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Razvoj utvrde Lopar u Novom Vinodolskom kroz pokretne nalaze*

Ovaj rad govori o utvrdi Lopar u Novom Vinodolskom, koja je korištena kao strateški izuzetno važan položaj od vremena kasne antike, kada je bizantski car Justinijan obnavljao otprije poznate utvrde ili gradio nove za obranu pomorskih putova prema Italiji. Utvrda Lopar samo je jedna u sustavu takvih utvrda na cijelom Jadranu i u susjednim zemljama. Nalazi koji su otkriveni tijekom sedam godina arheoloških istraživanja (od 2011. do 2017. g.) na ovom lokalitetu tipični su nalazi kasne antike i srednjeg vijeka, kakvi se često pronalaze i na drugim lokalitetima slične funkcije, namjene i datacije. Pronađeni su nalazi uglavnom keramičkog posuđa, a slijede i drugi nalazi od keramike, metala, stakla, kamena i kosti. Zbog izrazite ispremiješanosti arheoloških slojeva, precizna datacija stratigrafskih jedinica pokazala se zahtjevnom, no stratigrafska slika lokaliteta zasigurno će se poboljšati s nastavkom istraživanja na ovom lokalitetu u budućnosti.

Ključne riječi: Novi Vinodolski-Lopar, kasna antika, srednji vijek, Vinodol, srednjovjekovna keramika, metalni nalazi.

Development of Fort Lopar in Novi Vinodolski through movable finds**

This paper discusses Fort Lopar in Novi Vinodolski, once used as a crucial strategic position from the late antique period, when the Byzantine Emperor Justinian was reconstructing earlier known forts or erecting new ones to defend shipping lanes to Italy. Fort Lopar is but one such structure in a system of such fortifications in the entire Adriatic and the neighbouring countries. The finds discovered during seven years of archaeological research (from 2011 to 2017) at this site are typical of the late antique and mediaeval periods, also often unearthed at other locations similar in function, purpose and dating. Mainly ceramic vessels have been found, as well as other pottery, metal, glass, stone and bone finds. Since the archaeological layers were markedly churned up, precise dating of stratigraphic units proved to be demanding, but the stratigraphic situation of the site will surely improve with further research.

Keywords: Novi Vinodolski-Lopar, late antiquity, Middle Ages, Vinodol, mediaeval pottery, metal finds.

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1. Uvod

U radu se predstavljaju rezultati arheoloških istraživanja utvrde Lopar u Novom Vinodolskom, koja se provode od 2011. godine. Predstavit će se pokretni arheološki materijal s lokaliteta Novi Vinodolski-utvrda Lopar. Utvrda je smještena uz samu obalu mora na istočnom izlasku iz naselja. Građena je u razdoblju kasne antike, odnosno od 4. do 6. stoljeća, a nalazi, posebice novac, svjedoče o njezinu postojanju već u 4. stoljeću. U tom se smislu može povezati sa sustavom fortifikacija *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*, koja se u svrhu obrane i zaštite Italije u nemirnim vremenima sastojala od brojnih utvrda na strateški važnim položajima, često uz prometnice koje su povezivale Tarsaticu (Rijeku), Tergeste (Trst), Emonu (Ljubljano) i Akvileju (*Aquileia*), prostirući se od istočnih obronaka Alpa do Kvarnerskog zaljeva.¹ Važnost prostora u ovom razdoblju potvrđuje nalaz natpisa podignutog u čast carice Helene, koji je postavio dalmatinski namjesnik Flavius Julius Rufinus Sarmantius, a nađen je na otočiću sv. Marina.² Okosnica vinodolskog kraja bila je javna prometnica (*Via publica*), koja je povezivala Akvileju, preko Tarsatike, sa Senjom.³ Nastavio se život na utvrdi Lopar i u ranom srednjem vijeku, čemu svjedoče i brojni nalazi iz tog vremena, zatim i u razvijenom i kasnom srednjem vijeku. Ovaj rad, stoga, predstavlja pregled i analizu nalaza od keramike, metala, stakla, kamena i kosti koji se mogu pronaći na jednom ovako dugotrajnom lokalitetu, koji je svjedočio burnim vremenima od antike do kasnoga srednjeg vijeka, pri čemu je svako razdoblje ostavilo svoj trag u arhitektonskom i materijalnom smislu, kao i brojne devastacije tijekom minulih stoljeća.

2. Pregled istraživanja na utvrdi Lopar do danas

Utvrda Lopar smještena je na istočnom rubu Novog Vinodolskog, između uvala Lišanjski i Muroski, na samoj obali mora.⁴ Poznata je još od 19. stoljeća i o njoj su pisali G. Szabo, V. Klaić te J. Brunšmid.⁵ Szabo je smatrao, na temelju tehnike gradnje, kako

1. Introduction

This work presents the results of archaeological research of Fort Lopar in Novi Vinodolski, conducted since 2011. It will demonstrate movable archaeological material from the Novi Vinodolski-Fort Lopar site. The fort is located on the very seashore at the eastern edge of the town. It was built in the late antique period, i.e. from the fourth to the sixth century. The finds, coins in particular, reveal that it existed as early as the fourth century. In this respect, it can be related to the *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* fortification system, aimed to defend and protect Italy in turbulent times. It consisted of a series of forts on important strategic positions, often by the roads connecting Tarsatica (Rijeka), Tergeste (Trieste), Emona (Ljubljana) and Aquilea, stretching from the eastern slopes of the Alps to Kvarner Bay¹. The importance of this area in this period is confirmed by the inscription in honour of Empress Helena, set by Flavius Julius Rufinus Sarmantius, the governor of Dalmatia, discovered on the islet of St. Marina². The backbone of the Vinodol area was its public road (*Via publica*) connecting Aquilea with Senj, via Tarsatica³. Life in Fort Lopar continued into the early Middle Ages, as evidenced by a number of finds from that period, and subsequently into the high and late Middle Ages. This work, therefore, represents a review and analysis of ceramic, metal, glass, stone and bone finds that can be discovered at such a long-term site, which witnessed the stormy times from antiquity to the late Middle Ages. Each period left its mark in the architectural and material senses, as well as many a devastation during centuries past.

2. Review of research at Fort Lopar to date

Fort Lopar is situated on the eastern outskirts of Novi Vinodolski, between the coves of Lišanjski and Muroski, on the very seashore⁴. It has been known since the 19th century and has been written about by G. Szabo, V. Klaić, and J. Brunšmid⁵. Based on the building technique, Szabo thought that the fort must have been erected in antiquity, but that such

¹ Višnjić 2016, str. 14.

² Brunšmid 1895, str. 153; Brunšmid 1907, str. 136-137.

³ Matejčić 1981, str. 314.

⁴ Janeš 2014a, str. 7. Utvrda se nalazila na samoj morskoj obali, što se izmijenilo tijekom prvog desetljeća 21. stoljeća, nasipavanjem obale.

⁵ Faber, Matejčić 1963, str. 44; Laszowski 1902.

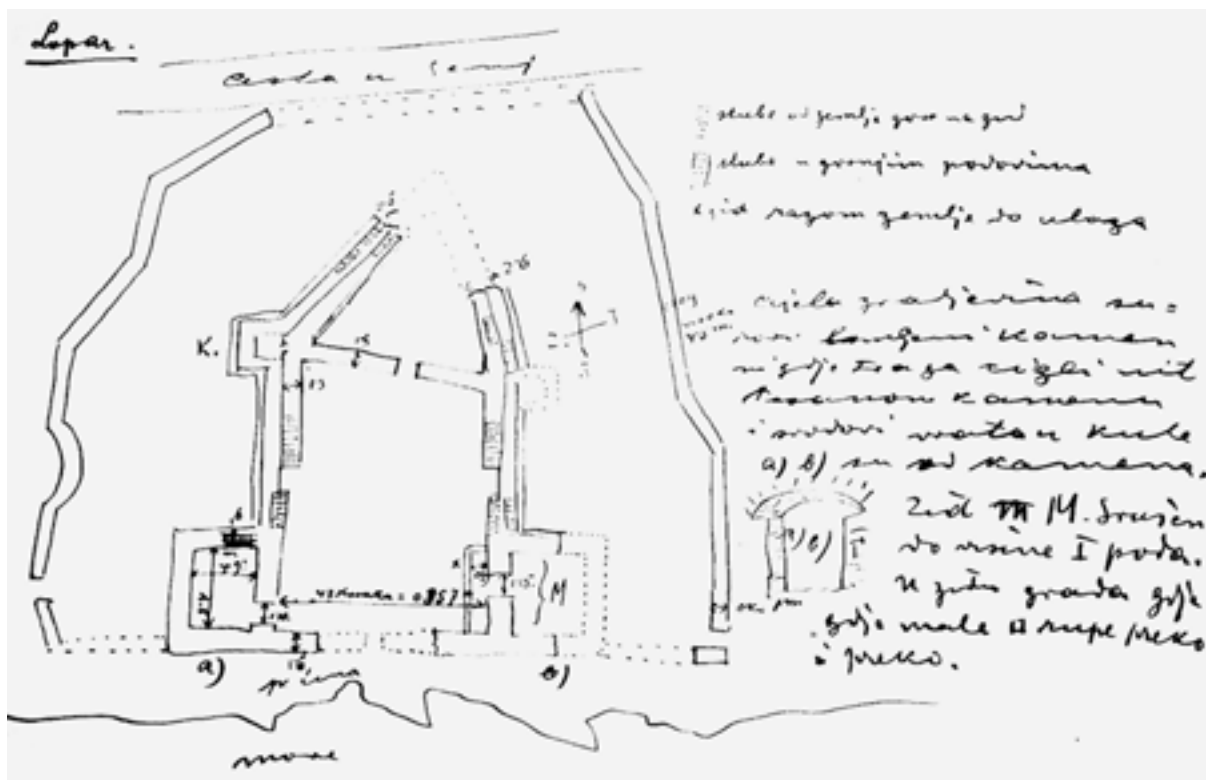
¹ Višnjić 2016, p. 14.

² Brunšmid 1895, p. 153; Brunšmid 1907, pp. 136-137.

³ Matejčić 1981, p. 314.

⁴ Janeš 2014a, p. 7. The fort was located on the very seashore. This was changed during the first decade of the 21st century with filling up the shore.

⁵ Faber, Matejčić 1963, p. 44; Laszowski 1902.



Sl. 1. Skica ostataka utvrde s početka 20. stoljeća, autor E. Laszowski (izvor: Hrvatski državni arhiv)

Fig. 1 Sketch of the remains of the fort from the beginning of the 20th century; author: E. Laszowski (source: Croatian State Archives)

mora da je ova utvrda izgrađena u antici, ali da se takav način gradnje koristio dakako i u srednjem vijeku, pogotovo u priobalnim krajevima.⁶ Faber i Matejčić, koje su 1960-ih godina objavile rad o zatečenom stanju na utvrđi, slažu se sa Szabovim tvrdnjama.⁷ Utvrda je početkom 20. stoljeća, kada je većina spomenutih istraživača pisala o ovom lokalitetu, bila znatno bolje očuvana negoli danas (sl. 1). Međutim, nekoliko je puta ova utvrda doživjela devastacije. Mletačke snage pod vodstvom Giovannija Bemba 1598. godine zadale su joj znatnu štetu bombardiranjem, no to nam je ujedno i prvi pisani spomen o utvrđi Lopar.⁸ Ipak, najveća devastacija zadesila ju je upravo 1936. godine kada je minirana zbog gradnje hotela *Lišanj*, koji se trebao izgraditi u njezinoj neposrednoj blizini.⁹

construction methods had also been used in the Middle Ages, especially in littoral areas⁶. Faber and Matejčić agreed with Szabo's arguments in their 1960s work on the then condition of the fort⁷. In the early 20th century, when the majority of mentioned researchers were writing about this site, the fort was significantly better preserved than today (Fig. 1). However, the fort has been devastated several times. In 1598, Venetian forces led by Giovanni Bembo severely damaged it by bombardment, as mentioned in the first written source on Fort Lopar⁸. However, the greatest devastation befell it in 1936, when it was blasted due to the planned construction of the *Lišanj* hotel in its immediate vicinity⁹.

2.1. Architectural remains of the fort

It turned out that the fort was “rectangular in plan, divided into a central square bailey and a northern triangular space”, according to A. Janeš¹⁰

⁶ Szabo 1920, str. 190; Janeš 2014a, str. 10.

⁷ Faber, Matejčić 1963, str. 46-47.

⁸ Laszowski 1902, str. 231; Janeš 2014a, str. 7.

⁹ Matejčić 1981, 333-334; Janeš 2012, str. 470-472.

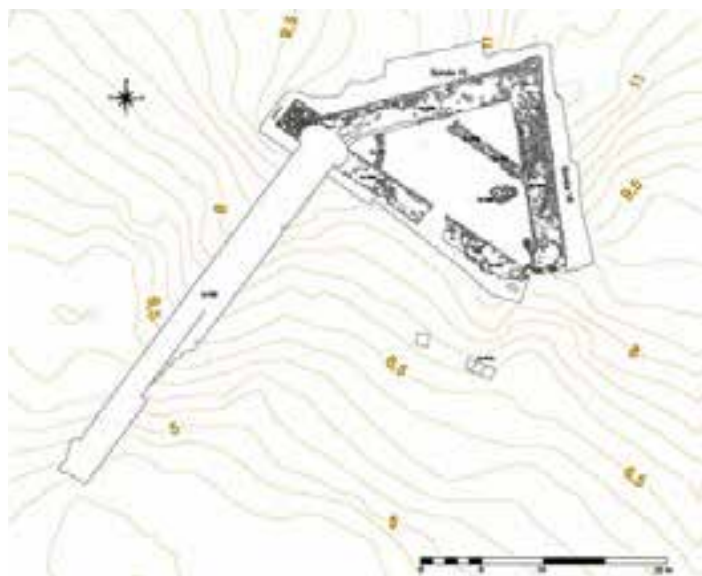
⁶ Szabo 1920, p. 190; Janeš 2014a, p. 10.

⁷ Faber, Matejčić 1963, pp. 46-47.

⁸ Laszowski 1902, p. 231; Janeš 2014a, p. 7.

⁹ Matejčić 1981, 333-334; Janeš 2012, pp. 470-472.

¹⁰ Janeš 2014a, p. 7. Archaeological investigations at



Sl. 2. Tlocrt istraženog dijela utvrde Lopar (crtež: L. Čataj, V. Gligora, A. Janeš)

Fig. 2 Plan of the investigated part of Lopar Fort (drawing by: L. Čataj, V. Gligora, A. Janeš)

2.1. Arhitektonski ostaci utvrde

Pokazalo se da je utvrda “pravokutnog tlocrta, podijeljena na središnje kvadratno dvorište i sjeverni trokutasti prostor” kako smatra A. Janeš¹⁰ (sl. 2). Utvrda je orijentirana u smjeru sjeveroistok-jugozapad, a sastavljena je od dva osnovna dijela. Veći dio površine obuhvaća veliko dvorište pravokutnog tlocrta, dok se sa sjeverne strane nalazi manji trokutasti prostor. Od središnjeg dvorišta u elevaciji ostao je očuvan samo zapadni zid, dužine 30,37 m (sl. 3). Širina zida nije ujednačena te je sjeverni dio zida širok 3,15 m, dok je južni uži, širine 2,53 m. S istočne je strane od sredine prema jugu izvedeno stubište koje je većim dijelom urušeno. Tek je u sjevernom, najvišem dijelu očuvana puna širina stubišta, koja iznosi 1,25 m. Zid je u tom dijelu širok 1,99 m. Pretpostavljena dužina stubišta je 8,62 m.

Najveća očuvana visina zida očuvana je u južnom dijelu, a iznosi 7,01 m. Dio zida sjeverno od tog dijela, uz ostatke stubišta, očuvan je u visini od 6,08 do 6,19 m. Očuvana visina stubišta iznosi 4,36 m. U središnjem dijelu zid je očuvan u visini od 4,62 do 5,07 m, dok je u sjevernom dijelu očuvan

(Fig. 2). The fort is oriented in the northeast-southwest direction and consists of two principal parts. Most of the area is comprised of the large rectangular bailey, while on the north side there is the smaller triangular space (Fig. 6). As to the central bailey, only its western wall has been preserved in height, 30,37 m in length (Fig. 3). The width of the wall is not uniform, and thus the northern part of the wall is 3.15 m wide, while the southern section is narrower, 2.53 m in width. A staircase was built on the east side from the middle to the south, most of which has collapsed. Only in the northern, also the highest part, the staircase has been preserved in full width, i.e. 1.25 m. The wall is 1.99 m wide in this part. The presumed length of the staircase is 8.62 m.

The highest preserved height of the wall is in the southern part, 7.01 m. The part of the wall north of that section, together with the remains of the staircase, has been preserved at heights from 6.08 to 6.19 m. The preserved height of the staircase is 4.36 m. In the central part, the wall has been preserved at heights of 4.62 to 5.07 m, while in the northern part it is still standing at the lowest level of 3.52 m; the very northern top of the wall has been preserved at a height of 6.65 m.

On the outside of the northern edge of the west wall there is a square projection, measuring 2.75 x 2.55 m x 2.49 m. It has been preserved at a height of 1 m only, but traces on the west wall suggest that it protruded to the battlements of said wall. At the top of the west wall, there is a preserved southern frame of an opening of some kind, which indicates the possibility that the projection had the function of a smaller protruding defensive balcony.

The eastern side of the fort has not been fully explored yet, but test excavations indicated a high degree of devastation and the absence of any masonry structures.

There also used to exist a partition wall between the main bailey in the south and the northern, triangular part of the fort. The northern part of the fort has massively built ramparts, 2.47–2.65 m wide¹¹. The maximum preserved heights of the partition walls are 0.9 (west wall) and 1.2 m (east wall). The

¹⁰ Janeš 2014a, str. 7. Arheološka istraživanja na utvrđi Lopar ponovno su započeta 2011. godine pod vodstvom Andreja Janeša, iz Odjela za kopnenu arheologiju Službe za arheološku baštinu Hrvatskoga restauratorskog zavoda, i još se nastavljaju. Janeš 2012, str. 470-472, Janeš 2013, str. 513-515, Janeš 2014b, str. 411-412, Janeš 2015, str. 411-412.

Fort Lopar were reinitiated in 2011 under the guidance of Andrej Janeš, from the Department for Archaeology, Division for Archaeological Heritage of the Croatian Conservation Institute, and are still ongoing. Janeš 2012, pp. 470-472, Janeš 2013, pp. 513-515, Janeš 2014b, pp. 411-412, Janeš 2015, pp. 411-412.

¹¹ Janeš 2014a, p. 15.



Sl. 3. Ortofotografija unutarnjeg lica zapadnog zida utvrde (izradio: LupercalMT j.d.o.o.)
 Fig. 3 Orthophoto image of the west wall inner face in the fort (made by: LupercalMT j.d.o.o.)

na najnižoj razini od 3,52 m; sam sjeverni vrh zida očuvan je u visini od 6,65 m.

Na sjevernom rubu zapadnog zida, s vanjske strane, nalazi se kvadratna istaka, dimenzija 2,75 x 2,55 m x 2,49 m. Očuvana je u visini od samo 1 m, ali tragovi na zapadnom zidu upućuju na zaključak da se rizično isticao do kruništa navedenog zida. Na vrhu zapadnog zida, na tom mjestu, nalazi se očuvana južna špaleta nekakvog otvora, što upućuje na mogućnost kako je istaka imala funkciju manjeg isturenog obrambenog balkona.

Istočna strana utvrde još nije u cijelosti istražena, ali su sondažna iskopavanja ukazala na visok stupanj devastacije te izostanak bilo kakvih zidanih struktura.

Postojao je i pregradni zid između glavnog dvorišta na jugu i sjevernog, trokutastog dijela utvrde. Sjeverni dio utvrde ima masivno građene bedeme, širine 2,47–2,65 m.¹¹ Maksimalna očuvana visina pregradnih zidova iznosi 0,9 (zapadni zid) i 1,2 m (istočni zid). Sam vrh utvrde s vanjske je strane, u nižoj zoni, bio dodatno ojačan. U blizini pregradnog zida, odnosno prolaza između prostora kod vjerojatne kule na sjevernom trokutastom dijelu utvrde i središnjega kvadratnog dvorišta, pronađeni su ostaci ognjišta ili peći.¹² U samom vrhu sjevernog dijela utvrde otkriven je pregradni zid s prolazom. Širina zida iznosi 7,6 m, širina prolaza je 0,82 m. Prolaz između pregradnih zidova bio je širok 1,37 m. Sjeverni dio utvrde je tako podijeljen na prostor kule u samom vrhu utvrde i trapezasto dvorište između kule i središnjeg dvorišta.

very top of the fort used to be further strengthened on the outside, in its lower zone. Remains of a hearth or furnace were found near the partition wall, i.e. the passage between the area near a probable tower in the northern triangular part of the fort and the square central bailey¹². A partition wall with a passage was discovered at the very top of the northern part of the fort. The width of the wall is 7.6 m, while the passage is 0.82 m wide. The passage between the partition walls was 1.37 m wide. The northern part of the fort is thus divided into the area of the tower at the very top of the fort and a trapezoidal bailey between the tower and the central bailey.

The building technique of all the walls is identical, viz. irregular coursed rubble was used. In some places, stones of the same size were used with the aim of aligning the masonry lines, as was the case with the southern part of the internal façade of the large courtyard's western wall (Fig. 5)

Layers SU 31, SU 29 and SU 47 belong to the earliest phase of life at Fort Lopar, with finds dated to late antiquity, approximately to the period from the fourth to the sixth centuries¹³. Phase two is represented, *inter alia*, in layers SU 28 and SU 41 and has been radiocarbon-dated to the period from the end of the ninth to the end of the tenth century (Fig. 4)¹⁴. Phase three cannot be more precisely defined for the time being. It regards the time span from the end of the early and high Middle Ages through the late Middle Ages all the way to a number of finds

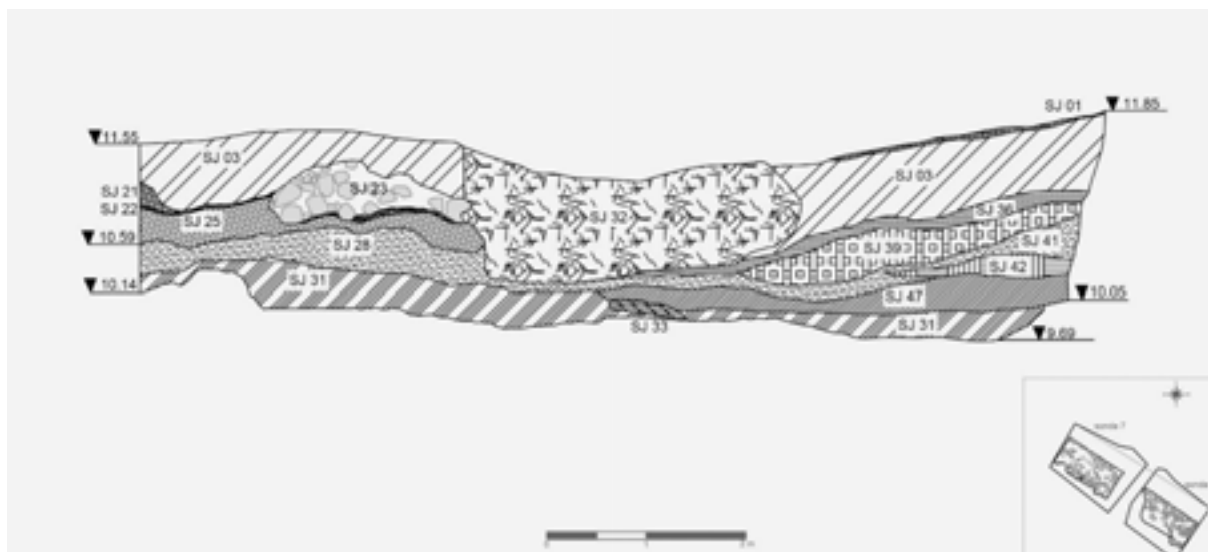
¹¹ Janeš 2014a, str. 15.

¹² Janeš 2014b, str. 412.

¹² Janeš 2014b, p. 412.

¹³ Janeš 2014a, pp. 17-20.

¹⁴ Janeš 2014a, pp. 21-22.



Sl. 4. Presjek dijela središnjeg dvorišta s prikazom stratigrafije (crtež: L. Čataj)
 Fig. 4 Cross-section of a part of the northern courtyard with stratigraphy (drawing by: L. Čataj)

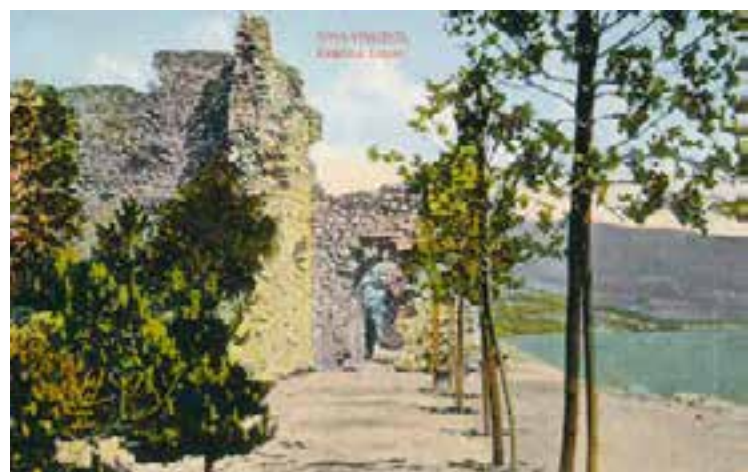
Tehnika gradnje na svim je zidovima istovjetna, a radi se o tehnici slaganja kamena lomljenca u nepravilne redove. Mjestimice se koristilo kamenje iste veličine s ciljem poravnavanja linija zidanja, kao što je slučaj kod južnog dijela unutarnjeg lica zapadnog zida velikog dvorišta (sl. 5).

Najranijoj fazi života na utvrđi Lopar pripadaju slojevi SJ 31, SJ 29 i SJ 47, s nalazima koji se datiraju u kasnu antiku, otprilike od 4. do 6. stoljeća.¹³ Druga faza zastupljena je, između ostalog, u slojevima SJ 28 i SJ 41 i datira se radiokarbonski od kraja 9. do kraja 10. stoljeća (sl. 4).¹⁴ Treća faza nije zasad mogla biti uže definirana, a odnosi se na vremenski raspon od kraja ranoga srednjeg vijeka, odnosno razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka, preko kasnoga srednjeg vijeka pa sve do brojnih nalaza recentnijeg materijala, kojima obiluju gornji slojevi na ovom lokalitetu. Informacije sakupljene tijekom sedam dosadašnjih arheoloških kampanja, potvrđuju život na utvrđi Lopar od vremena kasne antike, tijekom ranoga i razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka, a pronađen je i određen broj nalaza kasnoga srednjeg vijeka.

3. Metodologija istraživanja.

O arheološkom materijalu i tipologiji keramičkog posuđa

Osim velikog broja ulomaka keramičkih posuđa, zdjela i amfora, ovaj lokalitet dao je i mnoštvo metalnih, staklenih, kamenih i koštanih nalaza.



Sl. 5. Razglednica utvrde Lopar s vidljivim očuvanim otvorima ulaza u kule (izvor: Arhiv povijesnog i pomorskog muzeja Hrvatskog primorja Rijeka)
 Fig. 5 Postcard showing Lopar Fort with visible preserved entrances to the towers (source: Archives of the Maritime and History Museum of the Croatian Littoral in Rijeka)

of more recent material, abundant in the upper layers at this site. The information gathered during the seven archaeological campaigns so far confirm life at Fort Lopar from late antiquity, and during the early and high Middle Ages. In addition, a number of late mediaeval finds has been unearthed.

3. Research methodology.

On archaeological material and typology of ceramic vessels

In addition to a large number of fragments of ceramic vessels, bowls and amphorae, this site has

¹³ Janeš 2014a, str. 17-20.

¹⁴ Janeš 2014a, str. 21-22.



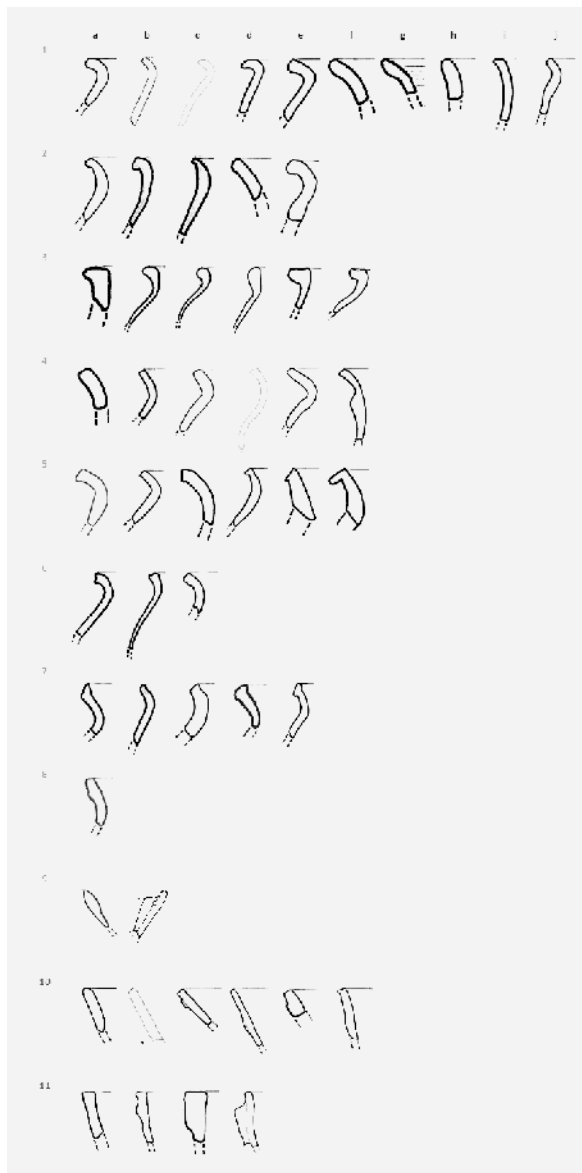
Sl. 6. Zračna snimka utvrde Lopar (preuzeto iz: Janeš 2018.)
Fig. 6 Aerial photograph of Lopar Fort (taken from: Janeš 2018)

Kako bi se stratigrafske jedinice na lokalitetu datirale, korištena je metoda relativne datacije, pri čemu se najviše služilo analogijama i sličnim tipologijama sa suvremenih lokaliteta u Hrvatskoj te u Jugoistočnoj i Srednjoj Europi. Nadalje, apsolutna analiza preko radiokarbonskih datuma koje su dali organski uzorci omogućila je i precizno, apsolutno datiranje za određene stratigrafske jedinice.

Već spomenuta problematika izrazite ispremiješivosti arheoloških slojeva na lokalitetu zbog brojnih devastacija, dovela je do teškoća s preciznim datacijama materijala. Svi ulomci keramičkog posuđa, dakle nešto manje od deset tisuća ulomaka, određeni su tipološki i prema analogijama s mnogim relevantnim antičkim i srednjovjekovnim lokalitetima u neposrednoj blizini lokaliteta, a šire i u Hrvatskoj i regiji. Izrađene su tipologije oboda (sl. 7) i ukrasa keramičkog posuđa s ovog lokaliteta (sl. 8), s pomoću kojih je tipološki definirano i datirano keramičko posuđe s ovog lokaliteta.

4. Pokretni arheološki nalazi, i njihova analiza

Količina arheoloških nalaza pronađena tijekom sedam arheoloških sezona na utvrđi Lopar neizmjerljivo je vrijedna. Preko 98 % nalaza čine ulomci keramike, dok su ostale kategorije zastupljene s manje od 2 %. To iznosi ukupno 10.079 ulomaka od keramike i 169 „ostalih” ulomaka, u koje se ubrajaju nalazi od stakla (48 nalaza), metala (98 nalaza), kamena (19 nalaza) i kosti (4 nalaza), što pridonosi ukupnom broju analiziranih nalaza u ovom radu od 10.248 nalaza.

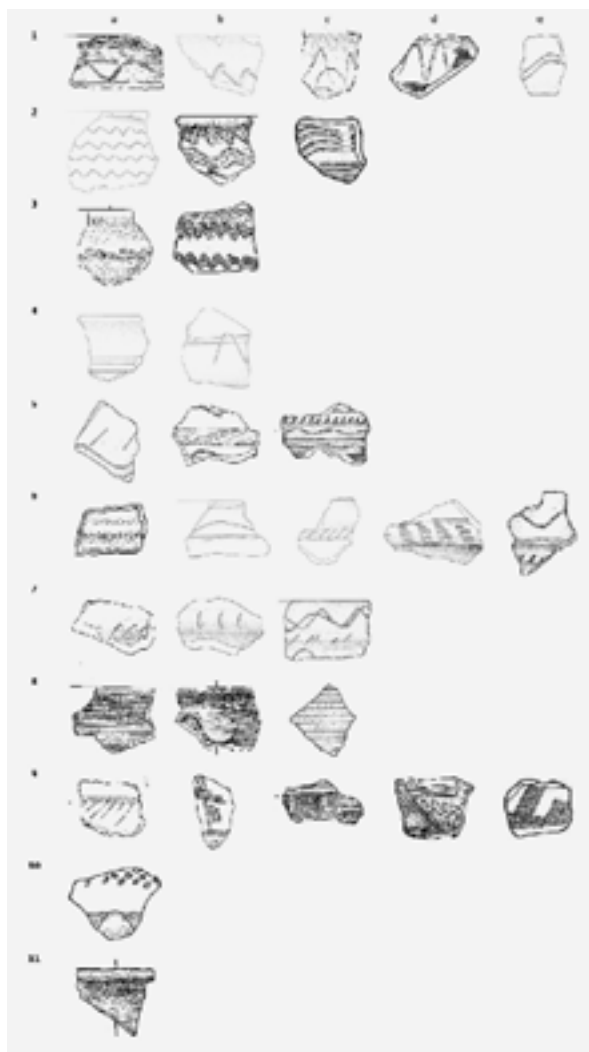


Sl. 7. Tipologija oboda na keramičkim loncima (1-9) i zdjelama (10-11) s lokaliteta Novi Vinodolski - utvrda Lopar (autor: N. Vrančić)

Fig. 7 Typology of rims on ceramic pots (1-9) and bowls (10-11) from the Novi Vinodolski-Lopar Fort site (author: N. Vrančić)

also yielded a quantity of metal, glass, stone and bone finds. In order to date the stratigraphic units at the site, the method of relative dating was used, mostly with the aid of analogies and similar typologies from contemporary sites in Croatia and South-east and Central Europe. Furthermore, absolute analysis through radiocarbon dates from organic samples also allowed for accurate, absolute dating of specific stratigraphic units.

The already mentioned issue of markedly disturbed archaeological layers at the site, due to numerous devastations, rendered accurate dating of



Sl. 8. Tipologija ukrasa na keramičkim loncima i zdjelama s lokaliteta Novi Vinodolski - utvrda Lopar (autor: N. Vrančić)

Fig. 8 Typology of decorations on ceramic pots and bowls from the Novi Vinodolski-Lopar Fort site (author: N. Vrančić)

4.1. Keramičko posuđe

U keramičkom materijalu s ovog lokaliteta prevladava posuđe (96 %), slijede amfore, s manje od 3 % ulomaka; zajedno su se računali građevinski ulomci, pršljenci i keramički oblutci, s ukupno oko 1 %. Analizirano je ukupno 9727 ulomaka keramičkih posuda, pronađenih u sveukupno 82 stratigrafske jedinice, koji su obuhvatili obode, tijela, dna te drške i ručke posuda i zdjela. Od ukupno 744 ulomka oboda 448 ih je bilo dijagnostičkih, što čini otprilike 60 % pronađenih oboda. Ostalim obodima nije bilo moguće odrediti tip te ih datirati i pronaći potrebne analogne primjerke. Daleko najveći broj ulomaka pripada tijelima posuda, čak 8598 uloma-

material difficult. All ceramic pottery sherds, i.e. slightly less than ten thousand fragments, have been classified by types and by analogies with many relevant antique and mediaeval sites in the immediate vicinity of the site, as well as beyond, in Croatia and the region. Typologies of rims (Fig. 7) and decorations of ceramic pottery from this site (Fig. 8) had been compiled, and then used to define and date the ceramic ware from this site typologically.

4. Movable archaeological finds and their analysis

The number of archaeological finds discovered during the seven archaeological seasons at Fort Lopar is immensely valuable. Over 98 % of the finds are potsherds, while other categories are represented by less than two per cent. This amounts to a total of 10,079 fragments of ceramics and 169 “other” fragments, viz. 48 finds of glass, 98 of metal, 19 of stone, and four of bone, which contributes to the total number of 10,248 analysed finds in this paper.

4.1. Ceramic ware

As to the ceramic material from this site, kitchenware is predominant (96 %), followed by amphorae with less than three per cent of fragments. Building fragments, spindle whorls and ceramic pebbles were counted together, and amounted to a total of about one per cent. A total of 9727 fragments of ceramic vessels, found in a grand total of 82 stratigraphic units, were analysed, including the rims, bodies, bases, handles and grips of vessels and bowls. Out of a total of 744 rim fragments, 448 were diagnostic, accounting for approximately 60 % of the rims found. It was not possible to determine the types of other rims, date them and find the required analogous examples. By far the largest number of fragments belongs to vessel bodies, as many as 8598 fragments of bodies and 379 fragments of bases. Of these, 20 fragments are ring-shaped bases, i.e. less than two per cent of the total number of vessel bases found. Only three vessel handles were found, and the same number of grips.

Among the ceramic finds, the so-called domestic pottery, mostly kitchenware, is most prevalent, with tableware in but a few stratigraphic units. According to Milena Horvat's classification of functional ceramic forms, pots are by far in the majority among kitchen pottery, while bowls are represented

ka tijela i 379 ulomaka dna. Od toga su 20 ulomaka činila prstenasta dna, manje od 2 % ukupnog broja pronađenih dna posuda. Pronađene su samo tri ručke posuda, te isto toliko drški.

Među keramičkim nalazima prepoznata je uglavnom tzv. kućna keramika, većinom kuhinjska, a tek u nekoliko stratigrafskih jedinica i stolna keramika. Prema klasifikaciji funkcionalnih keramičkih oblika Milene Horvat od kuhinjske keramike uvjerljivo je najviše lonaca, dok su zdjele zastupljene u puno manjoj mjeri.¹⁵ Brojimo 382 ulomka oboda lonaca i tek 26 ulomka oboda zdjela, što čini postotak od 94 % lonaca i 6 % zdjela. Minimalni broj posuda u svim stratigrafskim jedinicama zajedno je 315, no važno je napomenuti kako je općenito izračunavanje minimalnog broja posuda često nepouzdan i može ponekad dati krive predodžbe na temelju obrađivanog fundusa arheološkog materijala.¹⁶ Zbog izrazite fragmentiranosti keramičkog materijala na utvrdu Lopar vrlo se rijetko mogao odrediti promjer oboda kako bi se izračunala veličina posuda. Od pretpostavljenih 315 posuda (MBP) za samo 78 ulomaka (oboda) bilo je moguće odrediti promjer, što čini samo 25 % posuda koje se mogu kategorizirati kao male, srednje, srednje velike, velike i jako velike posude.¹⁷ Prema toj tipologiji na ovome je lokalitetu pronađeno daleko najviše malih posuda (ukupno 69), dok su srednje, srednje velike i velike zastupljene sa samo nekoliko primjeraka, a jako velikih uopće nema.

Faktura keramičkih posuda s Lopara je većinom gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita i rjeđe kvarcita, što je i potvrđeno analizom uzoraka keramičkog posuda pod mikroskopom na ukupno 15 uzoraka. Na analizi zahvaljujem Mihaelu Golubiću iz Hrvatskoga restauratorskog zavoda.

to a much lesser extent¹⁵. We have 382 fragments of pot rims and only 26 bowl rim fragments, which makes 94 % of pots and six per cent of bowls. The minimum number of vessels in all stratigraphic units altogether is 315, but it is important to note that the general calculation of the minimum number of vessels is often unreliable and can sometimes convey false impressions based on the processed archaeological material inventory¹⁶. Due to the pronounced fragmentation of the ceramic material at Fort Lopar, it was very rarely possible to determine rim diameters in order to calculate the sizes of vessels. Of the assumed 315 vessels (MNV), it was possible to determine the diameters for 78 fragments (rims) only, which makes mere 25 % of vessels that can be categorised as small, medium, medium-large, large and very large vessels¹⁷. According to this typology, by far the most numerous finds at this site are small vessels (69 in total), whereas medium, medium-large and large ones are represented with only a few specimens, while there are no very large ones at all.

The fabric of ceramic vessels from Lopar is mostly coarse, tempered with crushed calcite and less often quartzite, as confirmed by the analysis of a total of 15 samples of ceramic vessels under a microscope. I would like to thank Mihael Golubić from the Croatian Conservation Institute for the analysis.

Only approximately 46 % of the total number of fragments analysed had an ornament of some kind¹⁸. The most frequent is the wavy line decoration (type 1) in different variants (Fig. 9). With regard to decoration subtypes, subtype 1a (one single wavy line) is by far the most common, while sub-

¹⁵ Horvat 1999, str. 84-89.

¹⁶ Minimalni broj posuda izračunat je na temelju oboda posuda te u ponekim slučajevima, kad u pojedinoj stratigrafskoj jedinici nije bilo pronađenih oboda, na temelju velike različitosti između tipova ukrasa na ulomcima iz te stratigrafske jedinice.

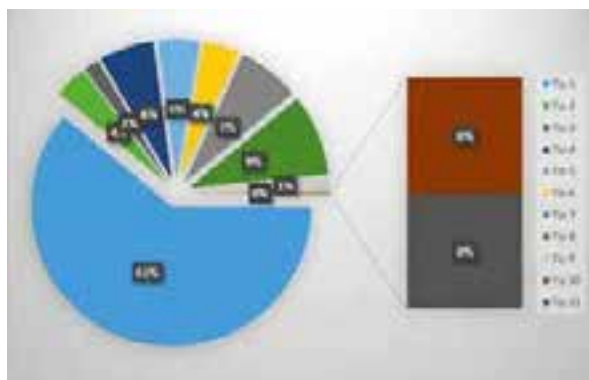
¹⁷ Sekelj Ivančan 2001a, str. 67. Takva je podjela preuzeta iz rada Tajane Sekelj Ivančan o ranosrednjovjekovnoj keramici u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj, u kojem autorica razlikuje male posude, s promjerom ruba 9 - 14 cm, srednje posude, s promjerom ruba 14 - 19 cm, srednje velike, s promjerom ruba 19 - 23 cm, velike, s promjerom ruba 23 - 30 cm, te jako velike, s promjerom ruba većim od 30 cm.

¹⁵ Horvat 1999, pp. 84-89.

¹⁶ The minimum number of vessels was calculated based on the vessel rims, and in some cases, when no rims were found in a particular stratigraphic unit, based on the great differences in types of decorations on fragments from such stratigraphic unit.

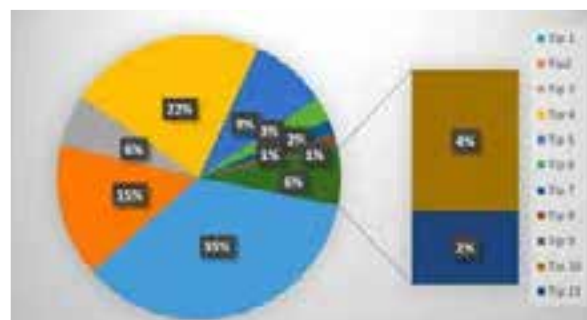
¹⁷ Sekelj Ivančan 2001a, p. 67. Such a division is taken from the work of Tajana Sekelj Ivančan on early mediaeval pottery in northern Croatia, in which the authoress distinguished between small vessels, with a rim diameter of 9-14 cm, medium vessels, with a rim diameter of 14-19 cm, medium-large, with a rim diameter of 19-23 cm, large, with a rim diameter of 23-30 cm, and very large, with a rim diameter greater than 30 cm.

¹⁸ In the entire inventory of ceramic material, the total number of decorated fragments is 545 (46.3 %), while 1176 are undecorated.



Sl. 9. Zastupljenost tipova ukrasa na keramičkom posuđu s Lopara (autor: N. Vrančić)

Fig. 9 Proportions of types of decorations on ceramic vessels from Lopar (author: N. Vrančić)



Sl. 10. Zastupljenost tipova oboda na keramičkom posuđu s Lopara, pri čemu tip 1 – tip 9 čine lonci, a tip 10 i tip 11 zdjele (autor: N. Vrančić)

Fig. 10 Proportions of rim types on ceramic vessels from Lopar, where types 1–9 are pots, and types 10 and 11 are bowls (author: N. Vrančić)

Od ukupnog broja analiziranih ulomaka samo otprilike 46 % njih imalo je na sebi neki ukras.¹⁸ Najviše je zastupljen ukras valovnice (tip 1) u raznim verzijama (sl. 9). Od podtipova ukrasa daleko je najviše zastupljen podtip 1a (jedna jednostruka valovnica), a češće se pojavljuju i podtip 1c (nekoliko jednostrukih valovnica neuredno isprepletenih) te podtip 8a (gusto urezane horizontalne linije po cijeloj ili gotovo cijeloj površini posude).

Među tipovima oboda najviše je zastupljen tip 1 (jednostavni tip izvučen prema van), a slijede ga po zastupljenosti tip 4 (obodi koso odrezani prema van), tip 2 (tipovi izvučeni prema van sa zaobljeno podebljanim donjim rubom oboda), tip 5 (uglavnom koso odrezani tipovi koji se pružaju prema van, sa zadebljanjem na donjem dijelu ruba) (sl. 10).

4.1.1. Analiza keramičkog posuđa

4.1.1.1. Tipologija oboda: lonci

Prema tipologiji oboda keramičkih lonaca s lokaliteta Novi Vinodolski-Lopar (sl. 7), obodi **tipa 1** i njegovi podtipovi imaju zajedničke značajke jednostavnog oblog ruba oboda, izvijenog prema van, no zbog velikog broja razlika u načinu zavijenosti ruba oboda i kuta zavijenosti još su dodatno razdijeljeni na 10 podtipova (podtipovi 1a–1j). Ovaj široko zastupljen tip oboda na keramičkim posudama zaista se često pojavljuje na lokalitetima iz različitih razdoblja i na širokom geografskom području.

Podtip 1a (T. 1:1–5) pojavljuje se u vremenskom rasponu najranije od 4. stoljeća i vremena kasne antike, preko ranoga i razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka. U razdoblje kasne antike između 4. i 6. stoljeća datira

type 1c (several single irregularly intertwined wavy lines) and subtype 8a (densely incised horizontal lines over the entire or almost entire surface of the vessel) are also common.

As to rim types, type 1 (simple drawn-out type) is the most frequent, followed by type 4 (rims obliquely cut outwards), type 2 (drawn-out types with a rounded thickened lower rim edge), type 5 (mainly angular cut types extending outwards, with a thickening at the lower edge) (Fig. 10).

4.1.1. Analysis of ceramic vessels

4.1.1.1. Rim typology: pots

According to the rim typology of ceramic pots from the Novi Vinodolski-Lopar site (see Fig. 7), the rims of **type 1** and their subtypes have common features of a simple rounded rim edge, curved outwards, but due to a large number of variances in curvatures of rim edges and the angle of curvature, they are further divided into ten subtypes (subtypes 1a–1j). This widely represented type of rim on ceramic vessels can indeed often be found at sites from different periods and in a wide geographical area.

Subtype 1a (Pl. 1:1–5) spans the time period from the fourth century at the earliest and late antiquity to the early and high Middle Ages. It is dated to the late antique period between the fourth and sixth centuries at sites in Istria, Kvarner and Slovenia (Pul Vele crikve in Rijeka, Guran-Sveta Cecilija, Gradec pri Prapetno)¹⁹. Ruffieux pointed out that such types had been quite common in the ag-

¹⁸ Ukupan broj ukrašenih ulomaka iznosio je 545 (46,3 %), a neukrašenih 1176.

¹⁹ Bekić, forthcoming, cat. 28; Ruffieux 2010, pp. 247, 259, Pl. 1: I.B:4; Ciglencčki 1984, p. 317, Pl. 2:18.

se na lokalitetima u Istri, Kvarneru i Sloveniji (Pul Vele crikve u Rijeci, Guran - Sveta Cecilija, Gradec pri Prapetno).¹⁹ Ruffieux naglašava kako se ovakvi tipovi na aglomeraciji Guran, ali i u cijelom istarskom području te u sjeveroistočnoj Italiji izrazito često pojavljuju još od 4. stoljeća pa sve do razvijenog srednjeg vijeka i 13. stoljeća.²⁰ Na lokalitetu Pul Vele crikve u Rijeci ovakav se obod datira i u rani srednji vijek, u razdoblje od 6. do 9. stoljeća, a kao jedna od analogija prema tipu oboda spominje se lonac s Bukorovića podvornice, koji se datira u 9. stoljeće.²¹ U razdoblje kasne antike te ranoga srednjeg vijeka datira se ovaj obod i na nalazištu Friškovića u Istri, od 5. st. do najkasnije sredine 7. st., dok se na bledskoj Pristavi u Sloveniji datira u "grupu 1", koja se pojavljuje otprilike od 2. pol. 6. st. do 2. pol. 7. st.²² Na nekoliko lokaliteta ovakav se obod datira pak u rani srednji vijek (8. i 9. stoljeće) i slavensku keramiku: na Goleševu kod Barbana, kaštelu Stari Gočan ili u okolici crkve Sv. Križa u Ninu.²³ Ovakav tip oboda prisutan je i u razvijenom srednjem vijeku na brojnim lokalitetima, što ilustrira njegovu dugotrajnost tijekom vremena i na širokom geografskom području. Na kaštelu Petrapilosa podtip 1a pojavljuje se u 11. stoljeću, ali Višnjić napominje kako je to dugotrajan obod koji ima podrijetlo još u kasnoantičkoj keramici, no nastavlja se proizvoditi i kroz rani i razvijeni srednji vijek.²⁴ U sjevernoj Hrvatskoj u ranosrednjovjekovnom naselju Torčec - Ledine pronađeni su ovakvi obodi, datirani između 2. pol. 10. stoljeća i 12. stoljeća, a na lokalitetu Vinkovci-Duga ulica od 11. do 13. stoljeća.²⁵

Podtipovi 1b i 1c, iako poprilično slični, razlikuju se u stupnju zakrivljenosti oboda te načinu „odrezanosti” ruba oboda. Podtip 1b (T. 1:6–9, T. 2:1–3) neki datiraju u rimsko razdoblje 4. stoljeća,²⁶

glomeration of Guran, as well as in the entire Istrian area and north-eastern Italy, from the fourth century until the high Middle Ages and the 13th century²⁰. At the site of Pul Vele crikve in Rijeka, such a rim is also dated to the early Middle Ages, i.e. the period from the sixth to the ninth century. The pot from Bukorovića podvornica, dated to the ninth century, has been mentioned as one of the analogies according to the rim type²¹. Such rims from the Friškovića site in Istria are also dated to the periods of late antiquity and the early Middle Ages, i.e. from the fifth century to the mid-seventh century at the latest, while in Pristava na Bledu in Slovenia it is dated to “group 1”, approximately from the second half of the sixth century to the second half of the seventh century²². On the other hand, such rims are dated to the early Middle Ages (the eighth and ninth centuries) and Slavic pottery at several sites: Goleševo near Barban, Castle Stari Gočan, or in the vicinity of the church of the Holy Cross in Nin²³. This rim type also appeared in the high Middle Ages and has been found as such at many sites, which shows its longevity over time in a wide geographical area. At Castle Petrapilosa, subtype 1a appeared in the 11th century. However, Višnjić noted that this rim had been in use for a long time, with origins in late antique pottery, but still made during the early and high Middle Ages.²⁴ In northern Croatia, such rims have been found in the early mediaeval settlement of Torčec-Ledine and dated to the period between the second half of the tenth century and the 12th century, and at the site of Vinkovci-Duga ulica from the 11th to the 13th century.²⁵

Subtypes 1b and 1c, although quite similar, differ in the degree of curvature of the rim and the “cut” of the edge of the rim. Subtype 1b (Pl. 1:6–9, Pl. 2:1–3) is dated to the Roman period of the fourth century by some scholars,²⁶ and the late antique and

¹⁹ Bekić, u tisku, kat. 28; Ruffieux 2010, str. 247, 259, T.1: I.B.4; Ciglencčki 1984, str. 317, T.2:18.

²⁰ Ruffieux 2008, str. 252, 256, 259, T.1: I.B.2:11, II.A.1:16-17.

²¹ Bekić, u tisku, kat. 37.

²² Marušić 1983/1984, str. 32, 47, 52, T.3:7; Pleterski 2010, str. 158.

²³ Marušić 1984, str. 53, 55; Juroš 1979, str. 52, T.2:1; Belošević 2000, str. 117-118, T.2:4, T.3:9.

²⁴ Višnjić 2012, str. 139, 154: T. 5.

²⁵ Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, str. 180, T. 2:14, T. 3:16; Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, 269, T. 5:19.

²⁶ Rodriguez 1997, str. 160-161, T. 1:1. Obodi ovog tipa na rimskog lokalitetu Teurnia datirani su u 4. st. no

²⁰ Ruffieux 2008, pp. 252, 256, 259, Pl. 1: I.B.2:11, II.A.1:16-17.

²¹ Bekić, forthcoming, cat. 37.

²² Marušić 1983/1984, pp. 32, 47, 52, Pl. 3:7; Pleterski 2010, p. 158.

²³ Marušić 1984, pp. 53, 55; Juroš 1979, pp. 52, Pl. 2:1; Belošević 2000, pp. 117-118, Pl. 2:4, Pl. 3:9.

²⁴ Višnjić 2012, pp. 139, 154: Pl. 5.

²⁵ Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, p. 180, Pl. 2:14, Pl. 3:16; Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, 269, Pl. 5:19.

²⁶ Rodriguez 1997, pp. 160-161, Pl. 1:1. At the Roman site of Teurnia, rims of this type are dated to the fourth century, but according to the type of decoration on

a neki u kasnu antiku i ranobizantsko razdoblje.²⁷ Postojanje ovog oboda nastavlja se i kroz srednji vijek, s analogijama datiranim od 7. stoljeća (Pristava na Bledu), 2. pol. 10. stoljeća do 11. stoljeća (Vinkovci-Duga ulica) ili od 11. stoljeća pa sve do kasnog srednjeg vijeka (kaštel Petrapilosa).²⁸ Podtip 1c (T. 2:4) podjednako se može naći na nalazištima koja se datiraju od razdoblja kasne antike, ranog i razvijenog srednjeg vijeka na širokom geografskom području, stoga ne mogu poslužiti za precizniju relativnu dataciju stratigrafskih jedinica na lokalitetu. U kasnu antiku datiraju se ulomci keramičkih posuda oboda Podtipa 1c s austrijskog lokaliteta Teurnia-Bischofskirche; pronađen je na tarsatičkom principiju u Rijeci, gdje se karakterizira kao općenito čest za utvrđene kasnoantičke refugije te na nalazištu Guran-Sveta Cecilija.²⁹ Kao kasnoantički i ranobizantski primjer ovakvog oboda na istarskom lokalitetu Betiga kod Barbarige datira se ulomak oboda od kraja 4. do sredine 6. stoljeća, s naglaskom na 5. stoljeće.³⁰ Analogije obodu podtipa 1c pronađene su i na ranosrednjovjekovnim slavenskim lokalitetima u Hrvatskoj. Na nalazištu Muntajana u Istri ovakav je obod identificiran kao lonac slavenske keramike tipa Korčak-Prag koja se datira u 6. i 7. stoljeće.³¹ Na poznatoj starohrvatskoj nekropoli vinodolskog područja, Stranču-Gorici, takvi su obodi datirani u slavensku keramiku kraja 8. i prve polovice 9. stoljeća.³² Belošević je takvu keramiku definirao kao slavensku naseobinsku keramiku 8. i početka 9. stoljeća, a tako ju je datirala i Juroš na kaštelu Stari Gočan.³³ Za ovaj tip oboda, koji se pojavljuje i na Guranu, Ruffieux tvrdi da se pojavljuje tijekom dugog razdoblja, ali je čest u Istri upravo u 9. i 10. stoljeću i pojavljuje se sve do 12. stoljeća, dok se njegove analogije u Veneciji datiraju u razdoblju od kraja 4. st. do 9. ili 10. stoljeća.³⁴ Sekelj Ivančan sla-

early Byzantine period by others.²⁷ This rim continued in existence through the Middle Ages, with analogies dated to the seventh century (Pristava na Bledu), the second half of the tenth century to the 11th century (Vinkovci-Duga ulica), or the period from the 11th century all the way to the late Middle Ages (Castle Petrapilosa).²⁸ Subtype 1c (Pl. 2:4) can equally be found at sites dated to the periods of late antiquity, early and high Middle Ages in a wide geographical area, and hence cannot serve for more precise relative dating of stratigraphic units at the site. Fragments of ceramic vessels with Subtype 1c rim from the Austrian site of Teurnia-Bischofskirche are dated to late antiquity. This rim was found on the Tarsatica Principia in Rijeka, where it is characterised as generally common for fortified late antique refugia, and at the site of Guran-Saint Cecilia.²⁹ A fragment of a rim dated to the period from the end of the fourth to the mid-sixth century, with an emphasis on the fifth century, is regarded as a late antique and early Byzantine example of such a rim at the Istrian site of Betiga near Barbariga.³⁰ Analogies to rims of subtype 1c have also been found at early mediaeval Slavic sites in Croatia. At the Muntajana site in Istria, this rim was identified as a pot of Slavic pottery of Korchak-Prague type, dated to the sixth and seventh centuries.³¹ At Stranče-Gorica, the famous early Croatian necropolis in the Vinodol area, such rims are classified as Slavic pottery from the end of the eighth century and the first half of the ninth century.³² Belošević defined such pottery as Slavic settlement pottery from the eighth century and the early ninth century. Juroš also dated it as such at Castle Stari Gočan.³³ With regard to this type of rim, which has also been found at Guran, Ruffieux argued that it had been in use over a long period, common in Istria in the

prema tipu ukrasa na posudi (višestruke valovnice, snopovi horizontalnih linija) prema tipologiji H. Rodríguez trebali bi biti datirani u 5. i 6. stoljeće.

