall: Munsell 10 R 6/6 *light red*, c.s.: Munsell 2.5 YR 7/6 *light red*

Measures: h: 2,3 cm, w: 2,3 cm, w.t.: 5 mm

Description: rim sherd of an accentuated vessel, incised decoration, Hayes 9B

Date: second half of the 2nd century

Bibliography: Hayes 1972: fig. 4.2.

Thin-walled ware:

23. PN 137 (T.7:1.)

Material: ceramic, hard, c.s.: 10 YR 6/1 *gray*, s: 10 YR 8/2 *very pale brown*

Measures: h: 3,5 cm, w: 4,5 cm, w.t.: 2 mm

Description: two rim and belly sherds of a bowl, rouletted ornament and barbotine comb pattern

Date: 1st century

Bibliography: decoration Topić 2002, T.6.121., Atlante II: T.CVIII:15.; shape Schindler-Kaudelka, T.20:102e

24. PN 8 (T.7:2)

Material: ceramic, hard, color: 7.5 YR 4/1 *dark gray*

Measures: h: 2,8 cm, w: 8,5 cm, w.t.: 1 mm

Description: foot ring and belly sherd of a bowl, rouletted decoration

Date: 1st century

Bibliography: Schindler-Kaudelka 1975: T.17: 84p

25. PN 131 (T.7:3.)

Material: hard clay, c.s.: 2.5 Y 6/2 *pale red*, s: 2.5 Y 4/1 *dark reddish brown*

Measures: h: 6,7 cm, w: 5,5 cm, w.t.: 1 mm

Description: rim and belly sherd of a cup with handle, inverted rim, rouletted decoration in several rows

Date: 2nd – 4th century

7. KRATICE

Consp. 1990 - E. Ettliger et al.: *Conspectus Formarum Terrae Sigillatae Italico Modo Confectae*, Bonn 1990, prema kojim su određeni tipovi terre sigillate

Atlante I - *Atlante delle forme ceramiche I, Ceramica fine romana nel bacino mediteraneo (tardo ellenisimo e primo imperio)*, Enciclopedia dell' arte antica, Classica e Orientale, Roma 1981

Atlante II - *Atlante delle forme ceramiche II, Ceramica fine romana nel bacino mediteraneo (tardo ellenisimo e primo imperio)*, Enciclopedia dell' arte antica, Classica e Orientale, Roma 1985

NH- Naturalis Historia

Bibliography: Atlante II: 260, T. LXXXIII:13; Marabini 1973 XLVII, T.48:457

26. PN 162 (T.7:2.)

Material: ceramic, hard, c.s.: 10 YR 6/1 *gray*, s: uneven 2.5 Y 4/1 *dark reddish brown*

Measures: w: 5,5 cm, w.t.: 5 mm, h: 2,6 cm

Description: foot ring and belly sherd of a bowl with rough-cast decoration

Date: first half of 1st century BC

Bibliography: Marabini 1973 T.6:64, Atlante II: T CII:20, Šimić Kanaet 2010: T.76:810.

Clay lamps:

27. PN 112 (T.8:1.)

Material: ceramic, hard, : 2.5 YR 7/8 *light red*

Measures: h: 3 cm, w: 7 cm, w.t.: 3 mm

Description: damaged lamp with a stamp, part of the shoulder and filling hole missing. Open nozzle channel, two pseudo-eyelets, discus without decoration, CASSI stamp on the bottom in concentric circles, Loeschcke type X, Ivanyi type XVII

Date: 2nd – 3rd century

Bibliography: Iványi 1935: T.XLVIII:5-10; Buchi 1975: T.VII:99a; Istenič 2004: 317

28. PN 182 (T.8:2.)

Material: ceramic, hard, : 5 YR 7/6 *reddish yellow*

Measures: h: 1,5 cm, w: 7,1, w.t.: 4 mm

Description: nozzle, discus and shoulder with sealed nozzle channel, type Iványi XVI, Loeschcke IX, discus without decoration, two shoulder eyelets for hanging

Date: 1st – 2nd century

Bibliography: Iványi 1935: T.XLVIII:3.; Alram Stern 1989: T.26:145

29. PN 19 (T.8:3)

Material: ceramic, hard, c.s.: 2.5 YR 7/8 *light red*, s: 10 R 5/8 *red*

Measures: h: 0,3 cm, w: 1,3 cm

Description: lamp bottom sherd with the stamp FORTIS

Date: 1st – 4th century

Bibliography: Starac 1991-1992: 17

30. PN 18 (T.8:4.)

Material: ceramic, hard, c.s.: 7.5 YR 7/6 *light red*, s: 2.5 YR 5/6-4/6 *red*

Measures: h: 2 cm, w: 1 cm, w.t.: 3 mm

Description: nozzle, discus and shoulder sherd with relief decoration. Lamp of the angular nozzle type with volutes, Loseschcke I, IB/C1, Ivanyi type I

Date: end of 1st – beginning of 2nd century

Bibliography: Vikić- Belančić 1972: fig. 1.; Iványi 1935:T.VIII; Mardešić 2006: 145 ; Alram Stern 1989: T.27:164; Menzel 1954: T.27:1.; Šimić Kanaet 2003: T.16:1.