²⁷ Bekić, u tisku, kat. 30; Tomičić 1990, str. 159, T. 6:3.

²⁸ Pleterski 2010, str. 158; Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, str. 180: T. 2:1; Višnjić 2012, str. 154: T. 5.

²⁹ Rodríguez 1997, T. 2:12, T. 5:40, 44; Bekić 2009a, str. 104, T. 6:1; Ruffieux 2010, str. 247, 259, T. 1: I.B:2.

³⁰ Juroš-Monfardin 1986, str. 211, 227: T. 1:7.

³¹ Marušić 1984, str. 56, 59, 68: T. 4.

³² Matejčić 1986, str. 301, 303, Prilog IX:30; Cetinić 2010, str. 9, 15: T. 4:1, 18: T. 7:2.

³³ Belošević 2010, str. 117–118, T. 2:1; Juroš 1979, str. 52: T. 1:3.

³⁴ Ruffieux 2008, str. 252, 255, 259, T. 1: I.B.1:6, 7.

the vessel (multiple wavy lines, sheaves of horizontal lines), they should be dated to the fifth and sixth centuries, according to the typology by H. Rodríguez.

²⁷ Bekić, forthcoming, cat. 30; Tomičić 1990, p. 159, Pl. 6:3.

²⁸ Pleterski 2010, p. 158; Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, p. 180: Pl. 2:1; Višnjić 2012, p. 154: Pl. 5.

²⁹ Rodríguez 1997, Pl. 2:12, Pl. 5:40, 44; Bekić 2009a, p. 104, Pl. 6:1; Ruffieux 2010, p. 247, 259, Pl. 1: I.B:2.

³⁰ Juroš-Monfardin 1986, pp. 211, 227: Pl. 1:7.

³¹ Marušić 1984, pp. 56, 59, 68: Pl. 4.

³² Matejčić 1986, pp. 301, 303, Annex IX:30; Cetinić 2010, pp. 9, 15: Pl. 4:1, 18: Pl. 7:2.

³³ Belošević 2010, pp. 117–118, Pl. 2:1; Juroš 1979, p. 52: Pl. 1:3.

že se u pogledu dugotrajnosti postojanja ovog tipa oboda na posudu od ranoga pa sve do kasnoga srednjeg vijeka, no uglavnom ga datira u razdoblje od 8. do 10. stoljeća.³⁵ Na Torčecu - Ledinama analogija ovakvom obodu datira se od 2. pol. 10. do u 11. stoljeće.³⁶ Na kaštelu Petrapilosa ovaj se obod pak datira u razvijeni, ali i kasni srednji vijek.³⁷

Podtip 1d (T. 2:5–6) datiran je analogijama u kasnu antiku na lokalitetima Rogatica kraj Barbana, Guran-Sveta Cecilija i slovenskom Gradecu pri Prapetnom.³⁸ Pojavljuje se, međutim, i tijekom ranoga i razvijenog srednjeg vijeka u kontinentalnoj Hrvatskoj.³⁹

Podtip 1e (T. 2:7–8, T. 3:1) ima analogije u obodima mnogih kasnoantičkih lonaca.⁴⁰

Podtip 1f (T. 3:2–3) također se pojavljuje u jugoistočnoalpskom i hrvatskom prostoru u kasnoj antici.⁴¹ Međutim, čest je i na ranosrednjovjekovnim (slavenskim) nalazištima kao grobna keramika: Pul Vele crikve u Rijeci, Goleševo kod Barbana, Babina brajda i Žminj te Stari Gočan samo su neki od njih.⁴² Zbog jednostavnosti ovog tipa oboda nije neobično da se nastavio upotrebljavati i u razvijenom srednjem vijeku; Ruffieux je primijetio da se ovaj tip pojavljuje na širokom geografskom prostoru dulje vrijeme, od početka 9. stoljeća do 12. ili čak 13. stoljeća, ali da je u Istri posebno čest upravo u 9. i 10. stoljeću.⁴³

Analogija podtipu oboda 1g (T. 3:4) pronađena je u žminjskom grobu 158, datiranom u početak 9. stoljeća, ali i na talijanskom nalazištu Invillino, gdje se datira u kasnu antiku/rani srednji vijek od 1. pol. 5. stoljeća do 1. pol. 7. stoljeća.⁴⁴

ninth and tenth centuries, and utilised until the 12th century, while its analogies in Venice are dated to the period from the end of the fourth century to the ninth or tenth century.³⁴ Sekelj Ivančan agreed with the longevity of existence of this type of rim on pottery from the early to the late Middle Ages, but mostly dated it to the period from the eighth to the tenth century.³⁵ At Torčec-Ledine, an analogy to this rim is dated to the period from the second half of the tenth to the 11th century.³⁶ At Castle Petrapilosa, this rim is dated to the high and even late Middle Ages.³⁷

Subtype 1d (Pl. 2:5–6) is dated by analogies to late antiquity at the sites of Rogatica near Barban, Guran-Saint Cecilia, and Gradec pri Prapetno in Slovenia³⁸. However, It was also in use during the early and high Middle Ages in continental Croatia³⁹.

Subtype 1e (Pl. 2:7–8, Pl. 3:1) has analogies in rims of a number of late antique pots⁴⁰.

Subtype 1f (Pl. 3:2–3) was also in use in the southeastern Alps and Croatia in late antiquity⁴¹. However, it is also common at early mediaeval (Slavic) sites as grave pottery: Pul Vele crikve in Rijeka, Goleševo near Barban, Babina brajda and Žminj, and Stari Gočan are but a few of them⁴². Due to the simplicity of this rim type, it is not unusual that it continued to be used in the high Middle Ages. Ruffieux noted that this type had been in use in a wide geographical area for a long time, from the beginning of the ninth century to the 12th or even the 13th century, and that it had been particularly common in Istria in the ninth and tenth centuries⁴³.

An analogy to the rim of subtype 1g (Pl. 3:4) was found in grave 158 at Žminj, dated to the be-

³⁵ Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, str. 234-235, 268: T. 4:12, 269: T. 5:22.

³⁶ Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, str. 179: T. 1:5, 186: T. 8:49.

³⁷ Višnjic 2012, str. 154: T. 5.

³⁸ Marušić 1983/1984, str. 49., 52, 47: T.9:5; Ruffieux 2010, str. 247, 259: T.1: I.D:7; Ciglencečki 2000, str. 69, 70: Sl. 81: 11.

³⁹ Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, str. 181: T.3:17, Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, str. 234-235, 268: T.4:13.

⁴⁰ Ciglencečki 2000, str. 69-70: Sl. 81: 3; Bekić 2009a, T.2:1-4, T.3:1, T.4:2, 4, 5.

⁴¹ Rodriguez 1997, T.2:13, T.10:93; Ciglencečki 1984, str. 323: T.8:84, 90; Marušić 1986, str. 70: Sl. 7.1:1.

⁴² Bekić, u tisku, kat. 29; Marušić 1984, str. 53, 63, 55, Sl. 4:1a; Juroš 1979, str. 52: T.6:1-3.

⁴³ Ruffieux 2008, str. 252, 256, 259: I.B.1:9.

⁴⁴ Marušić 1984, str. 52-53, 75: T.11:5; Konestra 2015, str. 172, 207: T.12:6.

³⁴ Ruffieux 2008, pp. 252, 255, 259, Pl. 1: I.B.1:6, 7.

³⁵ Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, pp. 234-235, 268: Pl. 4:12, 269: Pl. 5:22.

³⁶ Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, p. 179: Pl. 1:5, 186: Pl. 8:49.

³⁷ Višnjic 2012, p. 154: Pl. 5.

³⁸ Marušić 1983/1984, pp. 49, 52, 47: Pl. 9:5; Ruffieux 2010, pp. 247, 259: Pl. 1: I.D:7; Ciglencečki 2000, pp. 69, 70: Fig. 81:11.

³⁹ Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, p. 181: Pl. 3:17, Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, pp. 234-235, 268: Pl. 4:13.

⁴⁰ Ciglencečki 2000, pp. 69-70: Fig. 81:3; Bekić 2009a, Pl. 2:1-4, Pl. 3:1, Pl. 4:2, 4, 5.

⁴¹ Rodriguez 1997, Pl. 2:13, Pl. 10:93; Ciglencečki 1984, p. 323: Pl. 8:84, 90; Marušić 1986, p. 70: Fig. 7.1:1.

⁴² Bekić, forthcoming, cat. 29; Marušić 1984, pp. 53, 63, 55, Fig. 4:1a; Juroš 1979, p. 52: Pl. 6:1-3.

⁴³ Ruffieux 2008, pp. 252, 256, 259: I.B.1:9.

Podtip 1h (T. 3:5–6) dugotrajno se proizvodi: na loncu s otoka Krka ovakav se obod datira najranije u 3. stoljeće, s postojanjem koje se nastavlja i u kasnoj antici.⁴⁵ No na Goleševu kod Barbana lonac s ovakvim tipom oboda svrstava se u staroslavensku keramiku, koja se inače u Istri datira od 7. stoljeća nadalje, ali zbog analogija lonca s Goleševa sa žminjskom keramikom ili keramikom s Babine brajde trebalo bi ga ipak datirati nešto kasnije.⁴⁶ Na Muntajani kod Žužića u Istri takav obod pripada tipu 1 keramike s ovog lokaliteta, koja je interpretirana kao slavenski tip keramike Korčak-Prag ili Korčak-Penkovka, datirane od 6. do 7. stoljeća.⁴⁷

Za obod **podtipa 1i** (T. 3:7) identificirana je samo jedna analogija, pronađena na lokalitetu Vrtaška peć, gdje se datira u vrijeme od 400. do 600. godine.⁴⁸

Obodu **podtipa 1j** (T. 3:8) pronađene su analogije koje se datiraju od kasne antike preko ranoga i razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka. Obodi slični ovome podtipu koji se datiraju u kasnu antiku nađeni su u Postirama na Braču, Ciottinoj ulici u Rijeci i Vrsenicama u Srbiji.⁴⁹ Takav se obod lonaca datira u rani srednji vijek na Gorici u Stranču, kao i na lokalitetima kod rta Pernat na otoku Cresu, brda Tradanj kod Prokljanskog jezera te na Pristavi u Sloveniji.⁵⁰ Nastavljaju se i tijekom razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka, a na nekim lokalitetima, kao što je dugotrajni kaštel Petrapilosa, i kasnoga srednjeg vijeka.⁵¹

Tip 2 se sa svojih pet podtipova odlikuje obodom koji je izvijen prema van, s lagano svijenim rubom i oblo zaobljenom donjom stranom ruba. Kao i tip 1 uglavnom je iznimno dugotrajan i ne omogućuju nam vrlo preciznu dataciju stratigrafske jedinice u kojoj su primjerci pronađeni.

Podtip 2a (T. 3:9–11) ima analogije u kasnoantičkim nalazištima u Hrvatskoj (Jadranovo) i Sloveniji (Gradec pri Prapetno).⁵² Nastavlja se upotrebljavati i u ranom srednjem vijeku.⁵³ Na Petrapilosi i u Guranu to je izrazito dugotrajan tip oboda lona-

ginning of the ninth century. Another one was unearthed at the Italian site of Invillino, where it is dated to late antiquity/early Middle Ages, from the first half of the fifth century to the first half of the seventh century⁴⁴.

Subtype 1h (Pl. 3:5–6) was produced for a long time: this rim on the pot from the island of Krk is dated to the third century at the earliest. Its use continued into late antiquity.⁴⁵ Notwithstanding, the pot with this rim type from Goleševo near Barban is classified as early Slavic pottery, which is dated to the period from the seventh century onwards in Istria, but due to the analogy of the Goleševo pot with the Žminj or Babina brajda pottery, it should nevertheless be dated to a later period.⁴⁶ At Muntajana near Žužić in Istria, such a rim belongs to pottery type 1 from that site, interpreted as Slavic type of Korchak-Prague or Korčak-Penkovka pottery, dated to the period from the sixth to the seventh century.⁴⁷

As to the rim of **subtype 1i** (Pl. 3:7), only one analogy was identified, found at the site of Vrtaška peć and dated to the period from AD 400 to 600.⁴⁸

Analogies to the rim of **subtype 1j** (Pl. 3:8) have been found and dated to the period from late antiquity to the early and high Middle Ages. Rims similar to this subtype, dated to late antiquity, have been found in Postira on the island of Brač, Ciottina Street in Rijeka, and Vrsenice in Serbia.⁴⁹ Such pot rims are dated to the early Middle Ages at Gorica in Stranče, as well as at the sites near Cape Pernat on the island of Cres, on the hill of Tradanj near Prokljansko Lake, and at Pristava in Slovenia.⁵⁰ Their use continued during the high Middle Ages, and into the late Middle Ages at some sites, such as the long-standing Castle Petrapilosa.⁵¹

Type 2, with its five subtypes, is characterised by a rim curved outwards, with a slightly bent edge and a rounded lower edge. Like type 1, it had generally been in use for quite a long time and does not

⁴⁵ Konestra 2015, str. 207: T. 12:2.

⁴⁶ Marušić 1984, str. 53, 63, 56: sl. 4:2a.

⁴⁷ Marušić 1984, str. 56, 59, 67, T. 3:1, T. 5:3.

⁴⁸ Starac 1994, str. 28: Prilog XVII:3.

⁴⁹ Jelinčić, Perinić Muratović 2010, str. 186, 206, 209: T. 1:1; Starac 2004, str. 32, 22: T. 1:1; Popović, Bikić 2009, str. 68, sl. 45:30.

⁵⁰ Matejčić 1986, str. 301: Prilog VII:34; Brusić 1980, str. 81: T. 3:1, 2; Pleterski 2010, str. 158.

⁵¹ Višnjčić 2012, str. 153: T. 4:9–10, 154: T. 5.

⁵² Starac 2002, str. 206; Ciglencečki 1984, T. 20.

⁵³ Starac 2004, str. 30, 35, T. 5:6.

⁴⁴ Marušić 1984, pp. 52–53, 75: Pl. 11:5; Konestra 2015, pp. 172, 207: Pl. 12:6.

⁴⁵ Konestra 2015, p. 207: Pl. 12:2.

⁴⁶ Marušić 1984, pp. 53, 63, 56: Fig. 4:2a.

⁴⁷ Marušić 1984, pp. 56, 59, 67, Pl. 3:1, Pl. 5:3.

⁴⁸ Starac 1994, p. 28: Annex XVII:3.

⁴⁹ Jelinčić, Perinić Muratović 2010, pp. 186, 206, 209: Pl. 1:1; Starac 2004, pp. 32, 22: Pl. 1:1; Popović, Bikić 2009, p. 68, Fig. 45:30.

⁵⁰ Matejčić 1986, p. 301: Annex VII:34; Brusić 1980, p. 81: Pl. 3:1, 2; Pleterski 2010, p. 158.

⁵¹ Višnjčić 2012, p. 153: Pl. 4:9–10, 154: Pl. 5.

ca: na Guranu se datira od 2. pol. 12. st. do 2. pol. 15. stoljeća, a na Petrapilosi se počinje pojavljivati u 11. stoljeću te je u upotrebi do 14., odnosno 15. stoljeća.⁵⁴

Njemu vrlo sličan podtip 2b (T. 3:12) prema analogijama u Istri valja datirati u vrlo dugo vremensko razdoblje, od ranoga srednjeg vijeka pa sve do kasnoga srednjeg vijeka. Čini se da se u sjevernoj Italiji pojavljuje već u 12. i 13. stoljeću; u Istri je datiran u 14. stoljeće, a općenito ga treba datirati sve do 15. stoljeća ili polovice 16. stoljeća.⁵⁵ U Istri i na sjevernom Jadranu može se datirati i u rani srednji vijek, ali svoje postojanje svejedno nastavlja sve do kasnoga srednjeg vijeka.⁵⁶

Podtip 2c (T. 3:13, T. 4:2) nalikuje podtipovima 2a i 2b, s malim razlikama u zakrivljenosti oboda i veličini donjega zadebljanog ruba oboda. Analogija mu je pronađena na loncu iz kasne antike ili ranobizantskog razdoblja na Betigi u Istri, preciznije, iz 5. stoljeća.⁵⁷

Na talijanskom nalazištu Invillino analogija podtipu 2d (T. 4:3–4) datirala se na temelju ukrasa na posudi u razdoblje od 1. pol. 5. st. do 1. pol. 7. stoljeća.⁵⁸ Nešto kasnije, od 7. do 9. stoljeća, datiran je ovaj tip oboda na Pristavi na Bledu.⁵⁹ Lonac s ovakvim obodom Gusar je na Podvršju-Glavčinama kod Zadra datirala u slavensku keramiku 1. pol. 8. stoljeća.⁶⁰ U prijelaz iz 11. u 12. stoljeće – horizont 2 – datiran je ovaj obod na Guranu-Sv. Ceciliji.⁶¹

Obod podtipa 2e (T. 4:1) ima analogije u kasnoantičkoj keramici u Sloveniji i Hrvatskoj.⁶² Matejčić ga je na Stranču - Goricama interpretirala kao obod na slavenskoj keramici kraja 8. i početka 9. stoljeća.⁶³ Na Guranu je, prema drugim analogijama iz Istre i sjeverne Italije, datiran od 4. do 13. stoljeća.⁶⁴

Tip 3 na keramičkom posuđu iz Lopara povezuju obodi ravno odrezani, sa zadebljanjem ruba izvrnutim prema van. Podtipovi 3e i 3f neznatno se ra-

allow us a very precise dating of the stratigraphic unit in which the specimens were found.

Subtype 2a (Pl. 3:9–11) has analogies in late antique sites in Croatia (Jadranovo) and Slovenia (Gradec pri Prapetno).⁵² It continued to be used in the early Middle Ages.⁵³ At Petrapilosa and in Guran, this pot rim type was quite long-lasting: at Guran it is dated to the period from the second half of the 12th century to the second half of the 15th century, while at Petrapilosa it had first appeared in the 11th century and was in use until the 14th and 15th centuries.⁵⁴

A very similar subtype 2b (Pl. 3:12), according to analogies in Istria, should be dated to a very long period of time, from the early Middle Ages all the way to the late Middle Ages. It seems to have appeared in northern Italy as early as the 12th and 13th centuries. In Istria it is dated to the 14th century, and in general it should be dated to the 15th century or the mid-16th century.⁵⁵ In Istria and the northern Adriatic it can also be dated to the early Middle Ages, but its existence nonetheless continued until the late Middle Ages.⁵⁶

Subtype 2c (Pl. 3:13, Pl. 4:2) resembles subtypes 2a and 2b, with slight differences in the curvature of the rim and the size of the lower thickened rim edge. Its analogy was found at Betiga in Istria on a pot from late antiquity or the early Byzantine period, more precisely, from the fifth century.⁵⁷

At the Italian site of Invillino, the analogy of subtype 2d (Pl. 4:3–4) is dated based on the decoration on the vessel to the period from the first half of the fifth century to the first half of the seventh century.⁵⁸ This rim type from Pristava na Bledu is dated to a somewhat later period, from the seventh to the ninth century.⁵⁹ Gusar dated the pot with such a rim from Podvršje-Glavčine near Zadar to Slavic pottery from the first half of the eighth century.⁶⁰ This rim from Guran-St. Cecilia is dated to the turn of the 12th century – horizon 2⁶¹.

⁵⁴ Ruffieux 2008, str. 256, 259, 260, T. 2; Višnjić 2012, str. 144, 154: T. 5, T. 3:8.

⁵⁵ Ruffieux 2008, str. 252–253, 256, 259, 260, T. 1: I.B.3:12, 13, T. 2: II.A.3:21.

⁵⁶ Višnjić 2012, str. 137, 139, 140, 145, 154: T. 5.

⁵⁷ Juroš-Monfardin 1986, str. 231, T. 5:6.

⁵⁸ Konestra 2015, str. 172, 207: T. 12:5.

⁵⁹ Pleterski 2010, str. 160.

⁶⁰ Gusar 2009, str. 317: T.4:2.

⁶¹ Ruffieux 2006, str. 271–272, 279, 277: T.2:14.

⁶² Rodriguez 1997, T.5:42, 45; Ciglencečki 2000, str. 76, 80, Sl.89:4; Starac 2004, str. 32, 22:T.1:2.

⁶³ Matejčić 1986, str. 301: Prilog VII:32.

⁶⁴ Ruffieux 2008, str. 252, 256, T.1: I.B.2:10.

⁵² Starac 2002, p. 206; Ciglencečki 1984, Pl. 20.

⁵³ Starac 2004, pp. 30, 35, Pl. 5:6.

⁵⁴ Ruffieux 2008, pp. 256, 259, 260, Pl. 2; Višnjić 2012, pp. 144, 154: Pl. 5, Pl. 3:8.

⁵⁵ Ruffieux 2008, pp. 252–253, 256, 259, 260, Pl. 1: I.B.3:12, 13, Pl. 2: II.A.3:21.

⁵⁶ Višnjić 2012, pp. 137, 139, 140, 145, 154: Pl. 5.

⁵⁷ Juroš-Monfardin 1986, p. 231, Pl. 5:6.

⁵⁸ Konestra 2015, pp. 172, 207: Pl. 12:5.

⁵⁹ Pleterski 2010, p. 160.

⁶⁰ Gusar 2009, p. 317: Pl. 4:2.

⁶¹ Ruffieux 2006, pp. 271–272, 279, 277: Pl. 2:14.

zlikuju od ostalih podtipova u tipu 3, jer na gornjoj ravno odrezanoj strani oboda imaju plitak žlijeb.

Podtipu 3a (T. 4:5) analogija je pronađena na lokalitetu crkve sv. Nikole u Zadru, gdje se ovakav obod datirao u razdoblje od 11. do 13. stoljeća.⁶⁵

Podtip 3b (T. 4:6) datira se uglavnom u rani srednji vijek i keramiku slavenske provenijencije kraja 8. i početka 9. stoljeća – u “tip 1 vinodolske keramike” prema nalazima sa Stranča-Gorica.⁶⁶

Vrlo sličan podtipu 3b, podtip 3c (T. 4:7) ipak se pojavljuje u širokom vremenskom razdoblju od 1. ili 2. stoljeća na otoku Krku, čest je i na kasnoantičkim lokalitetima u regiji, npr. Guran ili Svete Gore nad Bistrico ob Sotli u Sloveniji, a moguće i da se nastavlja u rani srednji vijek.⁶⁷ Na Guranu se takav obod datira od 12. do 15. stoljeća, iako je u susjednoj Italiji trajao nešto kraće, od 11. do 12. stoljeća.⁶⁸

Podtip 3d (T. 4:9) sličan je obodu na slavenskoj keramici s lokaliteta Babina brajda kod Žminja, datiranoj u 7. stoljeće.⁶⁹

Podtipu 3e (T. 4:8, 10) nađena je analogija u loncu „raščlanjenog ruba oboda” iz crkve sv. Nikole u Zadru, a datiran je od 11. do 13. stoljeća.⁷⁰

Podtip 3f (T. 4:11) ima analogije na kasnoantičkim lokalitetima Rogatica kraj Barbana, Krku i Tonovcovu gradu u Sloveniji te Vrsenicama u Srbiji.⁷¹

Tip 4 keramičkih lonaca na Loparu i njegove podtipove povezuju ravni, prema van izvučeni obodi. Podtip 4f neznatno se izdvaja iz ovog tipa zbog dodatka ukrasa odmah ispod završetka oboda, na prelasku u vrat posude, u obliku rukom izvučenog ukrasa, gotovo poput plastične trake.

Podtipu 4a (T. 4:12, T. 5:2) identificirane su brojne analogije zbog njegove izrazite jednostavnosti, no jasno je da se koristio već od antike i posebno kasne antike, sve do kasnoga srednjeg vijeka. Pronađen je u kasnoantičkim slojevima na riječkoj Tarsatici, gdje nalikuje tipu 1 lonaca „tipa Principij”, zatim u Friškovići, Guranu ili pak Gradini kod

The rim of subtype 2e (Pl. 4:1) has analogies in late antique pottery in Slovenia and Croatia⁶². At Stranče-Gorica, Matejčić interpreted it as a rim on Slavic pottery from the end of the eighth and the beginning of the ninth century⁶³. At Guran, it is dated to the period from the fourth to the 13th century, according to other analogies from Istria and northern Italy⁶⁴.

Type 3 on ceramic vessels from Lopar have straight-cut rims in common, with a thickened edge turned outwards. Subtypes 3e and 3f slightly differ from the other subtypes of type 3 because they have a shallow groove on the upper straight-cut side of the rim.

Subtype 3a (Pl. 4:5) has an analogy found at the site of the church of St. Nicholas in Zadar, where such a rim is dated to the period from the 11th to the 13th century⁶⁵.

Subtype 3b (Pl. 4:6) is mainly dated to the early Middle Ages and regarded as pottery of Slavic provenance from the end of the eighth and the beginning of the ninth century – “Vinodol pottery of type 1” according to finds from Stranče-Gorica⁶⁶.

Subtype 3c (Pl. 4:7) is quite similar to subtype 3b. On the island of Krk, it was nevertheless in use over a wide period of time, from the first or second century. It is also commonly found at late antique sites in the region, e.g. Guran or Sveta Gora nad Bistrico ob Sotli in Slovenia, and it is possible that its use continued into the early Middle Ages.⁶⁷ At Guran, such a rim is dated to the period from the 12th to the 15th century. In neighbouring Italy, however, it was used over a shorter period, from the 11th to the 12th century.⁶⁸

Subtype 3d (Pl. 4:9) is similar to the rim on Slavic pottery from the site of Babina brajda near Žminj, dated to the seventh century.⁶⁹

Subtype 3e (Pl. 4:8, 10) has an analogy in the pot with an “indented rim edge” from the church of

⁶⁵ Bekić 2017a, str. 61, T.7:166.

⁶⁶ Matejčić 1986, str. 301, 300: Prilog V: 3A; Cetinić 2010, str. 7, 13: T.2:7.

⁶⁷ Konestra 2015, str. 206: T. 11:3; Ruffieux 2010, str. 247, 259: T. 1:I.C:5; Ciglencečki 2000, str. 76, 80, sl. 89:7.

Na bledskoj Pristavi ovakav je obod nesigurno datiran od 7. do 9. stoljeća (Pleterski 2010, str. 160).

⁶⁸ Ruffieux 2008, str. 252, 256, 259: T. 1: I.B.3:14.

⁶⁹ Marušić 1984, str. 61, 74: T. 10:2.

⁷⁰ Bekić 2017a, str. 61, T. 7:117.

⁷¹ Marušić 1983/1984, str. 47, 49, 52: T. 9:6; Konestra 2015, str. 172, 207: T. 12:4; Popović, Bikić 2009, str. 68.

⁶² Rodriguez 1997, Pl. 5:42, 45; Ciglencečki 2000, pp. 76, 80, Fig. 89:4; Starac 2004, pp. 32, 22: Pl. 1:2.

⁶³ Matejčić 1986, p. 301: Annex VII:32.

⁶⁴ Ruffieux 2008, pp. 252, 256, Pl. 1: I.B.2:10.

⁶⁵ Bekić 2017a, p. 61, Pl. 7:166.

⁶⁶ Matejčić 1986, pp. 301, 300: Annex V:3A; Cetinić 2010, pp. 7, 13: Pl. 2:7.

⁶⁷ Konestra 2015, p. 206: Pl. 11:3; Ruffieux 2010, pp. 247, 259: Pl. 1:I.C:5; Ciglencečki 2000, pp. 76, 80, Fig. 89:7.

At Pristava na Bledu, such a rim is uncertainly dated to the period from the seventh to the ninth century (Pleterski 2010, p. 160).

⁶⁸ Ruffieux 2008, pp. 252, 256, 259: Pl. 1: I.B.3:14.

⁶⁹ Marušić 1984, pp. 61, 74: Pl. 10:2.

Gornje Prizne, gdje je uvršten u bizantsku keramiku ranije faze.⁷² Takvi kasnoantički obodi pronađeni su još i na Tinju u Sloveniji i Hemmabergu u Austriji.⁷³ U Istri je na lokalitetu Muntajana identificiran kao “tip 1” keramike s tog lokaliteta, sličan staroslaven-skoj keramici tipa Korčak-Prag, s datacijom u 6. - 7. stoljeće.⁷⁴ Na Pristavi na Bledu ovaj se obod slično datira, od 2. pol. 6. do 2. pol. 7. stoljeća, svrstan je u “grupu 1”, no pojavljuje se i u vrijeme trajanja “grupe 2”, koja se datira do sredine 10. stoljeća.⁷⁵ Čini se kako se ovaj tip oboda nastavio koristiti sve do kasnoga srednjeg vijeka, tj. ranoga novog vijeka; na lokalitetu Stari Perkovci - Sela u Slavoniji loparski podtip 4a datiran je u 14. stoljeće i početak 15. stoljeća.⁷⁶

I podtip 4b (T. 5:1) može se naći na arheološkim nalazištima na širem hrvatskom i susjednom prostoru od kasne antike ili od 4. do 6. stoljeća,⁷⁷ preko ranoga srednjeg vijeka, gdje se uglavnom datira u razdoblje od 7. do 9. stoljeća.⁷⁸ Nastavlja se proizvoditi i tijekom 10. i 11. stoljeća.⁷⁹ Na lokalitetu Stari Perkovci-Sela Janeš *et al.* ga prema analogijama s rumunjskim materijalom svrstavaju u 13. i 14. stoljeće.⁸⁰

Podtip 4c (T. 5:4–5) pojavljuje se u kasnoj antici na lokalitetima kao što su slovenski Korinjski hrib, austrijska Teurnia - Bischofikirche ili istarske Rogatica i Muntajana.⁸¹ Na nalazištu Podvršje-Glavčine kod Zadra takav je obod lonaca datiran u slavensku

St. Nicholas in Zadar. It is dated to the period from the 11th to the 13th century.⁷⁰

Subtype 3f (Pl. 4:11) has analogies at the late antique sites of Rogatica near Barban, Krk, and Tonovcov grad in Slovenia, as well as in Vrsenice in Serbia.⁷¹

Type 4 and its subtypes comprise ceramic pots with common flattened, drawn-out rims. Subtype 4f is a slight variation of this type due to a decoration added just below the end of the rim, where it turns into the neck of the vessel, in the form of an ornament drawn out by hand, almost like a plastic band.

Subtype 4a (Pl. 4:12, Pl. 5:2) has a number of identified analogies due to its extreme simplicity, but it is clear that it was in use from antiquity, especially late antiquity, all the way until the late Middle Ages. It has been found in late antique layers at Tarsatica in Rijeka, where it resembles the pots of type 1 – the “Principia type”, as well as in Friškovića, Guran and Gradina near Gornja Prizna, where it is classified as earlier Byzantine pottery.⁷² Such late antique rims have also been found at Tinje in Slovenia and Hemmaberg in Austria.⁷³ In Istria, at the Muntajana site, it was identified as “type 1” of pottery from that site, similar to the early Slavic pottery of Korchak-Prague type, dated to the sixth–seventh centuries.⁷⁴ At Pristava na Bledu, this rim is similarly dated, from the second half of the sixth to the second half of the seventh century, and is classified as part of “group 1”. However, it was also in use during the period of “group 2”, dated to the period ending in the mid-tenth century.⁷⁵ This type of rim seems to have continued to be used until the late Middle Ages and the early modern period. At the Stari Perkovci-Sela site in Slavonia, the Lopar subtype 4a is dated to the 14th century and the beginning of the 15th century.⁷⁶

Subtype 4b (Pl. 5:1) can also be found at archaeological sites over a wide area, viz. in Croatia and

⁷² Bekić 2009a, T. 2:5; Marušić 1983/1984, str. 49, 52, 32; T. 3:4; Ruffieux 2010, str. 259, 247, 265, T. 1: I.D:9, T. 7: I. D:5; Tomičić 1990, str. 159; T. 6:3.

⁷³ Ciglencečki 1984, T. 4:44, T. 5:61; Rodriguez 1997, T. 8:74.

⁷⁴ Marušić 1984, str. 69, T. 5:4.

⁷⁵ Pleterski 2010, str. 158.

⁷⁶ Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017a, str. 349, 385; T. 6:110.

⁷⁷ Rodriguez 1997, T. 12:126; Ciglencečki 1984, T. 8:92; Bekić, u tisku, kat. 13, 22–23, T. 1:4; Marušić 1983/1984, str. 32, 49, 52, T. 3:5.

⁷⁸ Pleterski 2010, str. 158, “grupa 1”; Marušić 1984, str. 57, 59, 60, 65; T. 1:1, 2, 4–5, 69; T. 5:7; Cetinić 2010, str. 9, 18, T. 7:1. Željka Cetinić smatra da takav obod, sličan ovom podtipu oboda s Lopara, pronađen u grobu 127 na groblju Stranče-Gorica pripada lokalnom vinodolskom tipu slavenske keramike 8. i ranog 9. stoljeća.

⁷⁹ Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, str. 179, T. 1:3.

⁸⁰ Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, str. 348–349, 381; T. 2:34.

⁸¹ Rodriguez 1997, T.1:2, T.2:10; Ciglencečki 1984, T.8:95; Marušić 1983/1984, str. 47, 49, 52, T.9:9; Marušić 1984, str. 69; T.5:2.

⁷⁰ Bekić 2017a, p. 61, Pl. 7:117.

⁷¹ Marušić 1983/1984, pp. 47, 49, 52; Pl. 9:6; Konestra 2015, pp. 172, 207; Pl. 12:4; Popović, Bikić 2009, p. 68.

⁷² Bekić 2009a, Pl. 2:5; Marušić 1983/1984, pp. 49, 52, 32; Pl. 3:4; Ruffieux 2010, pp. 259, 247, 265, Pl. 1: I.D:9, Pl. 7: I. D:5; Tomičić 1990, p. 159; Pl. 6:3.

⁷³ Ciglencečki 1984, Pl. 4:44, Pl. 5:61; Rodriguez 1997, Pl. 8:74.

⁷⁴ Marušić 1984, p. 69, Pl. 5:4.

⁷⁵ Pleterski 2010, p. 158.

⁷⁶ Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017a, pp. 349, 385; Pl. 6:110.

keramiku 7. i 8. stoljeća, nešto kasnije nego takav obod na Guranu.⁸² Na Torčecu (položaj Ledine) ovakav se obod datirao u 2. pol. 10. st. i 11. stoljeće, a na Guranu je identificirano još nekoliko tipološki istovjetnih oboda posuda, koji se mogu datirati sve do kasnoga srednjeg vijeka.⁸³

Podtip 4d (T. 5:3) na Tinju kod Loke, Betigi kod Barbarige, Vrtaškoj peći i Postirama na Braču datira se u kasnu antiku.⁸⁴ U okolici crkve Sv. Križa u Ninu Belošević je ovakav obod smjestio u 8. st. i početak 9. stoljeća, a na kaštelu Petrapilosa datira se u 12. i 13. stoljeće.⁸⁵

Podtip 4e (T. 5:6) može se naći na nalazištima u kasnoj antici i ranom srednjem vijeku i datirao bi se između 4. i 7. stoljeća.⁸⁶

Podtip 4f (T. 5:7), odnosno njegovu analogiju na gradini Badanj kod Crikvenice Matejčić je datirala u vrijeme vladavine Frankopana, opisujući ovakve nalaze kao pučku keramiku razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka 13. i 14. stoljeća.⁸⁷ Pri istraživanju crkve sv. Nikole u Zadru Bekić je ovakav sličan obod datirao stoljeće kasnije, odnosno od 14. do 15. stoljeća.⁸⁸

Tip 5 oboda na lokalitetu Novi Vinodolski - utvrda Lopar sastoji se od šest podtipova oboda izvijenih prema van, s ravno odrezanim rubom, od kojih pojedini imaju svijeni rub, a podtipovi 5e i 5f čine varijante tipa oboda "Kragen".

Podtip 5a (T. 5:8, T. 6:1–2) u upotrebi je od kasne antike te ima brojne analogije na kasnoantičkim lokalitetima u Hrvatskoj, kao što su trg Pul vele crikve u Rijeci, Nezakcij, Friškovića kod Barbana, Betiga kod Barbarige i Guran - Sv. Cecilija.⁸⁹ U Istri se takav obod zadržava i tijekom ranoga srednjeg

its neighbouring territories, ranging from late antiquity, or the period from the fourth to the sixth century,⁷⁷ to the early Middle Ages, mostly dated to the period from the seventh to the ninth centuries.⁷⁸ It continued to be produced during the tenth and 11th centuries.⁷⁹ At the Stari Perkovci-Sela site, Janeš *et al.* dated it to the 13th and 14th centuries, according to analogies with Romanian material.⁸⁰

Subtype 4c (Pl. 5:4–5) appeared in late antiquity at sites such as Korinjski hrib in Slovenia, Teurnia-Bischofskirche in Austria, or Rogatica and Muntajana in Istria⁸¹. At the site of Podvršje-Glavčine near Zadar, such pot rims are dated to Slavic pottery from the seventh and eighth centuries, i.e. to a somewhat later period than at Guran⁸². At Torčec (the Ledine site), such a rim was dated to the second half of the tenth century and the 11th century, whereas several other typologically identical vessel rims were identified at Guran, which can be dated to the period ending in the late Middle Ages⁸³.

Subtype 4d (Pl. 5:3) is dated to late antiquity at Tinje near Loka, Betiga near Barbariga, Vrtaška peć, and Postira on Brač⁸⁴. In the vicinity of the church of the Holy Cross in Nin, Belošević dated this rim to the eighth and the beginning of the ninth century. At Castle Petrapilosa it is dated to the 12th and 13th centuries⁸⁵.

⁷⁷ Rodriguez 1997, Pl. 12:126; Ciglencečki 1984, Pl. 8:92; Bekić, forthcoming, cat. 13, 22–23, Pl. 1:4; Marušić 1983/1984, pp. 32, 49, 52, Pl. 3:5.

⁷⁸ Pleterški 2010, p. 158, "group 1"; Marušić 1984, pp. 57, 59, 60, 65: Pl. 1:1, 2, 4–5, 69: Pl. 5:7; Cetinić 2010, pp. 9, 18, Pl. 7:1. According to Željka Cetinić, such a rim, similar to this rim subtype from Lopar, found in grave 127 in the cemetery of Stranče-Gorica, belongs to the local Vinodol type of Slavic pottery from the eighth and the early ninth centuries.

⁷⁹ Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, p. 179, Pl. 1:3.

⁸⁰ Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, pp. 348–349, 381: Pl. 2:34.

⁸¹ Rodriguez 1997, Pl. 1:2, Pl. 2:10; Ciglencečki 1984, Pl. 8:95; Marušić 1983/1984, pp. 47, 49, 52, Pl. 9:9; Marušić 1984, p. 69: Pl. 5:2.

⁸² Gusar 2009, pp. 312, 314: Pl. 1:2, 316: Pl. 3:2; Ruffieux 2010, pp. 247, 265: Pl. 1: I.J:10.

⁸³ Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, p. 179: Pl. 1:2; Ruffieux 2006, pp. 272–273, 278–279, Pl. 3:23.

⁸⁴ Ciglencečki 1984, Pl. 4:50; Juroš-Monfardin 1986, p. 233: Pl. 7:1; Starac 1994, p. 28: Annex XVII:2; Jelinčić, Perinić Muratović 2010, pp. 186, 206, 209: Pl. 1:3.

⁸⁵ Belošević 2000, pp. 117–118, Pl. 3:8; Višnjčić 2012, p. 154, Pl. 5.

⁸² Gusar 2009, str. 312, 314:T.1:2, 316:T.3:2; Ruffieux 2010, str. 247, 265: T.1: I.J:10.

⁸³ Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, str. 179: T.1:2; Ruffieux 2006, str. 272–273, 278–279, T.3:23.

⁸⁴ Ciglencečki 1984, T.4:50; Juroš-Monfardin 1986, str. 233: T.7:1; Starac 1994, str. 28: Prilog XVII:2; Jelinčić, Perinić Muratović 2010, str. 186, 206, 209:T.1:3.

⁸⁵ Belošević 2000, str. 117–118, T.3:8; Višnjčić 2012, str. 154, T.5.

⁸⁶ Juroš-Monfardin 1986, str. 230: T.4:4; Konestra 2015, str. 207, 172, T.12:4; Marušić 1984, str. 57, 59, 60, 66, 69, T.2:1, T.5:5; Ruffieux 2010, str. 247, 265, T.7:I.D:6.

⁸⁷ Matejčić 1978, str. 254, T.9.

⁸⁸ Bekić 2017a, str. 62, T.8:80.

⁸⁹ Bekić, u tisku, kat. 11; Marušić 1986, str. 71, Sl.8:1; Marušić 1983/1984, str. 28, 49, 52, T.1:2; Juroš-Monfardin 1986, str. 211, 227–228, 230, T.1:6, T.2:2, T.4:6; Ruffieux 2010, str. 247, 260, 261, 265, T.2:I.F:4, I.I:9, T.7: I.F:1, 7.

vijeka na slavenskoj keramici (Goleševo i analogije sa Žminja, Babine brajde i sl.).⁹⁰ Čini se kako je ovaj tip oboda bio vrlo popularan, ne samo na istarskom i kvarnerskom prostoru nego i u Italiji te kontinentalnoj Hrvatskoj tijekom duljega razdoblja; nalazimo ga u Invillinu, gdje se datira u 6. i 7. stoljeće, u Vinkovcima se datira od 10. do 13. stoljeća, na Petrapilosi je ovakav zadebljani trokutasti obod datiran od 12. stoljeća nadalje, sve do 14. stoljeća i npr. kasnosrednjovjekovnog nalazišta u Stenjevcu.⁹¹

Oko podtipa 5b (T. 6:3) autori se uglavnom slažu da je karakterističan tip oboda za kasnu antiku/ranobizantsko razdoblje.⁹²

Obod 5c (T. 6:4) može se naći na ranocarskim lokalitetima iz prvih stoljeća nove ere, no vrlo je dugotrajan tip oboda, koji se u keramičkoj proizvodnji upotrebljavao tijekom antike, ranoga srednjega i razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka, ali i u kasnom srednjem vijeku.⁹³

Obod 5d (T. 6:5) čest je na kasnoantičkim nalazištima, premda se pojavljuje i tijekom ranoga i razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka.⁹⁴

Podtip oboda 5e (T. 6:6) također je izrazito dugotrajan oblik. Nalazimo analogije na Guranu, gdje je interpretiran kao kasnoantički, na Muntajani je datiran u staroslavensku keramiku 6. i 7. stoljeća, na trgu Pul vele crikve u 9. i 10. stoljeće, a može se naći i na kasnosrednjovjekovnim lokalitetima.⁹⁵

Nasuprot tomu, obodu 5f (T. 6:7) nađena je analogija jedino u obodu s trga Pul vele crikve u Rijeci, gdje je takva posuda datirana u 6.–7. stoljeće.⁹⁶

Subtype 4e (Pl. 5:6) can be found at late antique and early mediaeval sites. It is dated to the period between the fourth and the seventh centuries⁸⁶.

Subtype 4f (Pl. 5:7) and its analogy at the hill-fort of Badanj near Crikvenica were dated by Matejčić to the period of Frankopan rule. She described such finds as folk pottery from the high Middle Ages, i.e. the 13th and 14th centuries⁸⁷. During the research of the church of St. Nicholas in Zadar, Bekić dated a similar rim to a century later, i.e. to the period from the 14th to the 15th century⁸⁸.

Type 5 rims at the site of Novi Vinodolski-Fort Lopar consists of six subtypes of rims curved outwards, with a straight-cut edge, some of which have a curved edge, while subtypes 5e and 5f are variants of the “Kragen” rim type.

Subtype 5a (Pl. 5:8, Pl. 6:1–2) was in use from late antiquity and has a number of analogies at late antique sites in Croatia, such as Pul vele crikve Square in Rijeka, Nesactium, Friškovića near Barban, Betiga near Barbariga, and Guran-St. Cecilia⁸⁹. In Istria, such a rim was retained during the early Middle Ages on Slavic pottery (Goleševo and analogies from Žminj, Babina brajda, etc.)⁹⁰. It seems that this type of rim was very popular for a long time, not only in Istria and Kvarner but also in Italy and continental Croatia. It was found in Invillino and dated to the sixth and seventh centuries, whereas in Vinkovci it is dated to the period from the tenth to the 13th century, while at Petrapilosa this thickened triangular rim is dated to the period from the 12th to the 14th century. It was also unearthed at the late mediaeval site in Stenjevec⁹¹.

With regard to subtype 5b (Pl. 6:3), authors generally agree that it is a rim type characteristic of the late antique/early Byzantine period⁹².

⁹⁰ Marušić 1984, str. 55, Sl.4:3a.

⁹¹ Višnjić 2012, str. 142, 144–145, 150, T.1:4, T.2:4, T.3:2; Bunčić 2010, str. 104, T.13:59, Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, str. 234–235, 268; T.4:15, T.5:17, 18.

⁹² Tomičić 1990, str. 139–162, T.6:1; Starac 1994, str. 13, Sl.3; Ruffieux 2010, str. 247, 259–261, T.1:I.E:10–11, I.F:12–13, T.2:I.F:1, 7, 8, T.3:I.H:4, 5.

⁹³ Konestra 2015, str. 206, T. 11:2; Marušić 1983/1984, str. 28, 49, 52, T. 1:4; Juroš 1979, str. 52; T. 2:13; Pleterški 2010, str. 160; Belošević 2000, str. 117–118, T. 3:11; Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, str. 181; T. 3:18, 185; T. 7:42; Višnjić 2012, str. 154; T. 5.

⁹⁴ Ruffieux 2010, str. 247, 261, 265, T. 3:I.H:8, T. 7:I.H:8; Marušić 1986, str. 72, sl. 9:3; Juroš-Monfardin 1986, str. 228, 231, T. 2:1, T. 5:3, 4; Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, str. 183, T. 5:29.

⁹⁵ Ruffieux 2010, str. 247, 261, T. 3:I.H:6, 7; Marušić 1984, str. 59, 65, T. 1:3; Bekić, u tisku, kat. 38; Ivančević 2010, T. 57:1; Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, str. 348–349, 381, 386, T. 2:21, T. 7:128.

⁹⁶ Bekić, u tisku, kat. 10.

⁸⁶ Juroš-Monfardin 1986, p. 230; Pl. 4:4; Konestra 2015, pp. 207, 172, Pl. 12:4; Marušić 1984, pp. 57, 59, 60, 66, 69, Pl. 2:1, Pl. 5:5; Ruffieux 2010, pp. 247, 265, Pl. 7:I.D:6.

⁸⁷ Matejčić 1978, p. 254, Pl. 9.

⁸⁸ Bekić 2017a, p. 62, Pl. 8:80.

⁸⁹ Bekić, forthcoming, cat. 11; Marušić 1986, p. 71, Fig. 8:1; Marušić 1983/1984, pp. 28, 49, 52, Pl. 1:2; Juroš-Monfardin 1986, pp. 211, 227–228, 230, Pl. 1:6, Pl. 2:2, Pl. 4:6; Ruffieux 2010, pp. 247, 260, 261, 265, Pl. 2:I.F:4, I.I:9, Pl. 7: I.F:1, 7.

⁹⁰ Marušić 1984, p. 55, Fig. 4:3a.

⁹¹ Višnjić 2012, pp. 142, 144–145, 150, Pl. 1:4, Pl. 2:4, Pl. 3:2; Bunčić 2010, p. 104, Pl. 13:59, Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, pp. 234–235, 268; Pl. 4:15, Pl. 5:17, 18.

⁹² Tomičić 1990, pp. 139–162, Pl. 6:1; Starac 1994, p. 13, Fig. 3; Ruffieux 2010, pp. 247, 259–261, Pl. 1:I.E:10–11, I.F:12–13, Pl. 2:I.F:1, 7, 8, Pl. 3:I.H:4, 5.

Dvije varijante oboda u **tipu 6** vrlo su slične, s razlikom u stupnju nagnutosti oboda prema van – gdje je obod podtipa 6a izvinut jače nego 6b. Oba podtipa ovog oboda imaju po sredini ruba žlijeb koji je u podtipu 6a nešto više izražen i dublji u usporedbi sa žlijebom na podtipu 6b.

Podtipovi 6a (T. 6:8) i 6b (T. 6:9) datiraju se na različitim lokalitetima u čitavom razdoblju od kasne antike do kasnoga srednjeg vijeka.⁹⁷

Tip 7 sa svojih pet podtipova vrlo je čest na arheološkim nalazištima iz gotovo svakog razdoblja od kasne antike do kasnoga srednjeg vijeka.

Podtip 7a (T. 6:10) pojavljuje se na kasnoantičkim lokalitetima od kojih ovdje navodimo samo one u Rogatici i Betigi.⁹⁸ Starac takve obode datira otprilike od 400. do 800. godine, a jasno je koliko je ovaj podtip oboda lonaca dugotrajno korišten. Nalazimo ga, stoga, tijekom cijeloga razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka (burg Vrbovec, Beketinci-Bentež i dr.), a ne prestaje se pojavljivati sve do kasnoga srednjeg vijeka.⁹⁹

Podtip 7b (T. 7:1) potječe još iz prapovijesti.¹⁰⁰ No s obzirom na mnogobrojne analogije u kasnoj antici i ranom srednjem vijeku vjerojatno ga treba datirati u jedno od tih dvaju razdoblja.¹⁰¹

Podtip 7c (T. 7:2) na otoku Krku datira se u vrijeme ranog Carstva, na Gradišću na Zbelovski gori u Sloveniji u vrijeme kasne antike, a na nalazištu Torčec-Ledine između 10. i 12. stoljeća.¹⁰²

Rims 5c (Pl. 6:4) can be found at early imperial sites from the first centuries of the new era. This was a very long-lasting type, used in ceramic production in antiquity, the early and high Middle Ages, as well as in the late Middle Ages.⁹³

Rim 5d (Pl. 6:5) is a common find at late antique sites, although it was also used during the early and high Middle Ages.⁹⁴

Subtype 5e (Pl. 6:6) was also in use for quite a long time. It has analogies at Guran, where it is interpreted as late antique, while at Muntajana it is classified as early Slavic pottery and dated to the sixth and seventh centuries, and on Pul vele crikve Square to the ninth and tenth centuries. It can also be found at late mediaeval sites.⁹⁵

By contrast, the only analogy to rim 5f (Pl. 6:7) has been found on Pul vele crikve Square in Rijeka, where such a vessel is dated to the sixth–seventh century.⁹⁶

Two variants of **type 6** rims are very similar. They differ in the angle of outward inclination of the rim, wherein subtype 6a rim is more inclined than 6b. Both subtypes of this rim have a groove in the middle of the edge, slightly more pronounced and deeper in subtype 6a compared to the groove in subtype 6b.

Subtypes 6a (Pl. 6:8) and 6b (Pl. 6:9) are dated to the period from late antiquity to the late Middle Ages at various sites⁹⁷.

⁹⁷ U antiku ih datira: Konestra 2015, str. 205, T.10:2 – datiran u 1. stoljeće n. e. U kasnu antiku datiraju ih: Rodriguez 1997, str. 160, T.2:11, T.5:38, T.9:85; Ciglencčki 1984, T.4:45, 49, 53, T.5: 60, 65, T.8: 85, 92; Marušić, 1986, str. 70: Sl.7:2, 71: Sl.8:4; Ruffieux 2010, str. 277: T.2:1.F:5. Također su nađeni i na ranosrednjovjekovnim lokalitetima: Belošević 2000, str. 117–118, T.3:10; Starac 2004, str. 30, 35, T.5:7. Pojavljuju se često i na nalazištima razvijenog i kasnog srednjeg vijeka: Ruffieux 2006, str. 271–272, 277, 279: T.2:11, 12; Višnjic 2012, str. 124, 144, 154, T.2:5, T.3:1, T.5; Matejčić 1978, str. 254, T.9.

⁹⁸ Marušić 1983/1984, str. 44, 53, T.7:4; Juroš-Monfardin 1986, str. 231: T.5:5.

⁹⁹ Tkalčec 2010, str. 65, kat. 90; Minichreiter, Marković 2013, T.22:2; Starac 1994, str. 26, Prilog XIV:3, 4; Višnjic 2012, str. 144, 152, T.3:3, T.5; Matejčić 1978, str. 254, T.9; Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, str. 348–349, 381: T.2:19.

¹⁰⁰ Ruffieux 2006, str. 271, 276: T.1:1.

¹⁰¹ Juroš-Monfardin 1986, str. 232: T.6:4; Starac 1994, str. 28, Prilog XVII:4; Popović, Bikić 2009, str. 108: 4, 22.

¹⁰² Konestra 2015, str. 206, T.11:1; Ciglencčki 2000, str. 76, 82, Sl.9:9, Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, str. 149, 179, T.1:9.

⁹³ Konestra 2015, p. 206, Pl. 11:2; Marušić 1983/1984, pp. 28, 49, 52, Pl. 1:4; Juroš 1979, pp. 52: Pl. 2:13; Pleterski 2010, p. 160; Belošević 2000, pp. 117–118, Pl. 3:11; Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, p. 181: Pl. 3:18, 185: Pl. 7:42; Višnjic 2012, p. 154: Pl. 5.

⁹⁴ Ruffieux 2010, p. 247, 261, 265, Pl. 3:I.H:8, Pl. 7:I.H:8; Marušić 1986, p. 72, Fig. 9:3; Juroš-Monfardin 1986, pp. 228, 231, Pl. 2:1, Pl. 5:3, 4; Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, p. 183, Pl. 5:29.

⁹⁵ Ruffieux 2010, pp. 247, 261, Pl. 3:I.H:6, 7; Marušić 1984, pp. 59, 65, Pl. 1:3; Bekić, forthcoming, cat. 38; Ivanković 2010, Pl. 57:1; Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, pp. 348–349, 381, 386, Pl. 2:21, Pl. 7:128.

⁹⁶ Bekić, forthcoming, cat. 10.

⁹⁷ Dated to the antique period by: Konestra 2015, p. 205, Pl. 10:2 – dated to AD first century. Dated to the late antique period by: Rodriguez 1997, p. 160, Pl. 2:11, Pl. 5:38, Pl. 9:85; Ciglencčki 1984, Pl. 4:45, 49, 53, Pl. 5:60, 65, Pl. 8:85, 92; Marušić, 1986, p. 70: Fig. 7:2, 71: Fig. 8:4; Ruffieux 2010, p. 277: Pl. 2:I.F:5. They have also been unearthed at mediaeval sites: Belošević 2000, pp. 117–118, Pl. 3:10; Starac 2004, pp. 30, 35, Pl. 5:7. They have often been found at sites

Podtip 7d (T. 7:3) datira se prema analogijama s Tinja nad Loko, Rogatice, Betige, pećine Oporovine i Gurana-Sv. Cecilije u razdoblje kasne antike.¹⁰³ Pojavljuje se i na nekoliko lokaliteta gdje se datira u 14. stoljeće ili kasnije.¹⁰⁴

Analogija obodu **podtipa 7e** (T. 7:4) pronađena je u keramičkom materijalu s položaja Duga ulica u Vinkovcima, gdje se takav obod naziva kaležastim i datira već od 11. stoljeća, ali u Europi najčešće između 12. i 13. stoljeća.¹⁰⁵ No najvjerojatnije njegova proizvodnja nije ograničena jedino na razvijeni srednji vijek, jer ovakve obode nalazimo i na kasnoantičkim lokalitetima, kao što je Betiga kod Barbarige, gdje se ovaj tip oboda datira u 5. stoljeće.¹⁰⁶

Tip 8 (T. 7:5) u kategoriji oboda lonaca ima samo jednu varijantu na utvrđi Lopar - Novi Vinodolski. Karakterizira ga izvijenost prema van, nalikuje „naboranom” raščlanjenom obodu i ima zadebljanu donju usnu. Sudeći prema analogijama s drugih suvremenih arheoloških lokaliteta, taj se tip koristi u kasnoj antici, no uočena je njegova analogija jedino na austrijskom lokalitetu Teurnia-Bischhofkirche.¹⁰⁷ U Vinkovcima - Dugoj ulici datiran je od 10. stoljeća, ali uglavnom između 11. i 13. stoljeća, dok se na većini lokaliteta svrstavaju u kasni srednji vijek, od 14. do čak 16. stoljeća ili kasnije.¹⁰⁸

Obodi u **tipu 9** stavljeni su u istu kategoriju iako ne dijele nikakve zajedničke značajke niti nalikuju ijednom drugom tipu ili varijanti u ovoj tipologiji; stavljeni su zajedno zbog različitosti.

Obod **podtipa 9a** (T. 7:6) ne izvija se previše, prema vrhu ruba se širi, a na samom vrhu ruba opet sužava. Ima analogije na trima kasnoantičkim lokalitetima: Nezakciju, Rijeci i mnoštvu ovakvih oboda na Tonovcovu gradu u Sloveniji.¹⁰⁹

Type 7 with its five subtypes is very common at archaeological sites from almost every period from late antiquity to the late Middle Ages.

Subtype 7a (Pl. 6:10) can be found at late antique sites, of which we will mention only those in Rogatica and Betiga⁹⁸. Starac approximately dated such rim to the period from 400 to 800. Its longevity of use is quite patent. Hence, it was utilised throughout the high Middle Ages (the burg of Vrbovec, Beketinci-Bentež, etc.), and well into the late Middle Ages⁹⁹.

Subtype 7b (Pl. 7:1) dates back to prehistory¹⁰⁰. Notwithstanding, given the many analogies from late antiquity and the early Middle Ages, it should probably be dated to those periods¹⁰¹.

Subtype 7c (Pl. 7:2) is dated to the early imperial period on the island of Krk, to late antiquity at Gradišće on Zbelovska gora, and between the 10th and 12th centuries at the Torčec-Ledine site¹⁰².

Subtype 7d (Pl. 7:3) is dated to the period of late antiquity by analogies from Tinje nad Loko, Rogatica, Betiga, the Oporovina caves and Guran-St. Cecilia.¹⁰³ It has also been found at several other sites, and dated to the 14th century or later¹⁰⁴.

An analogy to the rim of **subtype 7e** (Pl. 7:4) was found among ceramic material from the site of Duga ulica in Vinkovci, where it is called chalice-like rim and dated to the 11th century. However, in Europe it is most often dated between the 12th

from the high and late Middle Ages: Ruffieux 2006, pp. 271–272, 277, 279; Pl. 2:11, 12; Višnjic 2012, pp. 124, 144, 154, Pl. 2:5, Pl. 3:1, Pl. 5; Matejčić 1978, p. 254, Pl. 9.

⁹⁸ Marušić 1983/1984, pp. 44, 53, Pl. 7:4; Juroš-Monfardin 1986, p. 231; Pl. 5:5.

⁹⁹ Tkalčec 2010, p. 65, cat. 90; Minichreiter, Marković 2013, Pl. 22:2; Starac 1994, p. 26, Annex XIV:3, 4; Višnjic 2012, pp. 144, 152, Pl. 3:3, Pl. 5; Matejčić 1978, p. 254, Pl. 9; Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, pp. 348–349, 381; Pl. 2:19.

¹⁰⁰ Ruffieux 2006, pp. 271, 276; Pl. 1:1.

¹⁰¹ Juroš-Monfardin 1986, p. 232; Pl. 6:4; Starac 1994, p. 28, Annex XVII:4; Popović, Bikić 2009, pp. 108:4, 22.

¹⁰² Konestra 2015, p. 206, Pl. 11:1; Ciglencečki 2000, pp. 76, 82, Fig. 91:9; Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, pp. 149, 179, Pl. 1:9.

¹⁰³ Ciglencečki 2000, Pl. 5:62; Marušić 1983/1984, pp. 47, 49, 52, Pl. 9:7; Juroš-Monfardin 1986, p. 230; Pl. 4:3, 231; Pl. 5:1, 232; Pl. 6:1, 233; Pl. 7:4; Starac 1994, p. 26, Annex XIV:5; Ruffieux 2010, pp. 247, 265: “group 2”, I.F:2.

¹⁰⁴ Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, pp. 348–349, 381; Pl. 2:16; Bunčić 2010, p. 103, Pl. 12:52; Predovnik 2003, cat. No. 102.

¹⁰³ Ciglencečki 2000, T. 5:62; Marušić 1983/1984, str. 47, 49, 52, T. 9:7; Juroš-Monfardin 1986, str. 230; T. 4:3, 231; T. 5:1, 232; T. 6:1, 233; T. 7:4; Starac 1994, str. 26, Prilog XIV:5; Ruffieux 2010, str. 247, 265: “grupa 2”, I.F:2.

¹⁰⁴ Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, str. 348–349, 381; T.2:16; Bunčić 2010, str. 103, T.12:52; Predovnik 2003, kat. št. 102.

¹⁰⁵ Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, str. 235, 266: T.2:5, 6.

¹⁰⁶ Juroš-Monfardin 1986, str. 229: T.3:1, 233: T.7:2.

¹⁰⁷ Rodriguez 1997, str. 160–161, T.4:31.

¹⁰⁸ Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, str. 235, 268: T.4:10, 274: T.10:36, 38; Ruffieux 2006, str. 272–273, 278–279, T.3:22; Ruffieux 2008, str. 256, 259: I.B.3: 15; Višnjic 2012, str. 145, 153–154: T.4:1–4, T.5; Matejčić 1978, str. 254, T.9; Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, str. 348–349, 385: T.6:116, 118.

¹⁰⁹ Marušić 1986, str. 71, Sl.8:2; Starac 2004, str. 27, 34, T.7:2; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, str. 504, T.54.

Podtip 9b (T. 7:7) oboda lonaca ima analogije na Guranu - Sv. Ceciliji, gdje se šire datiraju u vrijeme od 11. do 13. stoljeća, a uže od 12. st. do 2. pol. 13. stoljeća na ovom lokalitetu.¹¹⁰

4.1.1.2. Tipologija oboda: zdjele

Dva osnovna tipa oboda zdjela na Loparu razdijeljena su na temelju gornjih dijelova rubova oboda: u prvom tipu (tip 10) gornji rub oboda zdjele doticao bi imaginarnu horizontalnu liniju svojim unutarnjim kutom ruba, odnosno koso je odrezan, i ima šest varijanti. U drugom podtipu (tip 11) gornji rub oboda cijelom svojom površinom dotiče tu imaginarnu horizontalnu liniju, odnosno ravno je odrezan i ima svoje četiri varijante.

Podtip oboda 10a (T. 7:8) na zdjelama većinom se može naći na kasnoantičkim lokalitetima, datiranim između 4. i 6. stoljeća: Ulrichsberg/Šenturška gora, Tonovcov grad u Sloveniji, Vrsenice u Srbiji te Nezakcij i Guran u Hrvatskoj.¹¹¹

Podtip 10b (T. 7:9–10) s mnoštvom pronađenih ulomaka datira se uniformno u kasnu antiku, od 4. do 6. stoljeća, na Ulrichsbergu, Tinju, Nezakciju te Rogatici kod Barbana.¹¹² Uglavnom su to zdjele grube fature, često bez ukrasa.

Podtip 10c (T. 8:1), kao i 10b, imaju brojne analogije u zdjelama s kasnoantičkih nalazišta.¹¹³

Podtipu zdjele 10d (T. 8:2) identificirana je samo jedna analogija – iako ovakav obod nije na zdjeli, nego na čaši. Spomenuta keramička čaša pronađena je na Starom gradu Bariloviću, no ukrašena je slikanjem i datirana je tek u 16. stoljeće.¹¹⁴

Podtip 10e (T. 8:3) također ima samo jednu moguću analogiju na zdjeli s ravnim obodom, odnosno zdjelu čije su stijenke okomite na njezino dno, a pod obodom se odmah nalazi plitki žlijeb. Nađena je na lokalitetu Stari Perkovci-Sela i datira se u 14. stoljeće.¹¹⁵ Sličan primjerak zdjele postoji i u beo-

and 13th centuries¹⁰⁵. Its production was probably not limited to the high Middle Ages only, because such rims have also been found at late antique sites, such as Betiga near Barbariga, where this rim type is dated to the fifth century¹⁰⁶.

Type 8 (Pl. 7:5) has only one variant in the category of pot rims at Fort Lopar-Novı Vinodolski. It is characterised by an outward curvature, resembles a “crinkled” articulated rim and has a thickened lower lip. Judging by the analogies from other contemporary archaeological sites, this type was used in late antiquity, but its analogy has been found at the Austrian site of Teurnia-Bischofskirche only¹⁰⁷. In Vinkovci-Duga ulica it is dated to the period from the tenth century, but mostly between the 11th and 13th centuries, while at most sites they are classified as being from the late Middle Ages, i.e. from the 14th to the 16th century or even later¹⁰⁸.

Rims of **type 9** are placed in the same category, though they neither share any common features nor resemble any other type or variant in this typology. They are in the same class because of diversity.

Rims of **subtype 9a** (Pl. 7:6) are not that curved. They widen towards the top of the edge, and narrow down at the very top of the edge. They have analogies at three late antique sites: Nesactium, Rijeka, and myriad such rims at Tonovcov grad in Slovenia¹⁰⁹.

Subtype 9b (Pl. 7:7) has analogies in pot rims from the site of Guran-St. Cecilia, where they are generally dated to the period from the 11th to the 13th century, and more precisely from the 12th century to the second half of the 13th century¹¹⁰.

4.1.1.2. Rim typology: bowls

The two basic bowl rim types at Lopar are divided based on the upper sections of their edges: in the first type (type 10), the upper edge of the bowl rim touches the imaginary horizontal line with its inner

¹¹⁰ Ruffieux 2008, str. 253-254, 256, 261:T.3, tipovi II.B.6: 40-43, II.C.2: 51-52.

¹¹¹ Marušić 1986, str. 74, Sl.11:5; Rodriguez 1997, T.6:53, T.12:113; Popović, Bikić 2009, str. 68; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, str. 172-173, 175: T.4:1, tip 1b.

¹¹² Rodriguez 1997, T.12:112; Ciglenečki 1984, str. 321: T.6:66; Marušić 1986, str. 73, Sl.10:4; Marušić 1983/1984, str. 37: Fig.6.a, 47:T.9:4; Ciglenečki 2000, str. 67: Sl.79, tip 1, 68, T.26:5.

¹¹³ Popović, Bikić 2009, str. 69: Sl. 45:44; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, str. 175: T.4:1, tip 9, 182; Marušić 1986, str. 74, Sl.11:4.

¹¹⁴ Krmpotić 2014, str. 82, 192: T.28:337.

¹¹⁵ Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, str. 350-251, 380:T.1:10.

¹⁰⁵ Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, pp. 235, 266: Pl. 2:5, 6.

¹⁰⁶ Juroš-Monfardin 1986, p. 229: Pl. 3:1, 233: Pl. 7:2.

¹⁰⁷ Rodriguez 1997, pp. 160–161, Pl. 4:31.

¹⁰⁸ Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, pp. 235, 268: Pl. 4:10, 274: Pl. 10:36, 38; Ruffieux 2006, pp. 272–273, 278–279, Pl. 3:22; Ruffieux 2008, pp. 256, 259: I.B.3:15; Višnjčić 2012, pp. 145, 153–154: Pl. 4:1–4, Pl. 5; Matejčić 1978, p. 254, Pl. 9; Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, pp. 348–349, 385: Pl. 6:116, 118.

¹⁰⁹ Marušić 1986, p. 71, Fig. 8:2; Starac 2004, pp. 27, 34, Pl. 7:2; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, p. 504, Pl. 54.

¹¹⁰ Ruffieux 2008, pp. 253–254, 256, 261: Pl. 3, types II.B.6:40–43, II.C.2:51–52.

gradskom keramičkom materijalu, datiran u 15. i 16. stoljeće.¹¹⁶

Podtip 10f (T. 10:4) uglavnom se treba datirati u razdoblje od 4. do 6. stoljeća, iako se rjeđe pojavljuje i u ranom srednjem vijeku.¹¹⁷

Tip 11 predstavlja drugu veliku skupinu oboda zdjela pronađenih na Loparu. Identificirane su četiri varijante. **Podtip 11a** (T. 8:5) vrlo je čest tipološki oblik oboda i pojavljuje se na kasnoantičkim nalazištima, zatim tijekom razvijenoga i kasnoga srednjeg vijeka, do 15. stoljeća.¹¹⁸

Podtip 11b (T. 8:6) čest je u kasnoj antici.¹¹⁹ Zanimljivo je da se ovakav obod pojavljuje i na zdjelama sa Staroga grada Barilovića, koje se datiraju od 17. do 20. stoljeća.¹²⁰

Podtip 11c (T. 8:7–8) ima sličan (ali ne istovjetan) nalaz samo na jednom lokalitetu, Teurnia-Bischhofkirche, gdje je ovakva zdjela datirana u kasnu antiku.¹²¹

Za zdjelu s **podtipom** oboda **11d** (T. 8:9) nije pronađena nijedna relevantna tipološka analogija.

4.1.1.3. Tipologija ukrasa: lonci i zdjele

Kao što je već spomenuto, oko 46 % svih analiziranih ulomaka s lokaliteta Novi Vinodolski - utvrda Lopar, pronađenih tijekom sedam arheoloških sezona, na sebi ima ukras. U fundusu keramičkog posuđa¹²² s lokaliteta Novi Vinodolski - utvrda Lopar najzastupljeniji ukras zasad je svakako valovnica i njezine mnogobrojne varijante. Izdvojeno je ukupno 11 tipova ukrasa koji se pojavljuju na keramičkim posudama sa svojim varijantama (sl. 8). Prema brojnosti ulomaka u nekom tipu najviše se ističe podtip 1a (jednostruka valovnica), s ukupno 470 ulomaka ukrašenih na taj način. Osim njega izrazito popularnim pokazao se ukras tipa 8, odnosno podtipa 8a (nizovi horizontalnih linija koje više-manje pokrivaju cijelu površinu posude), s ukupno 85 tako ukrašenih ulomaka.

¹¹⁶ Bikić 1994, str. 74: Sl.26:4.

¹¹⁷ Modrijan, Milavec 2011, str. 173, 175: Sl.4:1; Ruffieux 2010, str. 247, 264: Pl.6:IV.F:2; Marušić 1986, str. 73:Sl.10:3.

¹¹⁸ Rodriguez 1997, T.4:32; Ciglencečki 1984, T.1:4-5; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, str.172-175, T.4:1; Ruffieux 2010, str. 247, 263: T.5:IV.B:5; Ruffieux 2006, str. 272-273, 278-279, T.3:26; Ruffieux 2008, str. 254, 256, 262, T.3: III.A.4: 58.

¹¹⁹ Popović, Bikić 2009, str. 72, Sl.49:1; Ciglencečki 2000, str. 67-68, T.27:1.

¹²⁰ Krmptić 2014, str. 84, 195: T.31:378.

¹²¹ Rodriguez 1997, T.3:22, T.4:34.

¹²² U ovom kontekstu gledane su zdjele i lonci zajedno.

edge angle. It is obliquely cut, and has six variants. In the second subtype (type 11), the upper edge of the rim touches this imaginary horizontal line with its entire surface. It is straight-cut and has four variants.

Subtype 10a (Pl. 7:8) can mostly be found on bowls at late antique sites, dated to the period between the fourth and sixth centuries, e.g.: Ulrichsberg/Šenturška gora, Tonovcov grad in Slovenia, Vrsenice in Serbia, and Nesactium and Guran in Croatia¹¹¹.

Subtype 10b (Pl. 7:9–10) with a number of unearthed fragments is dated uniformly to late antiquity, from the fourth to the sixth century, at Ulrichsberg, Tinje, Nesactium, and Rogatica near Barban¹¹². Such bowls are mostly of coarse fabric, often without decorations.

Subtype 10c (Pl. 8:1), like 10b, has a number of analogies in bowls from late antique sites¹¹³.

Subtype 10d (Pl. 8:2) has only one identified analogy, admittedly, not as part of a bowl, but rather from a cup. This ceramic cup was found in the Old Town of Barilović. It is painted and dated to as late as the 16th century¹¹⁴.

Subtype 10e (Pl. 8:3) also has only one possible analogy, viz. a flat-rimmed bowl, whose walls are perpendicular to its base, and with a shallow groove immediately under the rim. It was found at the Stari Perkovci-Sela site and is dated to the 14th century¹¹⁵. A similar bowl exists in ceramic material from Belgrade, dated to the 15th and 16th centuries¹¹⁶.

Subtype 10f (Pl. 10:4) should mostly be dated to the period from the fourth to the sixth century, although it was also used in the early Middle Ages, albeit less commonly¹¹⁷.

¹¹¹ Marušić 1986, p. 74, Fig. 11:5; Rodriguez 1997, Pl. 6:53, Pl. 12:113; Popović, Bikić 2009, p. 68; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, pp. 172–173, 175: Pl. 4:1, type 1b.

¹¹² Rodriguez 1997, Pl. 12:112; Ciglencečki 1984, p. 321: Pl. 6:66; Marušić 1986, p. 73, Fig. 10:4; Marušić 1983/1984, p. 37: Fig. 6.a, 47: Pl. 9:4; Ciglencečki 2000, p. 67: Fig. 79, type 1, 68, Pl. 26:5.

¹¹³ Popović, Bikić 2009, p. 69: Fig. 45:44; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, p. 175: Pl. 4:1, type 9, 182; Marušić 1986, p. 74, Fig. 11:4.

¹¹⁴ Krmptić 2014, pp. 82, 192: Pl. 28:337.

¹¹⁵ Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, pp. 250–251, 380: Pl. 1:10.

¹¹⁶ Bikić 1994, p. 74: Fig. 26:4.

¹¹⁷ Modrijan, Milavec 2011, pp. 173, 175: Fig. 4:1; Ruffieux 2010, pp. 247, 264: Pl. 6:IV.F:2; Marušić 1986, p. 73: Fig. 10:3.

Najzastupljeniji motiv ukrasa koji se pojavljuju na keramičkom posudu s Lopara, **tip 1**, predstavlja ukras valovnice sa svojih pet varijanti ili podtipova (1a–1e). No prije nego se predstave pojedine varijante ovog ukrasa, trebalo bi reći nešto o valovitoj liniji kao ukrasu općenito. Jednostruka valovnica počinje se pojavljivati na gruboj keramici još od 4. stoljeća i mnogi autori naglašavaju kako je upravo valovnica, zajedno s češljastim motivima, najčešći ukras kasne antike i ranoga srednjeg vijeka u jugoistočnoalpskom prostoru.¹²³ Taj motiv, međutim, nije originalna kasnoantička ideja, nego svoje korijene vuče s prostora latenskih romaniziranih populacija Jugoistočne Europe.¹²⁴ Kasnoantičke su radionice na području srednjeg dunavskog limesa objeručke prihvatile takav način i motiv ukrašavanja keramike u vrijeme dolaska Ostrogota i Alana u Panoniju pred kraj 4. stoljeća.¹²⁵ Sudeći prema kasnoantičkom keramičkom materijalu s ovih prostora, dade se zaključiti kako je ukras valovnice te češljasti ukras u prostoru jugoistočnih Alpa ostao glavni motiv ukrašavanja u 5. i 6. stoljeću, a krajem 6. ili početkom 7. stoljeća počele su ga preuzimati i prihvaćati slavonske populacije.¹²⁶ Tako se ukras valovnice nastavlja upotrebljavati i kroz rani srednji vijek, u izvedbi nešto lošije kvalitete. Budući da je taj ukras jednostavan za izvedbu i estetski privlačan, ne čudi što se na keramici pojavljuje i u razvijenom i kasnom srednjem vijeku.

Analogije podtipu 1a (T. 9:1–3) pojavljuju se na mnoštvu kasnoantičkih lokaliteta, podupirući tvrdnju o popularnosti ovog tipa ukrasa u vremenu antike. Ulomci s utvrde Lopar koji na sebi nose ovu vrstu ukrasa, većinom su izrazito malih dimenzija, pa je teško procijeniti jesu li možda uz jednostruku valovnicu sadržavali još koji ukras ili je to zaista bio jedini ukras na njima. Iz tog su razloga svi ulomci koji nose ovaj ukras, bez obzira na veličinu, svrstani u podtip 1a. Na kasnoantičkim lokalitetima u relativnoj blizini Loparu ulomci s ovim ukrasom pronađeni su, između ostalog, u Nezakciju, Rogatici, Guranu-Sv. Ceciliji, Betigi kod Barbarige, u Vrataškoj peći i Jadranovu.¹²⁷ U Sloveniji pronađeni su

Type 11 represents another large group of bowl rims found at Lopar. Four variants have been identified. Subtype 11a (Pl. 8:5) is a very common typological form of this rim, found at late antique sites. It was also in use during the high and late Middle Ages, until the 15th century¹¹⁸.

Subtype 11b (Pl. 8:6) was rife in late antiquity¹¹⁹. It is interesting to note that this rim can also be found on bowls from the Old Town of Barilović, dated to the period from the 17th to the 20th centuries¹²⁰.

Subtype 11c (Pl. 8:7–8) has a similar (albeit not identical) find from one site only, Teurnia-Bischofskirche, where such a bowl is dated to late antiquity¹²¹.

As to bowls with rims of subtype 11d (Pl. 8:9), no relevant typological analogy has been found.

4.1.1.3. Typology of decorations: pots and bowls

As already mentioned, about 46 % of all analysed fragments from the site of Novi Vinodolski-Fort Lopar, found during the seven archaeological seasons, are decorated. In the inventory of ceramic vessels¹²² from the site of Novi Vinodolski-Fort Lopar, the most common decoration is the wavy line and its many variants. A total of 11 types of ornaments that appear on ceramic vessels with their variants have been singled out (Fig. 8). According to the number of fragments of respective types, subtype 1a (single wavy line) stands out the most, with a total of 470 fragments decorated in this manner. It seems that another decoration, that of type 8, i.e. subtype 8a (rows of horizontal lines more or less covering the entire surface of the vessel), used to be extremely popular, since a total of 85 fragments are decorated in this way.

The most common decorative motif on ceramic pottery from Lopar, **type 1**, is the wavy line with its five variants or subtypes (1a–1e). However, before we present the respective variants of this decoration,

¹²³ Juroš 1979, bilj. 155; Rodriguez 1997, str. 154.

¹²⁴ Rodriguez 1997, str. 158.

¹²⁵ Rodriguez 1997, str. 159.

¹²⁶ Rodriguez 1997, str. 160-162.

¹²⁷ Marušić 1986, str. 72, Sl. 9:3; Marušić 1983/1984, str. 49, 52, 47: T.9:2; Ruffieux 2010, str. 247, 260, T.2:I.F:2; Juroš-Monfardin 1986, str. 231, T.5:5; Starac 1994, str. 28, Prilog XVII:7-8; Starac 2002, str. 206.

¹¹⁸ Rodriguez 1997, Pl. 4:32; Ciglencčki 1984, Pl. 1:4–5; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, pp. 172–175, Pl. 4:1; Ruffieux 2010, pp. 247, 263: Pl. 5:IV.B:5; Ruffieux 2006, pp. 272–273, 278–279, Pl. 3:26; Ruffieux 2008, pp. 254, 256, 262, Pl. 3: III.A.4:58.

¹¹⁹ Popović, Bikić 2009, p. 72, Fig. 49:1; Ciglencčki 2000, pp. 67–68, Pl. 27:1.

¹²⁰ Krmpotić 2014, pp. 84, 195: Pl. 31:378.

¹²¹ Rodriguez 1997, Pl. 3:22, Pl. 4:34.

¹²² In this context, bowls and pots are regarded together.

u velikim količinama na kasnoantičkim utvrdama kao što su Korinjski hrib i Tonovcov grad, a datirani su također od 4. do 6. stoljeća.¹²⁸ U antičkom Noriku isto je datiran ovakav ukras na lokalitetu Teurnia-Bischofikirche.¹²⁹ U kasnoantičkim slojevima (4. do 6. stoljeće) srpske utvrde Vrsenice pronađeno je puno keramičkih posuda s ovim ukrasom, na zdjelama, loncima i vrčevima itd.¹³⁰ U ranosrednjovjekovnim slojevima ovakav ukras pronađen je na Babinoj brajdi kraj Žminja; tanka jednostruka valovnica urezana je na slavenskom loncu datiranom u 7. stoljeće.¹³¹ Na nekropoli Stranče - Gorica Matejčić je posude iz grobova prazne površine ukrašene jedino (uglavnom) jednostrukom valovnicom datirala u "tip 2" slavenske vinodolske keramike, odnosno u vrijeme od kraja 8. do najdalje 1. polovice 9. stoljeća.¹³² Pišući o istom lokalitetu, Cetinić je posude pronađene u dječjem dvojnog grobu br. 128 isprva datirala prema ukrasu jednostruke valovnice u slavensku keramiku (lokalnoga vinodolskog tipa), u 8. i rano 9. stoljeće, ali smatra da bi se na temelju pronalaska koštanog recipijenta u tom grobu keramika mogla datirati i stoljeće ranije.¹³³ U svojoj sljedećoj objavi Cetinić ipak svrstava keramiku iz ovih grobova u 8. st. i prvu polovicu 9. stoljeća, zbog tipičnih ukrasa jednostruke valovnice (grobovi 127, 128, 135, 141 i ostala takva keramika pronađena izvan grobova).¹³⁴ Na položaju Ledine kod Torčeca ovakav je ukras datiran u 10. i 11. stoljeće, a Sekelj Ivančan napominje da je ukras jednostruke ili dvostruke valovnice značajka 12. i 13. stoljeća u Srednjoj Europi (Slovačka, Njemačka itd.).¹³⁵ Na istarskom lokalitetu Guran - Sv. Cecilija ukras jednostruke valovnice datira se široko od 11. do 13. stoljeća.¹³⁶ Međutim, ovakav se jednostavan ukras na keramici nastavlja koristiti i u razvijenom i kasnom srednjem vijeku.¹³⁷

we should briefly discuss the wavy line as an ornament in general. The single wavy line first appeared on coarse pottery as early as the fourth century. Many authors emphasise that the wavy line, together with comb motifs, was the most common decoration of late antiquity and the early Middle Ages in the southeastern Alps¹²³. This motif, however, is not an original late antique idea, but has its roots in the territories of Romanized La Tène populations of Southeast Europe¹²⁴. Late antique workshops in the area of the Middle Danube limes wholeheartedly embraced such a motif of pottery decoration at the time of the arrival of the Ostrogoths and Alans in Pannonia towards the end of the fourth century¹²⁵. Judging by the late antique ceramic material from this area, it can be concluded that the wavy line decoration and comb ornament remained the main ornamental motif in the southeastern Alps in the fifth and sixth centuries. Slavic populations started adopting it in the late sixth or the early seventh century¹²⁶. Thus, the wavy line decoration continued to be used through the early Middle Ages, albeit somewhat poorer in quality. Since this ornament is easy to make and aesthetically appealing, it is not surprising that it appeared on pottery in both the high and the late Middle Ages.

Analogies of subtype 1a (Pl. 9:1–3) have been found at numerous late antique sites, in support of the argument on the popularity of this type of decoration in antiquity. The fragments from Fort Lopar with this type of decoration are mostly extremely small in size, so it is difficult to judge whether they possibly contained another ornament in addition to the single wavy line, or it was their only adornment. For this reason, all fragments bearing this ornament, regardless of their size, are classified as subtype 1a. At the late antique sites in the relative vicinity of Lopar, fragments with this decoration have been found, inter alia, in Nesactium, Rogatica, Guran-St. Cecilia, Betiga near Barbariga, Vrtaška peć and Jadranovo¹²⁷. In Slovenia, they have been uncovered in large quantities in late antique fortifications, such as Korinjski hrib and Tonovcov grad. They are

¹²⁸ Modrijan, Milavec 2011, str. 528: T.78:12; Ciglencečki 1984, str. 324, T.9:97.

¹²⁹ Rodriguez 1997, T.1:11-12.

¹³⁰ Popović, Bikić 2009, str. 68: 20.

¹³¹ Marušić 1984, str. 61, 74, T.10:2.

¹³² Matejčić 1986, str. 294-295, 301: Prilog VII:9C, Prilog VIII:10C, 302: 36.

¹³³ Cetinić 2010, str. 8-9, 15: T.4:1, 18: T.7:2.

¹³⁴ Cetinić 2011, str. 222-223, 160: T.XLI:1-2, 163: T.XLIV:1, 165: T.XLVI:1-2, 168: T.XLIX:1, 178: T.LIX:1, 179: T.LX:1-2.

¹³⁵ Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, str. 179: T.1:1, 180: T.2:1; Sekelj Ivančan 2001a, str. 87.

¹³⁶ Ruffieux 2006, T.2:13, 21; Ruffieux 2008, str. 254, 256, 261, T.3: III.A.1:53.

¹³⁷ Bunčić 2010, str. 92, T.1:1; Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, str. 350: Sl.8: 2, T.2:19, T.7:127.

¹²³ Juroš 1979, fn. 155; Rodriguez 1997, p. 154.

¹²⁴ Rodriguez 1997, p. 158.

¹²⁵ Rodriguez 1997, p. 159.

¹²⁶ Rodriguez 1997, pp. 160-162.

¹²⁷ Marušić 1986, p. 72, Fig. 9:3; Marušić 1983/1984, pp. 49, 52, 47: Pl. 9:2; Ruffieux 2010, pp. 247, 260, Pl. 2:I.F:2; Juroš-Monfardin 1986, p. 231, Pl. 5:5; Starac 1994, p. 28, Annex XVII:7-8; Starac 2002, p. 206.

Podtip 1b (T. 9:4–5) vrlo je sličan podtipu 1a, osim što se u podtipu 1b radi o jednostrukoj valovnici šireg promjera, urezivanoj nekim širim predmetom u odnosu na varijantu 1a. Izravne analogije ovom tipu nalazimo još od prapovijesti – na Guranu, položaj Sv. Cecilija – iako Bekić i drugi autori tvrde da se valovnica uopće ne pojavljuje kao ukras prije otprilike 400. godine.¹³⁸ Ukras šire urezane jednostruke valovnice vrlo je čest na kasnoantičkim posudama, čije su analogije pronađene na Tinju kod Loke, Korinjskom hribu u Sloveniji ili u Ciottinoj ulici u Rijeci.¹³⁹ Ranosrednjovjekovne analogije ulomcima s ovakvim ukrasom na Loparu pronađene su na nekoliko lokaliteta u Istri, na Kvarneru i u velebitskom Podgorju, a datiraju se od prijelaza sa 6. na 7. stoljeće do otprilike 10. stoljeća.¹⁴⁰ Ukras šire urezane valovnice nastavlja se upotrebljavati i u razvijenom i kasnom srednjem, odnosno ranom novom vijeku.¹⁴¹

Podtip 1c (T. 9:6–7) sa svojim jednostrukim valovnicama koje se isprepleću i nisu nužno paralelne, ima analogije u rimskoj gruboj keramici, a na kasnoantičkim se lokalitetima datira od 4. do 6. stoljeća.¹⁴² Od kraja 8. do početka 10. stoljeća datira se ulomak keramičkog lonca pronađen u pećini Brgujčeva loza u Primorju/Gorskom kotaru.¹⁴³ U kontinentalnoj Hrvatskoj ovako ukrašeni ulomci često su datirani u rani i razvijeni srednji vijek; u Torčecu, na položaju Ledine, datiraju se primjerice u 2. polovicu 10. st. ili u 11. stoljeće, a na lokalitetu Aljmaš-Podunavlje od 10. do 13. stoljeća.¹⁴⁴

Podtip 1d (T. 9:8) karakterizira jednostruka valovnica uz dodatak nizova višestrukih valovnica koje se poput traka kombiniraju ili preklapaju s jednom jednostrukom valovnicom ili više njih. Jedna analogija u smislu „trakasto” nanizanih višestrukih valovnica pronađena na ulomku posude s trga Pul vele crikve u Rijeci, koja se datira u rani srednji vi-

also dated to the period from the fourth to the sixth century¹²⁸. In ancient Noricum, this decoration is dated the same at the Teurnia-Bischofskirche site¹²⁹. Many ceramic vessels (bowls, pots and jugs, etc.) with this decoration have been found in the late antique layers (from the fourth to the sixth century) of the Serbian fort of Vrsenice¹³⁰. This ornament has been found in the early mediaeval layers at Babina brajda near Žminj: a thin single wavy line incised on a Slavic pot dated to the seventh century¹³¹. At the Stranče-Gorica necropolis, Matejčić classified the grave vessels with empty surfaces, decorated only (mostly) with a single wavy line, as “type 2” of Slavic Vinodol pottery, i.e. she dated them to the period from the end of the eighth to the first half of the ninth century at the latest¹³². In her writings on the same site, Cetinić at first classified the vessels found in the children’s double grave No. 128 as Slavic pottery (of the local Vinodol type) based on the single wavy line decoration, and dated them to the eighth and early ninth century, but she believed that the bone vessel unearthed from this grave could be a reason to date the pottery to a century earlier¹³³. In her next published work, however, Cetinić dated the pottery from this grave to the eighth century and the first half of the ninth century, due to the typical single wavy line ornament (graves 127, 128, 135, 141, and other such pottery found outside the graves)¹³⁴. At the site of Ledine near Torčec, this decoration is dated to the tenth and 11th centuries. Sekelj Ivančan pointed out that the single or double wavy line decoration had been a feature of the 12th and 13th centuries in Central Europe (Slovakia, Germany, etc.)¹³⁵. At the Istrian site of Guran-St. Cecilia, the single wavy line decoration is widely dated to the period from the 11th to the 13th century¹³⁶. However, this simple decoration continued

¹³⁸ Ruffieux 2006, str. 271, T.1:8; Bekić 2009a, str. 105.

¹³⁹ Ciglencečki 1984, str. 318, 324, T.3:40, T.5:63, T.9:96, 98; Starac 2004, str. 32-33, T.6:11.

¹⁴⁰ Marušić 1984, str. 59, 66, T.2:3; Bekić, u tisku, kat. 42; Juroš 1979, str. 44-45, T.6:11, T.13:12.

¹⁴¹ Ruffieux 2006, str. 271-272, 277, 279, T.2:13, 21; Sekelj Ivančan 2001a, str. 87; Višnjic 2012, str. 145, 153, T.4:5.

¹⁴² Rodriguez 1997, T.6:55; Ciglencečki 1984, str. 323, T.8:94; Starac 2002, str. 206: 6.

¹⁴³ Starac 2004, str. 35, T.5:2

¹⁴⁴ Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, str. 179: T.1:6, 186: T.8:50; Sekelj Ivančan 2001a, str. 2, 12, 137: T.1:3.

¹²⁸ Modrijan, Milavec 2011, p. 528: Pl. 78:12; Ciglencečki 1984, p. 324, Pl. 9:97.

¹²⁹ Rodriguez 1997, Pl. 1:11–12.

¹³⁰ Popović, Bikić 2009, p. 68:20.

¹³¹ Marušić 1984, pp. 61, 74, Pl. 10:2.

¹³² Matejčić 1986, pp. 294–295, 301: Annex VII:9C, Annex VIII:10C, 302:36.

¹³³ Cetinić 2010, pp. 8–9, 15: Pl. 4:1, 18: Pl. 7:2.

¹³⁴ Cetinić 2011, pp. 222–223, 160: Pl. XLI:1–2, 163: Pl. XLIV:1, 165: Pl. XLVI:1–2, 168: Pl. XLIX:1, 178: Pl. LIX:1, 179: Pl. LX:1–2.

¹³⁵ Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, p. 179: Pl. 1:1, 180: Pl. 2:1; Sekelj Ivančan 2001a, p. 87.

¹³⁶ Ruffieux 2006, Pl. 2:13, 21; Ruffieux 2008, pp. 254, 256, 261, Pl. 3: III.A.1:53.

jek, jednostavnije je izrade od onih u kasnoj antici, a izradila ju je ruka pripadnika slavenskog ili drugog barbarskog stanovništva.¹⁴⁵ Na Torčecu - Ledinama posude s ovakvim ukrasom datirane su (na temelju tipa oboda) u rani srednji vijek, u 2. polovicu 10. st. i 11. stoljeće.¹⁴⁶

Posljednju varijantu u tipa 1, podtip 1e (T. 9:9–10), karakterizira ukras dvoredne valovnice unutar koje su dvije jednostruke horizontalno urezane paralelne valovnice. Takav se ukras pojavljuje na trbušastim loncima s ravno odrezanim obodom koji se nazivaju loncima tipa *Classe*; datiraju se u 6. i 7. stoljeće i brojni su na nalazištima sjevernog Jadrana i Italije.¹⁴⁷ Nadalje, na Nezakciju je ovakav ukras datiran u kasnu antiku.¹⁴⁸ Sličan ukras od samo dvije urezane paralelne valovite linije pojavljuje se i na jednom ulomku oboda iz pećine Brgunjeva loza u Tarsatičkoj Liburniji i datira se u vrijeme od kraja 8. do početka 10. stoljeća.¹⁴⁹

Tri podtipa u **tipu 2** povezuje niz valovnica, samostalnih ili u kombinaciji s drugim ukrasom.

Podtip 2a (T. 9:11–12, T. 10:1), u kojem je površina posude horizontalno ispunjena nizom valovnica koje su paralelne, ima analogije tijekom dugoga vremenskog razdoblja i gotovo je nemoguće na temelju ulomaka malih dimenzija, kakvima obiluje utvrda Lopar, odrediti radi li se o jednoj jednostrukoj valovnici (podtipu 1a ili 1b) ili bi ukras na ulomku zapravo činio niz jednostrukih valovnica, dakle podtip ukrasa 2a. Ovakav ukras Starac definira kao tipičan ukras na kasnoantičkim loncima; on je zaista vrlo čest na lokalitetima iz tog razdoblja.¹⁵⁰ Na kaštelu Stari Gočan Juroš je ovakav ukras datirala u 2. polovicu 7. stoljeća.¹⁵¹ U staroslavensku keramiku početka 9. stoljeća datiran je i ovako ukrašen lonac iz groba br. 158 na Žminju, a sličan nalaz iz Podojne peći kod Moščeničke Drage datira se u starohrvatsku keramiku prijelaza sa 8. na 9. stoljeće.¹⁵² Na srpskoj ranosrednjovjekovnoj utvrđi Vrsenice također je pronađen ovakav ukras na keramičkom

to be used on pottery in both the high and the late Middle Ages¹³⁷.

Subtype 1b (Pl. 9:4–5) is very similar to subtype 1a, except for its single wavy line of wider diameter, incised with a broader implement compared to variant 1a. Direct analogies to this type date as far back as prehistoric times – at Guran, the location of St. Cecilia – although Bekić and other authors claimed that the wavy line had not appeared as a decoration at all before about AD 400¹³⁸. The broader incised single wavy line was a very common decoration on late antique vessels. Its analogies have been found at Tinje nad Loko, Korinjski hrib in Slovenia, and in Ciottina Street in Rijeka¹³⁹. Early mediaeval analogies to fragments with this decoration from Lopar have been found at several sites in Istria, Kvarner and Velebitsko podgorje. They are dated to the period from the turn of the seventh century to approximately the tenth century¹⁴⁰. The broad incised wavy line decoration continued to be used in the high and the late Middle Ages, as well as in the early modern period¹⁴¹.

Subtype 1c (Pl. 9:6–7), with its intertwined single wavy lines, not necessarily parallel, has analogies in Roman coarse pottery. At late antique sites, it is dated to the period between the fourth and sixth centuries¹⁴². A fragment of a ceramic pot found in the cave of Brgunjeva loza in Primorje/Gorski kotar is dated to the period from the end of the eighth to the beginning of the tenth century¹⁴³. In continental Croatia, fragments decorated in this manner are often dated to the early and the high Middle Ages. For instance, in Torčec, at the site of Ledine, they are dated to the second half of the tenth century or the 11th century, and at the Aljmaš-Podunavlje site to the period from the tenth to the 13th century¹⁴⁴.

¹⁴⁵ Bekić, u tisku, kat. 33.

¹⁴⁶ Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, str. 179: T.1:3.

¹⁴⁷ Bekić 2017a, str. 41, 56, T.2:21.

¹⁴⁸ Marušić 1986, str. 71, Sl.8:3.

¹⁴⁹ Starac 2004, str. 35, T.5:1.

¹⁵⁰ Starac 1994, str. 13, Sl.3; Rodriguez 1997, T.7:72; Starac 2002, str. 206: 2, 5.

¹⁵¹ Juroš 1979, str. 43, T.24:1.

¹⁵² Marušić 1984, str. 52-53, 75: T.11:5; Starac 2004, str. 35, 25: T.2:1.

¹³⁷ Bunčić 2010, p. 92, Pl. 1:1; Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, p. 350: Fig. 8:2, Pl. 2:19, Pl. 7:127.

¹³⁸ Ruffieux 2006, p. 271, Pl. 1:8; Bekić 2009a, p. 105.

¹³⁹ Ciglencečki 1984, pp. 318, 324, Pl. 3:40, Pl. 5:63, Pl. 9:96, 98; Starac 2004, pp. 32–33, Pl. 6:11.

¹⁴⁰ Marušić 1984, pp. 59, 66, Pl. 2:3; Bekić, forthcoming, cat. 42; Juroš 1979, pp. 44–45, Pl. 6:11, Pl. 13:12.

¹⁴¹ Ruffieux 2006, pp. 271–272, 277, 279, Pl. 2:13, 21; Sekelj Ivančan 2001a, p. 87; Višnjic 2012, pp. 145, 153, Pl. 4:5.

¹⁴² Rodriguez 1997, Pl. 6:55; Ciglencečki 1984, p. 323, Pl. 8:94; Starac 2002, p. 206:6.

¹⁴³ Starac 2004, p. 35, Pl. 5:2

¹⁴⁴ Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, p. 179: Pl. 1:6, 186: Pl. 8:50; Sekelj Ivančan 2001a, pp. 2, 12, 137: Pl. 1:3.

materijalu.¹⁵³ Sekelj Ivančan navodi kako je ukras jednostruke, dvostruke ili višestruke valovnice čest ranosrednjovjekovni ukras (10. do 13. stoljeće), primjerice na lokalitetima Čepin - Ovčara ili Aljmaš - Podunavlje 35.¹⁵⁴

Za podtip 2b (T. 10:2), gdje se kombiniraju ukrasi višestrukih valovnica i cik-cak linije oštro izvedenih kutova, identificirane su analogije iz 5. stoljeća na Betigi kod Barbarige te iz prijelaza s 10. na 11. stoljeća s Torčeca - Ledina.¹⁵⁵

Podtip 2c (T. 10:3-4), koji se sastoji od ukrasa višestrukih paralelno urezanih linija i višestruke valovnice, vrlo je čest ukras na posudama iz kasne antike (u Hrvatskoj i regiji). Uglavnom se datira u razdoblje 4. - 6. stoljeća (Gradec pri Prapetno, Tinje kod Lokma, Betiga, pećina Oporovina, Vrtaška peć, Ciottina ulica u Rijeci, Sv. Cecilija u Guranu). Donekle sličan ukras pronalazimo i na keramici kasnoantičkog Nezakcija.¹⁵⁶ Osim toga, pojavljuje se i na ranosrednjovjekovnim lokalitetima, u crkvi sv. Nikole u Zadru, zatim u Podvršju-Glavčini kod Zadra, gdje se datira u 1. polovicu 8. stoljeća, Torčecu - Ledinama, gdje se datira u 2. polovicu 10. st. i 11. stoljeće te u ranosrednjovjekovnom sloju srpske utvrde Vrsenice.¹⁵⁷

Tip 3 čine dva podtipa s bazičnim motivom češljasto urezanih višestrukih valovnica – jedan snop u podtipu 3a i dva ili više snopova u podtipu 3b. Razlika je naglašena i u načinu izvijenosti češljastih ukrasa, pri čemu su u podtipu 3a nakošenije postavljene češljaste valovnice nego u podtipu 3b.

Podtip 3a (T. 10:5) ima brojne analogije. Rodriguez za češljaste motive općenito smatra da su tipični za kasnorimsku i kasnocarsku keramičku

Subtype 1d (Pl. 9:8) is characterised by the single wavy line with the addition of rows of multiple wavy lines in band-like combinations or overlapping with one or more single wavy lines. An analogy in the sense of “banded” rows of multiple wavy lines, found on a fragment of a vessel from Pul vele crikve Square in Rijeka, dated to the early Middle Ages, is of simpler make than those from late antiquity. It was produced by a member of the Slavic or some other barbarian population¹⁴⁵. At Torčec-Ledine, vessels with such a decoration are dated (based on the rim type) to the early Middle Ages, i.e. the second half of the tenth century and the 11th century¹⁴⁶.

The final type 1 variant, subtype 1e (Pl. 9:9-10), is characterised by the wavy line decoration in two rows, in-between which there are two single horizontally incised parallel wavy lines. Such an ornament appears on belly-shaped pots with a straight-cut rim, called the *Classe* type pots. They are dated to the sixth and seventh centuries, and numerous examples have been unearthed at sites in the northern Adriatic and Italy¹⁴⁷. On the other hand, this kind of decoration is dated to late antiquity at Nesactium¹⁴⁸. A similar ornament with only two incised parallel wavy lines can also be found on a rim fragment from the cave of Brgunjčeva loza in Liburnia Tarsatica. It is dated to the period from the end of the eighth century to the beginning of the tenth century¹⁴⁹.

Three **type 2** subtypes have rows of wavy lines in common, either on their own or in combinations with other ornaments.

Subtype 2a (Pl. 9:11-12, Pl.10:1), in which the surface of the vessel is horizontally filled with rows of parallel wavy lines, has analogies in examples dating over a long period of time. Based on the small fragments abundant at Fort Lopar, it is almost impossible to determine whether it is a single wavy line (subtype 1a or 1b) or the ornament on the fragment was actually formed of a series of single wavy lines, i.e. as in decoration subtype 2a. Starac defined this decoration as typical for late antique pots; it is indeed very common at sites from that

¹⁵³ Popović, Bikić 2009, str. 104, Sl.85:3.

¹⁵⁴ Sekelj Ivančan 2001a, 2, 12-13, 87, 139, 141, T.2:1, T.3:17.

¹⁵⁵ Juroš-Monfardin 1986, str. 211, 228: T.2:1; Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, str. 179, 186, T.1:2, 7, T.7:42.

¹⁵⁶ Ciglencečki 1984, T.1:12, T.5:61; Juroš-Monfardin 1986, str. 211, 232: T.6:4; Starac 1994, str. 25-26: Prilog XIV:9, 28: Prilog XVII:6; Starac 2004, str. 32, 22: T.1:1, 6; Ruffieux 2010, str. 247, 259: T.1: I.C:5, 265: T.7: grupa 2 – I.F:2; Rodriguez 1997, T.1:1-2, 5, T.2:15-17, T.4:31, 36, T.6:58, T.9:85; Marušić 1986, str. 70, Sl.7:2.

¹⁵⁷ Bekić 2017a, T.5:108; Gusar 2009, str. 308, 312, T.3-T.5; Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, str. 182: T.4:23-25, 27-28, 183: T.5:29; Popović, Bikić 2009, str. 95, 98: Sl.79:2, 101: Sl.82:1, 104: Sl.85:9-10.

¹⁴⁵ Bekić, forthcoming, cat. 33.

¹⁴⁶ Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, p. 179: Pl. 1:3.

¹⁴⁷ Bekić 2017a, pp. 41, 56, Pl. 2:21.

¹⁴⁸ Marušić 1986, p. 71, Fig. 8:3.

¹⁴⁹ Starac 2004, p. 35, Pl. 5:1.

proizvodnju.¹⁵⁸ Naglašava kako su u kasnoantičkoj keramici i keramici vremena velike seobe naroda često zastupljeni ili motivi ukrašavanja inkrustacijom, ili valovite linije ili češljasti motivi.¹⁵⁹ Međutim, kao što je obično slučaj s ornamentikom na keramičkom materijalu, gotovo je nemoguće određeni ukras smjestiti u jasno određeni vremenski ili geografski okvir, budući da se pojam estetike ukrašavanja, načini proizvodnje i ukusi, kao i ideje, šire iz zajednice u zajednicu te ne moraju biti ograničeni u vremenskom i geografskom smislu. Međutim, neke razlike između kasnoantičkoga i srednjovjekovnog češljastog ukrasa ipak su uočene: u kasnoj antici kao i u srednjem vijeku zastupljen je ukras horizontalnog češljastog brazdanja.¹⁶⁰ U kasnoj antici radi se uglavnom o jednostavnoj valovnici ili češljastoj valovnici, za razliku od srednjovjekovnog ukrasa, gdje prevladava kombinacija češljastog brazdanja, kosih zarezata i plastičnih ubodnih traka, često zajedno. Sve u svemu ne začuđuje da se ukras češljaste valovnice pojavljuje u jednakoj mjeri u kasnoj antici kao i tijekom srednjeg vijeka. Neki od lokaliteta gdje se ovaj ukras datirao u kasnu antiku su Teurnia-Bischofikirche, Hemmaberg, Ulrichsberg, Korinjski hrib, Tinje, Predloka, Nezakcij, Rogatica kod Barbana, Betiga kod Barbarige, pećina Oporovina, Guran i kaštel Gočan,¹⁶¹ ali se može datirati i u rani srednji i razvijeni srednji vijek.¹⁶² Sekelj Ivančan smatra da se češljasta valovnica u Srednjoj Europi (Slovačkoj) počela pojavljivati između 8. i 10. stoljeća, tijekom 11. i 12. stoljeća, da je bila prilično rijedak ukras, a ponovni preporod doživljava u 13. stoljeću, i to kao dublje izvedeni ukras.¹⁶³

Podtip 3b (T. 10:6–8) jednako se pojavljuje u kasnoj antici i tijekom srednjeg vijeka, budući da

period¹⁵⁰. At Castle Stari Gočan, Juroš dated this decoration to the second half of the seventh century¹⁵¹. The pot with this decoration from grave 158 at Žminj is classified as early Slavic pottery from the early ninth century, while a similar find from Podojna peć near Mošćenička Draga is designated as early Croatian pottery from the turn of the ninth century¹⁵². This ornament was also found on ceramic material at the Serbian early mediaeval fort of Vrsenice¹⁵³. Sekelj Ivančan noted that the single, double or multiple wavy line decorations had been common in the Middle Ages (from the tenth to the 13th century), for example at the sites of Čepin-Ovčara or Aljmaš-Podunavlje 35¹⁵⁴.

As to **subtype 2b** (Pl. 10:2), with combined decorations of multiple wavy lines and zigzag lines with sharp angles, analogies from the fifth century at Betiga near Barbariga and from the turn of the 11th century from Torčec-Ledine have been identified¹⁵⁵.

Subtype 2c (Pl. 10:3–4), with decorations of multiple parallel incised lines and multiple wavy lines, is very common on vessels from late antiquity (in Croatia and the region). It is mainly dated to the period from the fourth to the sixth century (Gradec pri Prapetno, Tinje nad Loko, Betiga, the cave of Oporovina, Vrtaška peć, Ciottina Street in Rijeka, St. Cecilia in Guran). A somewhat similar decoration can be found on pottery from the late antique site of Nesactium¹⁵⁶. In addition, it has been uncovered at early mediaeval sites, in the church of St. Nicholas in Zadar, as well as in Podvršje-Glavčina near Zadar, where it is dated to the first half of the eighth century, and at Torčec-Ledine, where it is dated to the second half of the tenth century and the

¹⁵⁸ Rodriguez 1997, str. 153-155.

¹⁵⁹ Rodriguez 1997, str. 154.

¹⁶⁰ Juroš 1979, bilj. 155.

¹⁶¹ Rodriguez 1997, T. 1:4, T. 2:14, T. 3:18–19, T. 12:116, 118; Ciglenečki 1984, str. 323, T. 8:93; Ciglenečki 2000, T. 35:8–9; Boltin-Tome 1989/1990, str. 137, T. 1:3–4; Marušić 1986, str. 71: sl. 8:1, 73: sl. 10:4; Marušić 1983/1984, str. 37: sl. 6:b; 47: T. 9:3, 49; Juroš-Monfardin 1986, str. 211, 228: T. 2:2, 229: T. 3:3, T. 4:2, 231: T. 5:4; Starac 1994, str. 25–26: Prilog XIV:8, 11, 12, 28: Prilog XVII:2, 5, 9–11; Juroš 1979, str. 48–49: T. 34:2–4, 7.

¹⁶² Brusić 1980, str. 81: T.3:1-3, 85: T.7; Marušić 1984, str. 59, 65: T.1:5, 66: T.2:2; Starac 2004, str. 35, T.5:4; Ruffieux 2010, str. 247, 259, 260, 265, T.1: I.D:8, I.E:10, I.F:12-13, T.2: I.F:1, 7-8, T.3: I.H:4, T.7: I.F:1, I.D:5.

¹⁶³ Sekelj Ivančan 2001a, str. 87.

¹⁵⁰ Starac 1994, p. 13, Fig. 3; Rodriguez 1997, Pl. 7:72; Starac 2002, p. 206:2, 5.

¹⁵¹ Juroš 1979, p. 43, Pl. 24:1.

¹⁵² Marušić 1984, pp. 52–53, 75: Pl. 11:5; Starac 2004, p. 35, 25: Pl. 2:1.

¹⁵³ Popović, Bikić 2009, p. 104, Fig. 85:3.

¹⁵⁴ Sekelj Ivančan 2001a, pp. 2, 12–13, 87, 139, 141, Pl. 2:1, Pl. 3:17.

¹⁵⁵ Juroš-Monfardin 1986, pp. 211, 228: Pl. 2:1; Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, pp. 179, 186, Pl. 1:2, 7, Pl. 7:42.

¹⁵⁶ Ciglenečki 1984, Pl. 1:12, Pl. 5:61; Juroš-Monfardin 1986, pp. 211, 232: Pl. 6:4; Starac 1994, pp. 25–26: Annex XIV:9, 28: Annex XVII:6; Starac 2004, p. 32, 22: Pl. 1:1, 6; Ruffieux 2010, pp. 247, 259: Pl. 1: I.C:5, 265: Pl. 7: group 2 – I.F:2; Rodriguez 1997, Pl. 1:1–2, 5, Pl. 2:15–17, Pl. 4:31, 36, Pl. 6:58, Pl. 9:85; Marušić 1986, p. 70, Fig. 7:2.

je izrazito sličan podtipu 3a te stoga i dijele većinu analogija spomenutih u gornjem odlomku u tekstu. Kasnoantičke analogije u keramičkom materijalu identificirane su na lokalitetima Tinje, Rifnik pri Šenturju i Predloka u Sloveniji,¹⁶⁴ Istri,¹⁶⁵ Kvarneru¹⁶⁶ i Srbiji.¹⁶⁷ Na brojnim kasnoantičkim lokalitetima na kojima se život kontinuirano nastavlja i tijekom srednjovjekovnog razdoblja na ovaj način ukrašenu keramiku pronalazimo u ranosrednjovjekovnim slojevima zajedno sa slavenskom ili starohrvatskom keramikom.¹⁶⁸ Posebno je zanimljivo da se u Srednjoj Europi, npr. u Mikulčicama u Slovačkoj, ovakav ukras može pronaći i u kasnosrednjovjekovnim slojevima naselja.¹⁶⁹

Tip 4 u tipologiji ukrasa na Loparu sastoji se od podtipa 4a – više horizontalno urezanih paralelnih linija i podtipa 4b – gdje se takve horizontalne linije i valovnice pojavljuju u kombinaciji.