7. ABBREVIATIONS

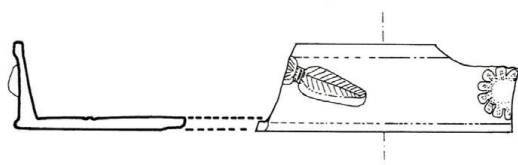
Consp. 1990 - E. Ettliger et al.: *Conspectus Formarum Terrae Sigillatae Italico Modo Confectae*, Bonn 1990., prema kojoj su određeni tipovi terre sigillate

Atlante I - *Atlante delle forme ceramiche I, Ceramica fine romana nel bacino mediteraneo (tardo ellenisimo e primo imperio)*, Enciclopedia dell' arte antica, Classica e Orientale, Roma 1981

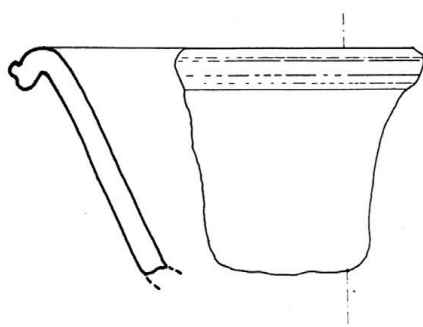
Atlante II - *Atlante delle forme ceramiche II, Ceramica fine romana nel bacino mediteraneo (tardo ellenisimo e primo imperio)*, Enciclopedia dell' arte antica, Classica e Orientale, Roma 1985

NH- Naturalis Historia

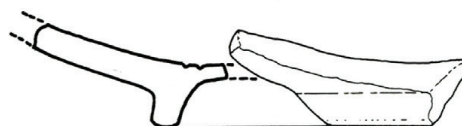
1



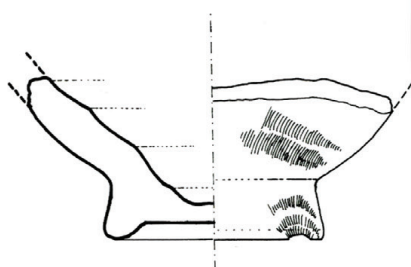
2



3



4



10 cm

Tabla 1. *Italska terra sigillata* (Crtež: dipl. arh. Marijana Krmpotić; Fotografije: Robert Mosković)
Table 1. *Arretine ware* (Illustration: dipl. arh. Marijana Krmpotić; Photography: Robert Mosković)