Analogije **podtipu 4a** (T. 10:9, T. 11:2), kao gotovo kod svih podtipova u predloženoj tipologiji, ne pomažu nam mnogo u preciznoj dataciji tako ukrašenih ulomaka posuda s Lopara. Pojavljuju se tijekom kasne antike na području Istre, Dalmacije i Srbije.¹⁷⁰ Čest su ukras na ranosrednjovjekovnim posudama i keramici razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka u Hrvatskoj i okolnim državama, gdje se, općenito gledajući, datiraju vrlo široko, između 7. i 13. stoljeća, ovisno o lokalitetu.¹⁷¹

11th century, and in the early mediaeval layer of the Serbian fort of Vršenice¹⁵⁷.

Type 3 consists of two subtypes with the basic motif of comb-incised multiple wavy lines – one set in subtype 3a, and two or more sets in subtype 3b. The difference is also emphasised in the curvature of comb-like ornaments, viz. in subtype 3a the comb-like wavy lines are more oblique than in subtype 3b.

Subtype 3a (Pl. 10:5) has numerous analogies. Rodriguez argued that comb-like motifs had been typical of late Roman and late imperial pottery production¹⁵⁸. She pointed out that late antique and Migration Period pottery often had either incrustated decoration motifs or wavy lines or comb-like motifs¹⁵⁹. However, as is usually the case with ornamentation on ceramic material, it is almost impossible to place a particular ornament within a clearly defined temporal or spatial framework, since the notions of decoration aesthetics, production methods and tastes, as well as ideas, were spreading from community to community, not necessarily bounded by time and geography. Notwithstanding, some differences between the late antique and mediaeval comb-like ornaments have not escaped notice. Namely, the horizontal comb furrow decoration was used in late antiquity as well as in the Middle Ages¹⁶⁰. In late antiquity, it was mostly a simple wavy line or comb-like wavy line, as opposed to the mediaeval decoration, where a combination of comb furrows, oblique cuts, and plastically rendered punctured bands prevailed, often all together. All in all, it is not surprising that the comb-like wavy line appeared in late antiquity in equal measure as during the Middle Ages. Some of the sites where this decoration has been dated to late antiquity are Teurnia-Bischofskirche, Hemmaberg, Ulrichsberg, Korinjski hrib, Tinje, Predloka, Nesactium, Rogatica near Barban, Betiga near Barbariga, the cave of Oporovina, Guran, and Castle Gočan,¹⁶¹

¹⁶⁴ Ciglenečki 1984, T. 5:56, 59, 62, 64–65; Ciglenečki 2000, str. 74, sl. 84:2–3, T. 35:10, 15, 18, 26–27, 31; Boltin-Tome 1989/1990, str. 137–138, T. 2:2–3, 5, 6 i pretpostavljamo T. 1:1–2, 6, T. 2:1.

¹⁶⁵ Marušić 1986, str. 65, 71: sl. 8:5; Juroš-Monfardin 1986, str. 211, 230: T. 4:2, 4, 231: T. 5:2, 3, 6, 232: T. 6:3; Ruffieux 2010, str. 247, 263: T. 5: IV.A:4.

¹⁶⁶ Starac 2004, str. 32, 22: T. 1:2.

¹⁶⁷ Popović, Bikić 2009, str. 69, Sl.45: 24, 31.

¹⁶⁸ Popović, Bikić 2009, 104: Sl.85:2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 106: Sl.86:3, 108: 16, 23-24; Marušić 1984, str. 59, 65: T.1:4; Belošević 2000, str. 117-118, T.3:11; Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, str. 268: T.4:10-11, 13-15.

¹⁶⁹ Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, str. 239-240.

¹⁷⁰ Juroš 1979, str. 48: T.3:1; Bekić 2017a, str. 41, 56: T.2:92, 94; Popović, Bikić 2009, str. 68-69, Sl.45:23, 26, 29, 37.

¹⁷¹ Bekić 2017a, str. 43: T.5:104, 107, T.6:122; Delonga 2014, T.1:1, T.2:8-10; Marušić 1984, str. 53, 55: Sl.4:3b, 4; Gusar 2009, str. 309, 319: T.6; Belošević 2000, str. 117-118, T.2:1, 4, T.3:9-10; Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, str. 181: T.3:17, 184: T.6:38; Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, str. 350, Sl. 8:1; Matejčić 1986, str. 254: T.9; Sekelj Ivančan 2001a, str. 87, T.1:1-2, T.2:7, T.4:24, T.7:52.

¹⁵⁷ Bekić 2017a, Pl. 5:108; Gusar 2009, pp. 308, 312, Pl. 3–Pl. 5; Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, p. 182: Pl. 4:23–25, 27–28, 183: Pl. 5:29; Popović, Bikić 2009, pp. 95, 98: Fig. 79:2, 101: Fig. 82:1, 104: Figs. 85:9–10.

¹⁵⁸ Rodriguez 1997, pp. 153–155.

¹⁵⁹ Rodriguez 1997, pp. 154.

¹⁶⁰ Juroš 1979, fn. 155.

¹⁶¹ Rodriguez 1997, Pl. 1:4, Pl. 2:14, Pl. 3:18–19, Pl. 12:116, 118; Ciglenečki 1984, p. 323, Pl. 8:93; Ciglenečki 2000, Pl. 35:8–9; Boltin-Tome 1989/1990, p. 137, Pl. 1:3–4; Marušić 1986, p. 71: Fig. 8:1, 73: Fig.

Slična je situacija i s podtipom 4b (T. 11:1, 3–4), koji se datira od kasne antike pa sve do kasnoga srednjeg vijeka i nije osobito od pomoći u relativnom datiranju prema tipologiji ukrasa. Bekić i Brusić, uz mnoge druge autore, smatraju da bi se ovakav ukras trebao datirati u kasnu antiku i ranobizantsko razdoblje, iako se pojavljuje i u ranom srednjem vijeku u vidu slavenske keramike.¹⁷² U razdoblju razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka ovakav se ukras pojavljuje na primjer na keramici iz Telašćice, datiranoj u 11. i 12. stoljeće.¹⁷³ U sjevernoj i istočnoj Hrvatskoj pojavljuje se ovaj ukras i tijekom kasnoga srednjeg vijeka, iako autori naglašavaju kako on nije značajka kasnoga srednjeg vijeka, već se pojavljuje i u ranijim razdobljima.¹⁷⁴

Tip 5 se sa svoje tri varijante sastoji od kosih ureza, odnosno kosog metličastog ureza: u podtipu 5a radi se o jednostavnim kosim urezima u kombinaciji s kojima se može i ne mora pojaviti i valovnica, podtip 5b uz to ima i kose ureze unutar dviju paralelnih horizontalnih linija koje čine traku (uz mogući dodatak jednostrukih valovnica), dok se podtip 5c sastoji od kosih ureza, horizontalne linije i valovnice u kombinacijama.

Podtip 5a (T. 11:5–7) ima analogije u rimskoj keramici 1. i 2. stoljeća na lokalitetima kod crkve sv. Nikole u Zadru, a vrlo je čest na sjevernom Jadranu.¹⁷⁵ Pojavljuje se i na kasnoantičkoj keramici, npr. na lokalitetu Kirchbichl kod Lavanta u istočnom Tirolu.¹⁷⁶ Međutim, nalazimo ga i na keramičkom materijalu tijekom čitavog srednjeg vijeka: od tako ukrašenih ranosrednjovjekovnih lonaca iz Splita, preko Vinkovaca ili Torčeca-Ledina sve do u kasni srednji vijek.¹⁷⁷

Podtip 5b (T. 11:8, T. 12:1) također se pojavljuje na lokalitetima poput Nezakcija i Hruščice pri Podkraju, gdje je datiran u razdoblje od 4. do 6. stoljeća.¹⁷⁸ Na Invillinu datiran je u rani srednji vijek,

but it can also be dated to both the early Middle Ages and the high Middle Ages¹⁶². Sekelj Ivančan believed that the comb-like wavy line had begun to appear in Central Europe (Slovakia) between the eighth and the tenth century, and had been rather rare during the 11th and the 12th century, whereas its renaissance had occurred in the 13th century, as a somewhat deeper decoration¹⁶³.

Subtype 3b (Pl. 10:6–8) was equally in use in late antiquity and during the Middle Ages. Since it is distinctly similar to subtype 3a, they share most of the analogies mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Late antique pottery analogies have been identified at the sites of Tinje, Rifnik pri Šenturju, and Predlok in Slovenia¹⁶⁴, as well as in Istria¹⁶⁵, Kvarner¹⁶⁶, and Serbia¹⁶⁷. At many late antique sites, settled continuously during the Middle Ages, such decorated pottery has also been found in early mediaeval layers together with Slavic or early Croatian pottery¹⁶⁸. It is particularly interesting to note that this ornament has also been found in late mediaeval layers of settlements in Central Europe, e.g. in Mikulčice, Slovakia¹⁶⁹.

Type 4, under the typology of ornaments at Lopar, consists of subtype 4a, with a number of horizontally incised parallel lines, and subtype 4b, where such horizontal and wavy lines are combined.

Analogies to subtype 4a (Pl. 10:9, Pl. 11:2), as with almost all subtypes in the proposed typology,

10:4; Marušić 1983/1984, p. 37: Fig. 6:b; 47: Pl. 9:3, 49; Juroš-Monfardin 1986, pp. 211, 228: Pl. 2:2, 229: Pl. 3:3, Pl. 4:2, 231: Pl. 5:4; Starac 1994, pp. 25–26: Annex XIV:8, 11, 12, 28: Annex XVII:2, 5, 9–11; Juroš 1979, pp. 48–49: Pl. 34:2–4, 7.

¹⁶² Brusić 1980, p. 81: Pl. 3:1–3, 85: Pl. 7; Marušić 1984, pp. 59, 65: Pl. 1:5, 66: Pl. 2:2; Starac 2004, p. 35, Pl. 5:4; Ruffieux 2010, pp. 247, 259, 260, 265, Pl. 1: I.D:8, I.E:10, I.F:12–13, Pl. 2: I.F:1, 7–8, Pl. 3: I.H:4, Pl. 7: I.F:1, I.D:5.

¹⁶³ Sekelj Ivančan 2001a, p. 87.

¹⁶⁴ Ciglencečki 1984, Pl. 5:56, 59, 62, 64–65; Ciglencečki 2000, p. 74, Figs. 84:2–3, Pl. 35:10, 15, 18, 26–27, 31; Boltin-Tome 1989/1990, pp. 137–138, Pl. 2:2–3, 5, 6, and presumably Pl. 1:1–2, 6, Pl. 2:1.

¹⁶⁵ Marušić 1986, pp. 65, 71: Fig. 8:5; Juroš-Monfardin 1986, pp. 211, 230: Pl. 4:2, 4, 231: Pl. 5:2, 3, 6, 232: Pl. 6:3; Ruffieux 2010, pp. 247, 263: Pl. 5: IV.A:4.

¹⁶⁶ Starac 2004, pp. 32, 22: Pl. 1:2.

¹⁶⁷ Popović, Bikić 2009, p. 69, Figs. 45:24, 31.

¹⁶⁸ Popović, Bikić 2009, 104: Figs. 85:2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 106: Figs. 86:3, 108:16, 23–24; Marušić 1984, pp. 59, 65: Pl. 1:4; Belošević 2000, pp. 117–118, Pl. 3:11; Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, p. 268: Pl. 4:10–11, 13–15.

¹⁶⁹ Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, pp. 239–240.

¹⁷² Bekić 2017a, str. 41, 45: Sl. 7:52-53, T.4:101, 56: T.2:92, 94; Brusić 1980, str. 85, T.6.

¹⁷³ Vučić 2011, str. 128, Sl. 10: 14-16.

¹⁷⁴ Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, str. 350, 383: T.4:54-55; Bunčić 2010, str. 102: T.11:48.

¹⁷⁵ Bekić 2017a, str. 38, 55: T.1:10-11.

¹⁷⁶ Ciglencečki 2000, str. 122, 132, Sl.138:11.

¹⁷⁷ Bekić 2017a, str. 49; Delonga 2014, T.12:64; Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, str. 240, 269: T.5:20-21; Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, str. 179, T.1:6; Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, str. 350, Sl.8:5, 381: T.2:18.

¹⁷⁸ Marušić 1986, str. 70, Sl.7:1; Ciglencečki 2000, str. 97, 104, Sl.111:7.

od 6. do 7. stoljeća.¹⁷⁹ Ulomak s ovakvim ukrasom, ali bez dodanih valovnica, pronađen je u slojevima razvijenog srednjeg vijeka na Petrapilosi. Tu se, prema analogijama iz Srednje Europe datira u 11. ili 12. stoljeće.¹⁸⁰

Nađene su samo dvije analogije za podtip 5c (T. 11:9). Prva je s Hemmaberga, identificirana na zdjeli koja se datira u kasnorimsko vrijeme; druga potječe s kasnosrednjovjekovnog sela u Starim Perkvcima.¹⁸¹

Glavna značajka **Tipa 6** aplicirana je plastična traka, koja se može pojaviti samostalno (podtip 6a) ili u kombinaciji s jednostrukom valovnicom ispod ili iznad trake (podtip 6b), dijagonalno postavljenim kosim urezima na plastičnoj traci (podtip 6c), urezima kotačićem na plastičnoj traci (podtip 6d) te dijagonalno postavljenim kosim urezima na traci, vodoravno urezanim linijama pojedinačno ili u snopu ispod ili iznad trake te ukrasom valovnice (podtip 6e).

Kasnoantička analogija podtipu 6a (T. 12:2–3) pronađena je na Rogatici kraj Barbana u Istri, na loncu koji fakturom i ukrasom podsjeća na ulomke s Lopara. U 6. stoljeće datiran je takav nalaz s Tonovcova grada, no ovaj se ukras nastavio koristiti i u ranom srednjem vijeku.¹⁸²

Podtipu 6b (T. 12:4) zasad nisu ustanovljene analogije.

Analogije ukrasu podtipa 6c (T. 12:5–6) iz Užarske ulice u Rijeci ili Vrtaškoj peći datiraju se od otprilike 400. do 600. godine.¹⁸³ Na lokalitetu Guran ovakav se tip ukrasa datira šire, od 11. do 13. stoljeća, dok je u Stenjevcu kod Zagreba pronađen u slojevima 14. stoljeća.¹⁸⁴

Za podtip 6d (T. 12:7) također je teško pronaći analogije. Ukras nizova izvedenih kotačićem općenito se počinje javljati u Srednjoj Europi i srednjovjekovnoj Slavoniji u razdoblju od 10. do 12. stoljeća (u okolici Varaždina); jedan ulomak iz Splita datirao se u prijelaz s 13. na 14. stoljeće, no tu se

cannot help us much in terms of precise dating of such decorated fragments of vessels from Lopar. They appeared during late antiquity in Istria, Dalmatia and Serbia¹⁷⁰. They are a frequent decoration on early mediaeval vessels and pottery from the high Middle Ages in Croatia and the surrounding countries, where they are generally dated to a very wide period, between the seventh and the 13th century, depending on each site¹⁷¹.

The situation is similar with subtype 4b (Pl. 11:1, 3–4), dated to the period from late antiquity all the way to the late Middle Ages. It is not particularly worthwhile in relative dating according to the typology of decorations. Bekić and Brusić, along with many other authors, believed that this decoration should be dated to late antiquity and the early Byzantine period, although it had also appeared in the early Middle Ages in the form of Slavic pottery¹⁷². In the high Middle Ages, this decoration appeared, for example, on pottery from Telašćica, dated to the 11th and 12th centuries¹⁷³. In northern and eastern Croatia, this ornament also appeared during the late Middle Ages. Notwithstanding, authors have pointed out that it is not a feature of the late Middle Ages, but had also appeared in earlier periods¹⁷⁴.

Type 5, with its three variants, has a broom decoration in the form of oblique incisions: subtype 5a comprises simple oblique cuts sometimes combined with a wavy line, subtype 5b also has oblique cuts in-between two parallel horizontal lines forming a band (sometimes with single wavy lines added), while subtype 5c consists of combinations of oblique cuts, a horizontal line and a wavy line.

Subtype 5a (Pl. 11:5–7) has analogies in Roman pottery of the first and second centuries at sites near the church of St. Nicholas in Zadar, and is very

¹⁷⁹ Bierbauer 1987.

¹⁸⁰ Višnjic 2012, str. 140, 142, 150; T.1:3.

¹⁸¹ Rodriguez 1997, str. T.7:60, T.8:76; Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, str. 350; Sl.8:5, 385; T.6:119, 386; T.7:129.

¹⁸² Marušić 1983/1984, str. 49, 52; T.9:1; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, str. 202–203, 549; T.99:14.

¹⁸³ Starac 2004, str. 32, 25; T.2:4; Starac 1994, str. 28, Prilog XVII: 17.

¹⁸⁴ Ruffieux 2006, str. 271–272, 277, 279, T.2:18–19; Ruffieux 2008, str. 253–254, 256, 261, T.3: II.B.6: 40–43, II.C.2: 52; Bunčić 2010, str. 101; T.10:4.

¹⁷⁰ Juroš 1979, p. 48; Pl. 3:1; Bekić 2017a, pp. 41, 56; Pl. 2:92, 94; Popović, Bikić 2009, pp. 68–69, Figs. 45:23, 26, 29, 37.

¹⁷¹ Bekić 2017a, p. 43; Pl. 5:104, 107, Pl. 6:122; Delonga 2014, Pl. 1:1, Pl. 2:8–10; Marušić 1984, pp. 53, 55; Fig. 4:3b, 4; Gusar 2009, pp. 309, 319; Pl. 6; Belošević 2000, pp. 117–118, Pl. 2:1, 4, Pl. 3:9–10; Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, p. 181; Pl. 3:17, 184; Pl. 6:38; Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, p. 350, Fig. 8:1; Matejčić 1986, p. 254; Pl. 9; Sekelj Ivančan 2001a, p. 87, Pl. 1:1–2, Pl. 2:7, Pl. 4:24, Pl. 7:52.

¹⁷² Bekić 2017a, pp. 41, 45; Figs. 7:52–53, Pl. 4:101, 56; Pl. 2:92, 94; Brusić 1980, p. 85, Pl. 6.

¹⁷³ Vučić 2011, p. 128, Figs. 10:14–16.

¹⁷⁴ Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, pp. 350, 383; Pl. 4:54–55; Bunčić 2010, p. 102; Pl. 11:48.

nije radilo o ukrasu niza izvedenog kotačićima na apliciranoj plastičnoj traci, već izravno na stijenku posude.¹⁸⁵

Jedna kasnoantička analogija za podtip 6e (T. 12:8) nađena je na Betigi u Istri, dok se u utvrđi Gornji Zemunik, na Žminju i u Zadru (crkva sv. Nikole) datiraju u kasni srednji vijek.¹⁸⁶

Tip 7 objedinjuje ulomke ukrašene modeliranim plastičnom trakom s urezima. U podtipu 7a radi se o kosim urezima, podtipu 7b o okomitim urezima na plastičnoj traci, a u podtipu 7c uz kose ureze pojavljuju se i valovnice u varijantama.

Analogije podtipu 7a (T. 12:9–10) nalazimo u ukrasu modelirane plastične trake s kosim paralelnim zarezima na ulomcima keramike s lokaliteta uz crkve Sv. Nikole u Zadru, koji se datiraju u razdoblje od 11. do 13. stoljeća.¹⁸⁷

Donekle sličan, ali ne istovjetan ukras podtipu 7b (T. 12:11, T. 13:1) dolazi iz Vrtaške peći kod Lovranske Drage i datiran je od 400. do 600. godine.¹⁸⁸

Podtip 7c (T. 13:2–3) ima analogije u međuriječju Save i Drave u ranom srednjem vijeku, 9. i 10. stoljeću, koje su pak datirane prema slovačkim analogijama.¹⁸⁹

Tip 8 sastoji se od tri podtipa koja veže cijela površina posude ispunjena horizontalnim paralelnim linijama; u podtipu 8a to je samostalan ukras, podtipu 8b dodane su i valovnice, dok se podtip 8c ističe nešto šire postavljenim, plitko-reljefnim vodoravnim linijama po cijeloj površini.

Podtip 8a (T. 13:4–6) ima najviše analogija među keramičkim materijalom kasne antike. Tako je datiran u Istri, Dalmaciji, Primorju, Srbiji i Austriji.¹⁹⁰ Na istarskoj Muntajani Marušić ovakav ukras datira u staroslavensku keramiku 6. i 7. stoljeća, dok se na kaštelu Stari Gočan datira u “ranosrednjovjekovni tip C”, od sredine 7. do početka 9. stoljeća.¹⁹¹ Na-

often found in the northern Adriatic¹⁷⁵. It was also used on late antique pottery, e.g., from the site of Kirchbichl near Lavant in East Tyrol¹⁷⁶. Nevertheless, it has been found on ceramic material from all periods of the Middle Ages: on early mediaeval pots with such decorations from Split, Vinkovci or Torčec-Ledine, all the way to examples from the late Middle Ages¹⁷⁷.

Subtype 5b (Pl. 11:8, Pl. 12:1) has also been found at sites such as Nesactium, and Hruščica near Podkraj, where it is dated to the period from the fourth to the sixth century¹⁷⁸. At Invillino, it is dated to the early Middle Ages, i.e. from the sixth to the seventh century¹⁷⁹. A fragment with such an ornament, albeit with no additional wavy lines, was found in high Middle Ages layers at Petrapilosa. It is dated to the 11th or the 12th century, according to analogies from Central Europe¹⁸⁰.

Only two analogies have been found for subtype 5c (Pl. 11:9). The first one is from Hemmaberg, identified on a bowl dated to the late Roman period, while the other one originates from the late mediaeval village in Stari Perkovci¹⁸¹.

The main feature of **Type 6** is an applied plastic band, either on its own (subtype 6a) or in combination with a single wavy line below or above the band (subtype 6b), diagonal oblique cuts on the plastic band (subtype 6c), rouletted grooves on the plastic band (subtype 6d) and diagonally placed oblique cuts on the band, horizontally incised lines (single or in a sheaf) below or above the band, and the wavy line decoration (subtype 6e).

A late antique analogy of subtype 6a (Pl. 12:2–3) was found at Rogatica near Barban in Istria, on a pot whose fabric and decoration resemble fragments from Lopar. Such a find from the Tonovcovo grad is dated to the sixth century, but this decoration continued to be used in the early Middle Ages¹⁸².

¹⁸⁵ Bekić 2017a, str. 48–49, Sl.9:68, 71, T.7:68; Delonga 2014, T.14:74; Bekić 2009b, T.1.

¹⁸⁶ Juroš-Monfardin 1986, str. 211, 229: T.3:1; Bekić 2017a, str. 51, 62: T.8; Bekić 2016, str. 26.

¹⁸⁷ Bekić 2017a, str. 48, Sl.9:60.

¹⁸⁸ Starac 1994, str. 28, Prilog XVII:16.

¹⁸⁹ Sekelj Ivančan 2001a, str. 88, T.28: 179.

¹⁹⁰ Rodriguez 1997, T.1:3; Ciglenečki 1984, T.1:11; Ciglenečki 2000, T.34:23–25, 27; Bekić 2009a, str. 103: T.6:2–3; Bekić, u tisku, kat. 22, 23; Marušić 1986, str. 71, Sl.8:4; Marušić 1983/1984, str. 49, 52, 42: T.6:6; Juroš-Monfardin 1986, str. 211, 227: T.1:5; Konestra 2015, str. 190; Popović, Bikić 2009, str. 68, 73, 95, 101, 104.

¹⁹¹ Marušić, B., “Povodom nalaza staroslavenske kerami-

¹⁷⁵ Bekić 2017a, pp. 38, 55: Pl. 1:10–11.

¹⁷⁶ Ciglenečki 2000, pp. 122, 132, Fig. 138:11.

¹⁷⁷ Bekić 2017a, p. 49; Delonga 2014, Pl. 12:64; Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, pp. 240, 269: Pl. 5:20–21; Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec, Slovenec, Lugović 2005, p. 179, Pl. 1:6; Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, p. 350, Fig. 8:5, 381: Pl. 2:18.

¹⁷⁸ Marušić 1986, p. 70, Fig. 7:1; Ciglenečki 2000, p. 97, 104, Fig. 111:7.

¹⁷⁹ Bierbauer 1987.

¹⁸⁰ Višnjic 2012, pp. 140, 142, 150; Pl. 1:3.

¹⁸¹ Rodriguez 1997, Pl. 7:60, Pl. 8:76; Janeš, Hirschler Marić, Azinović Bebek 2017, p. 350: Fig. 8:5, 385: Pl. 6:119, 386: Pl. 7:129.

¹⁸² Marušić 1983/1984, pp. 49, 52: Pl. 9:1; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, pp. 202–203, 549: Pl. 99:14.

stavlja se koristiti i dalje tijekom cijeloga srednjeg vijeka.¹⁹²

Podtip 8b (T. 13:7), s valovnicom na površini ispunjenoj brazdanim horizontalnim linijama, kakav je nađen na trgu Pul vele crikve u Rijeci, pojavljuje se kao tipičan ukras na posudama kasne antike, ali se nastavlja upotrebljavati i u srednjem vijeku, smatra Bekić.¹⁹³ Tako je datiran i na Nezakciju, Rogatici, Betigi i Starom Gočanu. Starohrvatsko groblje Stranče-Gorica obiluje nalazima posuda s ovakvim ukrasom; dolaze iz horizonta grobova s keramikom (iz grobova br. 157 i 165), smatraju se “tipom 1” vinodolskog tipa keramike te se datiraju od kraja 8. do početka 9. stoljeća.¹⁹⁴

Ukras **podtipa 8c** (T. 13:8–9) podsjeća na kanoantičke amfore sa širokim rebrima, pronađene u pećini Oporovini, a koje se pak u Zadru u crkvi sv. Nikole datiraju u “Late Roman” tipove, od 5. do 7. stoljeća.¹⁹⁵ Međutim, na ostalim lokalitetima ovakav se ukras interpretira kao ukras na keramičkim loncima i zdjelama. Na Tarsatičkom principiju, Nezakciju i Friškovici ovako ukrašeni lonci datirani su u kasnu antiku ili ranobizantsko razdoblje.¹⁹⁶ Na Goleševu kod Barbana i Mejici kod Buzeta ovakva je keramika interpretirana kao staroslavenska iz 8. stoljeća.¹⁹⁷ U zagrebačkom Stenjevcu je ukras podtipa 8c datiran u 14. stoljeće,¹⁹⁸ no ipak bi keramiku s ukrasom podtipa 8c s utvrde Lopar trebalo datirati u razdoblje kasne antike i ranoga srednjeg vijeka jer se uglavnom datira tako, dok je ova kasnosrednjovjekovna datacija pomalo izdvojena od uobičajene datacije ovog tipa na lokalitetima analognima utvrđi Lopar u pogledu arheološkog materijala.

Tip 9 ukrašavanja na utvrđi Lopar podijeljen je na šest podtipova; smješteni su u istoj skupini jer čine kombinaciju urezanih linija u drugačijem

Subtype 6b (Pl. 12:4) still has no relevant analogies.

Analogies for the decoration of **subtype 6c** (Pl. 12:5–6) from Užarska Street in Rijeka or Vrtaška peć are approximately dated to the period from AD 400 to 600¹⁸³. At the site of Guran, this type of decoration is dated to a wider period, from the 11th to the 13th century, while in Stenjevec near Zagreb it was found in layers from the 14th century¹⁸⁴.

It has also been hard to find analogies for **subtype 6d** (Pl. 12:7). The decoration consisting of rows made with a roulette generally started appearing in Central Europe and mediaeval Slavonia in the period from the tenth to the 12th century (in the vicinity of Varaždin). One fragment from Split is dated to the turn of the 14th century, but it is not a decoration made of rows executed with a roulette on an applied plastic band, but rather directly on the wall of the vessel¹⁸⁵.

One late antique analogy for **subtype 6e** (Pl. 12:8) was found at Betiga in Istria, while in Gornji Zemunik Fort, at Žminj and in Zadar (the church of St. Nicholas) they are dated to the late Middle Ages¹⁸⁶.

Type 7 combines fragments decorated with a modelled plastic band with cuts. In subtype 7a the cuts are oblique, while in subtype 7b they are vertical and on a plastic band, whereas in subtype 7c such oblique cuts are combined with various wavy lines.

Analogies for **subtype 7a** (Pl. 12:9–10) can be found in the modelled plastic band decoration with oblique parallel cuts on pottery fragments from the site near the church of St. Nicholas in Zadar, dated to the period from the 11th to the 13th century¹⁸⁷.

Somewhat similar, but not identical with **subtype 7b** (Pl. 12:11, Pl. 13:1) is the decoration from Vrtaška peć near Lovranska Draga. It is dated to the period from AD 400 to 600¹⁸⁸.

Subtype 7c (Pl. 13:2–3) has analogies in the interfluvium of the Sava and Drava Rivers from the early

ke u Istri“, *Starohrvatska prosvjeta* 14 (1984): 41-76, na 59, 65; T.1:2; Juroš, F., *Keramika kaštela Stari Gočan*, diplomski rad, Zagreb 1979, 42; T.XVI:1.

¹⁹² Višnjić 2012, str. 137, 142, 144-145, T.1:6, T.2:2, 4; Bunčić 2010, str. 103; T.12:52.

¹⁹³ Bekić, u tisku, kat. 26.

¹⁹⁴ Matejčić 1986, str. 294, 300-303; Prilog V: 7C/A, 3A, Prilog VI: 6A, Prilog IX: 16C; Cetinić 2010, str. 7, 9, 13, T.2:7, T.8:1-2; Cetinić 2011, str. 173, 221-223, T.LIV: 1-2, T.LIX:2.

¹⁹⁵ Starac 1994, str. 26; Prilog XIV:14-15, 17; Bekić 2017a, str. 42; Sl.5, T.3:12, 29, 33, 98.

¹⁹⁶ Bekić 2009a, str. 104; T.6:9; Marušić 1986, str. 73, Sl.10:3; Marušić 1983/1984, str. 31; T.2:3; Tomičić 1990, str. 159; T.6.

¹⁹⁷ Marušić 1984, str. 48-49, 53-55; Sl. 4, 63, 73; T.9:3.

¹⁹⁸ Bunčić 2010, str. 109; T. 18:91, 110; T. 19:92.

¹⁸³ Starac 2004, pp. 32, 25; Pl. 2:4; Starac 1994, p. 28, Annex XVII:17.

¹⁸⁴ Ruffieux 2006, pp. 271–272, 277, 279, Pl. 2:18–19; Ruffieux 2008, pp. 253–254, 256, 261, Pl. 3: II.B.6:40–43, II.C.2:52; Bunčić 2010, p. 101; Pl. 10:4.

¹⁸⁵ Bekić 2017a, pp. 48–49, Figs. 9:68, 71, Pl. 7:68; Delonga 2014, Pl. 14:74; Bekić 2009b, Pl. 1.

¹⁸⁶ Juroš-Monfardin 1986, pp. 211, 229; Pl. 3:1; Bekić 2017a, pp. 51, 62; Pl. 8; Bekić 2016, p. 26.

¹⁸⁷ Bekić 2017a, p. 48, Fig. 9:60.

¹⁸⁸ Starac 1994, p. 28, Annex XVII:16.

obliku nego kod ostalih tipova kakav nije zapažen u ostalim skupinama.

Podtip 9a (T. 13:10) sastoji se od jedne ili više horizontalnih linija, izvedenih točkastim ubadanjem ispod kojih se nalazi više dijagonalno položenih točkasto izvedenih linija. Donekle je ovom podtipu sličan ulomak zdjelice, interpretiran kao rimska gruba keramika.¹⁹⁹ Tipološki bliži ulomci nalazima s Lopara su sa trga Pul vele crikve u Rijeci, datirani u 6. stoljeće.²⁰⁰ U ranosrednjovjekovnom sloju srpske utvrde Vrsenice pronađeni su lonci s ukrasom horizontalnih urezanih snopova linija, iz kojih se spuštaju točkasto izvedene kose linije.²⁰¹

Podtip 9b (T. 14:1–3) ima analogije na kasnoantičkom lokalitetu Kirchbichl kod Lavanta u Austriji te donekle sličan ukras na ranosrednjovjekovnim slavenskim posudama iz Stranča-Gorica iz 8. i ranog 9. stoljeća.²⁰²

Za podtip 9c (T. 14:4), odnosno kombinaciju vodoravnoga i okomitog metličastog ukrasa, Bekić smatra da je čest ukras u Noriku i Panoniji u antici.²⁰³ Na trgu Pul vele crikve u Rijeci, Nezakciju, kaštelu Stari Gočan i otoku Krku takav je ukras datiran od 4. do 7. stoljeća.²⁰⁴

Podtipu 9d (T. 14:5), kombinaciji vodoravnog, okomitog i dijagonalnog metličastog ukrasa, analogije nalazimo većinom u kasnoj antici u Istri, Sloveniji i Srbiji.²⁰⁵ Na lokalitetu Vinkovci - Duga ulica ovako ukrašen ulomak datira se u 2. polovicu 11. stoljeća, ali najvjerojatnije pripada 12. i 13. stoljeću.²⁰⁶

Ulomku s ukrasom podtipa 9e (T. 14:6), snopovima horizontalnih linija i snopova valovnica, pronađena je jedna analogija na Tarsatičkom principiju u stratigrafskoj jedinici datiranoj od 5. do 7. stoljeća.²⁰⁷

Middle Ages, i.e. the ninth and tenth centuries, dated according to Slovakian analogies¹⁸⁹.

Type 8 consists of three subtypes. What they have in common is the entire surface of the vessel filled with horizontal parallel lines. In subtype 8a this decoration is on its own, subtype 8b has additional wavy lines, while subtype 8c stands out with somewhat wider, shallow-relief horizontal lines over the entire surface.

Subtype 8a (Pl. 13:4–6) has most of its analogies in ceramic material from late antiquity. It is dated as such in Istria, Dalmatia, Primorje, Serbia, and Austria¹⁹⁰. At Muntajana in Istria, Marušić classified this decoration as early Slavic pottery of the sixth and seventh centuries, while at Castle Stari Gočan it is designated as “early mediaeval type C”, and dated to the period from the mid-seventh to the beginning of the ninth century¹⁹¹. It continued to be used throughout the Middle Ages¹⁹².

Subtype 8b (Pl. 13:7), with the wavy line on the surface filled with furrowed horizontal lines, as found on Pul vele crikve Square in Rijeka, had appeared as a typical decoration on late antique vessels, and continued to be used in the Middle Ages, as Bekić believed¹⁹³. It is dated as such at Nesactium, Rogatica, Betiga, and Stari Gočan. The Early Croatian cemetery of Stranče-Gorica abounds in finds of vessels with this decoration. They originate from the horizon of graves with pottery (i.e. graves 157 and 165), are considered “type 1” of the Vinodol type of pottery, and are dated to the turn of the ninth century¹⁹⁴.

¹⁹⁹ Rodriguez 1997, T.4:35.

²⁰⁰ Bekić, u tisku, kat. 24.

²⁰¹ Popović, Bikić 2009, str. 108: 9, 12.

²⁰² Ciglencečki 2000, str. 122, 131: Sl.137:13; Cetinić 2011, str. 222-223, 177: T.LVIII:1, 302: Prilog VII:5C/32.

²⁰³ Bekić 2017a, str. 38, 55: T.1:13; Vikić-Belančić 1973, str. 104-105: T.XVI:4-6, T.XVII:3, 5.

²⁰⁴ Bekić, u tisku, kat. 11; Marušić 1986, str. 71, Sl.8:6; Juroš 1979, str. 17: T.XXIX:6; Konestra 2015, str. 208: T.13:5.

²⁰⁵ Marušić 1983/1984, str. 45, 52: T.8:2; Ruffieux 2010, str. 247, 264: T.6: V.B:7; Ciglencečki 2000, str. 92, 95: Sl.102:6-7, 97, 103: Sl.110:4, 8, 12; Popović, Bikić 2009, str. 73, Sl. 50: 16-17.

²⁰⁶ Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, str. 239, 272: T.8:31.

²⁰⁷ Bekić 2009a, str. 104-105, T.6:4.

¹⁸⁹ Sekelj Ivančan 2001a, p. 88, Pl. 28:179.

¹⁹⁰ Rodriguez 1997, Pl. 1:3; Ciglencečki 1984, Pl. 1:11; Ciglencečki 2000, Pl. 34:23–25, 27; Bekić 2009a, p. 103: Pl. 6:2–3; Bekić, forthcoming, cat. 22, 23; Marušić 1986, p. 71, Fig. 8:4; Marušić 1983/1984, pp. 49, 52, 42: Pl. 6:6; Juroš-Monfardin 1986, pp. 211, 227: Pl. 1:5; Konestra 2015, p. 190; Popović, Bikić 2009, pp. 68, 73, 95, 101, 104.

¹⁹¹ Marušić, B., „Povodom nalaza staroslavenske keramike u Istri”, *Starohrvatska prosvjeta* 14 (1984): pp. 41–76, Fig. 6 on p. 59, p. 65: Pl. 1:2; Juroš, F., *Keramika kaštela Stari Gočan*, diploma thesis, Zagreb 1979, 42: Pl. XVI:1.

¹⁹² Višnjčić 2012, pp. 137, 142, 144–145, Pl. 1:6, Pl. 2:2, 4; Bunčić 2010, p. 103: Pl. 12:52.

¹⁹³ Bekić, forthcoming, cat. 26.

¹⁹⁴ Matejčić 1986, pp. 294, 300–303: Annex V:7C/A, 3A, Annex VI:6A, Annex IX:16C; Cetinić 2010, pp. 7, 9, 13, Pl. 2:7, Pl. 8:1–2; Cetinić 2011, pp. 173, 221–223, Pl. LIV:1–2, Pl. LIX:2.

Tip 10 (T. 14:7) ima samo jednu varijantu, bradavičasti ukras (uz koju može, ali ne mora doći i horizontalna linija te ukras izveden štapićastim ubadanjem). Prema Bekiću, bradavičaste aplikacije na posudama mogu biti izvedene piramidalno ili stožasto;²⁰⁸ na loparskom su ulomku izvedene stožasto. Bekić međutim smatra da treba biti vrlo oprezan kod datiranja ovog tipa ukrašene keramike, budući da se primjerci kod crkve sv. Viktora u Telašćici datiraju od 5. do 8. st., a na lokalitetu Banovac u Ninu u prijelaz 8./9. ili pak u razdoblje od 8. do 11. stoljeća.²⁰⁹ Bekić ih, zbog česte pojavnosti u Zadru i okolici, naziva “zadarskim bradavičastim posudama” i povezuje uz lokalne keramičarske radionice ranog Bizanta od 8. do 10. stoljeća.²¹⁰

Na **Tipu 11** (T. 14:8), također s jednom izdvojenom varijantom, ukras je izveden vjerojatno jednim oblikom kotačića i u obliku pletenice teče dijagonalno vratom posude. Sličan je ukras na ulomku iz ranosrednjovjekovnog sloja srpske utvrde Vrsenice u kombinaciji s nizom horizontalnih linija ispod pleteničastog ukrasa izvedenog kotačićem.²¹¹

Tijekom svih sedam arheoloških sezona na Loparu je pronađeno i nekoliko ulomaka glazirane keramike te porculana (T. 14:10). Ukupno je pronađeno 25 ulomaka porculana ili imitacije porculana većinom recentnije proizvodnje. Pronađen je i mali broj ulomaka zelene glazirane i engobirane keramike koje prema analogijama treba datirati u 15. stoljeće. Upravo tako se i datira jedan ulomak vrča s Lopara s tamnozelenom glazurom i to na osnovu analogija sa monokromnom engobiranom stolnom keramikom pronađenom uz crkvu Sv. Križa u Ninu, datiranom u kasni srednji i rani novi vijek.²¹² Analogije za ulomke glaziranog narančasto-žutog keramičkog posuđa te za dva ulomka sa smeđom glazurom mogu se pronaći na lokalitetima datiranim od 17. pa sve do 20. stoljeća.²¹³

4.2. Amfore

Na Loparu nije očuvana nijedna potpuna amfora; velik broj ulomaka je neprepoznatljiv i ne može se tipološki odrediti zbog malih dimenzija ili njihove istrošenosti. Pronađeno je ukupno 227 fragme-

The decoration of subtype 8c (Pl. 13:8–9) is reminiscent of late antique amphorae with wide ribs, found in the cave of Oporovina, classified in the church of St. Nicholas in Zadar as “Late Roman” types, dated from the fifth to the seventh century¹⁹⁵. However, at other sites, this decoration has been interpreted as an ornament on ceramic pots and bowls. On the Tarsatica Principia, in Nesactium, and Friškovicica, the pots decorated in this manner are dated to late antiquity or the early Byzantine period¹⁹⁶. At Goleševo near Barban, and Mejica near Buzet, such vessels are interpreted as early Slavic pottery of the eighth century¹⁹⁷. At Stenjevec in Zagreb, the decoration of subtype 8c is dated to the 14th century,¹⁹⁸ but the pottery with decorations of subtype 8c from Fort Lopar should nevertheless be dated to the period of late antiquity and the early Middle Ages, because it is generally dated that way, while the late mediaeval dating stands somewhat apart from the usual dating of this type at sites analogous to Fort Lopar in terms of archaeological material.

Type 9 is divided into six subtypes of decoration at Fort Lopar. They are classified in the same group because they comprise a combination of incised lines in a different form than in other types, i.e. it has not been found in other groups.

Subtype 9a (Pl. 13:10) consists of one or more horizontal lines, made of punctured dots, with a number of diagonal incised dotted lines below them. A fragment of a small bowl, interpreted as Roman coarse pottery, is somewhat similar to this subtype¹⁹⁹. The fragments from Pul vele crikve Square in Rijeka, dated to the sixth century, are typologically closer to the finds from Lopar²⁰⁰. Pots decorated with horizontal incised sheaves of lines, from which dotted oblique lines descend, have been found in the early mediaeval layer of Vrsenica Fort in Serbia²⁰¹.

Subtype 9b (Pl. 14:1–3) has analogies at the late antique site of Kirchbichl near Lavant in Austria, and a somewhat similar decoration on early me-

²⁰⁸ Bekić 2017a, str. 46, 58: T.4:46.

²⁰⁹ Bekić 2017a, str. 46–47; Vučić 2011, str. 114–116, 127, Sl.9, kat.11.

²¹⁰ Bekić 2017a, str. 46.

²¹¹ Popović, Bikić 2009, str. 103: Sl.84:1.

²¹² Gusar 2007, 178, str. 191: T.1:2.

²¹³ Krmpotić 2014, str. 84, 197–198, T.33:395, 397, T.34:399–400.

¹⁹⁵ Starac 1994, p. 26: Annex XIV:14–15, 17; Bekić 2017a, p. 42: Fig. 5, Pl. 3:12, 29, 33, 98.

¹⁹⁶ Bekić 2009a, p. 104: Pl. 6:9; Marušić 1986, p. 73, Fig. 10:3; Marušić 1983/1984, p. 31: Pl. 2:3; Tomičić 1990, p. 159: Pl. 6.

¹⁹⁷ Marušić 1984, pp. 48–49, 53–55: Figs. 4, 63, 73: Pl. 9:3.

¹⁹⁸ Bunčić 2010, p. 109: Pl. 18:91, 110: Pl. 19:92.

¹⁹⁹ Rodriguez 1997, Pl. 4:35.

²⁰⁰ Bekić, forthcoming, cat. 24.

²⁰¹ Popović, Bikić 2009, p. 108:9, 12.

nata amfora. Od ukupno osam ulomaka rubova amfora većina ih je također neprepoznatljiva tipološki i datacijski. Ukupno je pronađeno šest ručki amfora te jedno dno. Prema Modrijan i Milavec, amfore bi trebalo tipološki određivati samo prema dijagnostičkim ulomcima, dakle uglavnom prema obodima amfora, kojima utvrđava Lopar ne obiluje.²¹⁴

4.2.1. Analiza nalaza amfora

Kao što su preporučile Modrijan i Milavec, amfore valja tipološki određivati u slučaju da se na nalazištu pronađu dijagnostički ulomci, dakle najčešće obodi, dok kod ostalih fragmenata treba biti oprezan u dataciji i tipologizaciji.²¹⁵

Od nekoliko ulomaka oboda amfora ističu se oni iz stratigrafskih jedinica SJ 128 i SJ 136 (T. 14:11), pri čemu je drugi obod moguće pripisati amforama sjevernoafričke proizvodnje tipa *Africana IIIb*, koje se datiraju od početka 4. do sredine 5. stoljeća i imaju analogiju u uvali Marić i prostoru antičke uljare na tom lokalitetu.²¹⁶ Obod iz SJ 128 podsjeća na kasnobizantski (srednjovjekovni) tip amfora *Gunsenin* tipa 4, koji se proizvodi od 12. do 13. stoljeća, ali se može pripisati i tipovima *Late Roman*, kakvi su nađeni na Tonovcovu gradu i datirani znatno ranije nego kasnobizantske amfore iz hrvatskog podmorja.²¹⁷ Primjerci oboda amfora vrlo slični onome iz SJ 128 pronađeni su u Vrtaškoj peći i datiraju se u kasnu antiku.²¹⁸ Još jedna analogija rubu amfore iz SJ 128 pronađena je i na kasnoantičkom lokalitetu Križna gora u Sloveniji.²¹⁹

Prema ukrasima na ulomcima tijela amfora moguće je izdvojiti dvadeset i osam ulomaka sa rebrastim ornamentom u obliku gušće nanizanih žljebova po cijeloj površini ulomaka. Takvi su ulomci najvjerojatnije pripadali tipovima *Late Roman* (LRA), odnosno istočnomediteranskim tipovima amfora (čiju su klasifikaciju predstavili Riley i poslije Pieri) (T. 14:9). One su dolazile na ovo područje trgovinom s Mediteranom, odnosno uvozom iz radionica na egejskim otocima, na Cipru, u Maloj Aziji, na Levantu i u Egiptu u 2. polovici 5. st. te u 6. i 7. stoljeću, no preciznije varijante tipova *Late Roman*

diaeval Slavic vessels at Stranče-Gorica from the eighth and the early ninth centuries²⁰².

As to subtype 9c (Pl. 14:4), i.e. a combination of horizontal and vertical broom decoration, Bekić believed that it had been a common decoration in Noricum and Pannonia in antiquity²⁰³. On Pul vele crikve Square in Rijeka, in Nesactium, Castle Stari Gočan, and on the island of Krk, this decoration is dated to the period from the fourth to the seventh century²⁰⁴.

Subtype 9d (Pl. 14:5), a combination of horizontal, vertical and diagonal broom decorations, has analogies mostly in late antique examples from Istria, Slovenia, and Serbia²⁰⁵. At the Vinkovci-Duga ulica site, a fragment decorated in this way is dated to the second half of the 11th century, but it most likely originates from the 12th and 13th centuries²⁰⁶.

The fragment with the decoration of subtype 9e (Pl. 14:6), viz. sheaves of horizontal lines and wavy lines, has an analogy on the Tarsatic Principia in a stratigraphic unit dated to the period from the fifth to the seventh century²⁰⁷.

Type 10 (Pl. 14:7) has only one variant, the wart decoration (which may or may not be accompanied by a horizontal line and punctured ornaments). According to Bekić, wart-like applications on vessels can be either pyramidal or conical²⁰⁸. On the Lopar fragment, they are of the latter variety. However, Bekić believed that one should be very careful when dating this type of decorated pottery, since the examples near the church of St. Victor in Telašćica are dated to the period from the fifth to the eighth century, and at the Nin-Banovac site to the turn of the ninth century or the period from the eighth to the 11th century²⁰⁹. Due to their frequent incidence in Zadar and its surroundings, Bekić referred to

²⁰² Ciglencečki 2000, pp. 122, 131: Fig. 137:13; Cetinić 2011, pp. 222–223, 177: Pl. LVIII:1, 302: Annex VII:5C/32.

²⁰³ Bekić 2017a, pp. 38, 55: Pl. 1:13; Vikić-Belančić 1973, pp. 104–105: Pl. XVI:4–6, Pl. XVII:3, 5.

²⁰⁴ Bekić, forthcoming, cat. 11; Marušić 1986, p. 71, Fig. 8:6; Juroš 1979, p. 17: Pl. XXIX:6; Konestra 2015, p. 208: Pl. 13:5.

²⁰⁵ Marušić 1983/1984, pp. 45, 52: Pl. 8:2; Ruffieux 2010, pp. 247, 264: Pl. 6: V.B:7; Ciglencečki 2000, pp. 92, 95: Figs. 102:6–7, 97, 103: Figs. 110:4, 8, 12; Popović, Bikić 2009, p. 73, Figs. 50:16–17.

²⁰⁶ Sekelj Ivančan 2001b, pp. 239, 272: Pl. 8:31.

²⁰⁷ Bekić 2009a, pp. 104–105, Pl. 6:4.

²⁰⁸ Bekić 2017a, pp. 46, 58: Pl. 4:46.

²⁰⁹ Bekić 2017a, pp. 46–47; Vučić 2011, pp. 114–116, 127, Fig. 9, cat. No. 11.

²¹⁴ Modrijan, Milavec 2011, str. 140.

²¹⁵ Modrijan, Milavec 2011, str. 140.

²¹⁶ Višnjić, Bekić, Pleština 2010, str. 235–236, 253: T.8:2.

²¹⁷ Brusić 2010, str. 248, Sl.10; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, str. 517, T.67:5-6.

²¹⁸ Starac 1994, str. 26, 28, Prilog XVI: 3-4.

²¹⁹ Modrijan 2014, T.4:5.

gotovo je nemoguće odrediti zbog njihovih malih dimenzija i loše očuvanosti nalaza.²²⁰ Analogije tipovima *Late Roman* kakve pronalazimo i na Loparu otkrivene su još na lokalitetima u Postirama na Braču, kod crkve sv. Nikole u Zadru, u uvali Veštar kod Rovinja te na Tonovcovu gradu pri Kobaridu u Sloveniji.²²¹ Ostatak ulomaka amfora odlikuje se svijetložutom i narančastom bojom grublje fakture te bi mogli predstavljati tipove ranijih amfora, *Lamboglia* ili *Dressel*; analogije im se, na primjer, mogu naći u crkvi sv. Nikole u Zadru.²²² No zbog izrazite fragmentiranosti teško je procijeniti jesu li ulomci ipak pripadali sjevernoafričkim amforama *Keay* ili *Africana*, koje su također svijetlonarančasto-žutih nijansa, a kakve također nalazimo na lokalitetu uz crkvu sv. Nikole u Zadru, a datiraju se od 4. do 7. stoljeća.²²³ Uz to, ulomci keramike tankih narančastih stijenki – jedan ulomak iz SJ 41 i čak 26 ulomaka vjerojatno iste posude iz SJ 47 – prepoznati su kao zdjele tipa *Hayes 23*, koje potječu iz sjeverne Afrike; kao nalaz se često pojavljuju na istočnoj obali Jadrana i datiraju se od 3. do 6. stoljeća s analogijama u Zadru.²²⁴ Nekoliko je manjih ulomaka imalo crvenkasti premaz i fakturu od pročišćene gline, s površinom ukrašenom plastično oblikovanim rebrima; ti su ulomci interpretirani kao sigilatna keramika. Takva luksuznija keramika ima analogije u posudama tipa *Hayes 81*, datiranim u drugu polovicu 5. stoljeća.²²⁵ Zahvaljujući povoljnom pomorskom položaju ovog lokaliteta, izgledno je da su na ovu utvrdu dopremane amfore uvožene s prostora istočnog Mediterana i sjeverne Afrike.

4.3. Ostali keramički nalazi

Osim keramičkih posuda pronađena su ukupno 23 keramička pršljena te brojni ulomci građevinskog materijala (tegula i imbreksa) (T. 14:12–13). Pršljeni su datirani u razdoblje kasne antike i rana srednjeg vijeka. Poseban je nalaz PN 26, koji izgleda kao pršljen ili pak mali uteg s dva otvora i potječe iz srednjovjekovnog sloja.²²⁶

them as “Zadar Nubbed Pottery” and associated them with early Byzantine local pottery workshops from the eighth to the tenth century²¹⁰.

The decoration of **Type 11** (Pl. 14:8), also comprising a single variant, is probably made with one roulette shape and in the form of a braid flowing diagonally along the neck of the vessel. A similar ornament appears on a fragment from the early mediaeval layer of Vrsenica Fort in Serbia, combined with a series of horizontal lines under a braided decoration made with a roulette²¹¹.

Several fragments of glazed pottery and porcelain were found at Lopar during the seven archaeological seasons (Pl. 14:10). A total of 25 porcelain fragments or imitations of porcelain were found, mostly of more recent production. A small number of fragments of green glazed and engobed pottery was found, which should be dated by analogies to the 15th century. The same dating applies to a fragment of a jug from Lopar with a dark green glaze, based on the analogies with monochrome engobed table ware found next to the church of the Holy Cross in Nin, dated to the late Middle Ages and the early modern period²¹². Analogies for the fragments of glazed orange-yellow ceramic pottery and two brown-glaze fragments can be found at sites dated to the period from the 17th to the 20th centuries²¹³.

4.2. Amphorae

No complete amphora has been preserved at Lopar. A large number of fragments is unrecognisable and cannot be typologically determined due to their small dimensions or wear. A total of 227 fragments of amphorae were found. Out of a total of eight fragments of amphorae rims, most of them are also unrecognisable in terms of typology and dating. A total of six amphorae handles and one base were found. According to Modrijan and Milavec, amphorae should be typologically determined only according to diagnostic fragments, i.e. mainly by amphorae rims, which Fort Lopar does not abound with²¹⁴.

²²⁰ Riley 1976, str. 125-176; Riley 1981, str. 85-104; Pieri 2005; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, str. 139, 148.

²²¹ Konestra 2015, str. 213: T. 5:22, 24; Bekić 2017a, str. 57: T. 3:33, 98; Bekić, Pešić 2014, str. 125, 136, kat. 47, kat. 48; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, str. 522-523: T. 72, T. 73.

²²² Bekić 2017a, str. 39, sl. 1.

²²³ Bekić 2017a, str. 42, sl. 5.

²²⁴ Bekić 2017a, str. 41.

²²⁵ Heyes 1972, str. 128.

²²⁶ Janeš 2016, str. 37.

²¹⁰ Bekić 2017a, p. 46.

²¹¹ Popović, Bikić 2009, p. 103: Fig. 84:1.

²¹² Gusar 2007, 178, p. 191: Pl. 1:2.

²¹³ Krmptić 2014, pp. 84, 197-198, Pl. 33:395, 397, Pl. 34:399-400.

²¹⁴ Modrijan, Milavec 2011, p. 140.

Ulomci građevinskog materijala (ukupno 77 ulomaka) pronađeni su u slojevima kasne antike i srednjeg vijeka. Treba naglasiti da se sjeverno od zida SJ 8 građevinski materijal nalazio u većim količinama gotovo u svim većim slojevima.²²⁷ Ni na jednom ulomku tegula ili imbreksa nije pronađen žig proizvođača.²²⁸

Pronađeno je i ukupno 25 ulomaka predmeta od keramike u obliku izduženih ili ovalnih oblutaka zaglađene površine, bez ukrasa, ali s udubljenjem uzdužno po sredini (T. 14:14). Budući da se na površini vide tragovi nastali djelovanjem vode, na ovom stupnju istraživanja nemoguće je odrediti funkciju ovih predmeta.

4.3.1. Analiza ostalih keramičkih nalaza

Od 23 pronađena keramička pršljena, dio ih se može smjestiti u razdoblje kasne antike, a dio u rani srednji vijek, datiran radiokarbonski od kraja 9. do kraja 10. stoljeća.²²⁹ Velik dio njih izrađen je upravo od već postojećeg keramičkog materijala, odnosno sekundarno korištene keramike (amfora i antičkoga građevinskog materijala).²³⁰ Mnoge im analogije nalazimo na Gradini Ras iznad Pazarišta u Srbiji, gradini Tinje te Tonovcovu gradu u Sloveniji.²³¹ Interpretiraju se kao utezi za ribarske mreže s obzirom na položaj lokaliteta Lopar te njegove nedvojbene održivosti zahvaljujući blizini mora i njegovim plodovima. No vrlo ih je teško precizno datirati jer postoje u istom obliku tijekom dugog razdoblja. Isto vrijedi i za pronađeni građevinski keramički materijal, tegule i kanalice. Prema fakturi potječu iz antičkog razdoblja, no zasigurno su se njihovi ulomci koristili i znatno kasnije, što se vidi i prema njihovim nalazima u kasnoantičkim i srednjovjekovnim slojevima na lokalitetu. Osim toga, pronađen je manji broj keramičkih oblutaka izduženog ili ovalnog oblika, često izdubljenih, manjih ili većih dimenzija. Namjena im zasad nije poznata, ali se pretpostavlja da su također služili kao utezi za ribarske mreže ili su pak potpuno neprepoznatljivi artefakti, zbog dugotrajne izloženosti morskom zraku i vodi tijekom stoljeća (T. 14:14).

4.2.1. Analysis of amphorae finds

As recommended by Modrijan and Milavec, amphorae should be typologically determined when diagnostic fragments are found at the site, i.e. most often their rims, while dating and typologizing regarding other fragments require caution²¹⁵.

Of the several amphorae rim fragments, those from the stratigraphic units SU 128 and SU 136 stand out (Pl. 14:11). The latter rim can be attributed to amphorae of North African production of the *Africana IIIb* type, dated to the period from the beginning of the fourth to the mid-fifth century, with an analogy in Marić Cove and the area of the antique oil mill at that site²¹⁶. The rim from SU 128 is reminiscent of the late Byzantine (mediaeval) *Gunsenin* amphorae of type 4, produced from the 12th to the 13th century, but can also be attributed to *Late Roman* types, as found at Tonovcov grad and dated much earlier than the late Byzantine amphorae from the Croatian seabed²¹⁷. Specimens of amphorae rims very similar to the one from SU 128 were found in Vrtaška peć and dated to late antiquity²¹⁸. Yet another analogy to the amphora rim from SU 128 was found at the late antique site of Križna gora in Slovenia²¹⁹.

Based on the decorations on the fragments of amphorae bodies, it is possible to single out twenty-eight fragments with ribbed ornaments in the form of denser grooves along the entire surface of the fragments. Such fragments most probably belong to *Late Roman* (LRA) types, i.e. the Eastern Mediterranean types of amphorae (whose classification was presented by Riley and later by Pieri) (Pl. 14:9). They were brought to this area by trade with the Mediterranean, i.e. as imports from workshops on the Aegean islands, on Cyprus, in Asia Minor, the Levant and Egypt in the second half of the fifth century and in the sixth and seventh centuries. However, it is almost impossible to determine more precise variants of *Late Roman* types due to their small sizes and poor preservation of the finds²²⁰. Analogies to *Late Roman* types, as found

²¹⁵ Modrijan, Milavec 2011, p. 140.

²¹⁶ Višnjic, Bekic, Pleština 2010, pp. 235–236, 253: Pl. 8:2.

²¹⁷ Brusic 2010, p. 248, Fig. 10; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, p. 517, Pl. 67:5–6.

²¹⁸ Starac 1994, pp. 26, 28, Annex XVI:3–4.

²¹⁹ Modrijan 2014, Pl. 4:5.

²²⁰ Riley 1976, pp. 125–176; Riley 1981, pp. 85–104; Pieri 2005; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, pp. 139, 148.

²²⁷ Janeš 2017, str. 32.

²²⁸ Janeš 2016, str. 38.

²²⁹ Janeš 2016, str. 37–38.

²³⁰ Janeš 2018, str. 29.

²³¹ Popović 1999, str. 266, sl. 70:8–9; Ciglencečki 2000, T. 7:2–5; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, str. 467, T. 17:1–5.

4.4. Stakleni nalazi

Nalazi stakla s utvrde Lopar iznimno su fragmentirani, zbog čega ih je teško odrediti tipološki, datacijski i funkcionalno. Ukupno 48 ulomaka staklenih posuda datirano je najvećim dijelom u recentno doba (54 % staklenih nalaza s utvrde Lopar), što je rezultat devastiranja lokaliteta i sukladno tome izrazitog miješanja stratigrafskih slojeva. Ostatak staklenih nalaza čine oni datirani u kasnu antiku (deset ulomaka) ili podjednako u kasnu antiku i rani srednji vijek (sedam ulomaka), dok samo mali broj ulomaka pripada ranosrednjovjekovnim tipovima (dva ulomka), a nekoliko ih je nemoguće tipološki, datacijski i funkcionalno odrediti.

4.4.1. Analiza staklenih nalaza

Ukupno 48 ulomaka staklenih posuda datirano je najvećim dijelom u recentno doba (54 % staklenih nalaza s utvrde Lopar), što je rezultat deponiranja smeća na lokalitetu, koje je slijedilo nakon njegove devastacije i sukladno tome izrazitog miješanja stratigrafskih slojeva, zbog čega su očekivano nastale poteškoće u datiranju i tipologiji staklenih nalaza zbog njihove izrazite fragmentacije. Ostatak staklenih nalaza čine oni datirani u kasnu antiku ili podjednako u kasnu antiku i rani srednji vijek, dok samo mali broj ulomaka pripada ranosrednjovjekovnim tipovima.

Ulomke zelenkasto-žućkaste boje s mjehurićima i hrapave površine, kojima se zbog fragmentiranosti ne može odrediti njihova funkcija, treba datirati u kasnoantičko vrijeme, a analogije pronalazima na lokalitetu uz crkvi sv. Nikole u Zadru i u antičkoj luci Resnik kod Trogira.²³² Nastavkom arheoloških iskopavanja pronađena su još dva ulomka, koja su identificirana kao dijelovi prstenaste noge čaše, a analogije im nalazimo na regionalnim nalazištima na Tonovcovu gradu kod Kobarida, Gradini Ras iznad Pazarišta, Gradini nad Vrsenicama i Invillinu u Furlaniji, gdje se datiraju u kasnu antiku.²³³ Četiri ulomka vrata prozirne staklene duguljaste bočice, jedan ulomak zelenog prozirnog stakla i jedan mali fragment bočice zelenkaste boje identificirani su kao ulomci bočica za lijekove, parfeme ili kozmetiku iz antičkog vremena.²³⁴ Fragment posudice ili

at Lopar, have also been discovered at the sites in Postira on Brač, near the church of St. Nicholas in Zadar, in Veštar Cove near Rovinj and in Tonovcov grad near Kobarid in Slovenia.²²¹ The rest of the amphorae fragments are characterised by light yellow and orange colours of coarser texture and could represent types of earlier amphorae, the *Lamboglia* or the *Dressel*. Their analogies, for example, have been found in the church of St. Nicholas in Zadar.²²² However, due to the extreme fragmentation, it is difficult to judge whether they are fragments of North African amphorae, the *Keay* or the *Africana*, which are also light orange-yellow, and have been found at the site near the church of St. Nicholas in Zadar, and dated to the period from the fourth to the seventh century.²²³ In addition, fragments of pottery with thin orange walls – one from SU 41 and as many as 26 fragments of probably one and the same vessel from SU 47 – have been identified as bowls of the *Hayes 23 type*, originating in North Africa. They are often unearthed on the east coast of the Adriatic and dated to the period from the third to the sixth century with analogies in Zadar.²²⁴ Several smaller fragments have a reddish coating and refined clay fabric, with their surface decorated with plastically rendered ribs. Such fragments are interpreted as sigillata ware. This more luxurious pottery has analogies in vessels of *Hayes 81 type*, dated to the second half of the fifth century.²²⁵ Thanks to the favourable maritime position of the site, it is likely that the fort was a destination for import of amphorae from the eastern Mediterranean and North Africa.

4.3. Other pottery finds

In addition to ceramic vessels, a total of 23 ceramic whorls and numerous fragments of building material were found (*tegulae* and *imbrices*) (Pl. 14:12–13). The whorls are dated to the period of late antiquity and the early Middle Ages. SF 26 is a special find, which looks like a whorl or a small weight with two openings. It was discovered in the mediaeval layer²²⁶.

²²¹ Konestra 2015, p. 213; Pl. 5:22, 24; Bekić 2017a, p. 57; Pl. 3:33, 98; Bekić, Pešić 2014, pp. 125, 136, cat. 47, Cat. 48; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, pp. 522–523; Pl. 72, Pl. 73.

²²² Bekić 2017a, p. 39, Fig. 1.

²²³ Bekić 2017a, p. 42, Fig. 5.

²²⁴ Bekić 2017a, p. 41.

²²⁵ Hayes 1972, p. 128.

²²⁶ Janeš 2016, p. 37.

²³² Bekić 2017b, str. 77–78, sl. 3:10; Gluščević 1995, str. 163–183.

²³³ Milavec 2011a, T. 56; Popović 1999, str. 108–109; Stamenković 2009, str. 189–194; Bierbauer 1987.

²³⁴ Walter, Van Elslande 2009, str. 114–125.

čase na nozi, odnosno jedan ulomak noge pronađen je 2015. godine na utvrđi Lopar, kojem analogije nalazimo na Tonovcovu gradu, gdje je svrstan u tip *Foy 14* i prvu polovicu 5. stoljeća te na Invillinu, gdje se datira od 4. do početka 7. stoljeća.²³⁵ Ulomak dna staklene čaše zelenkaste boje (T. 14:15) ima analogije na lokalitetu Tonovcov grad kod Kobarida. Ti analogni primjerci potječu iz kasnoantičkih i ranosrednjovjekovnih slojeva na lokalitetu.²³⁶ Bierbrauer pak ovakve tipove dna čaša naziva tipom čaša s blago konveksnom nogom, odnosno dnom i opredjeljuje ih kao tip Ib.²³⁷

Tri ulomka stakla pronađena 2017. godine izuzetno su fragmentirana pa im je teško odrediti dataciju i tipologiju.²³⁸ Najvjerojatnije pripadaju skupini čaša na nozi prstenaste baze ovalnog presjeka, i mutne zelenkaste boje sa sedefastim premazom, dok je trećem ulomku boja oštećena i teško prepoznatljiva. Analogije bi im tipološki mogle biti čaše s nogom sa Tonovcova grada, datirane u kasnu antiku te rani srednji vijek, no zbog veličine ulomaka teško je odrediti ih pobliže.²³⁹ Dva ulomka vrlo malih dimenzija, neprozirne bijele boje, nemoguće je odrediti datacijski, tipološki i funkcionalno. Nekoliko ulomaka stakla sadržavalo je sedefastu irizaciju, koja se koristila i u antičkom i u srednjovjekovnom razdoblju;²⁴⁰ nemoguće ih je detaljnije tipološki, funkcionalno i datacijski odrediti zbog njihovih vrlo malih dimenzija.

U ranosrednjovjekovnom sloju SJ 41 (datiranom radiokarbonskom analizom), pronađena su tri ulomka stakla; jedan fragment zelenog stakla ovalnog je presjeka i mogao bi pripadati nozi čaše ili pak grlu boce. Istom stratigrafskom sloju pripada i ulomak ruba zelenkastog mutnog stakla, koji bi se također trebao datirati u rani srednji vijek, od kraja 9. do kraja 10. stoljeća.

4.5. Metalni nalazi

Tijekom sedam sezona arheoloških iskopavanja na utvrđi Lopar u Novom Vinodolskom pronađen je velik broj predmeta od metala: ukupno 98 metalnih nalaza. Značajna su tri nalaza novca (PN 1, PN 40,

Fragments of building material (77 fragments in total) were found in the late antique and mediaeval layers. It should be pointed out that considerable quantities of building material were found in almost all major layers north of the SU 8 wall²²⁷. No manufacturer's stamp was found on any of the *tegulae* or *imbrices* fragments²²⁸.

A total of 25 fragments of ceramic objects were found, in the form of elongated or oval pebbles with a smoothed surface, without decorations, but with a hollow longitudinally down the middle (Pl. 14:14). Since traces of water action are visible on the surface, it is impossible to determine the purpose of these objects at this stage of research.

4.3.1. Analysis of other pottery finds

Of 23 ceramic whorls found, some can be classified as late antique, and others as early mediaeval, radiocarbon dated to the period from the end of the ninth to the end of the tenth century.²²⁹ Most of them are made of existing ceramic material, i.e. secondarily used ceramics (amphorae and antique building material).²³⁰ They have many analogies at Gradina Ras above Pazarište in Serbia, the Tinje hill-fort, and Tonovcov grad in Slovenia.²³¹ They are interpreted as weights for fishing nets with regard to the location of the Lopar site and its undoubted sustainability thanks to the proximity of the sea and its fruits. However, they are very difficult to date accurately because they existed in the same form over a long period of time. The same goes for the unearthed building ceramic material, *tegulae* and *imbrices*. According to their fabric, they date from the antiquity, but their fragments were surely in use much later, as seen in their finds in late antique and mediaeval layers at the site. In addition, a small number of elongated or oval-shaped ceramic pebbles were found, often hollowed out, smaller or larger. Their purpose is not yet known, but it is assumed that they also served as weights for fishing nets or are completely unrecognisable artefacts, due to long-term exposure to sea air and water over the centuries (Pl. 14:14).

²³⁵ Modrijan, Milavec 2011, str. 85, 508; T. 58:4; Bierbrauer 1988, str. 78.

²³⁶ Milavec 2011a, str. 83-119, T. 56:30, 31.

²³⁷ Bierbrauer 1987, str. 274.

²³⁸ Janeš 2018, str. 33.

²³⁹ Milavec 2011a, T. 56.

²⁴⁰ Buljević 2005, str. 109-149.

²²⁷ Janeš 2017, p. 32.

²²⁸ Janeš 2016, p. 38.

²²⁹ Janeš 2016, pp. 37-38.

²³⁰ Janeš 2018, p. 29.

²³¹ Popović 1999, p. 266, Figs. 70:8-9; Ciglencčki 2000, Pl. 7:2-5; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, p. 467, Pl. 17:1-5.

PN 73). Brojčano najviše metalnih ulomaka pripada oštricama željeznih noževa (ukupno 19), što ne čudi s obzirom na učestalost njihove svakodnevne uporabe te vojno-fortifikacijski karakter nalazišta. Neki su od njih restaurirani i konzervirani. Po brojnosti nakon noževa slijede željezni čavli, s osam primjeraka. Pronađena su tri primjerka željeznih puceta, modernijeg podrijetla. Osim ovih nalaza identificirani su dijelovi odjeće (broš, igla, pojasna kopča, fibula) te nekoliko primjeraka nakita (*S*-karičica, prstenje, jagodna naušnica, aplikе), kao i artefakt interpretiran kao medicinski instrument. Od građevinskih metalnih nalaza, osim čavala, pronađeni su i građevinski klinovi, žice i kuke. Od oružja se izdvajaju vrhovi strelica i topovska kugla. Od predmeta svakodnevne upotrebe ovdje treba spomenuti i potpuno očuvan ključ, lokot te metalne utege. Dio nalaza, međutim, nije mogao biti precizno analiziran, definiran i tipološki i datacijski određen, zbog izrazito loše očuvanosti nalaza.

4.5.1. Analiza metalnih nalaza

Najvažniji nalaz pronađen u prvoj kampanji iskopavanja 2011. godine je brončani novac (PN 1), dimenzija 24 x 24 mm, i težine 3,41 g. Datiran je u doba Rimskog Carstva; na aversu je poprsje cara glave okrenute nadesno; prikaz se interpretira kao glava cara Galerija (T. 15:1). Također je vidljiv dio natpisa *DIVO (?)XIMIANO*, koji je pročitao kao *DIVO (gal val ma)XIMIANO*.²⁴¹ Na reversu kovanice stojeća je figura (vjerojatno Fortune), koja drži rog obilja na lijevoj strani, dok se u polju desno od božice nazire zvijezda unutar polumjeseca; uz rub je postojao natpis, no potpuno je izlizan, dok ispod stoji i kovnička oznaka *SIS*, čime se dokazuje antička Siscija kao mjesto kovanja ovog novca. Pronađena je analogija ovoj kovanici,²⁴² poprilično izlizana; vjerojatno prikazuje cara Galerija, no vjerujemo da je nastala posthumno, najvjerojatnije za vrijeme cara Konstantina. Ovaj reducirani brončani folis datiran je u 313. godinu.²⁴³

Još su dva nalaza novca pronađena na utvrđi Lopar sljedećih arheoloških sezona. Posebni nalaz PN 40 brončani je *nummus* dimenzija 17 x 18 mm i težine 2,28 g. Iako je prilično izlizana i u većoj mjeri

4.4. Glass finds

The glass finds from Fort Lopar are extremely fragmented, which makes them difficult to classify them in terms of typology, age and purpose. A total of 48 fragments of glass vessels are mostly dated to recent times (54 % of glass finds from Fort Lopar), as a result of the devastation of the site and, accordingly, marked mixing of stratigraphic layers. The rest of the glass finds are those dated to late antiquity (ten fragments) or equally to late antiquity and the early Middle Ages (seven fragments), while only a small number of fragments belongs to early mediaeval types (two fragments), whereas several cannot be determined in terms of typology, age and purpose.

4.4.1. Analysis of glass finds

A total of 48 fragments of glass vessels are mostly dated to recent times (54 % of glass finds from Lopar fort), due to garbage disposal at the site, which followed its devastation and resulting marked mixing of stratigraphic layers. As expected, this caused difficulties in terms of dating and typology of glass finds due to their pronounced fragmentation. The rest of the glass finds are those dated to late antiquity or equally to late antiquity and the early Middle Ages, while only a small number of fragments belongs to early mediaeval types.

The fragments of greenish-yellowish colour with bubbles and rough surface, whose purpose cannot be determined due to fragmentation, should be dated to late antiquity, with analogies at the site near the church of St. Nicholas in Zadar and in the antique port of Resnik near Trogir.²³² During the continued archaeological excavations, two more fragments were found and identified as parts of the ring-shaped stem of a cup. Their analogies have been found at regional sites in Tonovcov grad near Kobarid, Gradina Ras above Pazarište, Gradina on Vrsenice, and Invillino in Friuli, where they are dated to late antiquity.²³³ Four fragments of the neck of a transparent glass oblong vial, one fragment of green transparent glass and one small fragment of a greenish vial have been identified as fragments of medicine, perfume or cosmetics containers from

²⁴¹ Kolegi Luki Štefanu, magistru arheologije, srdačno zahvaljujemo na ekspertizi i interpretaciji tri nalaza novca.

²⁴² Sutherland, Carson 1967, str. 48, br. 226.

²⁴³ Janeš 2014a, str. 17.

²³² Bekić 2017b, pp. 77-78, Fig. 3:10; Gluščević 1995, pp. 163-183.

²³³ Milavec 2011a, Pl. 56; Popović 1999, pp. 108-109; Stamenković 2009, pp. 189-194; Bierbauer 1987.

nečitka, na aversu ove kovanice može se primijetiti prikaz glave ili poprsja cara sa zrakastom krunom, okrenut nadesno, dok je na reversu prikazana stojeća figura te je vidljiv samo dio natpis: *AVG*, dok je ostatak nečitak. Na temelju prikaza glave i zrakaste krune na aversu kovanice moguće je jedino ustvrditi kako se najvjerojatnije može datirati u 3., odnosno 4. stoljeće te da je podrijetlom iz Rimskog Carstva, no nemoguće je potvrditi kovnicu ovog numizmatičkog nalaza (T. 15:2).

Posebni nalaz PN 61 je željezni prsten od deblje metalne trake, tanko rezane, tako da na ruci izgleda profinjeno. Nakon restauracije uočeni su mu preklapljeni krajevi. Istovjetan prsten, ali izrađen od bronce, pronađen je na lokalitetu Tonovcov grad i datira se u miješani sloj kasne antike i ranoga srednjeg vijeka.²⁴⁴ Treba nadodati kako je uz njega pronađen i mali fragment željeza koji ni nakon restauracije nije prepoznatljiv, ali je moguće da je bio dio dodatnog ukrasa na ovome prstenu. Takvo se prstenje pojavljuje i na brojnim starohrvatskim grobljima kršćanskog horizonta pokapanja, na primjer u Bijaćima, na položaju Piščina - Lepin (grob 22).²⁴⁵

Još jedan konzervirani prsten dolazi iz rano-srednjovjekovnog sloja na Loparu (PN 32). Ima rastavljene krajeve i na završetku jednog od krakova okruglu rupicu (T. 15:6).²⁴⁶ Tip je to prstena od raskovanog lima, s proširenjem na prednjoj strani ovalnog ili rombičnog oblika, kako ga definira Petrinec.²⁴⁷ Proširenje rombičnog oblika ukrašeno je krugom u sredini, oko kojeg su urezane dijagonalne linije u obliku slova *X*. Tipološke analogije pronalazimo na lokalitetima Jojine kuće u Glavicama kraj Sinja, Stranče-Gorica te uz crkvu Sv. Križa u Ninu.²⁴⁸ Ove analogije datiramo u rani srednji vijek u 9. stoljeće.²⁴⁹

Posebni nalaz PN 55 dolazi iz stratigrafske jedinice sjeverno od zida i ispod sloja urušenja, dok su nalazi iz tog sloja stratigrafski pomiješani te sadrže nalaze datirane od kasne antike do novog vijeka.²⁵⁰ Nakon restauracije nalaza vidljivo je da se radi o artefaktu s lukom sa tri zadebljanja koja upućuju na fibulu.²⁵¹ Ovakav tip fibule pojavljuje se još od pra-

antiquity.²³⁴ A fragment of a vessel or a cup on a stem, i.e. one fragment of the stem, was found in 2015 at Fort Lopar. Its analogies have been found in Tonovcov grad, where it is classified as *Foy 14* type and dated to the first half of the fifth century, and in Invillino, where it is dated to the period from the fourth to the beginning of the seventh century.²³⁵ A fragment of the base of a greenish cup (Pl. 14:15) has analogies at the Tonovcov grad site near Kobarid. These analogous specimens originate from the late antique and early medieval layers at the site.²³⁶ Bierbrauer, on the other hand, referred to these types of cup bases as the type of cups with a very convex stem and base, and classified them as type Ib.²³⁷

Three fragments of glass found in 2017 are extremely fragmented, so it is difficult to date them and determine their typology.²³⁸ They most likely belong to the group of cups on ring-shaped stems with an oval cross-section, greenish with a mother-of-pearl coating and a dull greenish colour, while the colour of the third fragment is damaged and difficult to discern. Their analogies in the typological sense could be cups with stems from Tonovcov grad, dated to late antiquity and the early Middle Ages, but due to the size of the fragments, it is difficult to determine them with greater precision.²³⁹ Two fragments of very small dimensions, of opaque white colour, are impossible to determine in terms of age, typology and purpose. Several fragments of glass give off mother-of-pearl iridescence, which was used in both the antique and mediaeval periods.²⁴⁰ It is impossible to determine their typology, purpose and age in more detail due to their very small dimensions.

In the early mediaeval layer SU 41 (dated by radiocarbon analysis), three fragments of glass were found. One fragment of green glass is oval in cross-section and could be part of the stem of a cup or the neck of a bottle. The same stratigraphic layer includes a fragment of a rim of greenish ground glass, which should also be dated to the early Middle Ages, from the end of the ninth to the end of the tenth century.

²⁴⁴ Milavec 2011, str. 35, 454; T. 4:26.

²⁴⁵ Petrinec 2009, str. 50, 453; T. 175:3.

²⁴⁶ Janeš 2016, str. 41–42.

²⁴⁷ Petrinec 2009, str. 240; Janeš 2016, str. 41–42.

²⁴⁸ Petrinec 2009, T. 120:4, T. 151:3; T. 274:12.

²⁴⁹ Petrinec 2009, str. 240.

²⁵⁰ Janeš 2017, str. 36.

²⁵¹ Janeš 2017, str. 36.

²³⁴ Walter, Van Elslande 2009, pp. 114–125.

²³⁵ Modrijan, Milavec 2011, pp. 85, 508; Pl. 58:4; Bierbrauer 1988, p. 78.

²³⁶ Milavec 2011a, pp. 83–119, Pl. 56:30, 31.

²³⁷ Bierbrauer 1987, p. 274.

²³⁸ Janeš 2018, p. 33.

²³⁹ Milavec 2011a, Pl. 56.

²⁴⁰ Buljević 2005, pp. 109–149.

povijesti; donekle slične fibule u smislu tri kuglasta zadebljanja na luku česti su nalazi u kasnohalštatskom razdoblju, kao na primjer na lokalitetu Jezerine.²⁵² Vrlo slična fibula s nekoliko kuglastih zadebljanja na luku pronađena je i na kulturnome mjestu 4 u Turskoj Kosi iz mlađega željeznog doba.²⁵³ No ovaj je luk s unutarnje strane ravan, sugerirajući da se možda radi o prstenu.

Posebni nalaz PN 79 predstavlja restaurirani ulomak brončane S-karičice.²⁵⁴ Najbliža mu je analogija s lokaliteta Stranče - Gorica; Cetinić smatra da su se takve karičice proizvodile u lokalnim radionicama tijekom 10. stoljeća, neki tvrde već i stoljeće ranije, te sve do 12. stoljeća. Tipičan su slavenski nakit.²⁵⁵ S-karičice su bile pričvršćene na ukrasnu traku ovijenu oko glave.²⁵⁶

Jedna jagoda kao dio naušnice s jagodama (PN 96) izrađena je od restaurirane bronce. Riječ je o jednoj jagodi ovalnog oblika, koja se sastoji od dva polukuglasta dijela spojena na sredini i vodoravno je postavljena. Budući da je dosad na Loparu pronađena samo jedna jagoda, pretpostavljamo da se radi o ostatku jednojagodne naušnice ili sljepoočničarke. Prema Maji Petrincec ovakav tip jednojagodne sljepoočničarke pojavljuje se u grobljima kršćanskog horizonta, i to na nalazištima od kraja 8. do početka 12. stoljeća u Hrvatskoj, i općenito predstavlja najzastupljeniji tip ovakvog ukrasa na našim grobljima.²⁵⁷ Autorica ih opisuje kao "neukrašene" brončane sljepoočničarke s jednom jagodom čiji je spoj polutki ponekad naglašen plastičnim rebrom.²⁵⁸ Analogije su nađene u velikom broju na starohrvatskim grobljima pa ih zato Petrincec i smatra tipičnim nalazima na grobljima tog hori-

4.5. Metal finds

During the seven seasons of archaeological excavations at Fort Lopar in Novi Vinodolski, a large number of metal objects were found: a total of 98 metal finds. Three coin finds are significant (SF 1, SF 40, SF 73). Numerically speaking, the bulk of the metal fragments are those of iron knife blades (19 in all), which is not surprising given the frequency of their daily use and the military-fortification character of the site. Some of them have been restored and conserved. In terms of numbers, the knives are followed by eight unearthed iron nails. Three iron buttons of more modern origin were also found. In addition to these finds, parts of clothing (a brooch, a needle, a belt buckle, a fibula) and several pieces of jewellery (an S-link, rings, a bead earring, appliqués) were identified, as well as an artefact interpreted as a medical instrument. As to metal finds used in construction, in addition to nails, some construction wedges, wires and hooks were also found. With regard to weapons, arrow-heads and a cannonball stand out. Among the items of everyday use, we should mention a completely preserved key, a padlock and metal weights. Some finds, however, could not be precisely analysed, defined and determined in terms of typology and age, due to their extremely poor preservation condition.

4.5.1. Analysis of metal finds

The most important find from the first excavation campaign in 2011 is a bronze coin (SF 1), measuring 24 x 24 mm, and weighing 3.41 g. It is dated to the time of the Roman Empire. On the obverse there is the bust of an emperor's head turned to the right. The depiction is interpreted as the head of Emperor Galerius (Pl. 15:1). A part of the inscription is also visible: *DIVO (?) XIMIANO*, interpreted as *DIVO (gal val ma) XIMIANO*.²⁴¹ On the reverse of the coin, there is a standing figure (probably Fortune), holding a cornucopia on the left, while in the field to the right of the goddess a star is discernible within a crescent. There used to be an inscription along the edge, but it is completely worn out, while below there is the mintmark *SIS*, identifying ancient Siscia as the place where the coin was minted. An analogy has been found to this coin,²⁴² rather worn out, probably depicting Emperor Galerius. We believe it was

²⁵² Muzej Republike Srpske 2019, <https://www.muzej.info/s/muzej-rs/item/4021#?c=0&m=0&s=0&cv=0&xywh=93%2C0%2C549%2C191> [konzultirano 1/8/2019.].
²⁵³ Gradski muzej Karlovac 2019, <http://www.gmk.hr/Odjeli%20i%20zbirke/Arheolo%C5%A1ki%20odjel> [konzultirano 22/7/2019.].
²⁵⁴ Janeš 2018, str. 31-32.
²⁵⁵ Cetinić 2011, str. 199-200, sl. 61.
²⁵⁶ Cetinić 2011, str. 200.
²⁵⁷ Petrincec 2009, str. 590: T. 310.
²⁵⁸ Petrincec 2009, str. 210, T.5:48, T.46:8, T.123:5, T.128:4, T.133:3, T.164:3, T.165:4, T.167:1, T.168:2 – 3, T.170:3, T.175:1, T.175:7, T.177:3, T.178:1; T.189:2, T.191:1, T.193:1 – 3, T.201:10, T.202:2, T.204:6 – 7; T.206:1, T.207:6, T.209:2, T.212:3, T.214:4, T.243:1, T.248:4, T.250:7, T.251:2, T.253:1, T.269:1, T.274:10, T.275:4, T.281:8 – 11, T.286:2, T.297:1 – 2, T.297:8 – 9, T.302:2.

²⁴¹ We would like to express our deepest gratitude to my colleague Luka Štefan, M.Sc.Arch., for his expertise and interpretation of three coin finds.

²⁴² Sutherland, Carson 1967, p. 48, No. 226.

zonta, iako vuku porijeklo iz kasnoantičkih bizantskih radioničkih krugova, a pojavljuju se i kasnije tijekom srednjega vijeka.²⁵⁹ Spomenut će se ovdje samo neki od lokaliteta na kojima su ovakve sljepoočnicarke, istovjetne onoj na Loparu, pronađene: Civiljane-Brzica, Nin-Ždrijac, Ostrovica-Greblje, Stranče-Gorica, Bijaći-Pišćina/Lepin, Bribir-Novi Put, Bribir-Vratnice, Kašić-Grede, Kaštel Sućurac-Gajine, Mravince-Glavičine, Solin-Majdan, Vrpolje-Kosa, Nin-Sv. Križ i drugi.²⁶⁰

Posebne nalaze PN 88 i PN 91 čine tanke metalne trake sa središnjim proširenjem, bez ukrasa. Podsjećaju na prstenje sa zadebljanjem, odnosno proširenjem na središnjem dijelu, no i jednom i drugom primjerku nedostaje ukras. PN 91 je od restauriranog željeza, dok je PN 88 od bronce. Budući da nijedan od ova dva posebna nalaza nije kružno uvijen, što bi bilo očekivano ako je nalaz zaista prsten, pretpostavlja se da PN 88 i PN 91 zapravo čine dijelove dvije različite kopče manjih dimenzija, možda čak kopčica koje su bile dio obuće. Međutim, zbog toga što su sačuvani fragmenti malih dimenzija i neukrašeni vrlo ih je teško datacijski odrediti.

Tijekom kampanje 2017. godine pronađena je brončana aplika na kojoj su nakon restauracije uočeni ukrasi na prednjoj strani u obliku urezanih dijagonalnih linija na metalnoj pločici te je cijela njezina središnja površina reljefnim ukrasom podijeljena na četiri jednake zone (PN 102). Ukras dijagonalnih linija nalazi se samo u jednom od polja. Na jednoj strani završava kružnim dodatkom, na drugoj slična brončana aplika s vrlo analognim načinom ukrašavanja pronađena je u jednom srednjovjekovnom sloju u Londonu, gdje je interpretirana kao završetak pojasa, no budući da nije navedena precizna datacija, može se samo zaključiti kako potječe iz razdoblja od 12. do 15.²⁶¹ Dugačka je 6,5 cm i široka 1 cm. Čini se da su takvi ukrasi postojali barem u još jednom polju te su također bili urezani i ispunjeni zlatnim ukrasom. Još jedan, vrlo mali ulomak željezne aplikacije (PN 78) dolazi iz sloja urušenja ispunjenog šutom, koji je nastao nakon 1936. godine. To je mali ulomak željezne trake s ispučenjem ("bubuljicom") na jednom kraju, koja je služila kao mehanizam za zakopčavanje; tipološki vrlo slični izdanku na brončanoj aplikaciji PN 102. Zbog fragmentiranosti i recentnog sloja iz kojeg dolazi ne može se precizno datirati.

made posthumously, most likely during the reign of Emperor Constantine. This reduced bronze follis is dated to the year 313.²⁴³

Two more coins were found at Fort Lopar. Special find SF 40 is a bronze *nummus* measuring 17 x 18 mm, and weighing 2.28 g. Although the coin is quite worn and largely illegible, on its obverse is a discernible head or bust of an emperor with a radial crown, facing right, while the reverse depicts a standing figure and only a part of the inscription is visible: *AVG*, while the rest is illegible. Based on the depiction of the head and radial crown on the obverse of the coin, it is only possible to conclude that it can most probably be dated to the third or fourth century and that it originates from the Roman Empire, but it is impossible to verify the mint of this numismatic find (Pl. 15:2).

Special find SF 61 is an iron ring made from a thick metal band, sliced in order to look sophisticated. After restoration, its overlapping ends were discovered. An identical ring, albeit made of bronze, was found at the Tonovcov grad site and is dated to a mixed layer of late antiquity and the early Middle Ages.²⁴⁴ It should be added that a small fragment of iron was found next to it. It is not recognisable even after its restoration, but it is possible that it was part of the additional decoration of this ring. Such rings have also been found in many Early Croatian cemeteries of the Christian burial horizon, for example in Bijaći, at the Pišćina-Lepin site (grave 22).²⁴⁵

Yet another conserved ring originates from the early mediaeval layer at Lopar (SF 32). It has separate ends and a small round hole at the end of one of its arms (Pl. 15:6).²⁴⁶ It is a type of ring made of hammered sheet, with an oval or rhombic extension on the front, as defined by Petrinec.²⁴⁷ The rhombic-shaped extension is decorated with a circle in the middle, around which diagonal lines are incised in the shape of the letter *X*. Its typological analogies have been found at the sites of Jojine kuće in Glavice near Sinj, Stranče-Gorica, and near the church of the Holy Cross in Nin.²⁴⁸ These analogies are dated to the early Middle Ages, i.e. the ninth century.²⁴⁹

²⁴³ Janeš 2014a, p. 17.

²⁴⁴ Milavec 2011, pp. 35, 454; Pl. 4:26.

²⁴⁵ Petrinec 2009, pp. 50, 453; Pl. 175:3.

²⁴⁶ Janeš 2016, pp. 41–42.

²⁴⁷ Petrinec 2009, p. 240; Janeš 2016, pp. 41–42.

²⁴⁸ Petrinec 2009, Pl. 120:4, Pl. 151:3; Pl. 274:12.

²⁴⁹ Petrinec 2009, p. 240.

²⁵⁹ Petrinec 2009, str. 212.

²⁶⁰ Petrinec 2009, str. 460, T. 182:4.

²⁶¹ Egan, Pritchard 2002, str. 147–148.

Godine 2013. pronađena su dva ulomka koji pripadaju istom predmetu: željezna igla kvadratnog presjeka i pločica u prilično uništenom stanju, iako su oba nalaza restaurirana. Zbog loše očuvanosti nije im moguće prepoznati tip, no pretpostavlja se kako zajedno čine gornju ploču broša te iglu za zakopčavanje broša. Ukrase ili bilo koji datacijski element nije moguće prepoznati.

Unutar sjeverne kule pronađena je željezna pojasna kopča s predicom u obliku slova *D* i sačuvanim trnom, koja je sada restaurirana. Visina i širina su joj 4cm (PN 93). Pojasne kopče s predicom *D*-oblika te lagano naglašenim listolikim vrhom nisu poznate sa starohrvatskih groblja od 8. do 11. stoljeća.²⁶² Istovjetna je pronađena u srednjovjekovnim arheološkim slojevima Londona, no nije ju bilo moguće datirati preciznije od otprilike sredine 12. do sredine 15. stoljeća, zbog ispremišane slojeva na lokalitetu.²⁶³ Zanimljivo je izdanak na tijelu kopče i gledamo li na nju kao na tipičnu kopču u obliku slova *D*, nailazimo na mnogo više analogija u Hrvatskoj, u okolnim zemljama i Europi. Na prostoru Furlanije, Dalmacije i Istre kopče slične ovima datiraju se u kasnu antiku ili rani srednji vijek, u kraj 6. stoljeća i kasnije.²⁶⁴ Kopče u obliku slova *D* nalazimo i na starohrvatskim grobljima ranoga srednjeg vijeka na lokalitetima Kašić-Razbojine i Nin-Ždrijac.²⁶⁵ U Londonu ovakve se kopče opet datiraju u razvijeni srednji vijek i početak kasnoga srednjeg vijeka.²⁶⁶ U svakom slučaju, vidljivo je da je ovakva kopča bila u uporabi tijekom duljega razdoblja te nije bila geografski ograničena. Iz susjednog stratigrafskog sloja u istoj sondi (SJ 131) dolazi željezni ulomak koji nalikuje štapiću dugačkom 5 cm i kvadratnog presjeka (PN 101). Pretpostavlja se da je pripadao trnu kopče većih dimenzija. U suprotnom, mogao bi predstavljati ulomak željeznog čavla.

Brončanom tankom lancu od isprepletene žice (PN 36) analogiju nalazimo u primjerku s rumunjskog lokaliteta Pecica-Hăblău (grob 1), koji se datira u 13. st. i početak 14. stoljeća (T. 15:7).²⁶⁷ Četiri krhka ulomka željeznih restauriranih karičica tvorila su vjerojatno dio nekakvog pojasa (PN 74). Zbog fragmentiranosti ulomaka nemoguće ih je datacijski ili tipološki odrediti.

Special find SF 55 originates from a stratigraphic unit north of the wall and below the collapse layer, while the finds from that layer are stratigraphically mixed and date from late antiquity to the modern period.²⁵⁰ After the restoration of the find, it can be seen that it is an artefact with a bow and three thickenings, indicative of a fibula.²⁵¹ This type of fibula has been used since prehistoric times. Somewhat similar fibulae in terms of three spherical thickenings on the bow are frequent finds from the late Hallstatt period, such as at the Jezerine site.²⁵² A very similar fibula with several spherical thickenings on the bow was also found at place of worship 4 at Turska kosa from the Late Iron Age.²⁵³ However, this bow is flat on the inside, suggesting that it could be a ring.

Special find SF 79 is a restored fragment of a bronze *S*-link.²⁵⁴ Its closest analogy was found at the Stranče-Gorica site. Cetinić believed that such links had been produced in local workshops during the tenth century, while others claimed that it had stretched from the ninth all the way to the 12th century. They are typical Slavic jewellery.²⁵⁵ *S*-links were attached to a decorative ribbon wrapped around the head.²⁵⁶

One bead as part of an ear-ring with beads (SF 96) is made of restored bronze. It is an oval-shaped horizontally placed bead, consisting of two hemispherical parts joined in the middle. Since only one bead has been found at Lopar so far, we assume that it is a remnant of a single-bead ear-ring or temple ear-ring. According to Maja Petrinec, this type of single-bead temple ear-ring has been found in cemeteries of the Christian horizon, at sites from the end of the eighth to the beginning of the 12th century in Croatia. Generally speaking, it is the most common type of such decoration in our cemeteries.²⁵⁷ The authoress described them as undecorated bronze temple rings with one bead, sometimes with

²⁵⁰ Janeš 2017, p. 36.

²⁵¹ Janeš 2017, p. 36.

²⁵² Museum of Republika Srpska 2019, <https://www.muzej.info/s/muzej-rs/item/4021#?c=0&m=0&s=0&cv=0&xy-wh=-93%2C0%2C549%2C191> [accessed 1/8/2019]

²⁵³ Karlovac City Museum 2019, <http://www.gmk.hr/Odjeli%20i%20Zbirke/Arheolo%C5%A1ki%20odjel> [accessed 22/7/2019].

²⁵⁴ Janeš 2018, pp. 31-32.

²⁵⁵ Cetinić 2011, pp. 199-200, Fig. 61.

²⁵⁶ Cetinić 2011, p. 200.

²⁵⁷ Petrinec 2009, p. 590: Pl. 310.

²⁶² Petrinec 2009.

²⁶³ Egan, Pritchard 2002, str. 92, 93:Sl.58: 417.

²⁶⁴ Starac 2004, str. 31, 33: T.6:4.

²⁶⁵ Petrinec 2009, str. 299: T.21:2, 332: T.54:4.

²⁶⁶ Egan, Pritchard 2002, str. 75, 89-93.

²⁶⁷ Ota, Comşa 2015, str. 149, T.5:1; Janeš 2017, str. 35.

Tijekom sedam dosadašnjih sezona na Loparu su pronađena ukupno tri nalaza metalnih puceta. Jedan od njih najvjerojatnije je moderne proizvodnje zbog sačuvanog recentnog urezanog natpisa tvornice na njegovoj površini. Slično bi se trebao datirati i gumb PN 76. Poseban nalaz PN 76 potječe iz sloja urušenja, u istom sloju gdje je pronađen i ugarski novac s početka 20. stoljeća (PN 73). Ima analogije na novovjekovnim gumbima iz grobova uz crkvu Uznesenja Blažene Djevice Marije u Rijeci.²⁶⁸ Poseban nalaz PN 39 čini restaurirani željezni gumb malih dimenzija (T.15:10), donekle sličan nalazu iz privatne londonske kolekcije, koji je stoga nemoguće datirati; u iskopavanjima srednjovjekovnog Londona puceta kao nalaz ne pojavljuju se prije 14. stoljeća.²⁶⁹ No ovaj predmet vjerojatno potječe iz nekog ranijeg vremenskog razdoblja. Maja Petrinec slične nalaze puceta na starohrvatskim grobljima datira između 10. i 12. stoljeća.²⁷⁰

Brojčano najveći udio metalnih nalaza s Lopara čine željezni noževi: 19 fragmenata, od kojih je 13 svrstano u posebne nalaze. Ulomci nekih oštrica noževa još uvijek nisu konzervirani ni restaurirani, pa ih je teško tipološki i datacijski odrediti. Jedan od ulomaka željeznog noža sličan je nalazu s Tinja u Sloveniji, pronađenom unutar objekta koji se datira od 4. do 6. stoljeća.²⁷¹ Posebni nalazi PN 16, PN 17 i PN 20 oštrice su noževa većih dimenzija te imaju analogije na Tonovcovu gradu, pri čemu analogija za PN 20 dolazi iz sloja 6. stoljeća, a za PN 16 iz miješanoga kasnoantičko-ranosrednjovjekovnog sloja.²⁷² No PN 20 ima izravne analogije i u nožu iz groba 21 s Maklinova brda kod Kašića, gdje je datiran u 8. st. i prvu polovicu 9. stoljeća te na groblju Nin-Ždrijac.²⁷³ Nož PN 20 ima trn za nasad s ravnim hrptom, no vrh sječiva nije sačuvan.²⁷⁴ Poseban nalaz PN 16 ima analogiju, osim na Tonovcovu gradu, na lokalitetu Torčec - Ledine, gdje je datiran u kraj 10. st. i 11. stoljeće.²⁷⁵ Tako je datiran i primjerak noža sličan onima na lokalitetu Vukovar-Lijeva bara te Mali grad u Kamniku, gdje

a prominent plastic rib on the joint of their hemispheres.²⁵⁸ Analogies were found in large numbers in Early Croatian cemeteries, which is why Petrinec considered them to be typical finds in cemeteries of that horizon, though they had originated in late antique Byzantine workshop circles, and in use later on, in the Middle Ages.²⁵⁹ We will mention but a few sites where such temple rings, identical to the one at Lopar, have been found: Civljane-Brzica, Nin-Ždrijac, Ostrovica-Greblje, Stranče-Gorica, Bijaći-Pišćina/Lepin, Bribir-Novi Put, Bribir-Vratnice, Kašić-Grede, Kaštel Sućurac-Gajine, Mravince-Glavičine, Solin-Majdan, Vrpolje-Kosa, Nin-Holy Cross and others.²⁶⁰

Special finds SF 88 and SF 91 are made of thin metal strips with a central thickening, without decorations. They resemble rings with a thickening or widening in the central part, but both specimens lack decorations. SF 91 is made from restored iron, while SF 88 is of bronze. Since neither of these two special finds is circular, which would be expected for rings, it is assumed that SF 88 and SF 91 actually form parts of two different buckles of smaller dimensions, perhaps even from footwear. However, due to the very small dimensions of the fragments and the lack of any ornaments, they are very difficult to date.

During the 2017 campaign, a bronze appliqué was found. After restoration, decorations were noticed on its face in the form of incised diagonal lines on a metal plate. Its entire central surface is divided by a relief decoration into four equal zones (SF 102). Diagonal lines are used as decoration in one field only. On one side it ends with a circular appendage, and on the other with two projections.²⁶¹ It is 6.5 cm long and 1 cm wide. Such ornaments appear to have existed in at least one other field, also incised and filled with gold ornament. A similar bronze appliqué with a very analogous manner of decoration was found in a mediaeval layer in

²⁶⁸ Azinović Bebek, Janeš, u tisku.

²⁶⁹ Egan, Pritchard 2002, str. 277: sl. 179, 278-279.

²⁷⁰ Petrinec 2009, str. 600, T. 320.

²⁷¹ Ciglencečki 2000, str. 150, T. 2:6.

²⁷² Milavec 2011b, str. 56, 475: T. 25:2, 8.

²⁷³ Belošević 1980, str. 118, T. LXI:1; Belošević 2007, str. 224, T. CI:5; Janeš 2016, str. 40.

²⁷⁴ Janeš 2016, str. 40.

²⁷⁵ Sekelj Ivančan 2010, str. 145, kat. 259; Janeš 2016, str. 40.

²⁵⁸ Petrinec 2009, p. 210, Pl. 5:48, Pl. 46:8, Pl. 123:5, Pl. 128:4, Pl. 133:3, Pl. 164:3, Pl. 165:4, Pl. 167:1, Pl. 168:2-3, Pl. 170:3, Pl. 175:1, Pl. 175:7, Pl. 177:3, Pl. 178:1; Pl. 189:2, Pl. 191:1, Pl. 193:1-3, Pl. 201:10, Pl. 202:2, Pl. 204:6-7; Pl. 206:1, Pl. 207:6, Pl. 209:2, Pl. 212:3, Pl. 214:4, Pl. 243:1, Pl. 248:4, Pl. 250:7, Pl. 251:2, Pl. 253:1, Pl. 269:1, Pl. 274:10, Pl. 275:4, Pl. 281:8-11, Pl. 286:2, Pl. 297:1-2, Pl. 297:8-9, Pl. 302:2.

²⁵⁹ Petrinec 2009, p. 212.

²⁶⁰ Petrinec 2009, p. 460, Pl. 182:4.

²⁶¹ Janeš 2018, p. 31.

se opredjeljuju od 10. do 12. stoljeća.²⁷⁶ Poseban nalaz PN 17 ima očuvano samo sječivo zaobljenog hrpta (T. 15:3). Slični su još pronađeni na starohrvatskim grobljima Razbojine kod Kašića (grob 21), Cetina-Sv. Spas (grob 134), Bribir - Vratnice (grob 6) te Bukorovića podvornica u Biskupiji.²⁷⁷ Za poseban nalaz PN 33 nije moguće odrediti analogiju zbog neindikativnog dijela očuvanog ulomka. Posebni nalazi 94 i 87 te nalaz željeznog noža iz SJ 102 imaju analogije u miješanim slojevima kasne antike i ranoga srednjeg vijeka zgrade 1 na Tonovcovu gradu kod Kobarida.²⁷⁸ Posebni nalazi PN 59 i PN 64 koji potječu iz slojeva izvan zidina utvrde, a imaju analogije u ranosrednjovjekovnim ulomcima noževa s groblja Stranče - Gorica, kakvi se datiraju u šire vremensko razdoblje, od 8. do 10. ili 11. stoljeća.²⁷⁹ Isto se tako prema analogijama datiraju i ulomci oštrica noževa PN 35, PN 63, PN 65 i PN 68 koji i potječu iz ranosrednjovjekovnih slojeva na ovom lokalitetu.²⁸⁰ Poseban nalaz PN 35, pronađen 2015. godine, ima analogije u nalazima željeznih noževa sa starohrvatskoga groblja Stranče-Gorica, gdje se datiraju u rani srednji vijek, od 8. do 9. stoljeća u Dalmaciji.²⁸¹ Međutim, isti primjerak postoji kao nalaz na Tonovcovu gradu, gdje se nejasno datira u kasnu antiku, odnosno rani srednji vijek, što pak ukazuje na nalaz željeznih noževa kao često nesiguran datacijski faktor, budući da su kao predmeti svakodnevnne upotrebe korišteni tijekom duljega razdoblja te tipološki nisu izrazito diferencijalni.²⁸² Općenito gledano, mogu se datirati od kraja kasne antike do otprilike 12. stoljeća.

PN 49 i PN 52 dva su fragmenta iste željezne potkove i međusobno se spajaju. Jedan od njih (PN 52) je prije restauriranja interpretiran kao ulomak željeznog noža. Prema radu Geoffa Egana ova potkova spadala bi u tip 2a srednjovjekovnih potkova pronađenih na brojnim nalazištima u Londonu: ponegdje se može naći u slojevima već od 10. stoljeća, no najčešća je od sredine 11. do sredine 12. stoljeća, s nastavkom korištenja sve do sredine 14.

London. It is interpreted as the end of a belt, but since no precise dating is given, it can only be concluded that it originates from the period from the 12th to the 15th century.²⁶² Yet another, very small fragment of an iron appliqué (SF 78) was found in a collapse layer filled with rubble, formed after 1936. It is a small fragment of an iron band with a bulge ("pimple") at one end. It served as a fastening mechanism. Typologically, it is very similar to the boss on bronze appliqué SF 102. Due to fragmentation and the recency of the layer it originates from, it cannot be accurately dated.

In 2013, two finds that used to be parts of one and the same object were unearthed: an iron needle of square cross-section and a rather ruined tile, although both finds have been restored. Due to their poor state of preservation, it is not possible to recognise their type, but it is assumed that together they form the upper plate of a brooch and its fastening needle. It is not possible to identify any decorations or dating elements.

Inside the north tower, an iron belt buckle, now restored, was found. Its frame is in the shape of the letter *D*, and its tang has been preserved. It is four centimetres high and four centimetres wide (SF 93). *D*-shaped belt buckle frames with a slightly accentuated leaf-shaped frame top have not been found in Early Croatian cemeteries from the eighth to the 11th century²⁶³. Its equivalent was found in mediaeval layers in London. Since the strata at the site were churned up, it could not be dated more precisely, but to the period from about the mid-12th to the mid-15th century.²⁶⁴ If we neglect the boss on the body of the buckle and regard it as a typical specimen in the shape of the letter *D*, we can see many more analogies in Croatia, its surrounding countries, and in Europe. In Friuli, Dalmatia and Istria, buckles similar to these are dated to late antiquity or the early Middle Ages, i.e. to the period from the end of the sixth century²⁶⁵. Buckles in the shape of the letter *D* have also been found in Early Croatian cemeteries from the early Middle Ages, at the sites of Kašić-Razbojina and Nin-Ždrijac²⁶⁶. In London, such buckles are dated to the high Middle Ages and the beginning of the late Middle Ages²⁶⁷.

²⁷⁶ Demo 2009, str. 410:4.1.1.3; Štular 2009, str. 77, T. 5.5; Janeš 2016, str. 40–41.

²⁷⁷ Jelovina 1976, T. LXVIII:3, T. LIV:12, T. XLVI:5, T. XXXVII:18.

²⁷⁸ Milavec 2011b, str. 56, T. 23:16-17, T. 24:16.

²⁷⁹ Cetinić 2011, str. 226-227, sl. 91, sl. 94.

²⁸⁰ Janeš 2017, str. 33; Cetinić 2011, str. 226-227.

²⁸¹ Cetinić 2011, str. 171: T. LII, 227: sl. 94.

²⁸² Milavec 2011b, str. 68, 496: T. 46:5.

²⁶² Egan, Pritchard 2002, pp. 147-148.

²⁶³ Petrinec 2009.

²⁶⁴ Egan, Pritchard 2002, pp. 92, 93: Fig. 58:417.

²⁶⁵ Starac 2004, pp. 31, 33: Pl. 6:4.

²⁶⁶ Petrinec 2009, p. 299: Pl. 21:2, 332: Pl. 54:4.

²⁶⁷ Egan, Pritchard 2002, pp. 75, 89-93.

stoljeća.²⁸³ Ipak, najviše je zastupljena u slojevima 11. i 12. stoljeća.

Poseban nalaz PN 66, željezni artefakt koji nalikuje na toaletni pribor ili fragment medicinske namjene, dužine je 6 cm. Međutim, ipak je interpretiran kao alat za obradu drva i djeljanje. Takvi se alati gotovo nisu promijenili sve do modernog doba, a primjerak sličan loparskom pronađen je na Tonovcovu gradu, ali u miješanim slojevima.²⁸⁴

Šesnaest ulomaka malih dimenzija fragmenti su željezne kutije (PN 13).²⁸⁵ Ulomci su uglavnom dijelovi dna ili bočnih stijenki kutije koju je nemoguće u potpunosti rekonstruirati, naći analogije ili datirati. Zbog zakrivljenosti donje površine nekoliko ulomaka koji vjerojatno čine dno, moglo bi se pretpostaviti da se radi o željeznom vjedru.

Ulomak ručke metalne posude (čase na nozi ili vjerojatnije vrča) pravokutnog je presjeka i tvori polukrug (T. 15:8). Premda na prvi pogled podsjeća na tanku željeznu narukvicu, ta je mogućnost isključena zbog zadebljanja na jednome rubu koji se tumači kao dio ručke koji je bio pričvršćen za tijelo posude. Ovim se nalazom može ilustrirati korištenje i metalnog posuđa na lokalitetu Lopar. Premda izravne analogije nisu pronađene, jasno je da se metalno posuđe koristilo i na nalazištima u blizini Novog Vinodolskog u dugom razdoblju.²⁸⁶ Još jedan primjerak restaurirane ručke željezne posude ili vrča jest PN 42. Također je polukružno svijena, pravokutnog presjeka, na jednom kraju sa proširenjem, dok je na drugom kraju izvijena kako bi se mogla pričvrstiti za tijelo posude. Poseban nalaz PN 72 je potpuno očuvan željezni lokot; nakon restauracije može se potvrditi da ima kvadratno tijelo, ključanicu s donje strane te polukružni luk (sustav za zaključavanje) s njegove gornje strane. Tipološki podsjeća na potpuno recentne lokote, ne nalikuje ni antičkim ni srednjovjekovnim lokotima, pa čak ni novovjekovnim lokotima koji – kao i oni srednjovjekovni – mogu imati romboidni ili trokutasti oblik.²⁸⁷ Na polukružnom ulomku brončanog utega (PN 19) može se primijetiti da ne postoji središnja rupica, tako da nije interpretiran kao metalni pršljen, nego kao uteg,

In any case, it is apparent that such a buckle was in use over a long period of time and was not geographically limited. An iron fragment resembling a stick, five centimetres long and square in cross-section (SF 101), was found in an adjacent stratigraphic layer in the same trench (SU 131). It is assumed that it was the frame of a somewhat larger buckle. Otherwise, it could represent a fragment of an iron nail.

An analogy to the thin bronze chain of intertwined wire (SF 36) is a specimen from the Romanian site of Pecica-Hăblău (grave 1), dated to the 13th century and the beginning of the 14th century (Pl. 15:7)²⁶⁸. Four fragile fragments of iron restored links probably formed part of some sort of belt (SF 74). Due to the fragmentation of the fragments, it is impossible to date or typologically determine them.