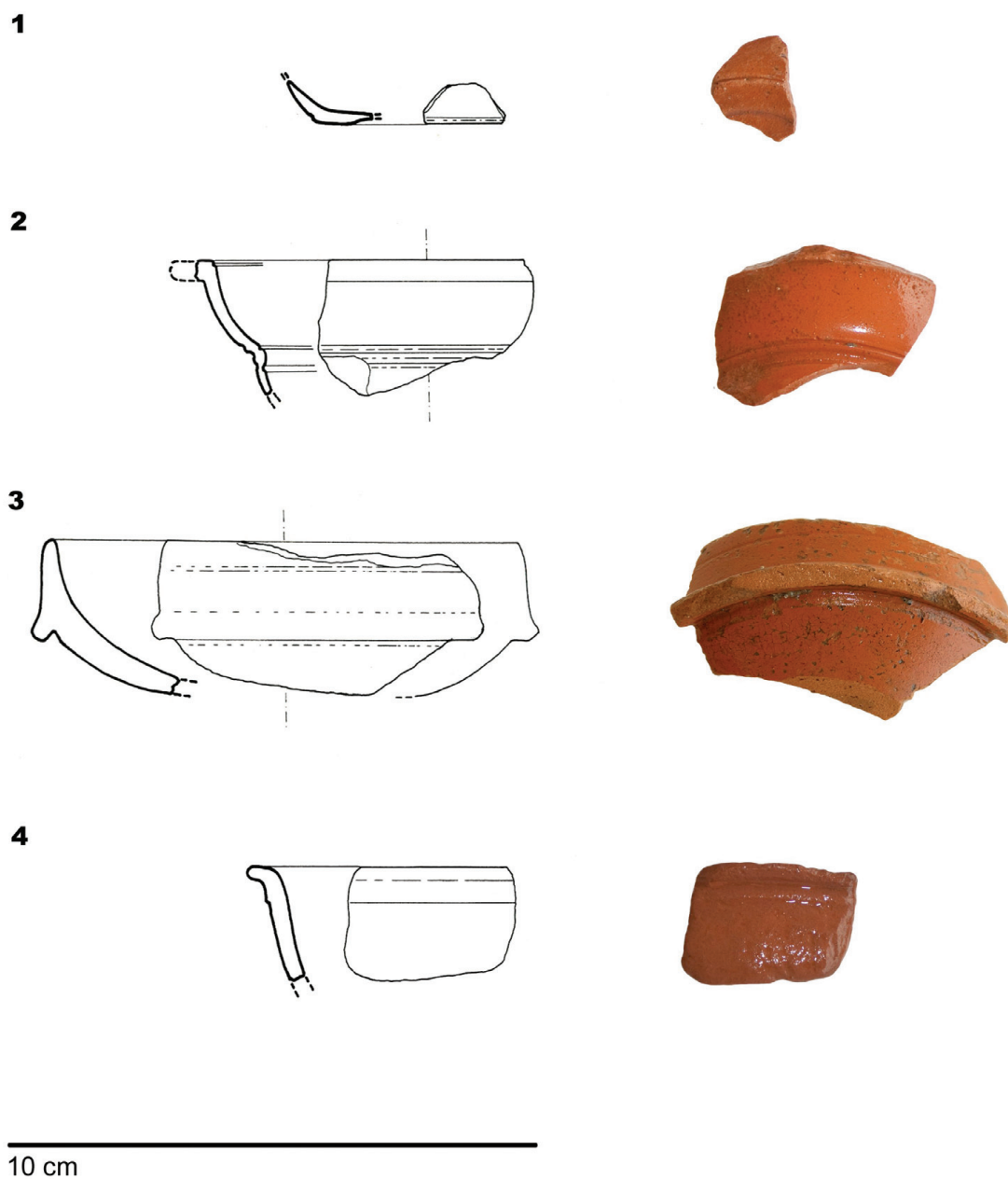


Tabla 2. *Italska terra sigillata* (Crtež: dipl. arh. Marijana Krmpotić; Fotografije: Robert Mosković)

Table 2. *Arretine ware* (Illustration: dipl. arh. Marijana Krmpotić; Photography: Robert Mosković)