During the seven seasons, a total of three metal buttons have been found at Lopar. One of them is most likely from the modern period due to its preserved recent engraved inscription of the factory on its surface. Button SF 76 should be dated similarly. Special find SF 76 originates from the collapse layer, i.e. the same stratum where Hungarian coins from the beginning of the 20th century were found (SF 73). Its analogies are modern-period buttons from the graves next to the church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Rijeka.²⁶⁹ Special find SF 39 is a restored iron button of small dimensions (Pl. 15:10), somewhat similar to the find from a private London collection, which is therefore impossible to date. In the excavations of mediaeval layers in London there were no such buttons found originating from the period prior to the 14th century.²⁷⁰ Notwithstanding, this find probably originates from an earlier period. Maja Petrinec dated similar finds of buttons in Early Croatian cemeteries to the period between the tenth and the 12th centuries.²⁷¹

The bulk of the metal finds from Lopar are iron knives: 19 fragments, 13 of which are classified as special finds. Fragments of some knife blades have not yet been neither conserved nor restored, which makes it difficult to typologize and date them. One of the fragments of an iron knife is similar to the find from Tinje in Slovenia, unearthed in a building dated to the period from the fourth to the sixth

²⁸³ Clark 1995, str. 85-86, 92: Fig. 74, 75.

²⁸⁴ Milavec 2011b, str. 58, 465: T. 15:1, 9.

²⁸⁵ Janeš 2014a, T. 2:4.

²⁸⁶ Ujčić Grudenčić 2017, str. 194–195.

²⁸⁷ Muzej Brodskog Posavlja, <http://www.muzejbp.hr/files/Images/novosti/godina85.pdf> [konzultirano 13.08.2019]; Sekulić 2018, str. 18; Čimin 2008, str. 203, Sl.9, 224: T.5:1; Višnjić 2011, str. 232.

²⁶⁸ Ota, Comşa 2015, p. 149, Pl. 5:1; Janeš 2017, p. 35.

²⁶⁹ Azinović Bebek, Janeš, forthcoming.

²⁷⁰ Egan, Pritchard 2002, p. 277: Figs. 179, 278–279.

²⁷¹ Petrinec 2009, p. 600, Pl. 320.

zbog materijala od kojeg je izrađen i težine; teško ga se sa sigurnošću može datacijski odrediti, no ova je SJ radiokarbonski datirana u rani srednji vijek.²⁸⁸

Pronađen je jedan metalni pršljenak, proizveden od olova (PN 99). Olovni pršljenci su rijetki. Tri primjerka olovnih pršljenaka pronađena su u grobovima s kraja 8., odnosno iz 9. stoljeća na kasnoavarodobnom groblju Nuštar.²⁸⁹

Poseban nalaz PN 30 predstavlja ulomak željeznog predmeta koji nalikuje na iglu okruglog šupljeg presjeka na svojem širem dijelu, dok prema vrhu presjek postaje tanak i pravokutan te završava trokutasto u obliku vrha, odnosno tupe oštrice (T. 15:9). Analogije ima u antičkoj medicinskoj sondi iz Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu.²⁹⁰ Takvi su predmeti podjednako služili održavanju higijene i zdravlja, a mogli su se koristiti i za nanošenje kozmetike. Nalaz potječe iz sloja koji je na osnovu rezultata radiokarbonskog datiranja opredijeljen u razdoblje od kraja 9. do kraja 10. stoljeća. Bez obzira na određene analogije među antičkim medicinskim instrumentima treba istaknuti da su se slični predmeti u gotovo nepromijenjenom obliku nastavili koristiti u tijekom srednjeg vijeka.

Od ulomaka oružja na utvrđi Lopar ističu se ulomci vrškova strelica. No fragment PN 12 našalost niti nakon restauriranja nije podoban za tipološku i datološku definiciju. Dade se naslutiti kako bi trebao pripadati tipu strelica s plosnom glavom. Analogija mu je pronađena na Tonovcovu gradu kod Kobarida a potječe iz miješanog antičkog/srednjovjekovnog sloja.²⁹¹ Tipološki je vrlo sličan i nalaz PN 53, vršak strelice dugačak 7 cm, s plosnom glavom i ostatkom tuljca za nasad na dršku strelice, pa se pretpostavlja jednaka datacija kao i za PN 12, u kasnu antiku te rani srednji vijek.²⁹² Pronađen je još jedan ulomak vrška strelice, no u lošem je stanju očuvanosti i nije konzerviran pa se ne može tipološki odrediti. Poseban nalaz PN 41 brončani je, šuplji, u presjeku tanji vršak strelice sa središnjim zadebljanjem (T. 15:4). Takve strelice većih dimenzija imaju mnoge analogije u Hrvatskoj i Sloveniji i datiraju se u kasnu antiku.²⁹³ Janeš smatra da ovaj nalaz predstavlja vrh projektila ili strelice, pri čemu je proširenje služilo za umetanje zapaljivog sredstva.²⁹⁴

century.²⁷² Special finds SF 16, SF 17 and SF 20 are knife blades of larger dimensions, with analogies in Tonovcov grad, where the analogy for SF 20 originates from the sixth-century layer, and for SF 16 from a mixed late antique-early mediaeval layer.²⁷³ However, SF 20 also has direct analogies in the knife from grave 21 from Maklinovo brdo near Kašić, dated to the eighth and the first half of the ninth century, and in the Nin-Ždrijac cemetery.²⁷⁴ Knife SF 20 has a tang for hafting with a flat back, but the point of the blade has not been preserved.²⁷⁵ Special find SF 16 has an analogy not only in Tonovcov grad, but also at the Torčec-Ledine site, where it is dated to the end of the tenth century and the 11th century.²⁷⁶ A specimen of a knife similar to those from the sites of Vukovar-Lijeve bara, is dated the same, while those from Mali grad in Kamnik are dated to the period from the tenth to the 12th century.²⁷⁷ As to special find SF 17, only its blade with a rounded back has been preserved (Pl. 15:3). Similar examples have been found in the Early Croatian cemeteries of Razbojine near Kašić (grave 21), Cetina-Holy Salvation (grave 134), Bribir-Vratnice (grave 6), and Bukorovića podvornica in Biskupija.²⁷⁸ It is not possible to determine an analogy for special find SF 33 due to the non-indicative part of the preserved fragment. Special finds 94 and 87 and the iron knife found in SU 102 have analogies in the mixed layers of late antiquity and the early Middle Ages of building 1 at Tonovcov grad near Kobarid.²⁷⁹ Special finds SF 59 and SF 64 were found in layers outside the fort walls. They have analogies in early mediaeval fragments of knives from the Stranče-Gorica cemetery, dated to a wider period, from the eighth to the tenth or 11th century.²⁸⁰ The fragments of knife blades SF 35, SF 63, SF 65 and SF 68, which originate from early mediaeval layers at this site, are also

²⁸⁸ Janeš 2016, str. 42.

²⁸⁹ Rapan Papeša 2014, str. 180: T.3:10-12.

²⁹⁰ Ivčević 1999, str. 111, 150: sl. 12.

²⁹¹ Milavec 2011b, str. 49, 459: T.9:23.

²⁹² Milavec 2011b, str. 49, 459: T.9:23.

²⁹³ Milavec 2011b, str. 48-49, T.10:14, 15.

²⁹⁴ Janeš 2017, str. 35.

²⁷² Ciglencečki 2000, p. 150, Pl. 2:6.

²⁷³ Milavec 2011b, pp. 56, 475: Pl. 25:2, 8.

²⁷⁴ Belošević 1980, p. 118, Pl. LXI:1; Belošević 2007, p. 224, Pl. CI:5; Janeš 2016, p. 40.

²⁷⁵ Janeš 2016, p. 40.

²⁷⁶ Sekelj Ivančan 2010, p. 145, cat. 259; Janeš 2016, p. 40.

²⁷⁷ Demo 2009, p. 410:4.1.1.3; Štular 2009, p. 77, Pl. 5.5; Janeš 2016, pp. 40-41.

²⁷⁸ Jelovina 1976, Pl. LXVIII:3, Pl. LIV:12, Pl. XLVI:5, Pl. XXXVII:18.

²⁷⁹ Milavec 2011b, p. 56, Pl. 23:16-17, Pl. 24:16.

²⁸⁰ Cetinić 2011, pp. 226-227, Fig. 91, Fig. 94.

Željezna topovska kugla (PN 4) pronađena je u sloju koji je radiokarbonski datiran u 6. stoljeće, a u koji je zacijelo dospjela naknadno prilikom mletačkog napada na utvrdu Lopar 1598. godine.

Osim velikog broja čavala pronađeno je još nekoliko ulomaka građevinskih željeznih nalaza. Ulomak željezne šarke PN 50 ima analogije u miješanom kasnoantičko-srednjovjekovnom sloju na Tonovcovu gradu.²⁹⁵ Željezna kuka S-oblika (PN 62) dužine 4 cm uobičajen je metalni nalaz i ne može se preciznije datirati; analogni primjerak s Tinja otkriven je u miješanom sloju kasne antike i ranoga srednjeg vijeka.²⁹⁶ Istovjetan je i nalaz takve kuke s Kuzelina, datiran od 4. do 5. stoljeća.²⁹⁷

Nekoliko je ulomaka metalnih traka, odnosno pločica, koje je prilično teško interpretirati zbog vrlo malih dimenzija, a mogle bi predstavljati dio odjeće, nakita, dio predmeta svakodnevne uporabe (npr. noževa) ili namještaja. Jednoj nerestauriranoj željeznoj pločici nemoguće je zbog oštećenosti, malih dimenzija i fragmentiranosti odrediti funkciju. Slična je situacija i malim fragmentom željezne pločice ili trake, čijem se preciznom datiranju i određivanju funkcije prepriječila činjenica da je pronađen u recentnom i općenito datacijski nesigurnom stratigrafskom sloju. Slični nerestaurirani nalazi željeznih traka ili pločica pronađeni su i u drugim stratigrafskim jedinicama, a mogli bi predstavljati dijelove namještaja ili ukrasnih predmeta i odjeće. Poseban nalaz PN 8 brončani je ulomak aplikle vrlo malih dimenzija, a PN 9 također predstavlja ulomak brončane perforirane aplikle nedefinirane funkcije. Ulomak željezne metalne trake dužine 7 cm mogao bi predstavljati narukvicu manjih dimenzija, no isto tako i pojasa ili pak dio namještaja. Ne posjeduje nikakav ukras. Poseban nalaz PN 58, pronađen u kampanji 2016. godine, brončani je fragment vrlo malih dimenzija i teško mu se može odrediti funkcija i datacija. Poseban nalaz PN 51 nakon restauracije izgleda kao mali ulomak brončane trake svinut kružno, no pretpostavlja se da je bio dio namještaja ili ukras na odjeći; više se ne može zaključiti zbog njegovih malih dimenzija. Iz istih razloga nije osobito vjerojatno da je u pitanju brončani jednostavni prsten od brončanog lima. Analogija ovom predmetu pronađena je u olovnoj varijanti na lokalitetu Tinje, ali se ne spominje njegova datacija ni funkcija,

dated by analogy.²⁸¹ Special find SF 35, unearthed in 2015, has analogies in iron knives found in the Early Croatian cemetery of Stranče-Gorica, where they are date to the early Middle Ages, i.e. from the eighth to the ninth century in Dalmatia.²⁸² However, an identical example was found in Tonovcov grad, where it is vaguely dated to late antiquity and/or the early Middle Ages, which in turn indicates that iron knives are often uncertain dating factors, since they had been utilised as items of everyday use over a long period, and are not distinctly differential in terms of typology.²⁸³ Generally speaking, they can be dated to the period from the end of late antiquity to about the 12th century.

Two special finds, SF 49 and SF 52, are fragments of one and the same an iron horseshoe that fit one another. One of them (SF 52) was interpreted as a fragment of an iron knife before its restoration. According to Geoff Egan, this horseshoe would belong to early mediaeval type 2A, as found at numerous sites in London. It can be found in layers from as early as the tenth century, but is most common in those from the mid-11th to the mid-12th centuries. It was in continued use until the mid-14th century²⁸⁴. Nevertheless, it is most common in the 11th–12th-century layers.

Special find SF 66, an iron artefact resembling a toiletry item or a fragment of an object used for medical purposes, is six centimetres long. Nevertheless, it is interpreted as a woodworking and carving tool. Such tools hardly changed until the modern period. A specimen similar to the Lopar one was found in Tonovcov grad, albeit in mixed layers.²⁸⁵

Sixteen fragments of small dimensions are parts of an iron box (SF 13).²⁸⁶ They are mostly sections of the bottom or side walls of the box that is impossible to reconstruct completely, find its analogies, or date. Due to the curvature of the lower surface of several fragments that probably form the bottom, it could be assumed that it is an iron bucket.

A fragment of a metal vessel handle (a stemmed cup or, more likely, a jug) is of rectangular cross-section and forms a semicircle (Pl. 15:8). Though at first glance it resembles a thin iron bracelet, this possibility can be ruled out due to the thickening at

²⁹⁵ Milavec 2011b, str. 61, 482: T. 32:10.

²⁹⁶ Milavec 2011b, str. 55, 472: T. 22:7.

²⁹⁷ Sokol 1998, str. 36: kat. 94.

²⁸¹ Janeš 2017, p. 33; Cetinić 2011, pp. 226–227.

²⁸² Cetinić 2011, p. 171: Pl. LII, 227: Fig. 94.

²⁸³ Milavec 2011b, ps. 68, 496: Pl. 46:5.

²⁸⁴ Clark 1995, pp. 85–86, 92: Figs. 74, 75.

²⁸⁵ Milavec 2011b, pp. 58, 465: Pl. 15:1, 9.

²⁸⁶ Janeš 2014a, Pl. 2:4.

već je samo prikazan na tablama i spomenut kao površinski nalaz.²⁹⁸ PN 31 predstavlja fragment željezne svinute trake i može se interpretirati kao dio namještaja ili pojasne garniture (T. 15:5).

4.6. Kameni nalazi

Tijekom sedam arheoloških sezona na lokalitetu Novi Vinodolski-utvrda Lopar pronađeno je 19 kamenih nalaza. Većinu čine kameni brusovi: četiri cjelovita primjerka i 11 ulomaka. Osim toga, otkriven je i ulomak žrvnja, dva kuglasta utega te ulomak rožnjaka. Ovi su nalazi veoma česti unutar fortifikacijsko-vojnih sklopova kasne antike, gdje su bili korišteni za održavanje oružja ili drugih predmeta svakodnevne uporabe.²⁹⁹

4.6.1. Analiza kamenih nalaza

Pronađeno je ukupno jedanaest ulomaka kamenih brusova. PN 8 i PN 10 potječu iz stratigrafske jedinice koja je radiokarbonski datirana u 6. stoljeće. Oba su primjerka na krajevima polukružno oblikovani i služili su za održavanje oružja u ovoj kasnoantičkoj utvrdi. Ulomak ručnog žrvnja (PN 7), iako se ne može detaljno datirati, služio je za ručno usitnjavanje – uglavnom ih se pronalazi u ruralnim kontekstima antičkog vremena, ali je jedna analogija utvrđena u vojnom kontekstu na Tarsatičkom principiju i datirana je u kasnu antiku.³⁰⁰ Godine 2015. pronađen je zanimljiv ulomak kamenog brusa, s tankim horizontalnim žlijebom na površini (T. 14:16). Jedan ulomak rožnjaka pronađen 2016. godine na utvrdi Lopar mogao bi svjedočiti o prapovijesnim aktivnostima na ovom lokalitetu.

Jedan kuglasti ukrašeni uteg, težak više od 1 kg i promjera 6 cm, pronađen je 2017. godine zajedno s još jednim kamenim utegom koji ima i kružnicu na sredini; ovaj drugi, manji teži samo 20 grama. Uz to je pronađeno i šest brusova načinjenih od sitnozrnatog pješčenjaka. Posebni nalazi PN 77, 81, 83, 84 i 85 čine ulomke kamenih brusova, dok je PN 86 cjeloviti primjerak. Svi su pronađeni u stratigrafskoj jedinici unutar sjeverne kule utvrde, dok brus PN 77 ima tragove žljebova kakvi ostaju nakon obrade šila ili koštanih igala, što svjedoči o svakodnevnom životu i aktivnostima unutar utvrde Lopar.

one edge which is interpreted as the part of the handle that was attached to the body of the vessel. This finding can illustrate the use of metalware at Lopar. Although no direct analogies have been found, it is clear that metalware had also been used at sites near Novi Vinodolski over a long period.²⁸⁷ Another example of a restored handle of an iron vessel or jug is SF 42. It is also semicircularly bent, of rectangular cross-section, with an extension at one end, while at the other it is curved so that it could be attached to the body of the vessel. Special find SF 72 is a fully preserved iron padlock; after its restoration it can be confirmed that it has a square body, a keyhole on the underside and a semicircular shackle (locking system) on its upper side. Typologically it is reminiscent of completely recent padlocks, and resembles neither antique nor mediaeval padlocks, or even modern period padlocks, which – like those from the Middle Ages – can be rhomboid or triangular²⁸⁸. The semicircular fragment of a bronze weight (SF 19) has no central hole, so it is not interpreted as a metal whorl, but rather as a weight, because of the material of which it is made and its weight; it is difficult to date with certainty, but this SU is radiocarbon dated to the early Middle Ages²⁸⁹.

Another find is a metal whorl made of lead (SF 99). Lead whorls are rare. Three lead whorls were found in graves from the end of the eighth and the ninth century in the late Avar cemetery in Nuštar²⁹⁰.

Special find SF 30 is a fragment of an iron object resembling a needle of round hollow cross-section in its wider part, while towards the top the cross-section becomes thin and rectangular and ends triangular in the shape of a point or a blunt blade (Pl. 15:9). It has analogies in the antique medical probe from the Archaeological Museum in Split.²⁹¹ Such items equally served to maintain hygiene and health, and could also be used to apply cosmetics. The find originates from a layer which has been dated to the period from the end of the ninth to the end of the tenth century, based on the results of radiocarbon dating. Notwithstanding the analogies in antique medical instruments, it should be pointed out that such ob-

²⁸⁷ Ujčić Grudenić 2017, pp. 194–195.

²⁸⁸ Brodsko Posavlje Museum, <http://www.muzejbp.hr/files/Images/novosti/godina85.pdf> [accessed 13/8/2019]; Sekulić 2018, p. 18; Čimin 2008, p. 203, Fig. 9, 224; Pl. 5:1; Višnjić 2011, p. 232.

²⁸⁹ Janeš 2016, p. 42.

²⁹⁰ Rapan Papeša 2014, p. 180; Pl. 3:10–12.

²⁹¹ Ivčević 1999, pp. 111, 150; Fig. 12.

²⁹⁸ Ciglonečki 2000, str. 54, 173, T. 1:18.

²⁹⁹ Janeš 2016, str. 43.

³⁰⁰ Višnjić 2009, str. 248.

5. Rasprava ili pokušaj datacije stratigrafskih jedinica na utvrđi Lopar

Nakon tipološke analize svih pronađenih artefakata na utvrđi Lopar treba se osvrnuti i na dataciju, odnosno kronologiju ovog lokaliteta. Velik broj stratigrafskih jedinica u terenskoj dokumentaciji svjedoči o znakovitoj slojevitosti lokaliteta koji kontinuirano traje od razdoblja kasne antike do razvijenog i kasnog srednjeg vijeka u kojem utvrda vjerojatno prestaje biti u funkciji.

No nalazi koji se datiraju u novi vijek i recentno doba svjedoče o kontinuitetu korištenja ovog položaja. Utvrda je više puta bila i razorena, kao što je već spomenuto, tijekom 16. stoljeća od strane mletačke vojske te osobito tijekom 20. stoljeća. Sve navedeno znatno je pridonijelo devastaciji lokaliteta i teškom datacijskom snalaženju u slojevima.

Nekoliko je stratigrafskih jedinica datirano metodom apsolutne datacije pomoću radioaktivnog ugljika: stratigrafske jedinice SJ 29, 31 i 41 u ranijim sezonama istraživanja na lokalitetu, te SJ 81 i 43 u kasnijim fazama istraživanja. Stratigrafska jedinica SJ 29 (sloj sivo-smeđe zemlje) datirana je pomoću uzorka ugljena u 6. stoljeće. Sloj smeđe zemlje s drobljenim kamenjem (SJ 31) radiokarbonskom je metodom datiran u 6. stoljeće. Stratigrafska jedinica SJ 41 (tamnosiva zemlja sa žbukom) prekriva zid kule na samom vrhu (u kutu) utvrde (SJ 49) te je iz nje uzet uzorak ugljena, radiokarbonski datiran od kraja 9. do kraja 10. stoljeća; drugi uzorak ugljena iz iste stratigrafske jedinice dao je datume od 12. do 13. stoljeća.³⁰¹ Uzorak ugljena iz SJ 43 (sloja tamnosive zemlje sa žbukom) datiran je radiokarbonski od kraja 9. do 11. stoljeća.³⁰² Posljednji zasad analizirani uzorak s lokaliteta dolazi iz SJ 81 (strukture od naslaganog kamenja koje čini ognjište), a datiran je od 12. do 13. stoljeća.³⁰³ Ostalo nam valja pokušati datirati metodama relativne kronologije pomoću analogija u arheološkom materijalu sa suvremenih lokaliteta u regiji.

Širokom datiranjem keramičkog posuđa prema tipovima oboda i ukrasa pridonosi činjenica da se rijetko koji obod ili ukras može precizno datirati – najbolje se to može primijetiti na primjeru ukrašavanja valovnicom i učestalosti pojave takvog ukrasa u vremenskom rasponu od antike do kasnoga srednjeg vijeka. Način izrade tog ukrasa, položaj

jects continued to be used almost unchanged during the Middle Ages.

With regard to weapons found at Fort Loparress, fragments of arrow-heads stand out. Unfortunately, fragment SF 12 cannot be defined in terms of typology and dating even after its restoration. It can be assumed that it belongs to the flat arrow-head type. Its analogy was found in a mixed antique-mediaeval layer at Tonovcov grad near Kobarid²⁹². Typologically, SF 53 – a flat arrow-head seven centimetres long, with remnants of its socket – is very similar, and is therefore presumably dated the same as SF 12, i.e. to late antique and early mediaeval periods²⁹³. One more fragment of an arrow-head was found, but it is in a poor condition and has not been conserved, so it cannot be typologically determined. Special find SF 41 is a bronze, hollow, and thinner arrow-head with a central thickening (Pl. 15:4). Such larger arrow-heads have many analogies in Croatia and Slovenia and are dated to late antiquity²⁹⁴. Janeš believed that this find represented a projectile or arrow point, whose widening had been used for some flammable material²⁹⁵.

An iron cannonball (SF 4) was found in a layer radiocarbon dated to the sixth century. It probably ended up there during the Venetian attack on Fort Lopar in 1598.

In addition to a large number of nails, several other iron fragments used in construction were found. The fragment of an iron hinge SF 50 has analogies in the mixed late antique-mediaeval layer at Tonovcov grad.²⁹⁶ An S-shaped iron hook (SF 62), four centimetres long, is a standard metal find and cannot be dated more precisely. Its analogy from Tinje was discovered in a mixed layer from late antiquity and the early Middle Ages.²⁹⁷ An identical hook was found at Kuzelin and dated to the period from the fourth to the fifth century.²⁹⁸

There are several fragments of metal bands or plates, which are rather difficult to interpret due to their very small dimensions. They could have been parts of clothing, jewellery, items of everyday objects (e.g. knives) or furniture. It is impossible to determine the purpose of an unrestored small iron

³⁰¹ Janeš 2017, str. 17, 48-49.

³⁰² Janeš 2017, str. 17, 48-49.

³⁰³ Janeš 2016, str. 58.

²⁹² Milavec 2011b, pp. 49, 459: Pl. 9:23.

²⁹³ Milavec 2011b, pp. 49, 459: Pl. 9:23.

²⁹⁴ Milavec 2011b, pp. 48-49, Pl. 10:14, 15.

²⁹⁵ Janeš 2017, p. 35.

²⁹⁶ Milavec 2011b, pp. 61, 482: Pl. 32:10.

²⁹⁷ Milavec 2011b, pp. 55, 472: Pl. 22:7.

²⁹⁸ Sokol 1998, p. 36: cat. 94.

na posudi i faktura posude općenito pridonose užoj dataciji artefakta, no ulomci keramičkog posuda s Lopara vrlo su malih dimenzija i nepovoljni za dataciju na temelju tipoloških sličnosti. Na kraju smo se pri pokušaju datacije morali osloniti na ostale nalaze (metalne, staklene i dr.). Dio preostalih artefakata konzerviran je i restauriran, što je ipak uvelike pomoglo dataciji nekoliko stratigrafskih jedinica.

U ponekim se stratigrafskim jedinicama zastupljena je velika količina ulomaka oboda ili ukrasa istog tipa, odnosno podtipa, što bi upućivalo na opredjeljivanje te stratigrafske jedinice u vrijeme datiranja tih tipova oboda i ukrasa. Međutim, čest je slučaj pronalaska veće količine istog oboda (npr. tipa 1a: jednostavnog oboda, izvijenog prema van) ili istog ukrasa (npr. tipa 1a: jednostruka valovnica), koji se sami po sebi datiraju izrazito široko, pa nam čak ni njihova brojnost ne pomaže u preciznijem datiranju. To ukazuje na kronološku neosjetljivost većine tipova oboda i ukrasa na keramičkom posudu s utvrde Lopar. U tom se slučaju prišlo problemu kroz prizmu ostalih nalaza pronađenih u određenom sloju, kako bi se nalaz što uže datirao. Drugi je slučaj kada u nekoj stratigrafskoj jedinici imamo obod ili ukras koji se može datirati vrlo precizno, no ostali nalazi (keramike ili nečeg drugog) jednostavno ne dopuštaju vrlo usku dataciju.

6. Zaključak

Dosadašnjim istraživanjima utvrđen je tlocrt i slojevitost utvrde Lopar u Novom Vinodolskom. Iako su ostaci utvrde poznati iz skica, tlocrta, fotografija i razglednica s početka 20. stoljeća, nakon pretrpljenog devastiranja 1936. godine ostalo je vrlo malo toga što se može vidjeti. Istraživanjima je potvrđen izgled utvrde, podijeljene na dva dijela, ali su rezultati ukazali na neka odstupanja od dosad najdetaljnijeg opisa i skica koje je napravio i objavio E. Laszowski.³⁰⁴ Na njegovoj skici ne vidi se sjeverni kraj utvrde, gdje je najnovijim istraživanjima otkrivena kula. Istraživanjem sjeverozapadnog dijela utvrde opovrgnuta je pretpostavka o postojanju kvadratne kule; riječ je o kvadratnoj istaci, nekoj vrsti kontrafora. Isto tako Laszowski je na svojoj skici ucrtao dva stubišta na zapadnom zidu, sjeverno i južno, ali stanje na terenu ukazuje na postojanje samo jednog stubišta, onog u južnom dijelu zida.

³⁰⁴ Laszowski 1923, str. 260-262.

plate, since it is damaged, amorphous in shape and small in size. The situation is similar with a small fragment of an iron plate or band, whose precise dating and identification of purpose are hindered by the fact that it was found in a recent stratigraphic layer, generally uncertain in terms of dating. Similar unrestored iron bands or plates were found in other stratigraphic units. They could represent pieces of furniture or decorative items and clothing. Special find SF 8 is a fragment of a bronze appliqué of very small dimensions, while SF 9 also represents a fragment of a bronze perforated appliqué of undefined purpose. A fragment of an iron band, seven centimetres long, could represent a bracelet of smaller dimensions, but also a belt or a piece of furniture. It has no decorations whatsoever. Special find SF 58, unearthed in the 2016 campaign, is a bronze fragment of very small dimensions. It is difficult to determine its purpose and age. Special find SF 51 has been restored. It looks like a small fragment of a bronze band bent into a circle, presumed to have been a piece of furniture or an ornament on clothing. No more can be inferred because of its small dimensions. For the same reasons, it is not very likely that it is a simple ring made of a bronze band. An analogy to this object was found in a variant made of lead at the Tinje site. Neither its dating nor purpose have been mentioned, but it has only been shown on plates as a surface find.²⁹⁹ SF 31 is a fragment of a bent iron band and can be interpreted as a piece of furniture or a part of a belt set (Pl. 15:5).

4.6. Stone finds

During the seven archaeological seasons, 19 stone finds were unearthed at the Novi Vinodolski-Fort Lopar site. The bulk of them are whetstones: four complete examples and 11 fragments. In addition, a fragment of a millstone, two spherical stone weights and a fragment of chert were discovered. Such finds are very common in fortifications/military complexes from late antiquity, where they were used in the maintenance of weapons or other items of everyday use³⁰⁰.

4.6.1. Analysis of stone finds

A total of eleven fragments of whetstones were found. SF 8 and SF 10 originate from a stratigraphic

²⁹⁹ Ciglencečki 2000, pp. 54, 173, Pl. 1:18.

³⁰⁰ Janeš 2016, p. 43.

Analiza pokretnog materijala ukazala je na izgradnju utvrde tijekom 4. stoljeća. Numizmatički nalazi utvrđuju ovu teoriju. Suprotno našoj ranijoj pretpostavci,³⁰⁵ utvrda je izgrađena u jednom građevinskom zahvatu, a njezine kasnoantičke korijene potvrđuje samo arhitektonski element poznat s razglednica i skice E. Laszowskog, a to je tzv. gljivasti otvor. Na razglednici s početka 20. stoljeća vide se ulazi iz središnjeg dvorišta u obje obalne kule.

Analizirano je ukupno 10.248 nalaza koji su rezultat sedmogodišnjeg istraživanja utvrde Lopar u Novom Vinodolskom. Na lokalitetu prevladava keramički materijal (posuđe), no ne nedostaje ni nalaza od metala, stakla, kamena i kosti, koji su ponegdje omogućili užu ili širu dataciju pojedinih slojeva. No, zbog ispremišanosti slojeva i devastacije lokaliteta vrlo je teško zaključiti, u nedostatku apsolutnih datacija više slojeva, o pojedinačnoj dataciji svakog sloja, budući da sadrže pokretne arheološke nalaze od kojih se neki datiraju u kasnu antiku te preko srednjeg vijeka do novog vijeka.

Za razdoblje 9. i 10. stoljeća dobiveni su radiokarbonski datumi, kao i za razdoblje razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka. Zaključci o tome što se na utvrdu događalo u razdoblju između 6. i 9. stoljeća temeljit će se isključivo na arheološkim nalazima i njihovoj relativnoj dataciji, jer apsolutna nije moguća.

Daleko je najviše arheoloških nalaza keramike, odnosno keramičkog posuđa u odnosu na mali broj nalaza od drugih materijala, metala i posebno stakla. Keramičko posuđe pronađeno ulomcima i na ovom lokalitetu zasigurno je ponajprije bilo korišteno u svojoj primarnoj funkciji – za pripremanje i posluživanje hrane – no njegova količina daleko prelazi potrebe svakodnevnog života u jednoj kasnoantičkoj utvrdu. Veća količina posuđa pronađena je i na drugim utvrdama iz kasne antike, no čini se kako su ipak bili bolje očuvani. U Novom Vinodolskom, na utvrdu Lopar, keramički su vrlo malih dimenzija i velik ih je broj, no često se pokazalo da u pojedinim stratigrafskim jedinicama nalazimo mnoge ulomke istog tipa oboda ili ukrasa pa pretpostavljamo da se radi o jednom, odnosno istom tipu posude. U sekundarnoj upotrebi vjerojatno je bio korišten velik dio keramičkog materijala na ovom lokalitetu. To bi moglo objasniti toliku količinu usitnjenog keramičkog posuđa, a i zasad neidentificirane keramičke oblutke duguljastog oblika, za koje pretpostavljamo da su bili korišteni kao utezi za mreže, a izrađeni

ic unit radiocarbon dated to the sixth century. Both finds have semicircular ends and were used for maintenance of weapons in this late antique fort. A fragment of a hand grindstone (SF 7), although it cannot be dated in detail, was used for manual grinding. Such examples are mostly found in rural contexts of the antique period, but one analogy has been identified in a military context at the Tarsatica Principia and dated to late antiquity³⁰¹. In 2015, an interesting fragment of a whetstone was found, with a thin horizontal groove on the surface (Pl. 14:16). A fragment of chert, found in 2016 at Fort Lopar, could testify to prehistoric activities at this site.

One spherical decorated stone weight, weighing more than one kilogram and measuring six centimetres in diameter, was found in 2017 together with another stone weight with a circular hole in the middle. The latter, smaller example weighs only 20 grams. In addition, six fine-grained sandstone whetstones were unearthed. Special finds SF 77, 81, 83, 84, and 85 are fragments of whetstones, while SF 86 is in its complete form. They were all found in a stratigraphic unit inside the northern tower of the fort. Whetstone SF 77 has traces of grooves that usually remain after the sharpening of awls or bone needles, which is evidence of daily life and activities in Fort Lopar.

5. Discussion, or an attempt to date stratigraphic units at Fort Lopar

After the typological analysis of all found artefacts at Fort Lopar, we should also address the dating, i.e. the chronology of this site. A large number of stratigraphic units in field documentation testifies to a significantly multi-layered nature of the site, continuously in use from late antiquity to the high and late Middle Ages, when the fort was probably no longer operational. However, the finds dated to the modern period and recent times testify to the continuity of use of this site. As we have already mentioned, the fort has been destroyed a number of times, during the 16th century by the Venetian army, and especially during the 20th century. All of the above has significantly contributed to the devastation of the site, and makes dating among the strata difficult.

Several stratigraphic units have been dated by the absolute dating method using radiocarbon:

³⁰⁵ Janeš 2014a, str. 23.

³⁰¹ Višnjić 2009, p. 248.

su od (sekundarnog) keramičkog materijala. Također se može primijetiti da u fundusu keramičkog posuđa znatno prevladavaju lonci naspram zdjela. Lonci su ponajprije služili za pripremu hrane, dok su zdjele, zbog ukrasa koje nose, vjerojatno služile kao stolno posuđe, možda u nedostatku nekog luksuznijeg stolnog posuđa (iako ima i nekoliko nalaza glaziranoga stolnog posuđa, no kasnije datacije). Zdjele su služile za posluživanje hrane na stolu ili pripremanje hrane u njima, te ih je moglo biti manje nego lonaca ili nekih drugih oblika.

Ovi nam podaci govore o dugotrajnoj naseljenosti utvrde Lopar u Novom Vinodolskom, od vremena kasne antike, kada je izgrađena kao jedna od mnogih utvrda u sustavu obrane i nadziranja putova prema Italiji. Arheološki nalazi iz vremena kasne antike mnogobrojni su na Loparu te nalikuju tipičnim nalazima iz kasnoantičkih fortifikacijsko-vojnih građevina na istočnoalpskom prostoru, jadranskim otocima, obali te u cijeloj regiji. Utvrda se nastavila koristiti i tijekom cijeloga srednjeg vijeka, premda na nešto smanjenoj površini. Čini se da je utvrda bila korištena do kasnoga srednjeg vijeka, nakon čega su je zadesile devastacije uzrokovane ratovanjem i građevinskim radovima na lokalitetu. Postoje, dakle, radiokarbonski dobiveni datumi iz slojeva utvrde za razdoblje kasne antike (6. stoljeće), a sljedeći se apsolutno datirani uzorak iz slojeva datira tek u 9. stoljeće. O vremenu između otprilike 6. i 9. stoljeća svjedoče nalazi od keramike iz Novog Vinodolskog-utvrde Lopar, kakvi pak imaju tipološke analogije u keramici slavenskih lokaliteta u Hrvatskoj; o tom vremenu svjedoče i nalazi amfora, od kojih se neke datiraju do 7. stoljeća, te nalaz noge staklene čaše ili posude, koja se datira otprilike do početka 7. stoljeća. Na nalaze poput brončanog prstena ili jagode jedne sljepoočničarke zaista treba gledati kao na nalaze iz vremena slavenske naseljenosti na ovoj utvrdi (od 8. stoljeća), što potvrđuju njihove datacije prema tipološkim analogijama s drugih obližnjih slavenskih lokaliteta. U kontekstu nesumnjivo vojno-obrambenog karaktera utvrde zanimljivo se osvrnuti i na začuđujuće malobrojne nalaze oružja. Ti nalazi uglavnom se svode na brojne fragmente noževa, od kojih se dio može precizno datirati u 8. i 9. stoljeće na temelju analogija, no većina je tek šire opredjeljiva u kasnu antiku ili rani srednji vijek. Brončani uteg, olovni pršljenak i nalaz medicinske sonde datirani su upravo u to razdoblje, 8. i 9. stoljeća. Nalazi strelica, kojih je na

stratigraphic units SU 29, 31 and 41 in the earlier seasons of site investigations, and SU 81 and 43 in the later stages of investigations. Stratigraphic unit SU 29 (a layer of grey-brown earth) has dated using a sample of charcoal to the sixth century. A layer of brown earth with crushed rocks (SU 31) has been radiocarbon dated to the sixth century. Stratigraphic unit SU 41 (dark grey earth with mortar) covers the tower wall at the very top (in the corner) of the fort (SU 49). A sample of charcoal was taken from it, and radiocarbon dated to the period from the end of the ninth to the end of the tenth century. Another sample of charcoal from the same stratigraphic unit provided a date spanning from the 12th to the 13th century³⁰². A sample of charcoal from SU 43 (a layer of dark grey earth with mortar) has been radiocarbon dated to the period from the end of the ninth to the 11th century³⁰³. The latest sample from the site analysed to date is from SU 81 (structures of stacked stones forming a hearth). It has been dated to the period from the 12th to the 13th century³⁰⁴. We should try to date the rest by means of relative chronology methods using analogies in the archaeological material from contemporary sites in the region.

The wide dating range for ceramic vessels by the types of rims and ornaments is facilitated by the fact that rims or ornaments which can be accurately dated are few and far between. This can best be seen in the example of wavy line decorations and its frequency of occurrence from antiquity to the late Middle Ages. The design of this decoration, its position on vessels and the fabric of vessels generally contribute to narrower dating ranges for artefacts. However, the fragments of ceramic vessels from Lopar are very small in size and thus not favourable for dating based on typological similarities. Ultimately, we had to rely on other finds (metal, glass, etc.) while dating. A part of the other artefacts has been conserved and restored, which, however, greatly helped the dating of several stratigraphic units.

Some stratigraphic units contain a large number of rim fragments or decorations of the same type or subtype, which would suggest the dating of that stratigraphic unit in line with that of the rim type. However, it is common to find a larger quan-

³⁰² Janeš 2017, pp. 17, 48–49.

³⁰³ Janeš 2017, pp. 17, 48–49.

³⁰⁴ Janeš 2016, p. 58.

ovom lokalitetu bilo začuđujuće malo, ne mogu se datirati preciznije od prijelaza kasne antike u rani srednji vijek ili se pak radi o izmiješanim kasnoantičkim-ranosrednjovjekovnim slojevima.

Općeniti nedostatak većeg broja nalaza oružja na ovom lokalitetu može se objasniti brojnim devastacijama lokaliteta tijekom vremena.

U arhitekturi tijekom srednjeg vijeka nije bilo promjena osim napuštanja sjeverne kule, čiji je južni zid bio prekriven slojevima nastalima u 11. stoljeću. Tijekom 13. stoljeća u zapadni ugao sjevernog dijela utvrde ugrađeno je ognjište koje je zadržalo u strukturu zapadnoga pregradnog zida. Osim navedenih intervencija na području utvrde zasad nisu evidentirani veći zahvati tijekom srednjega i novog vijeka. Unatoč tome što je utvrda Lopar u Novom Vinodolskom izrazito vojno-obrambenog karaktera nekoliko nalaza upućuje i na žensku prisutnost u njezinu svakodnevnom životu. Takvi su nalazi pogotovo *S*-karičice (datirane između 10. i 12. stoljeća) i jednojagodne sljepoočničarke (datirane između 8. i 12. stoljeća), a u nešto manjoj mjeri i prstenje (datirano oko 9. stoljeća), medicinske sonde (iz sloja prijelaza s 9. na 10. stoljeće) te velik broj pršljenaka (iz antičkih i srednjovjekovnih slojeva). *S*-karičice dio su nakita i nošnje, a upletale su se u frizure, najčešće ženske pletenice.³⁰⁶ Nasuprot tome, prstenje se tijekom srednjeg vijeka najčešće ne može povezati isključivo sa ženama ili muškarcima, pa stoga nije osobito indikativno za lokalitete srednjeg vijeka u pogledu ženske prisutnosti općenito.³⁰⁷ Sljepoočničarke s jagodama bile su najčešće dio ženske nošnje, kako se može primijetiti na grobovima oko župne crkve u Đakovu, gdje su se (trojagodne, doduše) sljepoočničarke nalazile skupa sa *S*-karičicama u ženskim ili dječjim grobovima.³⁰⁸ Medicinska sonda je osim u liječenju i higijeni, mogla služiti i za nanošenje kozmetike. No samo jedan takav izdvojeni nalaz ne može puno reći o mogućoj izmijenjenoj društvenoj ulozi i strukturi unutar utvrde, kakvu bi implicirala veća količina nalaza koji se mogu povezati isključivo sa ženama u srednjem vi-

tity of one and the same rim (e.g. type 1a: simple rim, curved outwards) or one and the same decoration (e.g. type 1a: single wavy line), which are dated very widely per se, and even their abundance does not help in more precise dating. This indicates chronological insensitivity of most types of rims and decorations on ceramic vessels from Fort Lopar. In such cases, the issue was addressed through the prism of other finds in a particular layer, in order to date the find as precisely as possible. In other cases, a stratigraphic may yield a rim or decoration which can be dated very precisely, but other finds (pottery, etc.) simply do not allow very narrow dating.

6. Conclusion

The investigations to date have determined the ground plan and stratification of Fort Lopar in Novi Vinodolski. Although the remains of the fort have been known from sketches, plans, photographs and postcards from the early 20th century, after the 1936 devastation very little has remained to be seen. The investigations have confirmed the apparent form of the fort, divided into two parts, but the results have indicated some deviations from the most detailed description and sketches which had been made and published by E. Laszowski.³⁰⁵ His sketch does not depict the northern end of the fort, where the most recent investigations have revealed a tower. The research of the northwestern part of the fort has refuted the assumed existence of a square tower; it is a square projection, a kind of buttress. In his sketch, Laszowski also drew two staircases (the north and the south) on the west wall, but the *in situ* situation indicates the existence of only one staircase, the one in the southern part of the wall.

Analysis of the movable material items has indicated the construction of the fort during the fourth century. Numismatic finds corroborate this theory. Contrary to our earlier assumption³⁰⁶, the fort had been built in a single building campaign, while its late antique roots have been confirmed only by the architectural component preserved on postcards and E. Laszowski's sketch, viz. the so-called mushroom opening. A postcard from the beginning of the 20th century shows the entrances from the central bailey to both coastal towers.

³⁰⁶ Cetinić 2011, str. 200; Filipec 2003, str. 565-566.

³⁰⁷ Vrančić 2016, str. 91. Istraživanje provedeno na pet lokaliteta povezanih s viteškim redovima u Izraelu (križarske utvrde) pokazalo je kako se prstenje tijekom ranog i razvijenog srednjeg vijeka podjednako pronalazi i u muškom i u ženskom kontekstu. Stoga takvi nalazi nisu izrazito pogodni za prepoznavanje spolne, odnosno rodne prisutnosti na nekom lokalitetu.

³⁰⁸ Filipec 2003, str. 563.

³⁰⁵ Laszowski 1923, pp. 260-262.

³⁰⁶ Janeš 2014a, p. 23.

jeku. Naposljetku, pršljenci, kao dio tkalačkog stana i radnje koja je u tom razdoblju jasno povezana sa ženama i ženskim aktivnostima³⁰⁹, na ovom su se lokalitetu mogli jednako tako koristiti i za mreže u ribarstvu, aktivnosti za koju je arheološki potvrđeno kako je igrala važnu ulogu i u prehrani stanovnika ove utvrde.³¹⁰ Stoga se tijekom srednjeg vijeka u životu utvrde može naslutiti ženska prisutnost, no ne može se sa sigurnošću potvrditi zbog nedostatka grobnih cjelina i zbog velikog broja nalaza koji su arheološki spolno/rodno neindikativni.

Iznimno je važno da se arheološka istraživanja na lokalitetu Novi Vinodolski-utvrda Lopar nastave i sljedećih godina, kako bi se utvrda i njezina okolica mogle u potpunosti istražiti. Sljedeće će arheološke sezone zasigurno iznjedrili još mnoštvo nalaza, koji će pomoći u preciznijem datiranju stratigrafskih jedinica i uspostavi kronologije ovog lokaliteta te na taj način ponovno udahnuti život ovoj dugovječnoj utvrdi na obali mora u Vinodolskoj dolini.

A total of 10,248 finds from the seven-year systematic investigations of Fort Lopar in Novi Vinodolski have been analysed. Ceramic material (pottery) constitutes the majority of the items discovered at the site, but there is no lack of finds made of metal, glass, stone and bones, which occasionally allowed a more precise or general dating of individual layers. However, since the layers are churned up, and the site is devastated, in the absence of absolute dates for a number of layers, it is very difficult to individually date each layer, as they contain movable archaeological finds, some of which are dated to periods from late antiquity through the Middle Ages all the way to the modern period.

Radiocarbon dates have been obtained for the period of the ninth and tenth centuries, as well as for the high Middle Ages. Conclusions concerning the events at the fort from the period between the sixth and the ninth century will be based only on archaeological finds and their relative dating, since the absolute is not possible.

Pottery finds, i.e. ceramic vessels, are by far the most numerous compared to a small number of finds made of other materials, metals and especially glass. The fragments of ceramic pottery found at this site were certainly chiefly used for their primary purpose – preparing and serving food – but their quantities far exceed the needs of everyday life in a late antique fort. Large quantities of pottery have also found in other forts from late antiquity, but it seems that such fragments are nevertheless better preserved. At Fort Lopar in Novi Vinodolski, ceramic fragments are rather small in size, but large in number. Quite frequently we found many fragments of the same type of rim or decoration in some stratigraphic units, so we can assume that they are parts of one and the same type of vessel. A great part of the ceramic material from this site was probably in secondary use. This could explain such quantities of shredded ceramic ware, and the currently unidentified oblong ceramic pebbles, which we assume were used as weights for nets and made of (secondary) ceramic material. It can also be observed that pots are considerably more numerous bowls in the inventory of ceramic pottery. Pots were primarily used for food preparation, while bowls, due to their decorations, probably served as tableware, perhaps in the absence of more luxurious items for the service of the table (although there are several finds of glazed tableware, but of a later date). Bowls were

KATALOG

³⁰⁹ Sørensen 2006, str. 108; Egan 1998, str. 256; Leyser 1996, str. 14.

³¹⁰ Frančić 2015, str. 5, 17, 22-24.

used for serving food on the table or for preparing food, and there could have been fewer of them than pots or other items.

Such information indicates a long-term occupation of Fort Lopar in Novi Vinodolski, from late antiquity, when it was built as one of a number of fortifications in a system of defence and surveillance of roads to Italy. Archaeological finds from late antiquity have been numerous at Lopar. They resemble typical finds from late antique fortifications and military structures in the Eastern Alps, on the Adriatic islands and the littoral, and in the entire region. The fort continued to be used throughout the Middle Ages, though seemingly in a somewhat reduced area. The fort appears to have been used until the late Middle Ages, after which it came unto devastations caused by warfare and building works at the site. Ergo, there are radiocarbon dates of the fort strata for the period of late antiquity (the sixth century), whereas the next absolutely dated sample from the strata is from as late as the ninth century. Pottery finds from Novi Vinodolski-Fort Lopar, which have typological analogies in pottery from Slavic sites in Croatia, are testimonies to the period between the sixth and the ninth centuries. The amphorae finds, some of which are dated to the seventh century, and the unearthed foot of a glass or vessel, dated to the beginning of the seventh century, also testify to this period. Finds such as a bronze ring or a bead of a temple ring should really be regarded as artefacts from the time of Slavic settlement at this fort (from the eighth century), which is confirmed by their dating according to typological analogies from other nearby Slavic sites. In the context of the undoubtedly military/defensive character of the fort, it is interesting to point out the surprisingly small number of weapon finds. Such finds mainly concern numerous fragments of knives, some of which can be accurately dated to the eighth and the ninth centuries based on analogies, but most cannot be dated more precisely than to late antiquity or the early Middle Ages. A bronze weight, a lead whorl and a medical probe are dated to that period, the eighth and the ninth centuries. The arrow finds, surprisingly few at this site, cannot be dated more precisely than to the transition from late antiquity to the early Middle Ages. In other instances, they are from mixed late antique-early mediaeval strata. The general lack of a large number of weapon finds at this site can be explained by numerous devastations of the site over time.

There was no change in architecture during the Middle Ages other than the abandonment of the north tower, whose south wall is covered with layers formed in the 11th century. During the 13th century, a hearth was built into the western corner of the northern part of the fort, superimposing on the structure of the west partition wall. Apart from the above-mentioned interventions in the area of the fort, there were no major undertakings during the Middle Ages and the modern period.

Despite the fact that Fort Lopar in Novi Vinodolski is of a distinctly military/defensive character, several finds also indicate the female presence in its everyday life. In particular, among such finds are *S*-links (dated to the period between the tenth and the 12th century), and single-bead temple ear-rings (dated to the period between the eighth and the 12th century), and, to a lesser extent, rings (dated to around the ninth century), medical probes (from the turn of the tenth century), and a large number of whorls (from antique and mediaeval layers). *S*-links were parts of jewellery and attire, and were worn by women in the hair, most often in braids.³⁰⁷ In contrast, rings most often cannot be associated exclusively with either women or men in the Middle Ages, and are therefore not particularly indicative at mediaeval sites in terms of the female presence in general.³⁰⁸ Temple rings with beads had most often been parts of the female costume, as can be seen in graves around the parish church in Đakovo, where temple rings (albeit with three beads) have been found together with *S*-links in women's or children's graves.³⁰⁹ In addition to treatment and hygiene, medical probes could also have been used for the application of cosmetics. Notwithstanding, merely one such isolated find cannot reveal much about the possibly altered social roles and structure within the fort, as would be implied by a greater number of finds which could be associated exclusively with women in the Middle Ages. Finally, whorls, as parts of looms and activities clearly associated with women at the time³¹⁰, could also have

³⁰⁷ Cetinić 2011, p. 200; Filipec 2003, pp. 565-566.

³⁰⁸ Vrančić 2016, p. 91. The research was conducted at five sites related to knights' orders in Israel (Crusaders' fortifications). It revealed that rings from the early and high Middle Ages belong both to female and male contexts. Therefore, such finds are not quite suitable for recognising sex or gender presence in a locality.

³⁰⁹ Filipec 2003, p. 563.

³¹⁰ Sørensen 2006, p. 108; Egan 1998, p. 256; Leyser 1996, p. 14.

been used at this site for nets in fishing, an activity which has been archaeologically confirmed as important for the diet of the inhabitants of this fort.³¹¹ Therefore, the female presence is suggested in the life of the fort during the Middle Ages, but it cannot be confirmed with certainty due to the lack of grave units and because a large number of finds is not indicative in terms of sex/gender.

It is extremely important that the archaeological investigations at the site of Novi Vinodolski-Fort Lopar continue in the coming years, so that the fort and its surroundings can be fully explored. The next archaeological season will surely produce many more finds, which will help in more precise dating of stratigraphic units and the establishment of a chronology of this site, thus reviving this long-lived fort on the sea-shore in the Vinodol valley.

311 Frančić 2015, pp. 5, 17, 22–24.

Legenda:

TO = tip oboda
 TU = tip ukrasa
 F = faktura
 B = boja: VS = vanjska stijenka, US = unutrašnja stijenka, P = presjek
 D = dimenzije ulomka: v = visina, š = širina, ds = debljina stijenke, d = dužina artefakta, ø = promjer posude, n. o. = nemoguće odrediti
 M = materijal (vrijedi uglavnom za metalne nalaze)
 Av = prikaz na aversu kovanice, Rv = prikaz na reversu kovanice
 T = težina nalaza

T. 1. (Tabla 1)

T. 1:1 (S-11,10, SJ-39)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 1a

TU – 1a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-crna, US narančasta do narančastosiva, P tamnosiva

D – š 4cm, v 4 cm, ds 1,4 cm, ø 9 cm

T. 1:2 (S-15, SJ-43)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 1a

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama pijeska, drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-narančasta, US siva, P svjetlosiva

D – š 6,5 cm, v 4 cm, ds 0,7 cm, ø 15 cm

T. 1:3 (S-8, SJ-29)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 1a

TU – 1b

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosiva, US tamnosiva, P sivo-smeđi

D – š 5,9 cm, v 4,3 cm, ds 1 cm, ø 10 cm

T. 1:4 (S-8, SJ-29)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i gornjeg dijela ramena lonca

TO – 1a

TU – 1a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-smeđa, US sivo-narančasta, P sivo-smeđi

D – š 7,1 cm, v 5,3 cm, ds 1,1 cm, ø 12 cm

T. 1:5 (S-13 zapad, SJ-113)

TO – 1a

TU – nema

CATALOGUE

Legend:

RT = rim type

DT = decoration type

F = fabric

C = colour: OW = outer wall, IW = inner wall, CS = cross-section

D = dimensions of fragment: h = height, w = width, wt = wall thickness, l = length of artefact, ø = vessel diameter, n. i. = not identifiable

M = material (mainly applies to metal finds)

Av = depiction on coin obverse, Rv = depiction on coin reverse

W = weight of find

Pl. 1. (Plate 1)

Pl. 1:1 (S-11,10, SU-39)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 1a

DT – 1a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-black, IW orange to orange-grey, CS dark grey

D – w 4 cm, h 4 cm, wt 1.4 cm, ø 9 cm

Pl. 1:2 (S-15, SU-43)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 1a

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with sand, crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-orange, IW grey, CS light grey

D – w 6.5 cm, h 4 cm, wt 0.7 cm, ø 15 cm

Pl. 1:3 (S-8, SU-29)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 1a

DT – 1b

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey, IW dark grey, CS grey-brown

D – w 5.9 cm, h 4.3 cm, wt 1 cm, ø 10 cm

Pl. 1:4 (S-8, SU-29)

Fragment of the rim, neck and upper shoulder of a pot

RT – 1a

DT – 1a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-brown, IW grey-orange, CS grey-brown

D – w 7.1 cm, h 5.3 cm, wt 1.1 cm, ø 12 cm

Pl. 1:5 (S-13 west, SU-113)

RT – 1a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-smeđa, US tamnosivo-smeđa, P tamnosivo-smeđa

D – š 4,6 cm, v 3,2 cm, ds 1,4 cm, ø 13 cm

T. 1:6 (S-8, SJ-46)

Ulomci oboda, vrata, ramena i gornjeg dijela trbuha lonca (pet spojenih ulomaka)

TO – 1b

TU – 5b

F – gruba, s primjesama kalcita

B – VS smeđe-narančasta, VS sivo-smeđa, P sivo-narančasta

D – š 10,3 cm, v 8,2 cm, ds 1,1 cm, ø 19 cm

T. 1:7 (S-10, SJ-41)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i gornjeg dijela ramena lonca

TO – 1b

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS sivo-smeđa, US oker-narančasta, P sivo-smeđa

D – š 3 cm, v 3,2 cm, ds 1 cm, ø n. o.

T. 1:8 (S-12, SJ-41)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i gornjeg dijela ramena lonca

TO – 1b

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker (svjetlonarančasta), US oker, P oker

D – š 7,1 cm, v 4,3 cm, ds 0,7 cm, ø n. o.