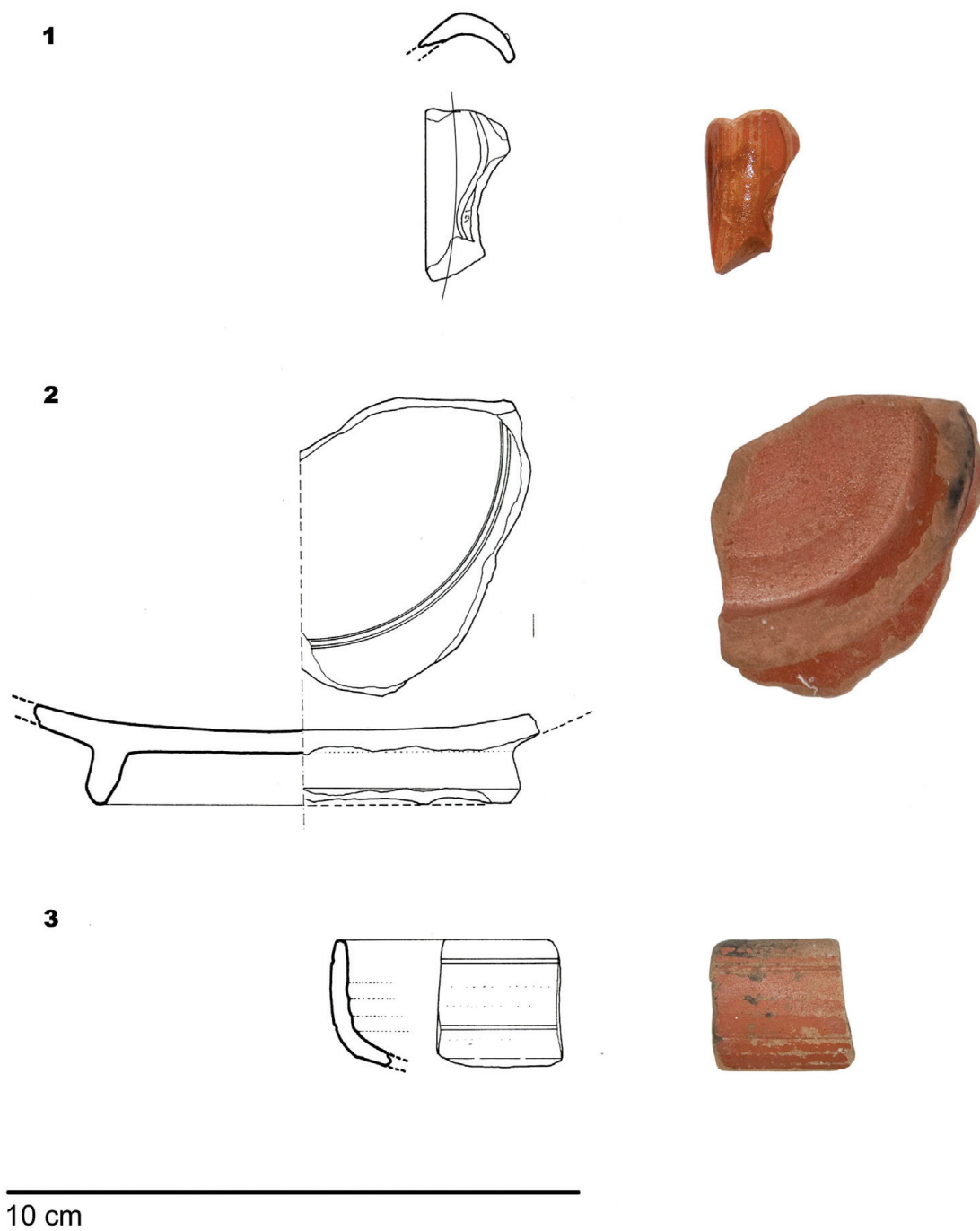


Tabla 3. *Italska terra sigillata* (Crtež: dipl. arh. Marijana Krmpotić; Fotografije: Robert Mosković)

Table 3. *Arretine ware* (Illustration: dipl. arh. Marijana Krmpotić; Photography: Robert Mosković)