T. 1:9 (S-12, SJ-41)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca

TO – 1b

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-crna, US tamnosiva, P tamnosiva

D – š 4,4 cm, v 2,6 cm, 1,2 cm, ø 14 cm

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-brown, IW dark grey-brown, CS dark grey-brown

D – w 4.6 cm, h 3.2 cm, wt 1.4 cm, ø 13 cm

Pl. 1:6 (S-8, SU-46)

Fragments of the rim, neck, shoulder and upper belly of a pot (five joined fragments)

RT – 1b

DT – 5b

F – coarse, tempered with calcite

C – OW brown-orange, IW grey-brown, CS grey-orange

D – w 10.3 cm, h 8.2 cm, wt 1.1 cm, ø 19 cm

Pl. 1:7 (S-10, SU-41)

Fragment of the rim, neck and upper shoulder of a pot

RT – 1b

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW grey-brown, IW ochre-orange, CS grey-brown

D – w 3 cm, h 3.2 cm, wt 1 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 1:8 (S-12, SU-41)

Fragment of the rim, neck and upper shoulder of a pot

RT – 1b

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre (light orange), IW ochre, CS ochre

D – w 7.1 cm, h 4.3 cm, wt 0.7 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 1:9 (S-12, SU-41)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot

RT – 1b

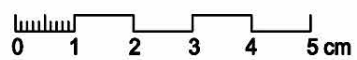
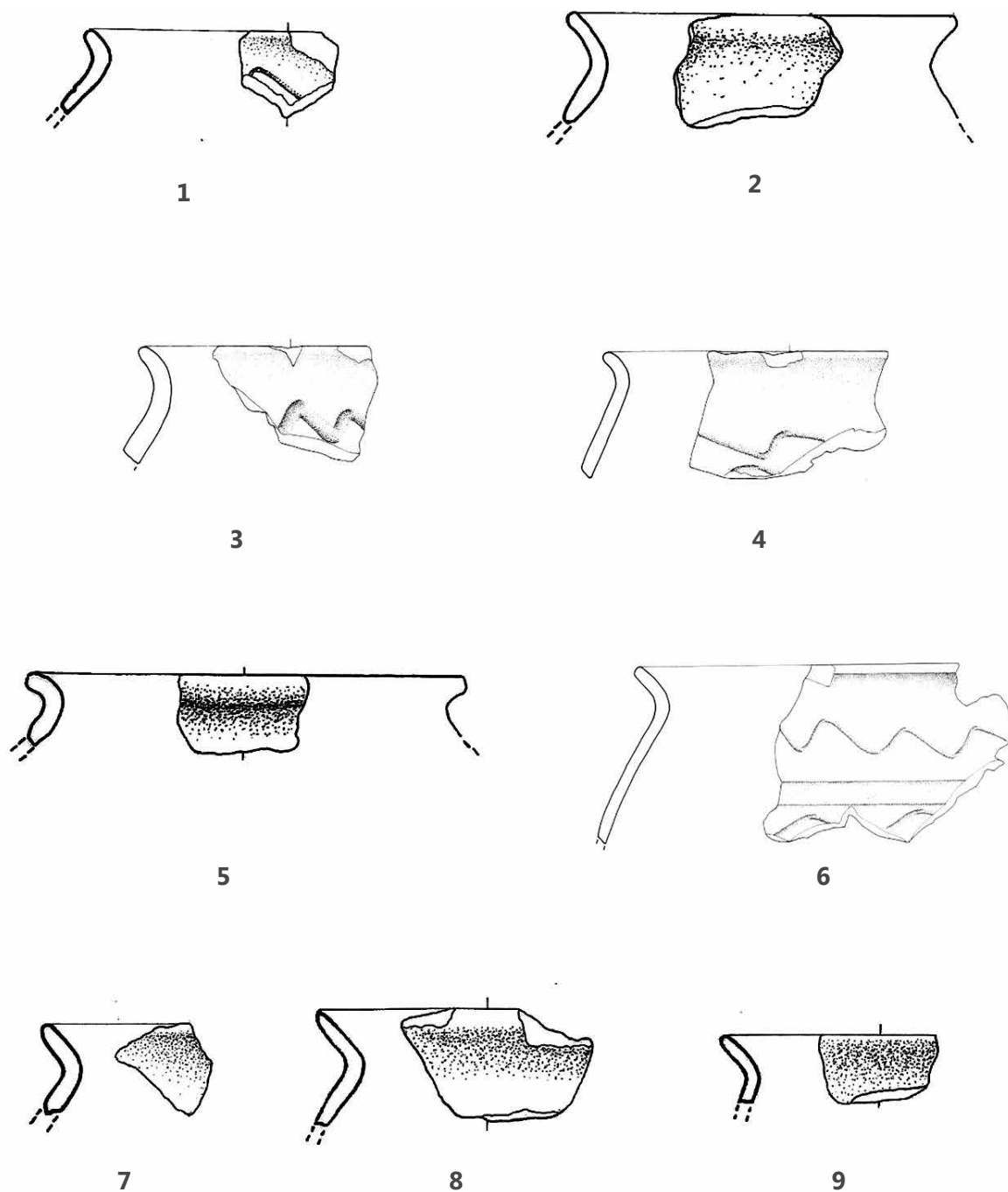
DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-black, IW dark grey, CS dark grey

D – w 4.4 cm, h 2.6 cm, 1.2 cm, ø 14 cm

Tabla / Plate 1



T. 2. (Tabla 2)

T. 2:1 (S-11, SJ-78)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i gornjeg dijela ramena lonca

TO – 1b

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita i pijeska

B – VS oker, US oker-smeđa, P tamnosiva

D – š 6,3 cm, v 6 cm, ds 0,6 cm, ø 16 cm

T. 2:2 (S-13, SJ-5/7)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 1b

TU – 1a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-crna, US tamnosivo-crna, P tamno-sivo-crna

D – š 6,2 cm, v 3 cm, ds 0,6 cm, ø 11 cm

T. 2:3 (S-15, SJ-113/117 (136))

Ulomak oboda, vrata i gornjeg dijela ramena lonca

TO – 1b

TU – 1a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS narančasta, US smeđe-narančasta, P narančasta-siva (“sendvič”)

D – š 4,5 cm, v 4,3 cm, ds 1,4 cm, ø n. o.

T. 2:4 (S-8, SJ-29)

Ulomak oboda, tijela, ramena i gornjeg dijela trbuha lonca

TO – 1c

TU – 1a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-crna, US tamnosivo-crna, P tamno-sivo-crna

D – š 9,9 cm, v 6 cm, ds 0,8 cm, ø 12 cm

T. 2:5 (S-8, SJ-29)

Ulomak oboda, vrata, ramena i gornjeg dijela trbuha lonca

TO – 1d

TU – 2a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosiva, US tamnosiva, P tamnosivo-crna

D – š 9,8 cm, v 9 cm, ds 0,9 cm, ø n. o.

T. 2:6 (S-11, 10, SJ-39)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 1d

TU – 1a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-crna, US tamnosivo-crna, P tamno-sivo-crna

D – š 5,8 cm, v 4,4 cm, ds 0,9 cm, ø 13 cm

Pl. 2. (Plate 2)

Pl. 2:1 (S-11, SU-78)

Fragment of the rim, neck and upper shoulder of a pot

RT – 1b

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite and sand

C – OW ochre, IW ochre-brown, CS dark grey

D – w 6.3 cm, h 6 cm, wt 0.6 cm, ø 16 cm

Pl. 2:2 (S-13, SU-5/7)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 1b

DT – 1a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-black, IW dark grey-black, CS dark grey-black

D – w 6.2 cm, h 3 cm, wt 0.6 cm, ø 11 cm

Pl. 2:3 (S-15, SU-113/117 (136))

Fragment of the rim, neck and upper shoulder of a pot

RT – 1b

DT – 1a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW orange, IW brown-orange, CS orange-grey (“sandwich”)

D – w 4.5 cm, h 4.3 cm, wt 1.4 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 2:4 (S-8, SU-29)

Fragment of the rim, body, shoulder and upper belly of a pot

RT – 1c

DT – 1a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-black, IW dark grey-black, CS dark grey-black

D – w 9.9 cm, h 6 cm, wt 0.8 cm, ø 12 cm

Pl. 2:5 (S-8, SU-29)

Fragment of the rim, neck, shoulder and upper belly of a pot

RT – 1d

DT – 2a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey, IW dark grey, CS dark grey-black

D – w 9.8 cm, h 9 cm, wt 0.9 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 2:6 (S-11, 10, SU-39)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 1d

DT – 1a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-black, IW dark grey-black, CS dark grey-black

D – w 5.8 cm, h 4.4 cm, wt 0.9 cm, ø 13 cm

T. 2:7 (S-13 zapad, S-14)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca

TO – 1e

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosmeđa, US narančasto-smeđa, P smeđa

D – š 4,3 cm, v 2,2 cm, ds 0,7 cm, ø 16 cm

Pl. 2:7 (S-13 west, S-14)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot

RT – 1e

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark brown, IW orange-brown, CS brown

D – w 4.3 cm, h 2.2 cm, wt 0.7 cm, ø 16 cm

T. 2:8 (S-15, SJ-113/117 (136))

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 1e

TU – 1b

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS smeđa, US smeđa, P oker-narančasta

D – š 5,1 cm, v 5,2 cm, ds 1,2 cm, ø 13 cm

Pl. 2:8 (S-15, SU-113/117 (136))

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 1e

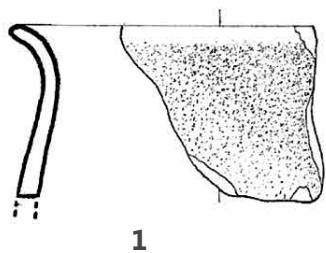
DT – 1b

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

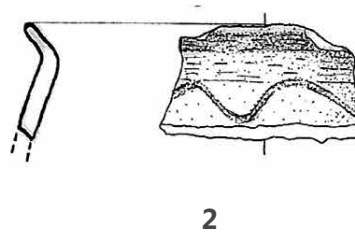
C – OW brown, IW brown, CS ochre-orange

D – w 5.1 cm, h 5.2 cm, wt 1.2 cm, ø 13 cm

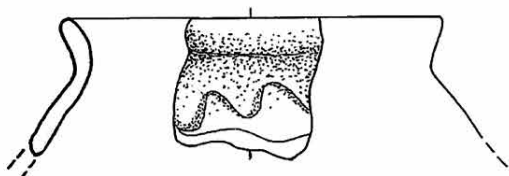
Tabla / Plate 2



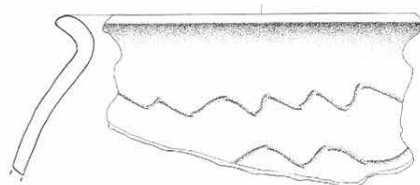
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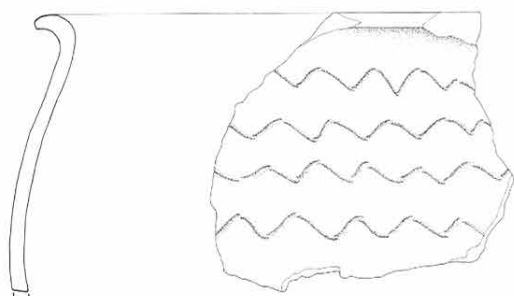
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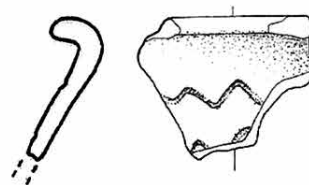
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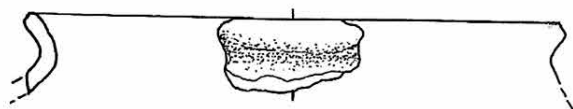
4



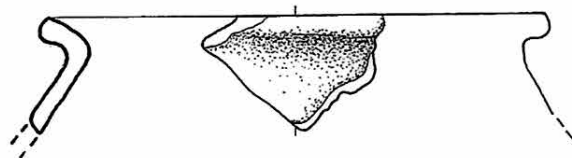
5



6

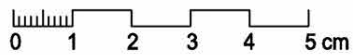


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T. 3. (Tabla 3)

T. 3:1 (S-13, SJ-25)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i gornjeg dijela ramena lonca
TO – 1e
TU – nema
F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita i pijeska
B – VS tamnosivo-smeđa, US tamnosivo-smeđa, P tamnosivo-smeđa
D – š 6,6 cm, v 4 cm, ds 1,6 cm, ø 15 cm

T. 3:2 (S-11, SJ-41)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca
TO – 1f
TU – nema
F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita
B – VS oker-siva, US oker-siva, P siva
D – š 6,2 cm, v 3,9 cm, ds 0,8 cm, ø 16 cm

T. 3:3 (S-12, SJ-36/39)

Ulomak oboda lonca
TO – 1f
TU – nema
F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita
B – VS tamnosivo-crna, US tamnosivo-crna, P tamnosivo-crna
D – š 6 cm, v 3 cm, ds 1 cm, ø 16 cm

T. 3:4 (S-12, SJ-87)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca
TO – 1g
TU – nema
F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita
B – VS tamnosiva, US oker, P oker-tamnosiva („sendvič”)
D – š 4,7 cm, v 1,8 cm, ds 0,6 cm, ø 12 cm

T. 3:5 (S-11, SJ-75)

Ulomak oboda lonca
TO – 1h
TU – nema
F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita
B – VS oker-smeđa, US oker-smeđa, P oker-smeđa
D – š 2,8 cm, v 2,5 cm, ds 1 cm, ø n. o.

T. 3:6 (S-13 zapad, SJ-114)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca
TO – 1h
TU – nema
F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita
B – VS smeđa, US oker-narančasta, P smeđa
D – š 2,8 cm, v 2,6 cm, ds 0,9 cm, ø n. o.

Pl. 3. (Plate 3)

Pl. 3:1 (S-13, SU-25)

Fragment of the rim, neck and upper shoulder of a pot
RT – 1e
DT – N/A
F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite and sand
C – OW dark grey-brown, IW dark grey-brown, CS dark grey-brown
D – w 6.6 cm, h 4 cm, wt 1.6 cm, ø 15 cm

Pl. 3:2 (S-11, SU-41)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot
RT – 1f
DT – N/A
F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite
C – OW ochre-grey, IW ochre-grey, CS grey
D – w 6,2 cm, h 3,9 cm, wt 0,8 cm, ø 16 cm

Pl. 3:3 (S-12, SU-36/39)

Fragment of the rim of a pot
RT – 1f
DT – N/A
F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite
C – OW dark grey-black, IW dark grey-black, CS dark grey-black
D – w 6 cm, h 3 cm, wt 1 cm, ø 16 cm

Pl. 3:4 (S-12, SU-87)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot
RT – 1g
DT – N/A
F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite
C – OW dark grey, IW ochre, CS ochre-dark grey (“sandwich”)
D – w 4.7 cm, h 1.8 cm, wt 0.6 cm, ø 12 cm

Pl. 3:5 (S-11, SU-75)

Fragment of the rim of a pot
RT – 1h
DT – N/A
F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite
C – OW ochre-brown, IW ochre-brown, CS ochre-brown
D – w 2.8 cm, h 2.5 cm, wt 1 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 3:6 (S-13 west, SU-114)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot
RT – 1h
DT – N/A
F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite
C – OW brown, IW ochre-orange, CS brown
D – w 2.8 cm, h 2.6 cm, wt 0.9 cm, ø n. i.

T. 3:7 (S-11, SJ-41)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca

TO – 1i

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-narančasta, US oker-narančasta, P oker-narančasta

D – š 4,5 cm, v 3,8 cm, ds 1 cm, ø 26 cm

PI. 3:7 (S-11, SU-41)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot

RT – 1i

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-orange, IW ochre-orange, CS ochre-orange

D – w 4.5 cm, h 3.8 cm, wt 1 cm, ø 26 cm

T. 3:8 (S-13, SJ-112)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 1j

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosmeđa, US tamnosmeđa, P tamnosmeđa

D – š 4,5 cm, v 4,8 cm, ds 1,3 cm, ø 12 cm

PI. 3:8 (S-13, SU-112)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 1j

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark brown, IW dark brown, CS dark brown

D – w 4.5 cm, h 4.8 cm, wt 1.3 cm, ø 12 cm

T. 3:9 (S-11, 10, SJ-39)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca

TO – 2a

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS siva, US narančasto-siva, P siva

D – š 2,3 cm, v 2,6 cm, ds 1,2 cm, ø n. o.

PI. 3:9 (S-11, 10, SU-39)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot

RT – 2a

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW grey, IW orange-grey, CS grey

D – w 2.3 cm, h 2.6 cm, wt 1.2 cm, ø n. i.

T. 3:10 (S-11, SJ-39)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 2a

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosiva, US tamnosiva, P tamnosiva

D – š 3,4, v 3 cm, ds 1,2 cm, ø n. o.

PI. 3:10 (S-11, SU-39)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 2a

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey, IW dark grey, CS dark grey

D – w 3.4, h 3 cm, wt 1.2 cm, ø n. i.

T. 3:11 (S-11, SJ-39)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca

TO – 2a

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker, US oker, P oker

D – š 2,8 cm, v 3,3 cm, ds 0,6 cm, ø n. o.

PI. 3:11 (S-11, SU-39)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot

RT – 2a

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre, IW ochre, CS ochre

D – w 2.8 cm, h 3.3 cm, wt 0.6 cm, ø n. i.

T. 3:12 (S-14, SJ-43)

Ulomci oboda, vrata i ramena lonca (dva ulomka spojena, a na crtežu nisu!)

TO – 2b

TU – 1a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS sivo-smeđa, US sivo-smeđa, P sivo-smeđi

D – š 8,9 cm, v 6 cm, ds 0,8 cm, ø 12 cm

PI. 3:12 (S-14, SU-43)

Fragments of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot (two fragments are connected, albeit not in the drawing!)

RT – 2b

DT – 1a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW grey-brown, IW grey-brown, CS grey-brown

D – w 8.9 cm, h 6 cm, wt 0.8 cm, ø 12 cm

T. 3:13 (S-12, SJ-41)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca

TO – 2c

TU – 1a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-narančasta, US oker-siva, P oker-siva

D – š 5,2 cm, v 3 cm, ds 1,2 cm, ø 18 cm

PI. 3:13 (S-12, SU-41)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot

RT – 2c

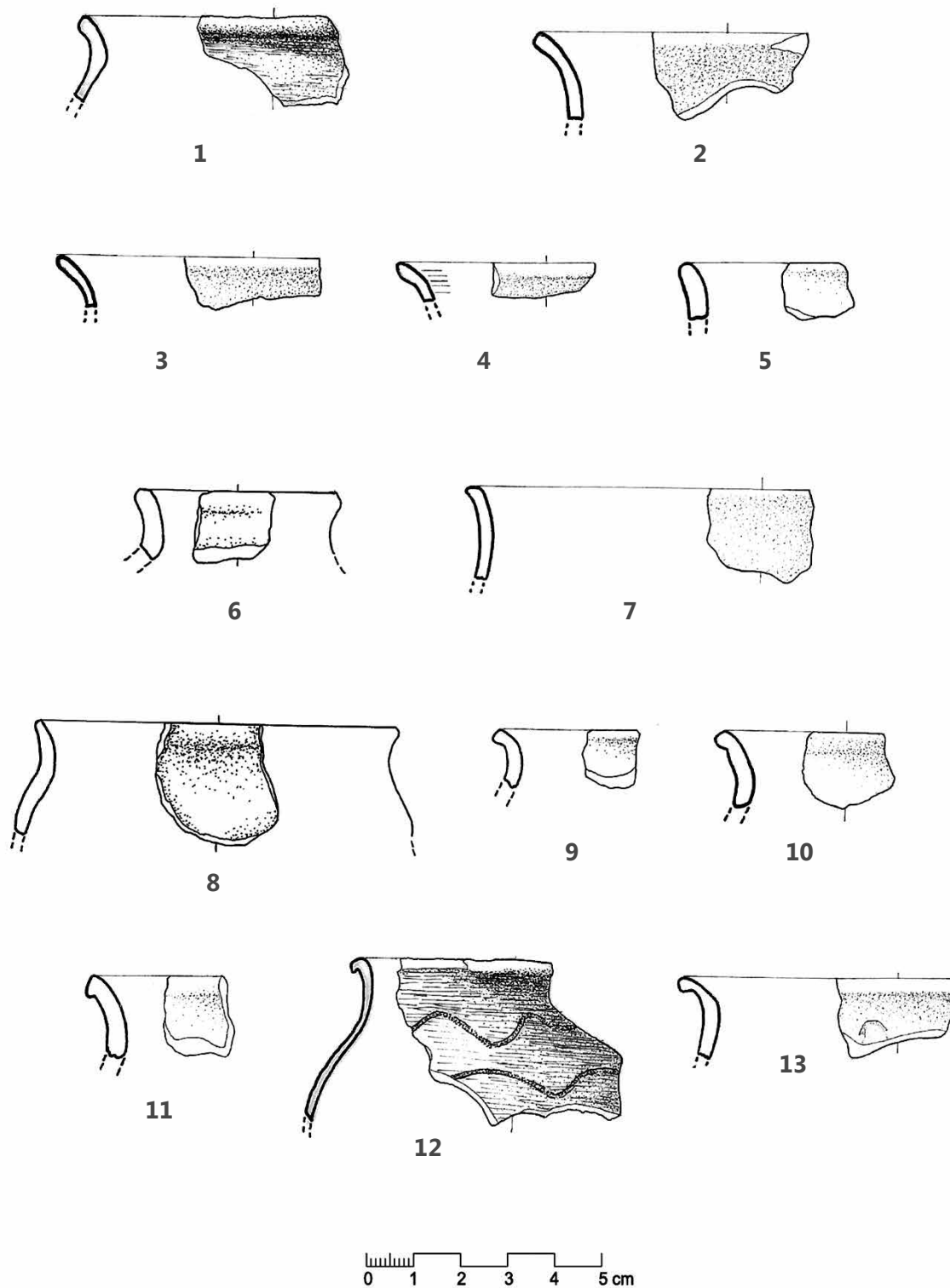
DT – 1a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-orange, IW ochre-grey, CS ochre-grey

D – w 5.2 cm, h 3 cm, wt 1.2 cm, ø 18 cm

Tabla / Plate 3



T. 4. (Tabla 4)

T. 4:1 (S-13 zapad, SJ-114)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 2e

TU – 1a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-crna, US tamnosivo-crna, P tamnosivo-crna

D – š 5,3 cm, v 3,9 cm, ds 0,7 cm, ø 12 cm

T. 4:2 (S-15, SJ-113/117 (136))

Ulomak oboda, vrata i gornjeg dijela ramena lonca

TO – 2c

TU – 1a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosiva, US tamnosivo-crna, P tamnosivo-crna

D – š 4 cm, v 4 cm, ds 1 cm, ø n. o.

T. 4:3 (S-10, SJ-41)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca

TO – 2d

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS sivo-narančasta, US narančasta, P sivo-narančasta

D – š 2,5 cm, v 2,5 cm, ds 0,5 cm, ø n. o.

T. 4:4 (S-10, SJ-41)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i početka ramena lonca

TO – 2d

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-svjetlonarančasta, US oker-svjetlonarančasta, P siva

D – š 3,3 cm, v 2,7 cm, ds 0,7 cm, ø n. o.

T. 4:5 (S-11, SJ-39)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca

TO – 3a

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama pijeska i drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker, US oker, P siva

D – š 3,5 cm, v 1,7 cm, ds 0,7 cm, ø n. o.

T. 4:6 (S-15, SJ-3)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 3b

TU – 8a

F – gruba, s primjesama pijeska i drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-narančasta, US siva, P oker-narančasta

D – š 6,2 cm, v 5,1 cm, ds 1 cm, ø 22 cm

Pl. 4. (Plate 4)

Pl. 4:1 (S-13 west, SU-114)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 2e

DT – 1a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-black, IW dark grey-black, CS dark grey-black

D – w 5.3 cm, h 3.9 cm, wt 0.7 cm, ø 12 cm

Pl. 4:2 (S-15, SU-113/117 (136))

Fragment of the rim, neck and upper shoulder of a pot

RT – 2c

DT – 1a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey, IW dark grey-black, CS dark grey-black

D – w 4 cm, h 4 cm, wt 1 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 4:3 (S-10, SU-41)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot

RT – 2d

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW grey-orange, IW orange, CS grey-orange

D – w 2.5 cm, h 2.5 cm, wt 0.5 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 4:4 (S-10, SU-41)

Fragment of the rim, neck and the beginning of the shoulder of a pot

RT – 2d

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-light orange, IW ochre-light orange, CS grey

D – w 3.3 cm, h 2.7 cm, wt 0.7 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 4:5 (S-11, SU-39)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot

RT – 3a

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with sand and crushed calcite

C – OW ochre, IW ochre, CS grey

D – w 3.5 cm, h 1.7 cm, wt 0.7 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 4:6 (S-15, SU-3)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 3b

DT – 8a

F – coarse, tempered with sand and crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-orange, IW grey, CS ochre-orange

D – w 6.2 cm, h 5.1 cm, wt 1 cm, ø 22 cm

T. 4:7 (S-13, SJ-21)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 3c

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama pijeska i drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-smeđa, US oker-smeđa, P oker

D – š 5 cm, v 4,5 cm, ds 1 cm, ø 11 cm

T. 4:8 (S-13, SJ-21)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 3e

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosiva i oker-narančasta, US oker, P oker

D – š 5,5 cm, v 3,7 cm, ds 0,8 cm, ø 12 cm

T. 4:9 (S-13, SJ-25)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i gornjeg dijela ramena lonca

TO – 3d

TU – 8a

F – gruba, s primjesama pijeska i drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-siva, US oker-siva, P oker-siva

D – š 5,4 cm, v 4,6 cm, ds 0,5 cm, ø n. o.

T. 4:10 (S-13, SJ-25)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca

TO – 3e

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama pijeska i drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosiva, US oker, P oker

D – š 3,3 cm, v 1,9 cm, ds 1 cm, ø n. o.

T. 4:11 (S-15, SJ-3)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i gornjeg dijela ramena lonca

TO – 3f

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama pijeska i drobljenog kalcita

B – VS siva, US siva, P oker-narančasta

D – š 6,5 cm, v 4 cm, ds 0,7 cm, ø 13 cm

T. 4:12 (S-11, SJ-39)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i gornjeg dijela ramena lonca

TO – 4a

TU – 1a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-crna, US siva, P siva

D – š 5,8 cm, v 4,2 cm, ds 0,8 cm, ø 16 cm

Pl. 4:7 (S-13, SU-21)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 3c

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with sand and crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-brown, IW ochre-brown, CS ochre

D – w 5 cm, h 4.5 cm, wt 1 cm, ø 11 cm

Pl. 4:8 (S-13, SU-21)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 3e

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey and ochre-orange, IW ochre, CS ochre

D – w 5.5 cm, h 3.7 cm, wt 0.8 cm, ø 12 cm

Pl. 4:9 (S-13, SU-25)

Fragment of the rim, neck and upper shoulder of a pot

RT – 3d

DT – 8a

F – coarse, tempered with sand and crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-grey, IW ochre-grey, CS ochre-grey

D – w 5.4 cm, h 4.6 cm, wt 0.5 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 4:10 (S-13, SU-25)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot

RT – 3e

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with sand and crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey, IW ochre, CS ochre

D – w 3.3 cm, h 1.9 cm, wt 1 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 4:11 (S-15, SU-3)

Fragment of the rim, neck and upper shoulder of a pot

RT – 3f

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with sand and crushed calcite

C – OW grey, IW grey, CS ochre-orange

D – w 6.5 cm, h 4 cm, wt 0.7 cm, ø 13 cm

Pl. 4:12 (S-11, SU-39)

Fragment of the rim, neck and upper shoulder of a pot

RT – 4a

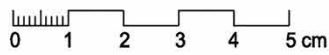
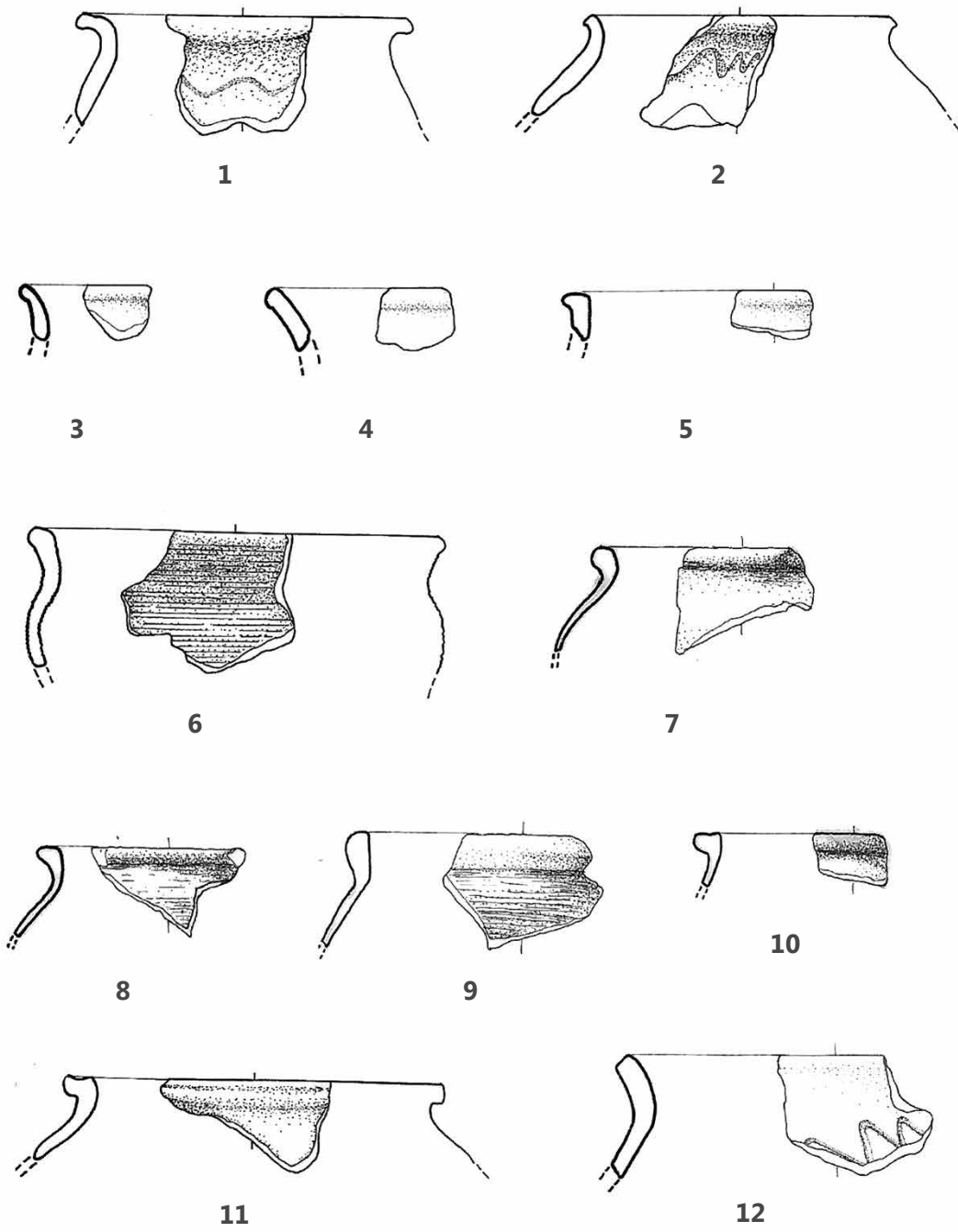
DT – 1a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-black, IW grey, CS grey

D – w 5.8 cm, h 4.2 cm, wt 0.8 cm, ø 16 cm

Tabla / Plate 4



T. 5. (Tabla 5)

T. 5:1 (S-8, SJ-46)

Ulomak oboda, vrata, ramena lonca

TO – 4b

TU – 1a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS smeđa i oker-narančasta, US oker-narančasta, P sivo-narančasta

D – š 10, v 6,3 cm, ds 1 cm, ø 21 cm

T. 5:2 (S-11, SJ-75)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca

TO – 4a

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-crna, US tamnosivo-crna, P siva

D – š 2,5 cm, v 2,2 cm, ds 1 cm, ø n. o.

T. 5:3 (S-9, SJ-41)

Ulomak oboda, vrata, ramena i trbuha lonca

TO – 4d

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS narančasta i djelomično siva (na trbuhu), US oker, P oker

D – š 8,7 cm, v 8 cm, ds 1 cm, ø n. o.

T. 5:4 (S-11, SJ-39)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 4c

TU – 1c

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosiva, US narančasto-siva, P siva

D – 5,2 cm, v 3,6 cm, ds 0,8 cm, ø n. o.

T. 5:5 (S-11, SJ-31)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 4c

TU – 8a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker, US oker, P oker

D – š 7,4 cm, v 4,6 cm, ds 1,2 cm, ø n. o.

T. 5:6 (S-10, SJ-48)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 4e

TU – 3a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-tamnosiva, US tamnosiva, P oker-tamnosiva

D – š 6,2 cm, v 5,3 cm, ds 1 cm, ø 14 cm

Pl. 5. (Plate 5)

Pl. 5:1 (S-8, SU-46)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 4b

DT – 1a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW brown and ochre-orange, IW ochre-orange, CS grey-orange

D – w 10, h 6.3 cm, wt 1 cm, ø 21 cm

Pl. 5:2 (S-11, SU-75)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot

RT – 4a

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-black, IW dark grey-black, CS grey

D – w 2.5 cm, h 2.2 cm, wt 1 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 5:3 (S-9, SU-41)

Fragment of the rim, neck, shoulder and belly of a pot

RT – 4d

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW orange and partly grey (on the belly), IW ochre, CS ochre

D – w 8.7 cm, h 8 cm, wt 1 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 5:4 (S-11, SU-39)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 4c

DT – 1c

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey, IW orange-grey, CS grey

D – 5.2 cm, h 3.6 cm, wt 0.8 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 5:5 (S-11, SU-31)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 4c

DT – 8a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre, IW ochre, CS ochre

D – w 7.4 cm, h 4.6 cm, wt 1.2 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 5:6 (S-10, SU-48)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 4e

DT – 3a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-dark grey, IW dark grey, CS ochre-dark grey

D – w 6.2 cm, h 5.3 cm, wt 1 cm, ø 14 cm

T. 5:7 (S-12, SJ-41)

Ulomci oboda, vrata i ramena lonca (dva spojena ulomka)

TO – 4f

TU – 6a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita i pijeska

B – VS siva, US oker, P oker

D – š 8,5 cm, v 7,1 cm, ds 1 cm, ø 27 cm

T. 5:8 (S-15, SJ-113/117 (136))

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 5a

TU – 1a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-crna, US tamnosivo-crna, P tamnosivo-crna

D – š 8,7 cm, v 6,3 cm, ds 0,8 cm, ø 17 cm

Pl. 5:7 (S-12, SU-41)

Fragments of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot (two connected fragments)

RT – 4f

DT – 6a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite and sand

C – OW grey, IW ochre, CS ochre

D – w 8.5 cm, h 7.1 cm, wt 1 cm, ø 27 cm

Pl. 5:8 (S-15, SU-113/117 (136))

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 5a

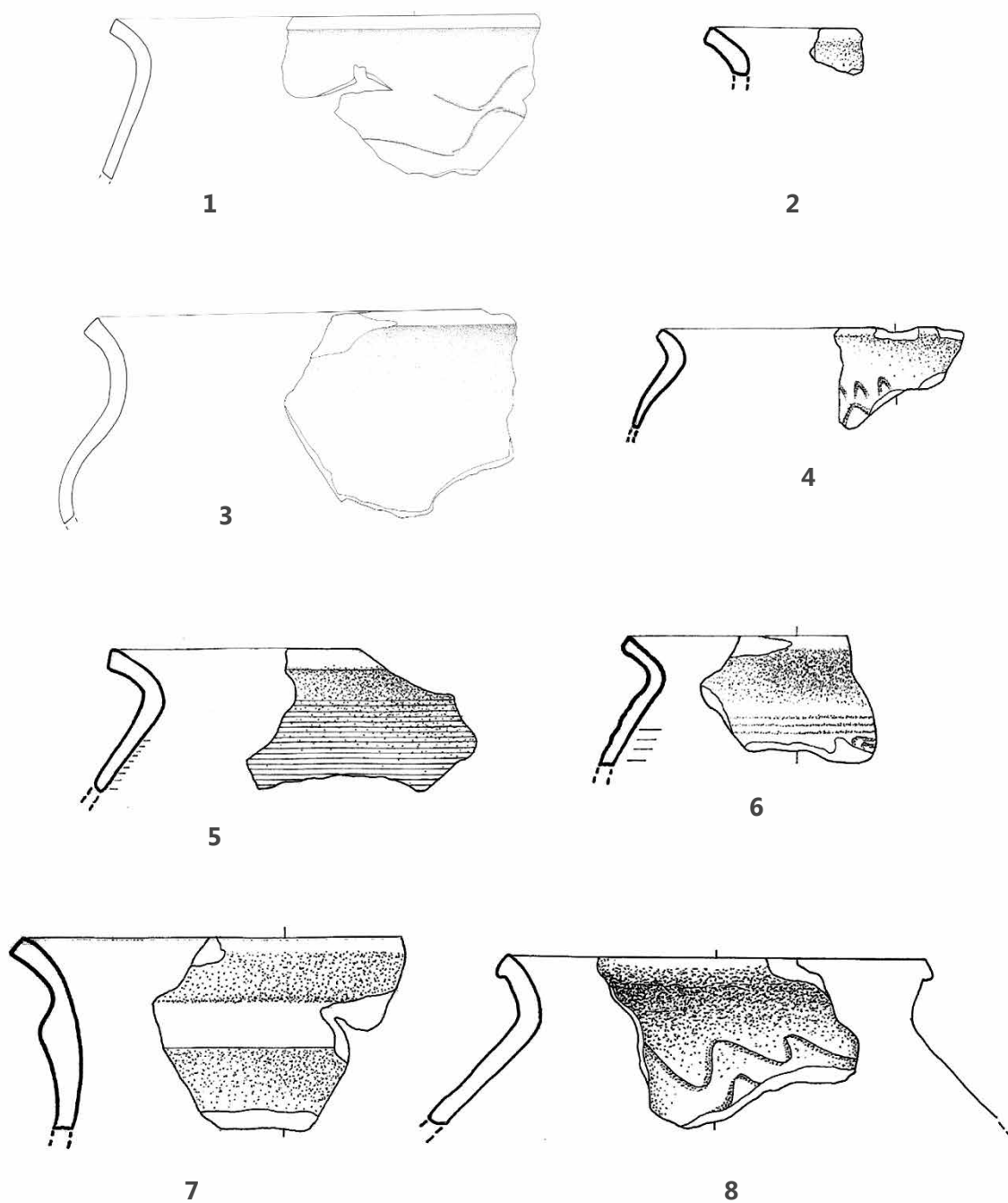
DT – 1a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-black, IW dark grey-black, CS dark grey-black

D – w 8.7 cm, h 6.3 cm, wt 0.8 cm, ø 17 cm

Tabla / Plate 5



0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

T. 6. (Tabla 6)

T. 6:1 (S-11, SJ-39)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca

TO – 5a

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-crna, US tamnosivo-crna, P tamnosiva

D – š 2,8 cm, v 2,6 cm, ds 1 cm, ø n. o.

T. 6:2 (S-13, SJ-107)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 5a

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosiva, US tamnosiva, P tamnosiva

D – š 6,5 cm, v 3,5 cm, ds 1,3 cm, ø 16 cm

T. 6:3 (S-13, SJ-110)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 5b

TU – 1a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-smeđa, US oker-smeđa, P oker-smeđa

D – š 5,2 cm, v 5,1 cm, ds 1 cm, ø n. o.

T. 6:4 (S-11, SJ-41)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca

TO – 5c

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-narančasta, US sivo-narančasta, P oker-narančasta

D – š 3,7 cm, v 4,7 cm, ds 1,3 cm, ø n. o.

T. 6:5 (S-13, SJ-110)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 5d

TU – 11a (!)

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita i pijeska

B – VS oker, US oker, P oker

D – š 5,4 cm, v 4,4 cm, ds 0,7 cm, ø 15 cm

T. 6:6 (S-13 zapad, SJ-114)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca

TO – 5e

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosmeđa, US tamnosmeđa, P oker-smeđa

D – š 3,3 cm, v 3 cm, ds 1 cm, ø n. o.

Pl. 6. (Plate 6)

Pl. 6:1 (S-11, SU-39)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot

RT – 5a

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-black, IW dark grey-black, CS dark grey

D – w 2.8 cm, h 2.6 cm, wt 1 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 6:2 (S-13, SU-107)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 5a

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey, IW dark grey, CS dark grey

D – w 6.5 cm, h 3.5 cm, wt 1.3 cm, ø 16 cm

Pl. 6:3 (S-13, SU-110)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 5b

DT – 1a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-brown, IW ochre-brown, CS ochre-brown

D – w 5.2 cm, h 5.1 cm, wt 1 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 6:4 (S-11, SU-41)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot

RT – 5c

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-orange, IW grey-orange, CS ochre-orange

D – w 3.7 cm, h 4.7 cm, wt 1.3 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 6:5 (S-13, SU-110)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 5d

DT – 11a (!)

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite and sand

C – OW ochre, IW ochre, CS ochre

D – w 5.4 cm, h 4.4 cm, wt 0.7 cm, ø 15 cm

Pl. 6:6 (S-13 west, SU-114)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot

RT – 5e

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark brown, IW dark brown, CS ochre brown

D – w 3.3 cm, h 3 cm, wt 1 cm, ø n. i.

T. 6:7 (S-13, SJ-115)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca

TO – 5f

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-smeđa, US smeđa, P smeđa

D – š 5,7 cm, v 3,1 cm, ds 1,3 cm, ø 22 cm

Pl. 6:7 (S-13, SU-115)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot

RT – 5f

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-brown, IW brown, CS brown

D – w 5.7 cm, h 3.1 cm, wt 1.3 cm, ø 22 cm

T. 6:8 (S-12, SJ-36/39)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i gornjeg dijela ramena lonca

TO – 6a

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-smeđa, US smeđa, P smeđa

D – š 4,6 cm, v 4 cm, ds 1 cm, ø 16 cm

Pl. 6:8 (S-12, SU-36/39)

Fragment of the rim, neck and upper shoulder of a pot

RT – 6a

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre brown, IW brown, CS brown

D – w 4.6 cm, h 4 cm, wt 1 cm, ø 16 cm

T. 6:9 (S-13, SJ-2 čišćenje)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 6b

TU – 1c

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-crna, US tamnosivo-crna, P tamnosivo-crna i oker

D – š 4,5 cm, v 5,3 cm, ds 1,3 cm, ø 15 cm

Pl. 6:9 (S-13, SU-2 cleaning)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 6b

DT – 1c

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-black, IW dark grey-black, CS dark grey-black and ochre

D – w 4.5 cm, h 5.3 cm, wt 1.3 cm, ø 15 cm

T. 6:10 (S-11, SJ-27)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca

TO – 7a

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-siva, US oker-siva, P siva

D – š 4,5 cm, v 3,2 cm, ds 1 cm, ø 16 cm

Pl. 6:10 (S-11, SU-27)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot

RT – 7a

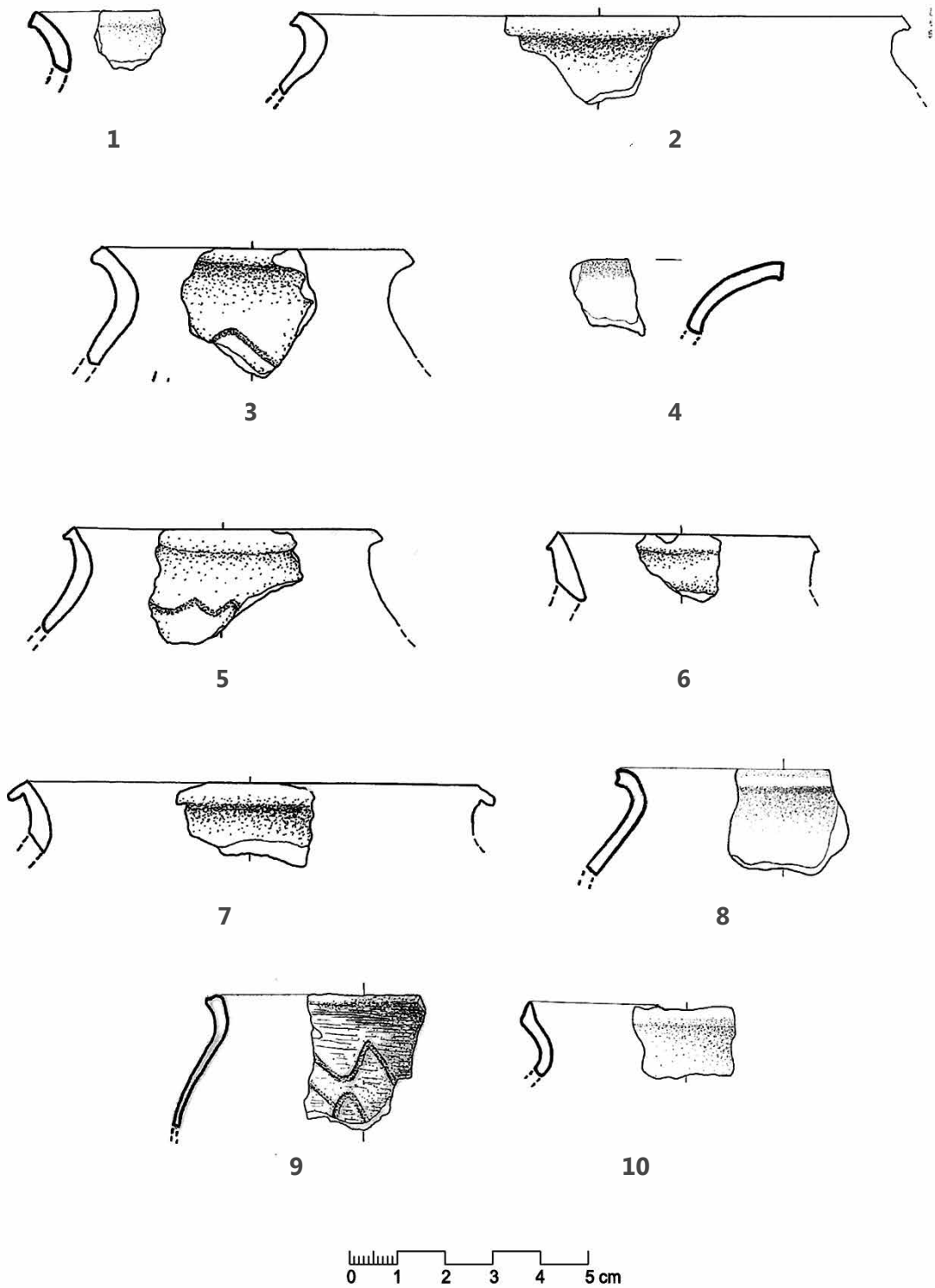
DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-grey, IW ochre-grey, CS grey

D – w 4.5 cm, h 3.2 cm, wt 1 cm, ø 16 cm

Tabla / Plate 6



T. 7. (Tabla 7)

T. 7:1 (S-13, SJ-101)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i gornjeg dijela ramena lonca
TO – 7b
TU – nema
F – gruba, s primjesama kalcita
B – VS oker, US oker-siva, P siva
D – š 5,5 cm, v 3,9 cm, ds 0,8 cm, ø 13 cm

T. 7:2 (S-15, SJ-(113) 136)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca
TO – 7c
TU – nema
F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita i pijeska
B – VS smeđa, US smeđa, P oker-smeđa
D – š 4,5 cm, v 3,9 cm, ds 1,5 cm, ø 16 cm

T. 7:3 (S-11, SJ-39)

Ulomak oboda, i vrata lonca
TO – 7d
TU – nema
F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita
B – VS smeđa, US tamnosiva, P smeđa
D – š 2,7 cm, v 2,9 cm, ds 0,7 cm, ø n. o.

T. 7:4 (S-13 zapad, SJ-114)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i gornjeg dijela ramena lonca
TO – 7e
TU – 1a
F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita
B – VS smeđa, US smeđa, P smeđa
D – š 4,7 cm, v 3,7 cm, ds 1,1 cm, ø 17 cm

T. 7:5 (S-11, 10, SJ-39)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca
TO – 8a
TU – nema
F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita
B – VS siva, US siva, P sivi
D – š 4,5 cm, v 2,5 cm, ds 0,5 cm, ø 13 cm

T. 7:6 (S-11, 10, SJ-39)

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca
TO – 9a
TU – nema
F – gruba, s primjesama pijeska i drobljenog kalcita
B – VS tamnosivo-crna, US oker-siva, P oker-siva
D – š 3 cm, v 2,8 cm, ds 0,5 cm, ø n. o.

T. 7:7 (S-14, SJ-43)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca (te djelomično sačuvane baze ručke)
TO – 9b

Pl. 7. (Plate 7)

Pl. 7:1 (S-13, SU-101)

Fragment of the rim, neck and upper shoulder of a pot
RT – 7b
DT – N/A
F – coarse, tempered with calcite
C – OW ochre, IW ochre-grey, CS grey
D – w 5.5 cm, h 3.9 cm, wt 0.8 cm, ø 13 cm

Pl. 7:2 (S-15, SU-(113) 136)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot
RT – 7c
DT – N/A
F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite and sand
C – OW brown, IW brown, CS ochre brown
D – w 4.5 cm, h 3.9 cm, wt 1.5 cm, ø 16 cm

Pl. 7:3 (S-11, SU-39)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot
RT – 7d
DT – N/A
F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite
C – OW brown, IW dark grey, CS brown
D – w 2.7 cm, h 2.9 cm, wt 0.7 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 7:4 (S-13 west, SU-114)

Fragment of the rim, neck and upper shoulder of a pot
RT – 7e
DT – 1a
F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite
C – OW brown, IW brown, CS brown
D – w 4.7 cm, h 3.7 cm, wt 1.1 cm, ø 17 cm

Pl. 7:5 (S-11, 10, SU-39)

Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot
RT – 8a
DT – N/A
F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite
C – OW grey, IW grey, CS grey
D – w 4.5 cm, h 2.5 cm, wt 0.5 cm, ø 13 cm

Pl. 7:6 (S-11, 10, SU-39)

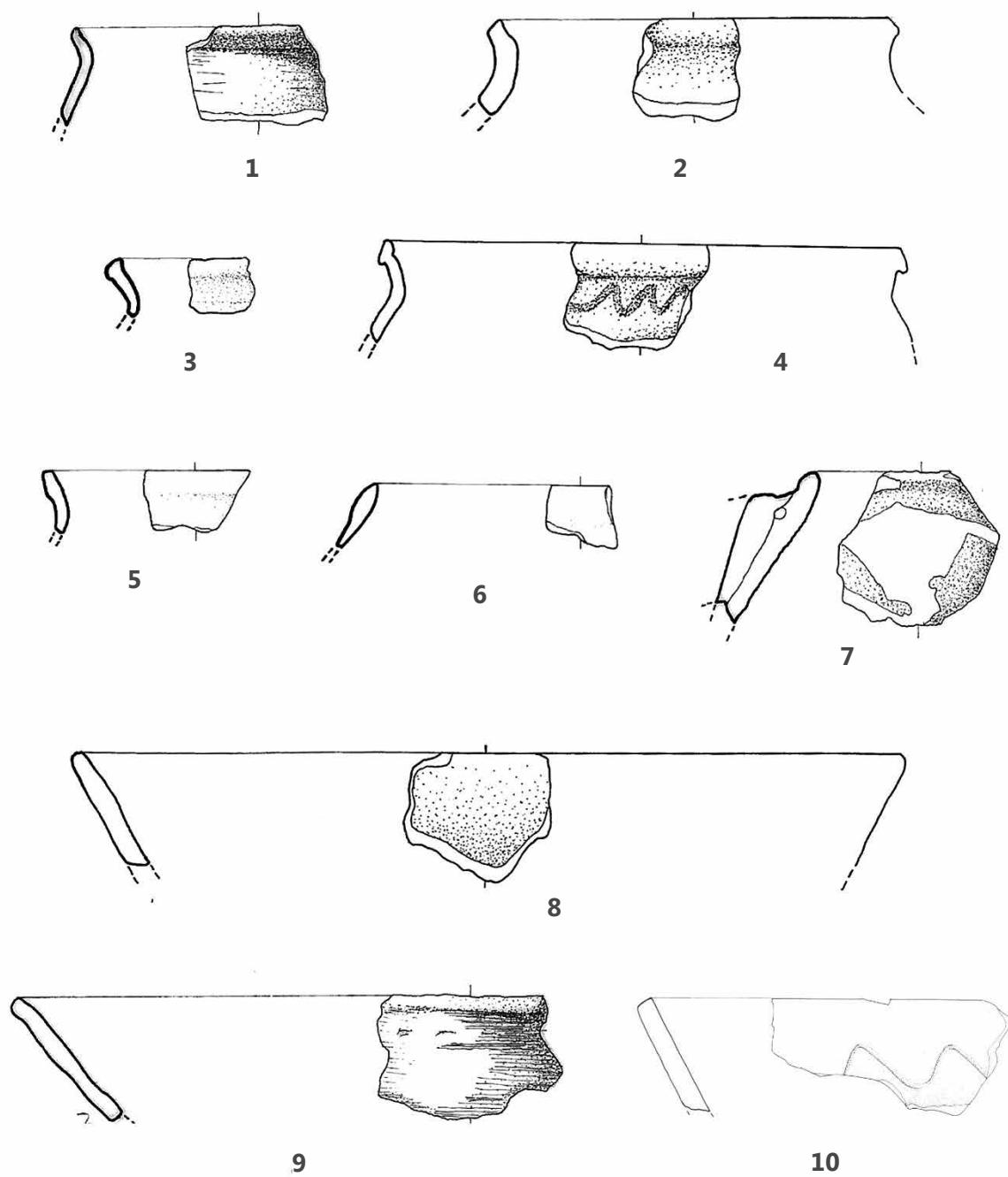
Fragment of the rim and neck of a pot
RT – 9a
DT – N/A
F – coarse, tempered with sand and crushed calcite
C – OW dark grey-black, IW ochre-grey, CS ochre-grey
D – w 3 cm, h 2.8 cm, wt 0.5 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 7:7 (S-14, SU-43)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot (and of a partially preserved handle root)
RT – 9b

TU – nema	DT – N/A
F – gruba, s primjesama pijeska i drobljenog kalcita	F – coarse, tempered with sand and crushed calcite
B – VS oker-smeđa, US oker-narančasta, P oker-narančasta	C – OW ochre-brown, IW ochre-orange, CS ochre-orange
D – š 6,5 cm, v 6,3 cm, ds 1 cm, ø 10 cm	D – w 6.5 cm, h 6.3 cm, wt 1 cm, ø 10 cm
T. 7:8 (S-13, SJ-25)	PI. 7:8 (S-13, SU-25)
Ulomak oboda i bočne stijenke zdjele	Fragment of the rim and side wall of a bowl
TO – 10a	RT – 10a
TU – nema	DT – N/A
F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita	F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite
B – VS oker-narančasta, US oker-narančasta, P oker-narančasta	C – OW ochre-orange, IW ochre-orange, CS ochre-orange
D – š 5,6 cm, v 5,6 cm, ds 0,9 cm, ø 34 cm	D – w 5.6 cm, h 5.6 cm, wt 0.9 cm, ø 34 cm
T. 7:9 (S-13, SJ-25)	PI. 7:9 (S-13, SU-25)
Ulomak oboda i bočne stijenke zdjele	Fragment of the rim and side wall of a bowl
TO – 10b	RT – 10b
TU – nema	DT – N/A
F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita	F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite
B – VS oker, US oker-narančasta, P oker	C – OW ochre, IW ochre-orange, CS ochre
D – š 7,5cm, v 5,8 cm, ds 0,9 cm, ø 36 cm	D – w 7.5 cm, h 5.8 cm, wt 0.9 cm, ø 36 cm
T. 7:10 (S-8, SJ-50)	PI. 7:10 (S-8, SU-50)
Ulomak oboda i bočne stijenke zdjele	Fragment of the rim and side wall of a bowl
TO – 10b	RT – 10b
TU – 1a	DT – 1a
F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita i pijeska	F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite and sand
B – VS oker-narančasta, US oker-narančasta, P siva	C – OW ochre-orange, IW ochre-orange, CS grey
D – š 9,3 cm, v 5 cm, ds 1,1 cm, ø 32 cm	D – w 9.3 cm, h 5 cm, wt 1.1 cm, ø 32 cm

Tabla / Plate 7



T. 8. (Tabla 8)

T. 8:1 (S-11, SJ-39)

Ulomak oboda i bočne stijenske zdjele

TO – 10c

TU – 6b

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-narančasta, US oker-narančasta, P oker-narančasta

D – š 5,1 cm, v 4 cm, ds 1,1 cm, ø 30 cm

T. 8:2 (S-11, SJ-39)

Ulomak oboda i bočne stijenske zdjele

TO – 10d

TU – 7c

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-narančasta, US oker-narančasta, P oker-narančasta

D – š 8,1 cm, v 7,5 cm, ds 1 cm, ø 40 cm

T. 8:3 (S-11, 10, SJ-39)

Ulomak oboda zdjele

TO – 10e

TU – 6a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-narančasta, US narančasta, P narančasta

D – š 3,9 cm, v 1,9 cm, ds 0,7 cm, ø n. o.