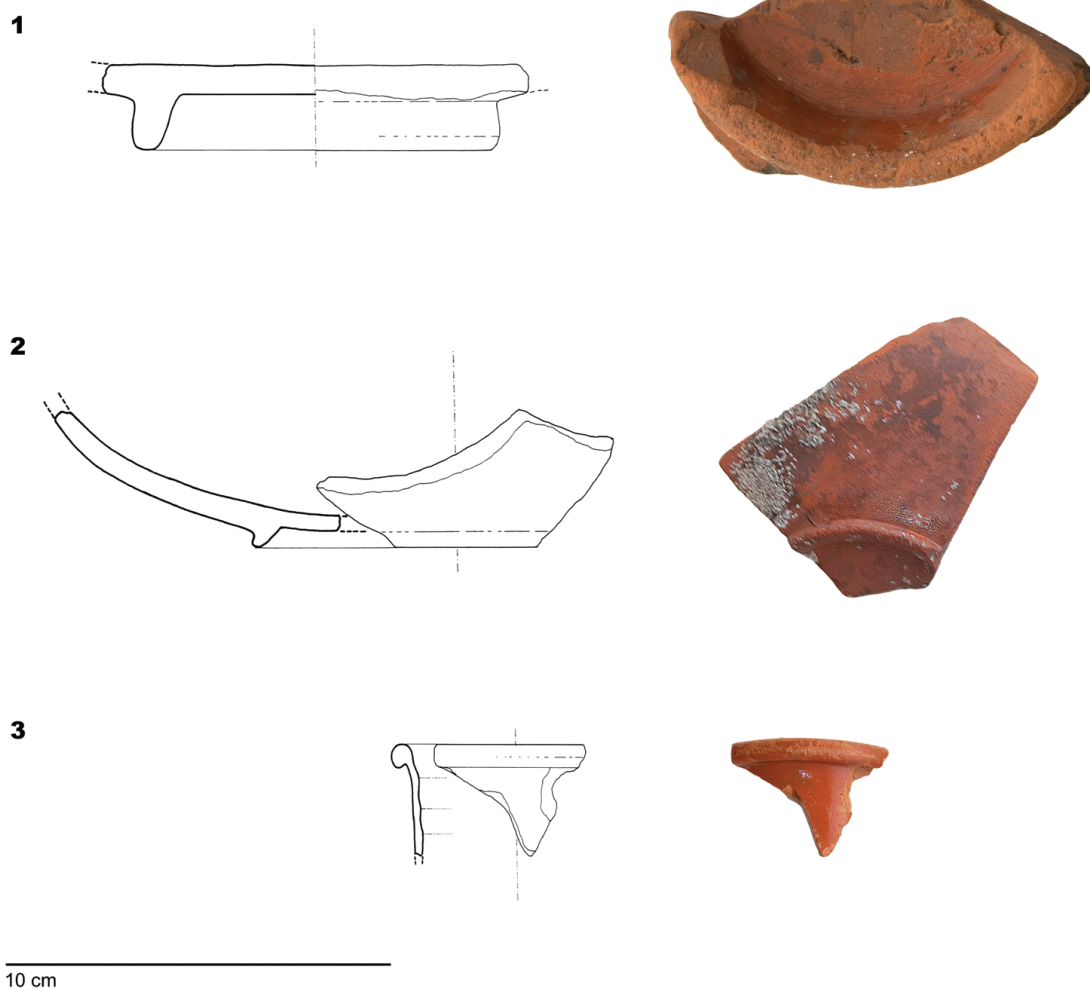


Tabla 4. *Itaska terra sigillata* (Crtež: dipl. arh. Marijana Krmpotić; Fotografije: Robert Mosković)

Table 4. *Arretine ware* (Illustration: dipl. arh. Marijana Krmpotić; Photography: Robert Mosković)

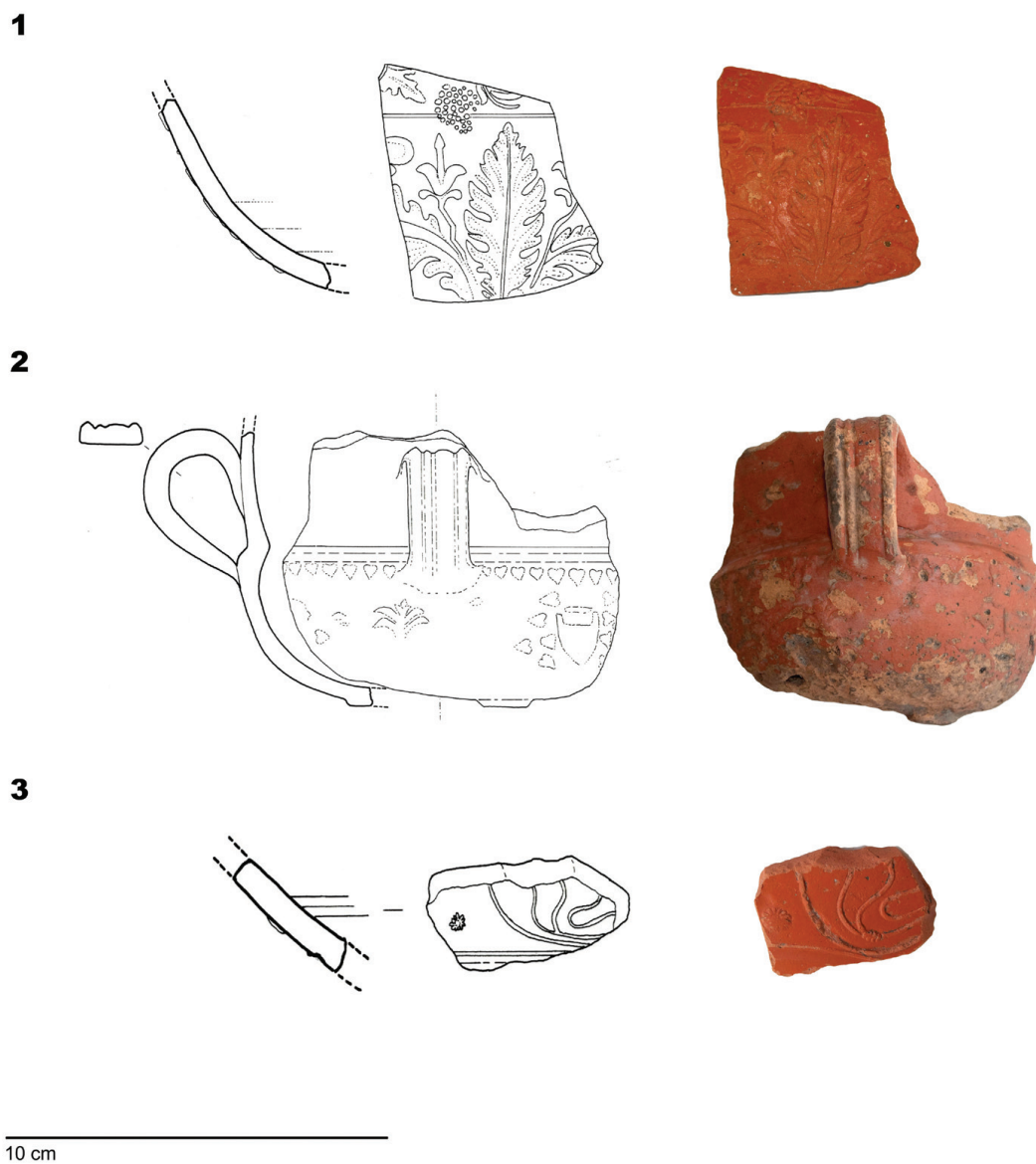


Tabla 5. Južnogalska terra sigillata i reljefna terra sigillata (Crtež: dipl. arh. Marijana Krmpotić; Fotografije: Robert Mosковиć)

Table 5. South Gaulish samian ware and sigillata ware with relief decoration (Illustration: dipl. arh. Marijana Krmpotić; Photography: Robert Mosковиć)

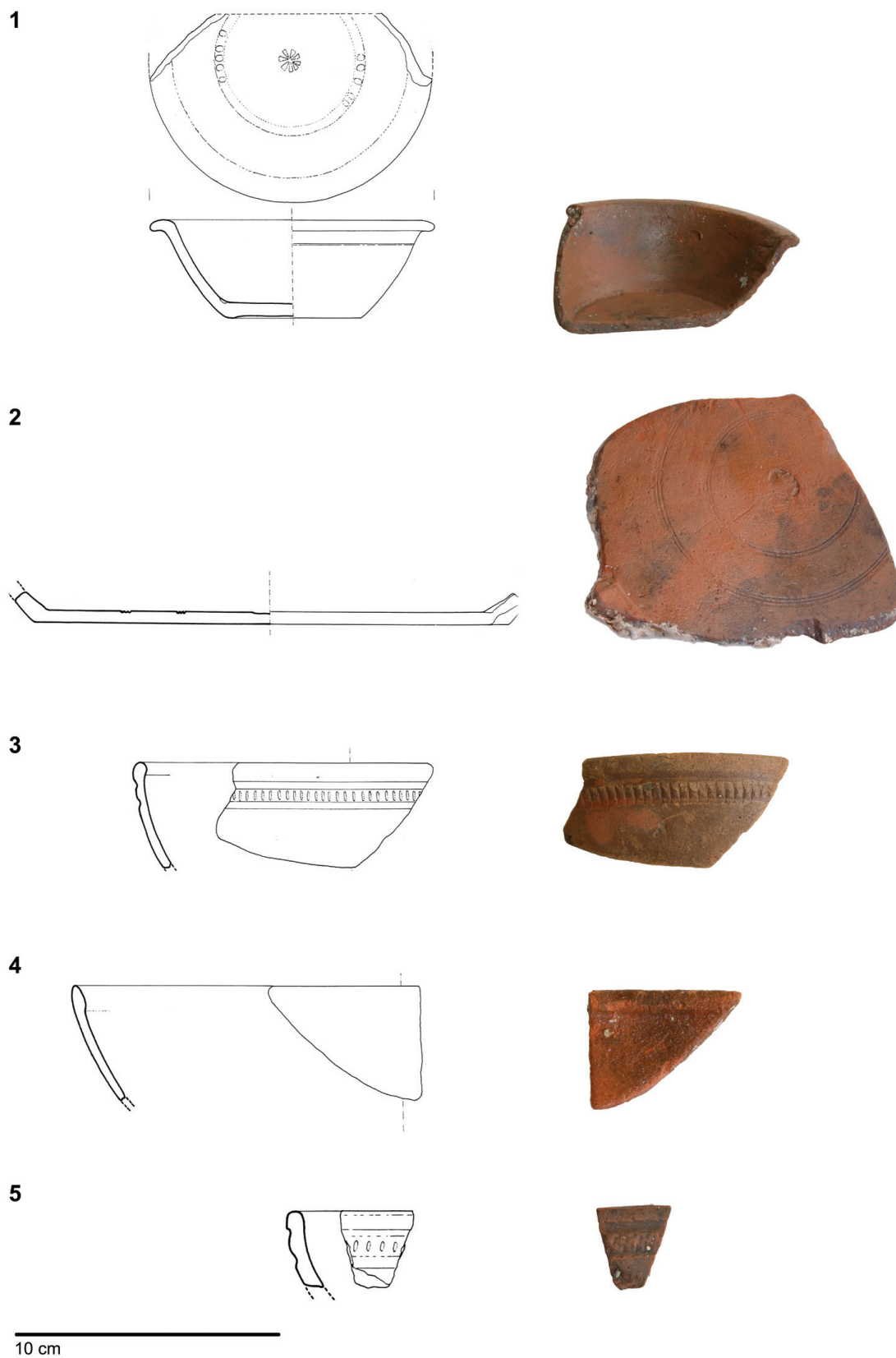


Tabla 6. Istočna sigilata B i afrička terra sigillata (Crtež: dipl. arh. Marijana Krmpotić; Fotografije: Robert Mosковиć)

Table 6. Eastern sigillata B and African Red Slip ware (Illustration: dipl. arh. Marijana Krmpotić; Photography: Robert Mosковиć)

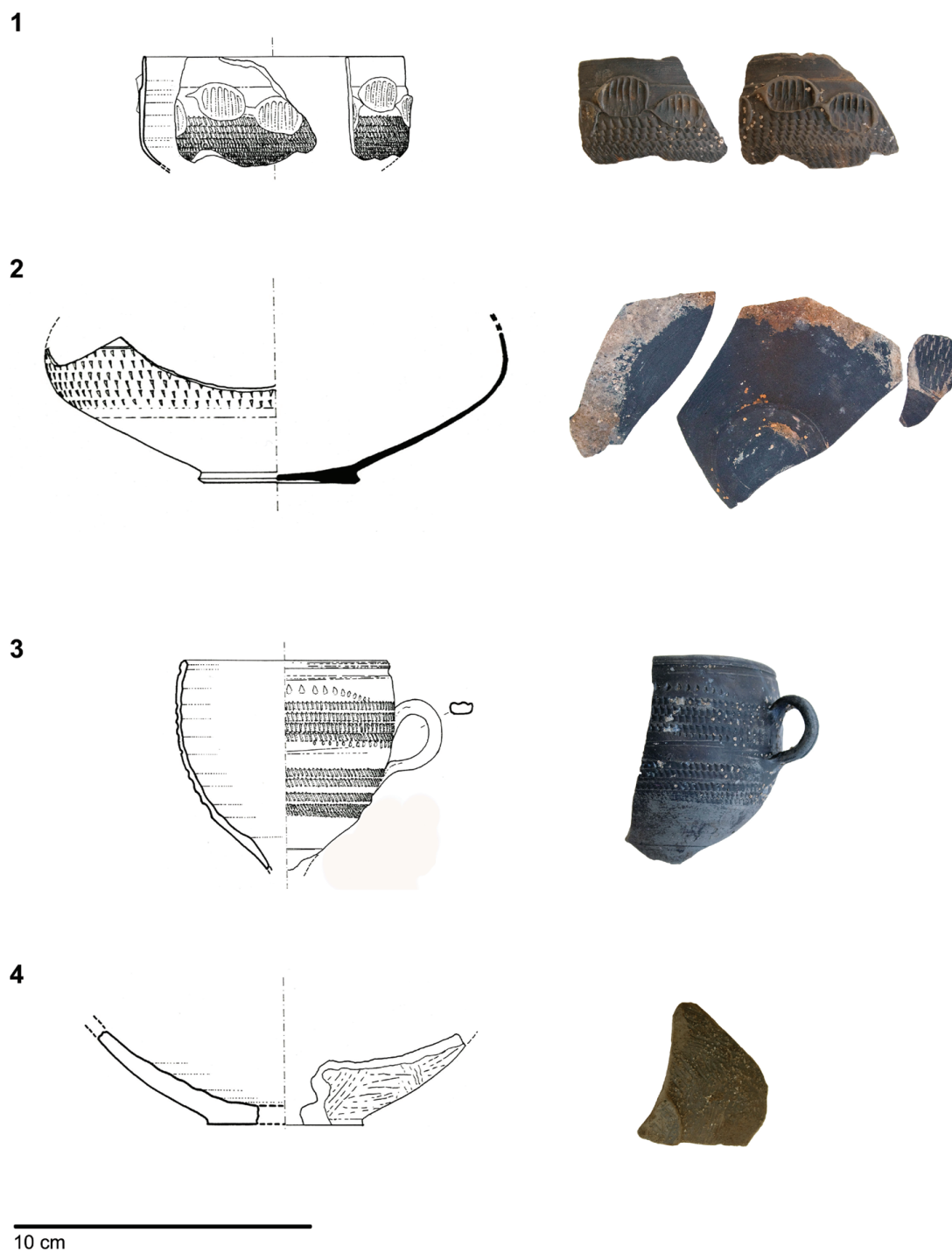


Tabla 7. *Keramika tankih stijenki (Crtež: dipl. arh. Marijana Krmpotić; Fotografije: Robert Mosković)*

Table 7. *Thin-walled ware (Illustration: dipl. arh. Marijana Krmpotić; Photography: Robert Mosković)*

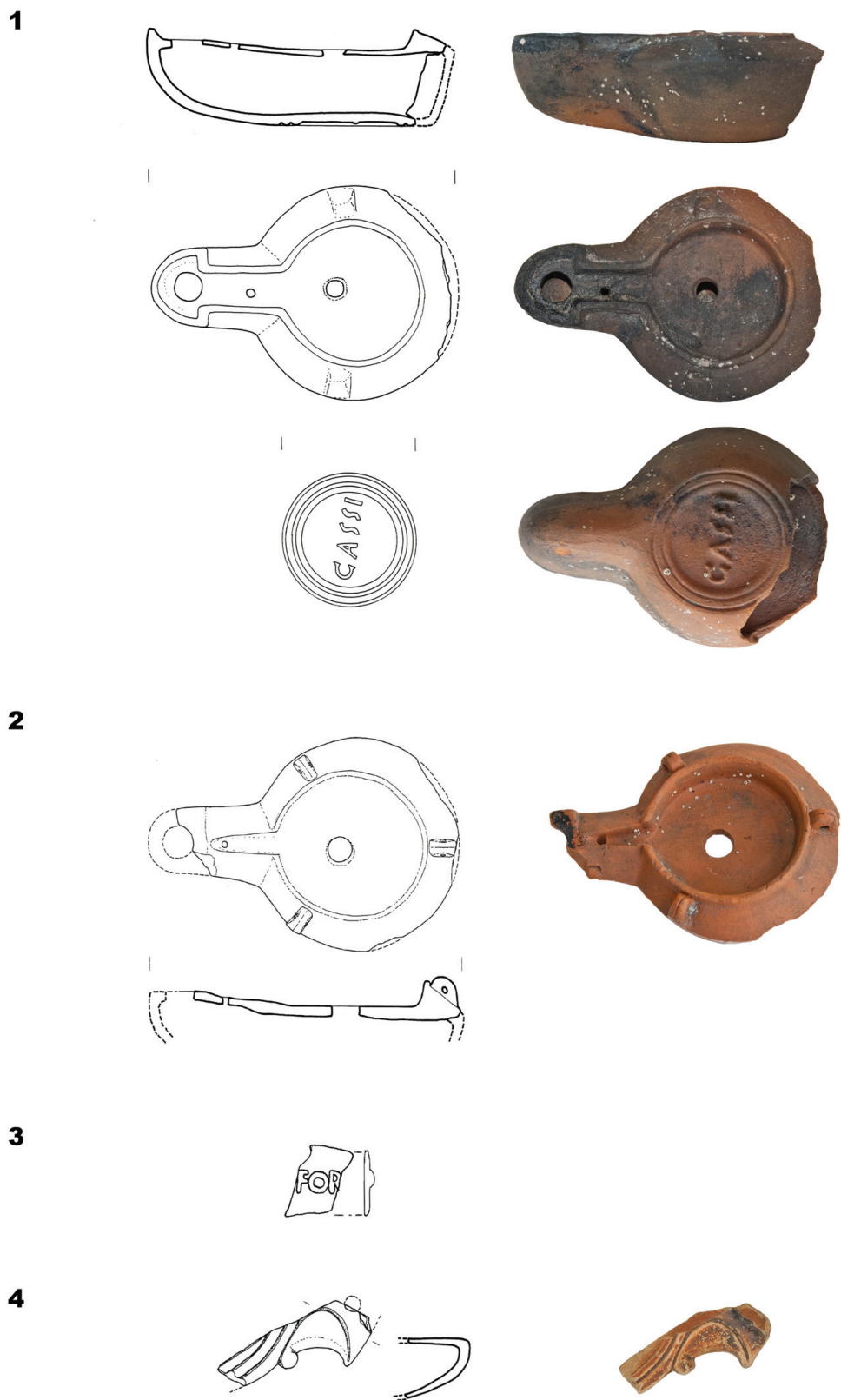


Tabla 8. Svjetiljke (Crtež: dipl. arh. Marijana Krmpotić; dipl. arh. Ana Đukić, Fotografije: Robert Mosković)

Table 8. Lamps (Illustration: dipl. arh. Marijana Krmpotić; dipl. arh. Ana Đukić, Photography: Robert Mosković)

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