T. 8:4 (S-13, SJ-110)

Ulomak oboda i bočne stijenske zdjele

TO – 10f

TU – 7c

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS narančasta, US narančasta, P narančasta

D – š 5 cm, v 5,5 cm, ds 0,8 cm, ø 40 cm

T. 8:5 (S-8, SJ-29)

Ulomak oboda i bočne stijenske zdjele

TO – 11a

TU – 6b

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-narančasta, US oker-narančasta, P oker-narančasta

D – š 5 cm, v 3,2 cm, ds 0,8 cm, ø n. o.

T. 8:6 (S-7, SJ-28)

Ulomak oboda i bočne stijenske zdjele

TO – 11b

TU – 6b

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS narančasta, US narančasta, P „sendvič” narančasto-sivo

D – š 3,5 cm, v 4,1 cm, ds 1,4 cm, ø n. o.

Pl. 8. (Plate 8)

Pl. 8:1 (S-11, SU-39)

Fragment of the rim and side wall of a bowl

RT – 10c

DT – 6b

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-orange, IW ochre-orange, CS ochre-orange

D – w 5.1 cm, h 4 cm, wt 1.1 cm, ø 30 cm

Pl. 8:2 (S-11, SU-39)

Fragment of the rim and side wall of a bowl

RT – 10d

DT – 7c

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-orange, IW ochre-orange, CS ochre-orange

D – w 8.1 cm, h 7.5 cm, wt 1 cm, ø 40 cm

Pl. 8:3 (S-11, 10, SU-39)

Fragment of the rim of a bowl

RT – 10e

DT – 6a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-orange, IW orange, CS orange

D – w 3.9 cm, h 1.9 cm, wt 0.7 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 8:4 (S-13, SU-110)

Fragment of the rim and side wall of a bowl

RT – 10f

DT – 7c

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW orange, IW orange, CS orange

D – w 5 cm, h 5.5 cm, wt 0.8 cm, ø 40 cm

Pl. 8:5 (S-8, SU-29)

Fragment of the rim and side wall of a bowl

RT – 11a

DT – 6b

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-orange, IW ochre-orange, CS ochre-orange

D – w 5 cm, h 3.2 cm, wt 0.8 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 8:6 (S-7, SU-28)

Fragment of the rim and side wall of a bowl

RT – 11b

DT – 6b

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW orange, IW orange, CS “sandwich” orange-grey

D – w 3.5 cm, h 4.1 cm, wt 1.4 cm, ø n. i.

T. 8:7 (S-11, SJ-39)

Ulomak oboda i bočne stijenke zdjele

TO – 11c

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS narančasta, US narančasta, P narančasta

D – š 7,3 cm, v 3,9 cm, ds 1,9 cm, ø 24 cm

Pl. 8:7 (S-11, SU-39)

Fragment of the rim and side wall of a bowl

RT – 11c

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW orange, IW orange, CS orange

D – w 7.3 cm, h 3.9 cm, wt 1.9 cm, ø 24 cm

T. 8:8 (S-10, SJ-36)

Ulomak oboda zdjele

TO – 11c

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-narančasta, US oker-narančasta, P oker-narančasta

D – š 5,8 cm, v 2,9 cm, ds 1,4 cm, ø 36 cm

Pl. 8:8 (S-10, SU-36)

Fragment of the rim of a bowl

RT – 11c

DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-orange, IW ochre-orange, CS ochre-orange

D – w 5.8 cm, h 2.9 cm, wt 1.4 cm, ø 36 cm

T. 8:9 (S-14, SJ-43)

Ulomak oboda, bočne stijenke zdjele (i nedefinirane baze ručke)

TO – 11d

TU – nema

F – gruba, s primjesama pijeska i drobljenog kalcita

B – VS sivo-narančasta, US oker-narančasta, P oker-narančasta-siva („sendvič“)

D – š 6,6 cm, v 6,3 cm, ds 1,3 cm, ø n. o.

Pl. 8:9 (S-14, SU-43)

Fragment of the rim and side wall of a bowl (and of an undefined handle root)

RT – 11d

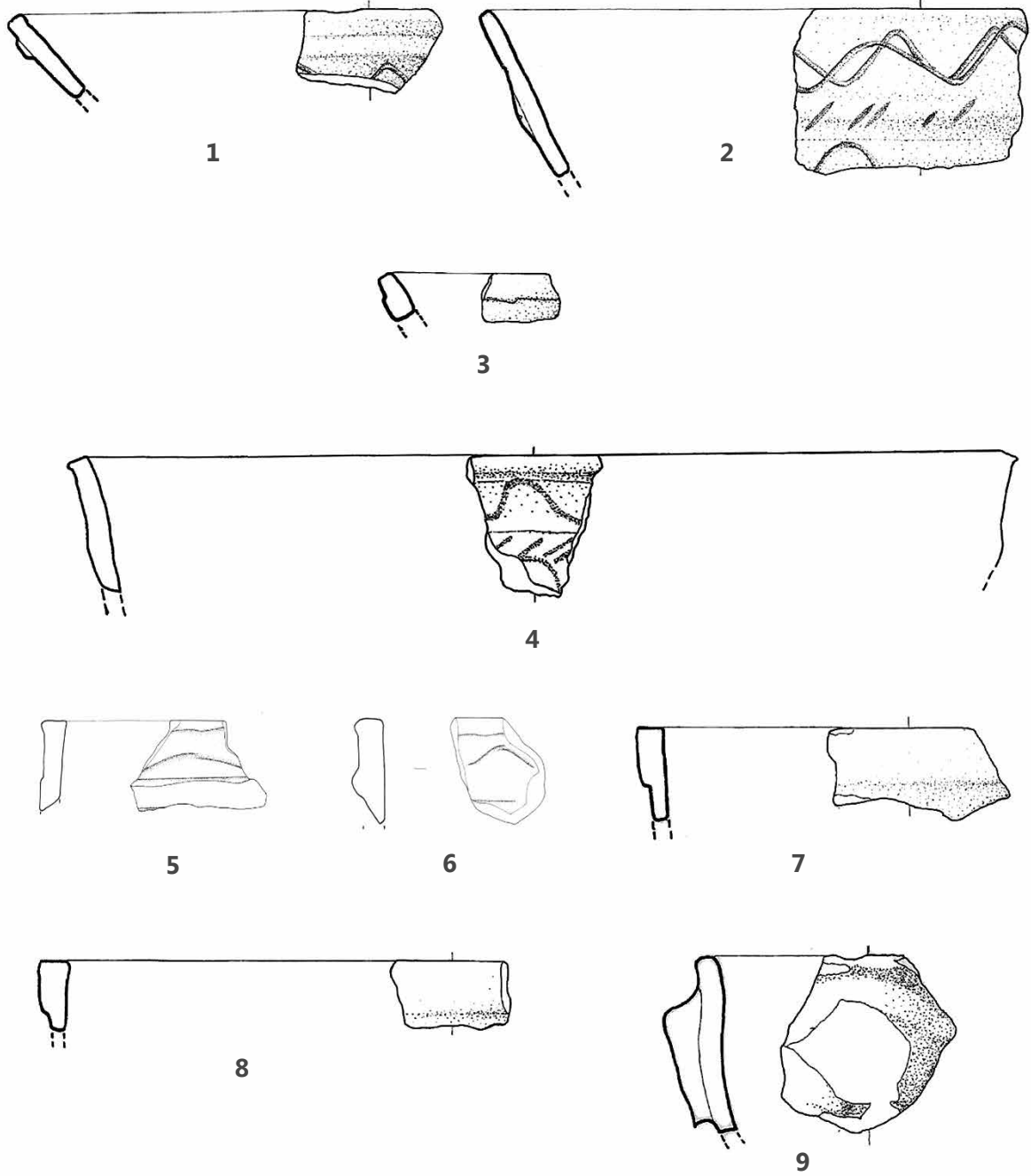
DT – N/A

F – coarse, tempered with sand and crushed calcite

C – OW grey-orange, IW ochre-orange, CS ochre-orange-grey (“sandwich”)

D – w 6.6 cm, h 6.3 cm, wt 1.3 cm, ø n. i.

Tabla / Plate 8



0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

T. 9. (Tabla 9)

T. 9:1 (S-8, SJ-29)

Opis na T. 1:4.

T. 9:2 (S-10, SJ-41)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 1d

TU – 1a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-crna, US tamnosivo-crna, P tamnosivo

D – š 3,7 cm, v 4,3 cm, ds 1,3 cm, ø n. o.

T. 9:3 (S-13 zapad, S-114)

Opis na T. 5:6.

T. 9:4 (S-11, SJ-75)

Ulomak tijela lonca

TO – nema

TU – 1b

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-crna, US siva, P siva

D – š 5,5 cm, v 5,8 cm, ds 1 cm, ø n. o.

T. 9:5 (S-8, SJ-29)

Opis na T. 1:3.

T. 9:6 (S-11, 10, SJ-39)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 1j

TU – 1c

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS narančasta, US narančasta, P narančasta

D – š 5,5 cm, v 4,5 cm, ds 0,8 cm, ø 12 cm

T. 9:7 (S-12, SJ-41)

Ulomak oboda, vrata, ramena i gornjeg dijela trbuha lonca

TO – 1c

TU – 1c

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS narančasta, US narančasta, P narančasta

D – š 5 cm, v 5,8 cm, ds 1,1 cm, ø 14 cm

T. 9:8 (S-12, SJ-41)

Ulomak tijela lonca

TO – nema

TU – 1d

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS okernarančasta, US oker, P oker-narančasta-siva (“sandvič”)

D – š 4,2 cm, v 3,7 cm, ds 0,7 cm, ø n. o.

Pl. 9. (Plate 9)

Pl. 9:1 (S-8, SU-29)

Described in Pl. 1:4.

Pl. 9:2 (S-10, SU-41)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 1d

DT – 1a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-black, IW dark grey-black, CS dark grey

D – w 3.7 cm, h 4.3 cm, wt 1.3 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 9:3 (S-13 west, S-14)

Described in Pl. 5:6.

Pl. 9:4 (S-11, SU-75)

Fragment of the body of a pot

RT – N/A

DT – 1b

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-black, IW grey, CS grey

D – w 5.5 cm, h 5.8 cm, wt 1 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 9:5 (S-8, SU-29)

Described in Pl. 1:3.

Pl. 9:6 (S-11, 10, SU-39)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 1j

DT – 1c

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW orange, IW orange, CS orange

D – w 5.5 cm, h 4.5 cm, wt 0.8 cm, ø 12 cm

Pl. 9:7 (S-12, SU-41)

Fragment of the rim, neck, shoulder and upper belly of a pot

RT – 1c

DT – 1c

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW orange, IW orange, CS orange

D – w 5 cm, h 5.8 cm, wt 1.1 cm, ø 14 cm

Pl. 9:8 (S-12, SU-41)

Fragment of the body of a pot

RT – N/A

DT – 1d

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre orange, IW ochre, CS ochre-orange-grey (“sandwich”)

D – w 4.2 cm, h 3.7 cm, wt 0.7 cm, ø n. i.

T. 9:9 (S-11, SJ-41)

Ulomak tijela lonca

TO – nema

TU – 1e

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosmeđa, US tamnosmeđa, P siva

D – š 4,8 cm, v 4,4 cm, ds 0,8 cm, ø n. o.

Pl. 9:9 (S-11, SU-41)

Fragment of the body of a pot

RT – N/A

DT – 1e

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark brown, IW dark brown, CS grey

D – w 4.8 cm, h 4.4 cm, wt 0.8 cm, ø n. i.

T. 9:10 (S-7, SJ-28)

Ulomak bočne stijenske lonca

TO – nema

TU – 1e

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-smeđa, US tamnosiva, P tamnosiva

D – š 3 cm, v 4,4 cm, ds 0,9 cm, ø n. o.

Pl. 9:10 (S-7, SU-28)

Fragment of the side wall of a pot

RT – N/A

DT – 1e

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-brown, IW dark grey, CS dark grey

D – w 3 cm, h 4.4 cm, wt 0.9 cm, ø n. i.

T. 9:11 (S-8, SJ-29)

Opis na T. 3:2.

Pl. 9:11 (S-8, SU-29)

Described in Pl. 3:2.

T. 9:12 (S-14, SJ-43)

Ulomak oboda, vrata, i ramena lonca

TO – 1b

TU – 2a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-crna, US tamnosivo-crna, P tamno-sivo-crna

D – š 4,6 cm, v 4,8 cm, ds 0,8 cm, ø n. o.

Pl. 9:12 (S-14, SU-43)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 1b

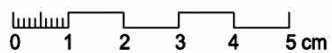
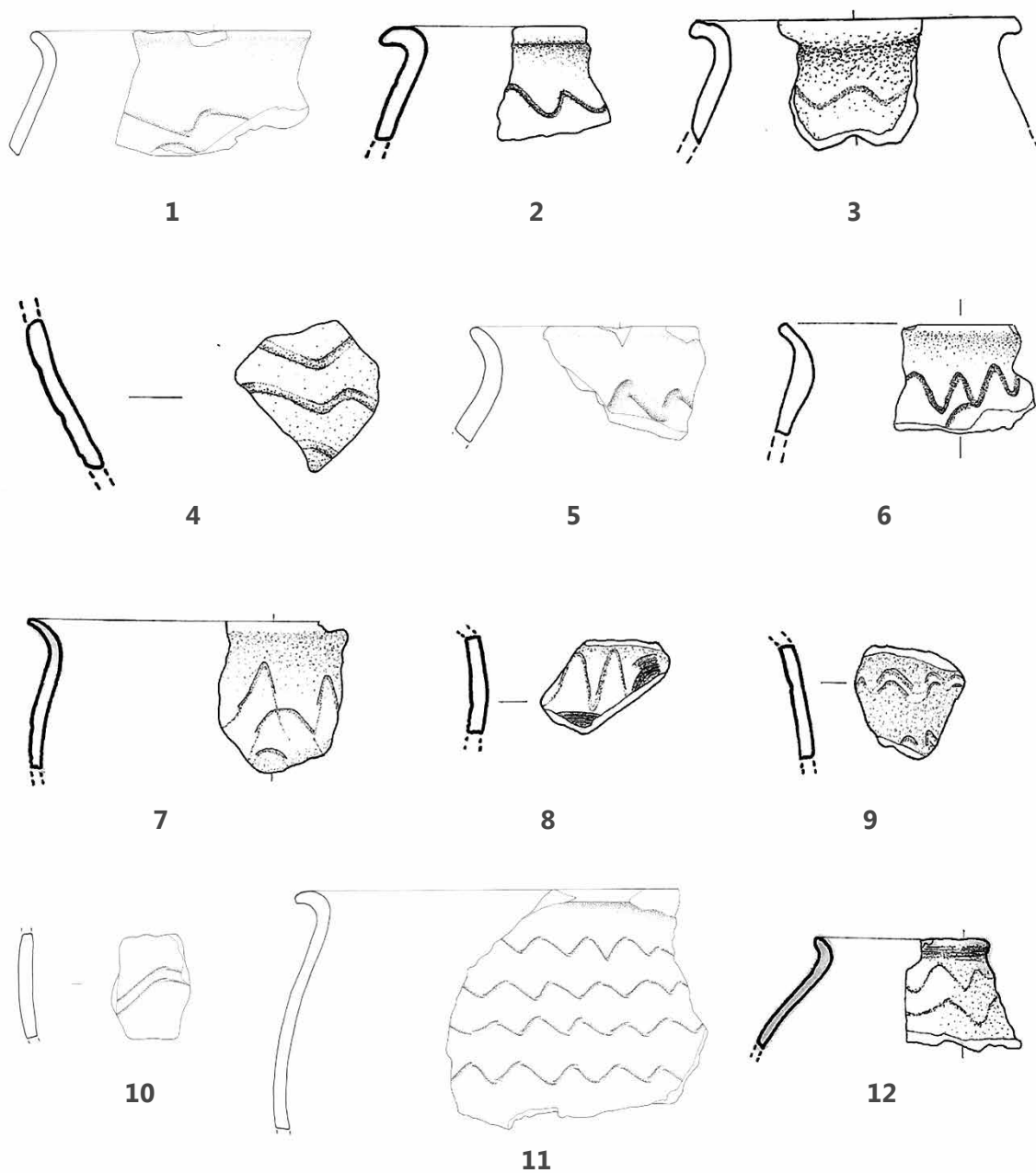
DT – 2a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-black, IW dark grey-black, CS dark grey-black

D – w 4.6 cm, h 4.8 cm, wt 0.8 cm, ø n. i.

Tabla / Plate 9



T. 10. (Tabla 10)

T. 10:1 (S-15, SJ-102)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 1f

TU – 2a

F – gruba, s primjesama pijeska i drobljenog kalcita

B – VS smeđa, US smeđa, P smeđa

D – š 6,3 cm, v 5,8 cm, ds 1,3 cm, ø 7 cm

T. 10:2 (S-15, SJ-102)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 5d

TU – 2b

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-narančasto-siva, US oker-narančasto-siva,

P siva

D – š 5,8 cm, v 5,9 cm, ds 0,9 cm, ø 12 cm

T. 10:3 (S-12, SJ-36/39)

Ulomak tijela lonca

TO – nema

TU – 2c

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosiva, US smeđa, P siva

D – š 2,6 cm, v 2,8 cm, ds 0,5 cm, ø n. o.

T. 10:4 (S-12, SJ-41)

Ulomak tijela lonca

TO – nema

TU – 2c

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-siva, US oker-siva, P oker-siva („sendvič”)

D – š 3,3 cm, v 4,2 cm, ds 0,8 cm, ø n. o.

T. 10:5 (S-10, SJ-48)

Ulomak oboda, vrata, ramena i trbuha lonca

TO – 6a

TU – 3a

F – gruba, s primjesama pijeska i drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosiva, US tamnosiva, P tamnosiva

D – š 7,8 cm, v 7,3 cm, ds 1,1 cm, ø n. o. 25 cm

T. 10:6 (S-10, SJ-41)

Ulomak tijela lonca

TO – nema

TU – 3b

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosiva, US tamnosivo-crna, P tamnosivo

D – š 4,1 cm, v 3,9 cm, ds 1 cm, ø n. o.

T. 10:7 (S-13, SJ-112)

Ulomci tijela lonca (dva ulomka spojena)

TO – nema

Pl. 10. (Plate 10)

Pl. 10:1 (S-15, SU-102)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 1f

DT – 2a

F – coarse, tempered with sand and crushed calcite

C – OW brown, IW brown, CS brown

D – w 6.3 cm, h 5.8 cm, wt 1.3 cm, ø 7 cm

Pl. 10:2 (S-15, SU-102)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 5d

DT – 2b

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-orange-grey, IW ochre-orange-grey, CS grey

D – w 5.8 cm, h 5.9 cm, wt 0.9 cm, ø 12 cm

Pl. 10:3 (S-12, SU-36/39)

Fragment of the body of a pot

RT – N/A

DT – 2c

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey, IW brown, CS grey

D – w 2.6 cm, h 2.8 cm, wt 0.5 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 10:4 (S-12, SU-41)

Fragment of the body of a pot

RT – N/A

DT – 2c

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-grey, IW ochre-grey, CS ochre-grey (“sandwich”)

D – w 3.3 cm, h 4.2 cm, wt 0.8 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 10:5 (S-10, SU-48)

Fragment of the rim, neck, shoulder and belly of a pot

RT – 6a

DT – 3a

F – coarse, tempered with sand and crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey, IW dark grey, CS dark grey

D – w 7.8 cm, h 7.3 cm, wt 1,1 cm, ø n. i. 25 cm

Pl. 10:6 (S-10, SU-41)

Fragment of the body of a pot

RT – N/A

DT – 3b

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey, IW dark grey-black, CS dark grey

D – w 4.1 cm, h 3.9 cm, wt 1 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 10:7 (S-13, SU-112)

Fragments of the body of a pot (two fragments con-

TU – 1b

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker, US oker, P oker

D – š 9,3 cm, v 9,1 cm, ds 1,3 cm, ø n. o.

T. 10:8 (S-13, SJ-110)

Ulomci oboda, vrata i ramena lonca (tri ulomka spojena)

TO – 6b

TU – 3b

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS narančasta, US narančasta, P narančasta

D – š 17,2 cm, v 9 cm, ds 1 cm, ø 24 cm

T. 10:9 (S-8, SJ-29)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 1b

TU – 4a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosiva, US tamnosiva, P tamnosiva

D – š 3,5 cm, 3,2 cm, ds 0,5 cm, ø 8 cm

nected)

RT – N/A

DT – 1b

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre, IW ochre, CS ochre

D – w 9.3 cm, h 9.1 cm, wt 1.3 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 10:8 (S-13, SU-110)

Fragments of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot (three fragments connected)

RT – 6b

DT – 3b

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW orange, IW orange, CS orange

D – w 17.2 cm, h 9 cm, wt 1 cm, ø 24 cm

Pl. 10:9 (S-8, SU-29)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 1b

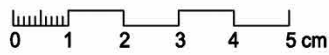
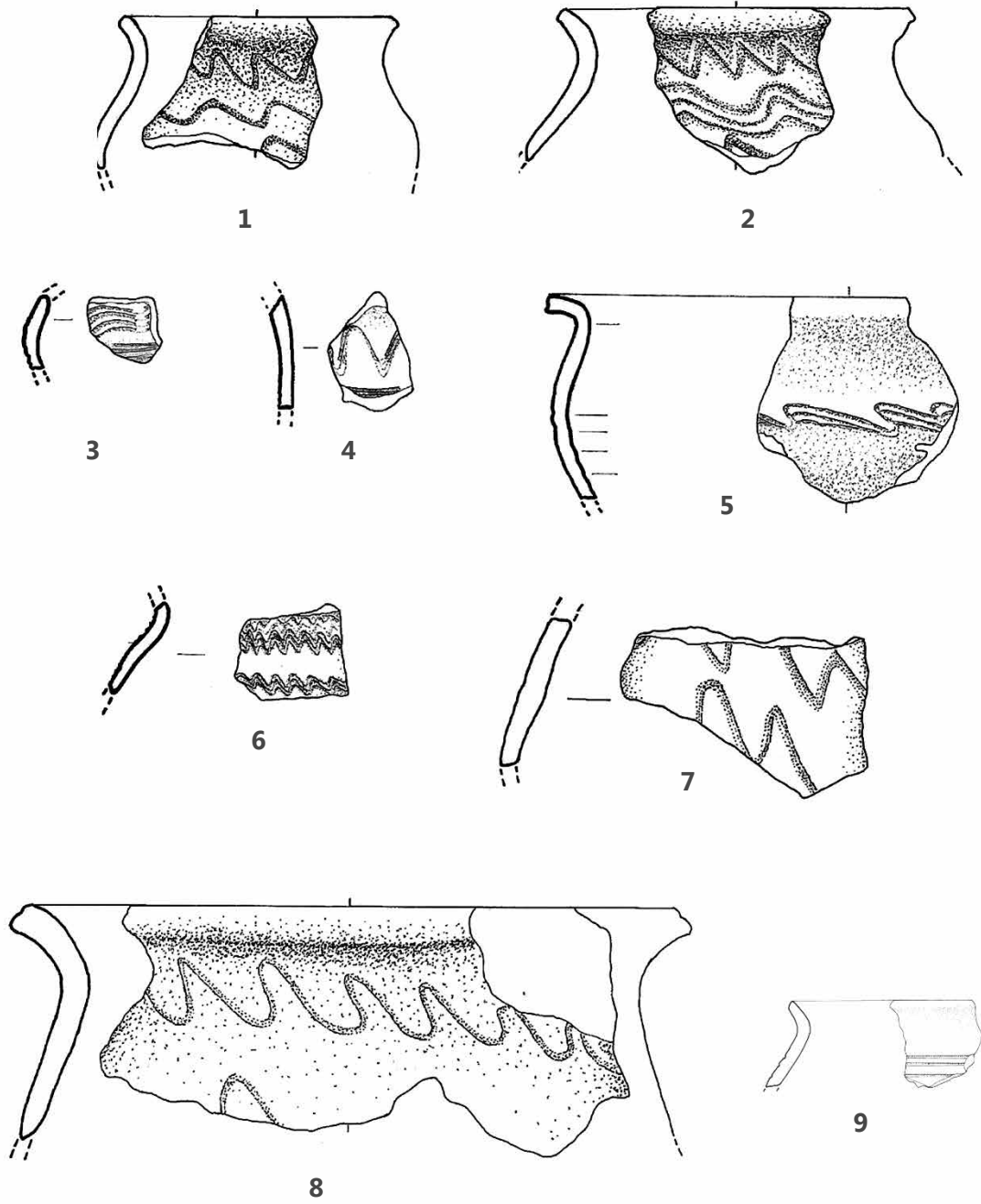
DT – 4a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey, IW dark grey, CS dark grey

D – w 3.5 cm, 3.2 cm, wt 0.5 cm, ø 8 cm

Tabla / Plate 10



T. 11. (Tabla 11)

T. 11:1 (S-11, SJ-41)

Ulomak tijela lonca

TO – nema

TU – 4b

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS sivo-smeđa, US tamnosmeđa, P tamnosmeđa

D – š 5,8 cm, v 5,3 cm, ds 1,3 cm, ø n. o.

T. 11:2 (S-11, SJ-41)

Ulomak tijela lonca

TO – nema

TU – 4a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS smeđa, US tamnosiva, P tamnosiva

D – š 3,5 cm, v 3,8 cm, ds 0,8 cm, ø n. o.

T. 11:3 (S-12, SJ-41)

Ulomak tijela lonca

TO – nema

TU – 4b

F – gruba, s primjesama pijeska i drobljenog kalcita

B – VS smeđa, US smeđa, P smeđa

D – š 4,8 cm, v 5,1 cm, ds 0,7 cm, ø n. o.

T. 11:4 (S-15, SJ-113/117 (136))

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 1c

TU – 4b

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-crna, US tamnosivo-crna, P tamnosivo-crna

D – š 3,8 cm, v 3,4 cm, ds 0,7 cm, ø 10 cm

T. 11:5 (S-8, SJ-29)

Ulomak tijela zdjele

TO – nema

TU – 5a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS smeđe-narančasta, US narančasta, P narančasta

D – š 6 cm, v 6,3 cm, ds 1 cm, ø n. o.

T. 11:6 (S-13, SJ-25)

Ulomak tijela lonca

TO – nema

TU – 5a

F – gruba, s primjesama pijeska i drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker, US smeđa, P smeđa

D – š 4,9 cm, v 4,9 cm, ds 0,8 cm, ø n. o.

T. 11:7 (S-13, SJ-25)

Ulomak tijela lonca

TO – nema

Pl. 11. (Plate 11)

Pl. 11:1 (S-11, SU-41)

Fragment of the body of a pot

RT – N/A

DT – 4b

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW grey-brown, IW dark brown, CS dark brown

D – w 5.8 cm, h 5.3 cm, wt 1.3 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 11:2 (S-11, SU-41)

Fragment of the body of a pot

RT – N/A

DT – 4a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW brown, IW dark grey, CS dark grey

D – w 3.5 cm, h 3.8 cm, wt 0.8 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 11:3 (S-12, SU-41)

Fragment of the body of a pot

RT – N/A

DT – 4b

F – coarse, tempered with sand and crushed calcite

C – OW brown, IW brown, CS brown

D – w 4.8 cm, h 5.1 cm, wt 0.7 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 11:4 (S-15, SU-113/117 (136))

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 1c

DT – 4b

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-black, IW dark grey-black, CS dark grey-black

D – w 3.8 cm, h 3.4 cm, wt 0.7 cm, ø 10 cm

Pl. 11:5 (S-8, SU-29)

Fragment of the body of a bowl

RT – N/A

DT – 5a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW brown-orange, IW orange, CS orange

D – w 6 cm, h 6.3 cm, wt 1 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 11:6 (S-13, SU-25)

Fragment of the body of a pot

RT – N/A

DT – 5a

F – coarse, tempered with sand and crushed calcite

C – OW ochre, IW brown, CS brown

D – w 4.9 cm, h 4.9 cm, wt 0.8 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 11:7 (S-13, SU-25)

Fragment of the body of a pot

RT – N/A

TU – 5a

F – gruba s primjesama drobljenog kalcita i pijeska

B – VS oker, US smeđa, P smeđa

D – š 5,7, v 5,3 cm, ds 0,7 cm, ø n. o.

T. 11:8 (S-8, SJ-46)

Ulomci oboda, vrata, ramena i gornjeg dijela trbuha lonca (pet spojenih ulomaka)

TO – 1b

TU – 5b

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS smeđe-narančasta, VS sivo-smeđa, P sivo-narančasta

D – š 10,3 cm, v 8,2 cm, ds 1,1 cm, ø 19 cm

T. 11:9 (S-13, SJ-87)

Ulomci tijela lonca (šest spojenih ulomaka)

TO – nema

TU – 5c

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosiva, US tamnosiva, P tamnosiva

D – š 11,2 cm, v 7,8 cm, ds 0,7 cm, ø n. o.

DT – 5a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite and sand

C – OW ochre, IW brown, CS brown

D – w 5.7, h 5.3 cm, wt 0.7 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 11:8 (S-8, SU-46)

Fragments of the rim, neck, shoulder and upper belly of a pot (five joined fragments)

RT – 1b

DT – 5b

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW brown-orange, IW grey-brown, CS grey-orange

D – w 10.3 cm, h 8.2 cm, wt 1.1 cm, ø 19 cm

Pl. 11:9 (S-13, SU-87)

Fragments of the body of a pot (six connected fragments)

RT – N/A

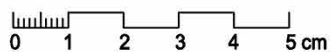
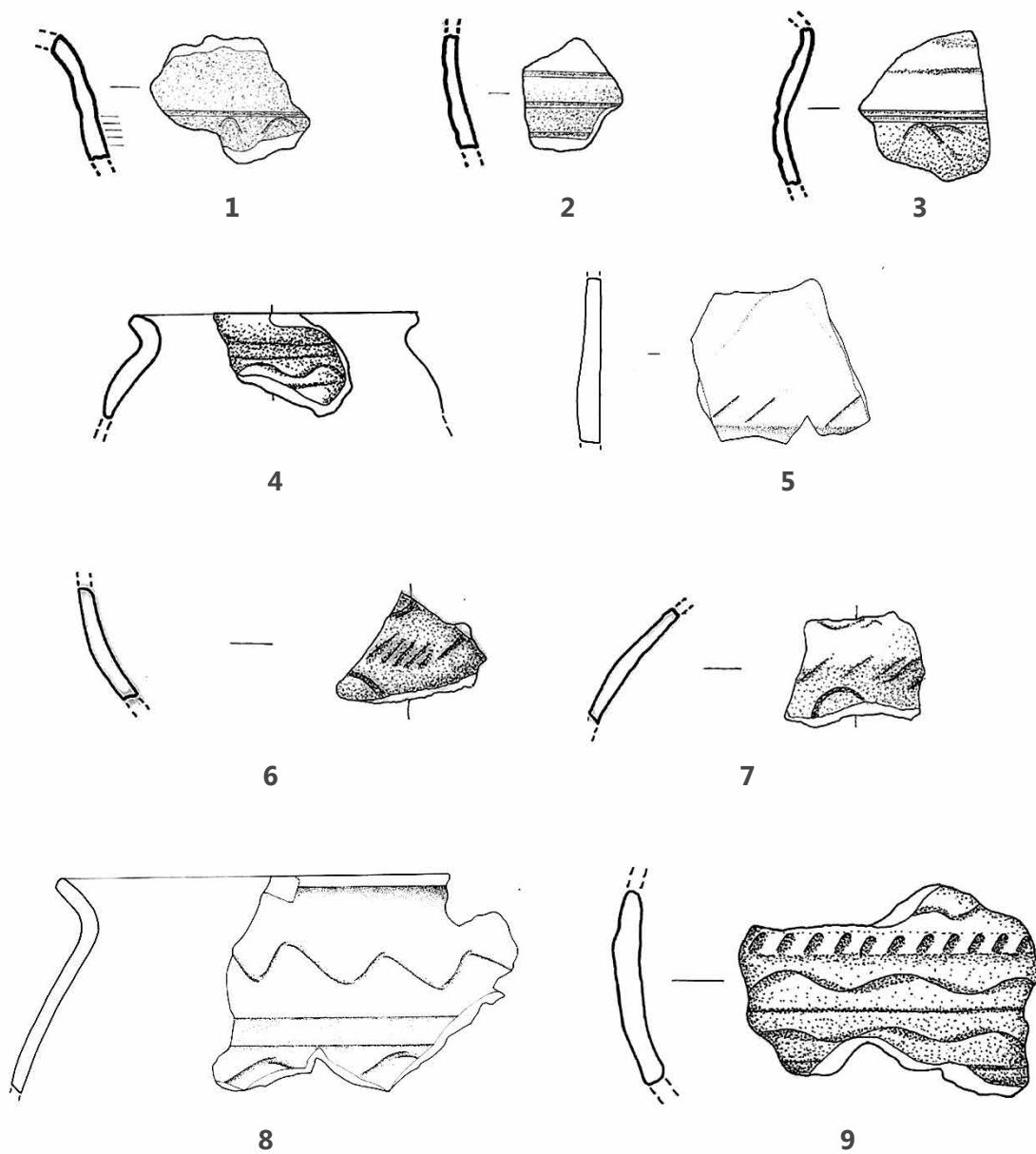
DT – 5c

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey, IW dark grey, CS dark grey

D – w 11.2 cm, h 7.8 cm, wt 0.7 cm, ø n. i.

Tabla / Plate 11



T. 12. (Tabla 12)

T. 12:1 (S-11, SJ-39)

Ulomak tijela lonca

TO – nema

TU – 5b

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosivo-smeđa, US siva, P siva

D – š 6,6 cm, v 4,8 cm, ds 0,5 cm, ø n. o.

T. 12:2 (S-13 zapad, SJ-113)

Ulomak tijela lonca

TO – nema

TU – 6a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS narančasto-smeđa, US narančasto-smeđa, P smeđa

D – 3,5 cm, v 2,4 cm, ds 0,5 cm, ø n. o.

T. 12:3 (S-13, SJ-25)

Ulomak tijela posude (zdjele?)

TO – nema

TU – 6a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita i pijeska

B – VS tamnosivo-smeđa, US tamnosivo-smeđa, P tamnosivo-smeđa

D – š 3,7 cm, v 3,5 cm, ds 1,3 cm, ø n. o.

T. 12:4 (S-8, SJ-29)

Opis na T. 12:1.

T. 12:5 (S-9, SJ-41)

Ulomci vrata, ramena i trbuha lonca (dva ulomka spojena)

TO – nema

TU – 6c

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-narančasta, US oker-narančasta, P narančasta-tamnosivo-crna („sendvič”)

D – š 5 cm, v 5,8 cm, ds 0,9 cm, ø n. o.

T. 12:6 (S-15, SJ-113/117 (136))

Ulomak tijela lonca

TO – nema

TU – 6c

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS narančasta, US siva, P siva

D – š 7 cm, v 2,8 cm, ds 0,6 cm, ø n. o.

T. 12:7 (S-9, SJ-41)

Ulomak tijela lonca

TO – nema

TU – 6d

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

Pl. 12. (Plate 12)

Pl. 12:1 (S-11, SU-39)

Fragment of the body of a pot

RT – N/A

DT – 5b

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark grey-brown, IW grey, CS grey

D – w 6.6 cm, h 4.8 cm, wt 0.5 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 12:2 (S-13 west, SU-113)

Fragment of the body of a pot

RT – N/A

DT – 6a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW orange-brown, IW orange-brown, CS brown

D – 3.5 cm, h 2.4 cm, wt 0.5 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 12:3 (S-13, SU-25)

Fragment of the body of a vessel (bowl?)

RT – N/A

DT – 6a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite and sand

C – OW dark grey-brown, IW dark grey-brown, CS dark grey-brown

D – w 3.7 cm, h 3.5 cm, wt 1.3 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 12:4 (S-8, SU-29)

Described in Pl. 12:1.

Pl. 12:5 (S-9, SU-41)

Fragments of the neck, shoulder and belly of a pot (two fragments connected)

RT – N/A

DT – 6c

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-orange, IW ochre-orange, CS orange-dark grey-black (“sandwich”)

D – w 5 cm, h 5.8 cm, wt 0.9 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 12:6 (S-15, SU-113/117 (136))

Fragment of the body of a pot

RT – N/A

DT – 6c

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW orange, IW grey, CS grey

D – w 7 cm, h 2.8 cm, wt 0.6 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 12:7 (S-9, SU-41)

Fragment of the body of a pot

RT – N/A

DT – 6d

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW orange, IW dark grey, CS grey

D – w 3.3 cm, h 2 cm, wt 1 cm, ø n. i.

B – VS narančasta, US tamnosiva, P siva
D – š 3,3 cm, v 2 cm, ds 1 cm, ø n. o.

T. 12:8 (S-13 zapad, SJ-114)

Ulomak bočne stijenke zdjele

TO – 11a

TU – 6e

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS tamnosmeđa, US narančasta, P smeđe-narančasta

D – š 5,7 cm, v 7 cm, ds 0,8 cm, ø n. o.

T. 12:9 (S-11, 10, SJ-39)

Ulomak bočne stijenke zdjele

TO – nema

TU – 7a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita i kvarcita

B – VS oker, US oker, P siva

D – š 2,2 cm, v 4,8 cm, ds 1 cm, ø n. o.

T. 12:10 (S-11, SJ-39)

Ulomak oboda i bočne stijenke zdjele

TO – 10d

TU – 7a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-narančasta, US oker-narančasta, P oker-narančasta

D – š 6,2 cm, v 7,4 cm, ds 1,2 cm, ø 36 cm

T. 12:11 (S-13, SJ-25)

Ulomak tijela lonca

TO – nema

TU – 7b

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS siva, US oker-narančasta, P oker-narančasta

D – š 4 cm, v 3 cm, 0,5 cm, ø n. o.

Pl. 12:8 (S-13 west, SU-114)

Fragment of the side wall of a bowl

RT – 11a

DT – 6e

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW dark brown, IW orange, CS brown-orange

D – w 5.7 cm, h 7 cm, wt 0.8 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 12:9 (S-11, 10, SU-39)

Fragment of the side wall of a bowl

RT – N/A

DT – 7a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite and quartzite

C – OW ochre, IW ochre, CS grey

D – w 2.2 cm, h 4.8 cm, wt 1 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 12:10 (S-11, SU-39)

Fragment of the rim and side wall of a bowl

RT – 10d

DT – 7a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-orange, IW ochre-orange, CS ochre-orange

D – w 6.2 cm, h 7.4 cm, wt 1.2 cm, ø 36 cm

Pl. 12:11 (S-13, SU-25)

Fragment of the body of a pot

RT – N/A

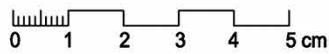
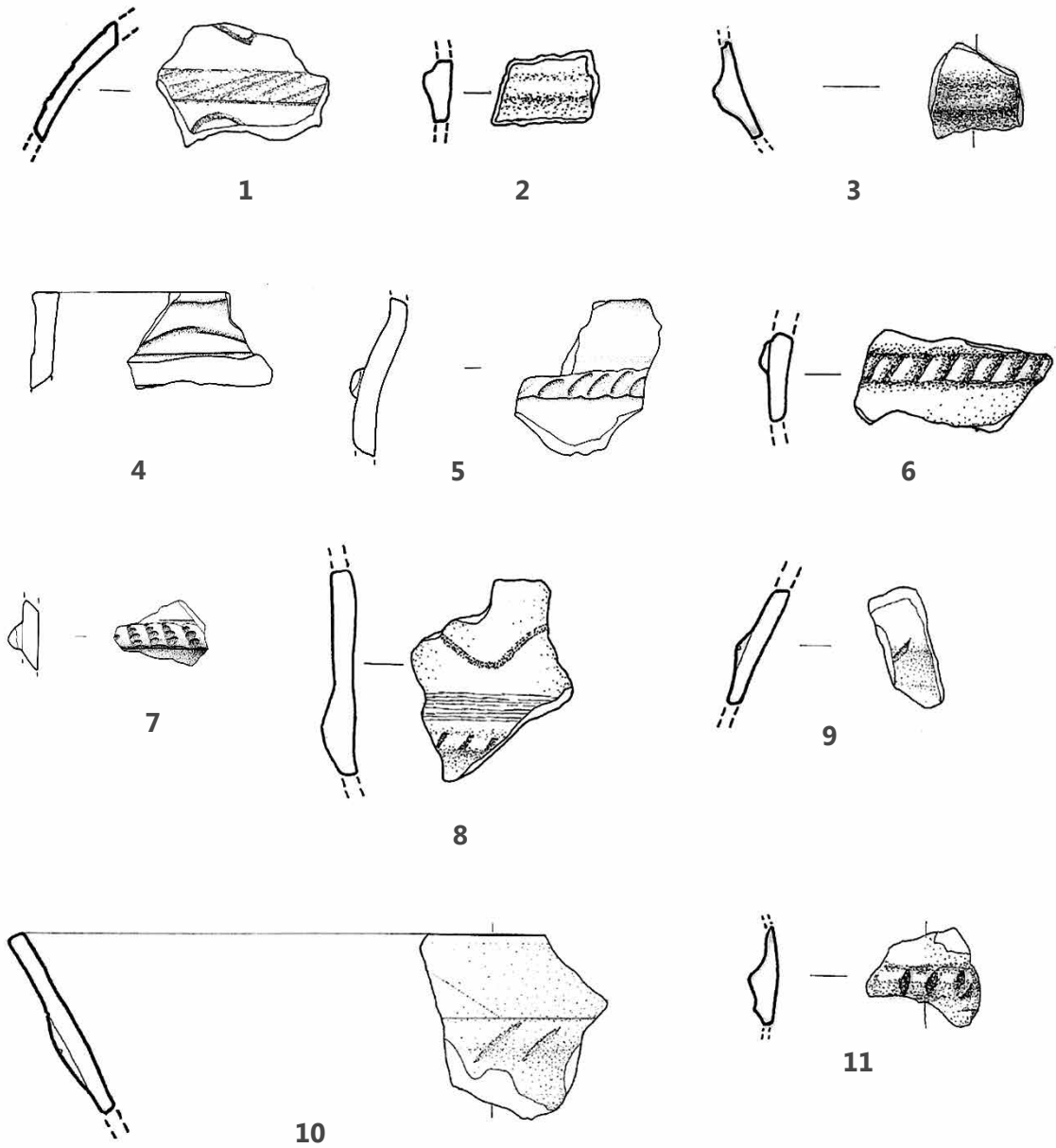
DT – 7b

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW grey, IW ochre-orange, CS ochre-orange

D – w 4 cm, h 3 cm, 0.5 cm, ø n. i.

Tabla / Plate 12



T. 13. (Tabla 13)

T. 13:1 (S-8, SJ-29)

Ulomak tijela lonca

TO – nema

TU – 7b

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS sivo-narančasta, US narančasta, P narančasta

D – š 3,6, v 2,6, ds 1,4 cm, ø n. o.

T. 13:2 (S-11, SJ-39)

Opis na T. 11:5.

T. 13:3 (S-15, SJ-43)

Ulomak tijela posude

TO – nema

TU – 7c

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kvarcита

B – VS tamnosivo-crna, US tamnosivo-crna, P tamno-sivo-crna

D – š 5,6 cm, v 7,2 cm, ds 1,2 cm, ø n. o.

T. 13:4 (S-13, SJ-25)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 4d

TU – 8a

F – gruba, s primjesama pijeska, drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker, US oker, P oker

D – š 6,7 cm, v 5,8 cm, ds 0,6 cm, ø 12 cm

T. 13:5 (S-15, SJ-3)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca

TO – 3b

TU – 8a

F – gruba, s primjesama pijeska i drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-narančasta, US oker-narančasta, P oker-narančasta

D – š 6 cm, v 5 cm, ds 1 cm, ø 25 cm

T. 13:6 (S-12, SJ 36/39)

Ulomci tijela lonca (dva spojena ulomka)

TO – nema

TU – 8a

F – gruba, s primjesama pijeska i drobljenog kalcita

B – VS sivo-narančasta, US sivo-narančasta, P sivo-narančasta

D – š 3,8 cm, v 4,4 cm, ds 0,6 cm, ø n. o.

T. 13:7 (S-14, SJ-102)

Ulomak oboda, vrata i gornjeg dijela ramena lonca

TO – 2a

TU – 8b

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita i pijeska

B – VS tamnosivo-crna, US tamnosiva, P tamnosivo-crna

D – š 4,8 cm, v 3,4 cm, ds 1 cm, ø 9 cm

Pl. 13. (Plate 13)

Pl. 13:1 (S-8, SU-29)

Fragment of the body of a pot

RT – N/A

DT – 7b

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW grey-orange, IW orange, CS orange

D – w 3.6, h 2.6, wt 1.4 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 13:2 (S-11, SU-39)

Described in Pl. 11:5.

Pl. 13:3 (S-15, SU-43)

Fragment of the body of a vessel

RT – N/A

DT – 7c

F – coarse, tempered with crushed quartzite

C – OW dark grey-black, IW dark grey-black, CS dark grey-black

D – w 5.6 cm, h 7.2 cm, wt 1.2 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 13:4 (S-13, SU-25)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 4d

DT – 8a

F – coarse, tempered with sand, crushed calcite

C – OW ochre, IW ochre, CS ochre

D – w 6.7 cm, h 5.8 cm, wt 0.6 cm, ø 12 cm

Pl. 13:5 (S-15, SU-3)

Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot

RT – 3b

DT – 8a

F – coarse, tempered with sand and crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-orange, IW ochre-orange, CS ochre-orange

D – w 6 cm, h 5 cm, wt 1 cm, ø 25 cm

Pl. 13:6 (S-12, SU 36/39)

Fragments of the body of a pot (two connected fragments)

RT – N/A

DT – 8a

F – coarse, tempered with sand and crushed calcite

C – OW grey-orange, IW grey-orange, CS grey-orange

D – w 3.8 cm, h 4.4 cm, wt 0.6 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 13:7 (S-14, SU-102)

Fragment of the rim, neck and upper shoulder of a pot

RT – 2a

DT – 8b

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite and sand

C – OW dark grey-black, IW dark grey, CS dark grey-black

D – w 4.8 cm, h 3.4 cm, wt 1 cm, ø 9 cm

T. 13:8 (S-10, SJ-41)

Ulomak tijela lonca

TO – nema

TU – 8c

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker-narančasta, US oker-narančasta, P oker-narančasta

D – š 3,1, v 3,9 cm, ds 0,5 cm, ø n. o.

T. 13:9 (S-11, SJ-39)

Ulomak tijela lonca

TO – nema

TU – 8c

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker, US oker, P oker

D – š 5,4 cm, v 4,9 cm, ds 0,7 cm, ø n. o.

T. 13:10 (S-13, SJ-107)

Ulomak tijela lonca

TO – nema

TU – 9a

F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita

B – VS oker, US oker, P oker

D – š 4,6 cm, v 4,5 cm, ds 1,1 cm, ø n. o.

Pl. 13:8 (S-10, SU-41)

Fragment of the body of a pot

RT – N/A

DT – 8c

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre-orange, IW ochre-orange, CS ochre-orange

D – w 3.1, h 3.9 cm, wt 0.5 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 13:9 (S-11, SU-39)

Fragment of the body of a pot

RT – N/A

DT – 8c

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre, IW ochre, CS ochre

D – w 5.4 cm, h 4.9 cm, wt 0.7 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 13:10 (S-13, SU-107)

Fragment of the body of a pot

RT – N/A

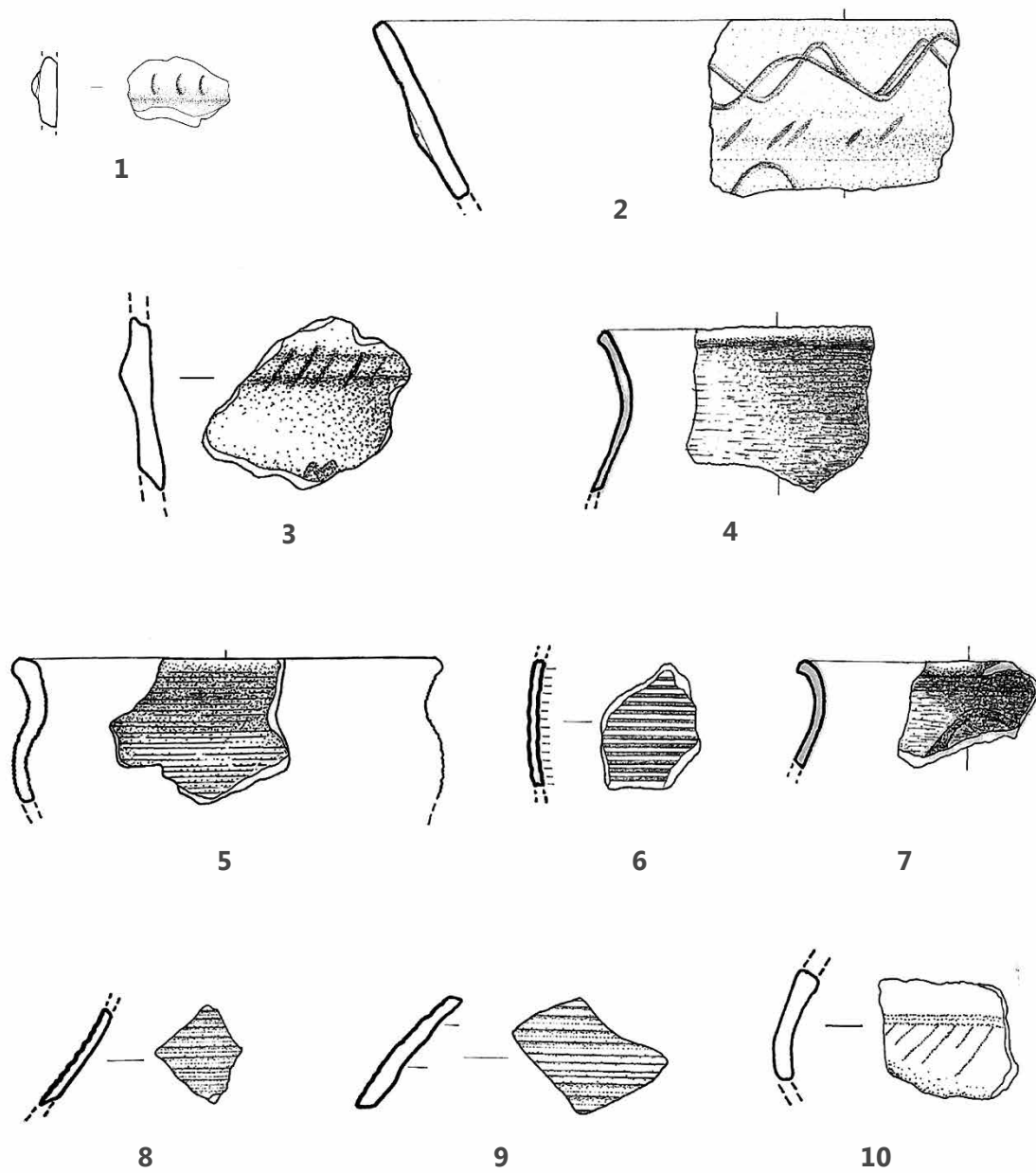
DT – 9a

F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite

C – OW ochre, IW ochre, CS ochre

D – w 4.6 cm, h 4.5 cm, wt 1.1 cm, ø n. i.

Tabla / Plate 13



0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

T. 14. (Tabla 14)

T. 14:1 (S-15, SJ-113/117 (136))

Ulomak tijela lonca
TO – nema
TU – 9b
F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita
B – VS tamnosiva, US tamnosiva, P tamnosiva
D – š 4,1 cm, v 4,3 cm, ds 0,9 cm, ø n. o.

T. 14:2 (S-15, SJ-113/117 (136))

Ulomak tijela lonca
TO – nema
TU – 9b
F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita
B – VS oker-narančasta, US sivo-narančasta, P siva
D – š 6,3 cm, v 3,3 cm, ds 0,7 cm, ø n. o.

T. 14:3 (S-12, SJ-41)

Ulomak tijela lonca
TO – nema
TU – 9b
F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita
B – VS tamnosiva, US oker-smeđa, P oker-smeđa
D – š 1,9 cm, v 4,1 cm, ds 1,1 cm, ø n. o.

T. 14:4 (S-15, SJ-3)

Ulomak tijela lonca
TO – nema
TU – 9c
F – gruba, s primjesama pijeska i drobljenog kalcita
B – VS sivo-narančasta, US oker-narančasta, P oker-narančasta
D – š 5,6 cm, v 3,5 cm, ds 0,6 cm, ø n. o.

T. 14:5 (S-15, SJ-113/117 (136))

Ulomak tijela lonca
TO – nema
TU – 9e
F – gruba, s primjesama pijeska i drobljenog kalcita
B – VS oker, US oker, P oker
D – š 5,4 cm, v 5 cm, ds 0,6 cm, ø n. o.

T. 14:6 (S-11, SJ-41)

Ulomak tijela lonca
TO – nema
TU – 9f
F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita
B – VS oker, US oker, P oker
D – š 2,5 cm, v 2,2 cm, ds 1,2 cm, ø n. o.

T. 14:7 (S-12, SJ-41)

Ulomak tijela lonca
TO – nema

Pl. 14. (Plate 14)

Pl. 14:1 (S-15, SU-113/117 (136))

Fragment of the body of a pot
RT – N/A
DT – 9b
F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite
C – OW dark grey, IW dark grey, CS dark grey
D – w 4.1 cm, h 4.3 cm, wt 0.9 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 14:2 (S-15, SU-113/117 (136))

Fragment of the body of a pot
RT – N/A
DT – 9b
F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite
C – OW ochre-orange, IW grey-orange, CS grey
D – w 6.3 cm, h 3.3 cm, wt 0.7 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 14:3 (S-12, SU-41)

Fragment of the body of a pot
RT – N/A
DT – 9b
F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite
C – OW dark grey, IW ochre-brown, CS ochre-brown
D – w 1.9 cm, h 4.1 cm, wt 1.1 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 14:4 (S-15, SU-3)

Fragment of the body of a pot
RT – N/A
DT – 9c
F – coarse, tempered with sand and crushed calcite
C – OW grey-orange, IW ochre-orange, CS ochre-orange
D – w 5.6 cm, h 3.5 cm, wt 0.6 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 14:5 (S-15, SU-113/117 (136))

Fragment of the body of a pot
RT – N/A
DT – 9e
F – coarse, tempered with sand and crushed calcite
C – OW ochre, IW ochre, CS ochre
D – w 5.4 cm, h 5 cm, wt 0.6 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 14:6 (S-11, SU-41)

Fragment of the body of a pot
RT – N/A
DT – 9f
F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite
C – OW ochre, IW ochre, CS ochre
D – w 2.5 cm, h 2.2 cm, wt 1.2 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 14:7 (S-12, SU-41)

Fragment of the body of a pot
RT – N/A

TU – 10a
 F – fina
 B – VS narančasta, US narančasta, P narančasta-siva (“sendvič”)
 D – š 3,6 cm, v 2,6 cm, ds 0,4 cm, ø n. o.

T. 14:8 (S-14, SJ-43)
 Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca
 TO – 2a
 TU – 11a
 F – gruba, s primjesama drobljenog kalcita
 B – VS tamnosivo-crna, US smeđa, P smeđa
 D – š 3,7 cm, v 3 cm, ds 1,3 cm, ø n. o.

T. 14:9 (S-12, SJ-36/39)
 Ulomak tijela amfore
 TU – rebrasti urezi po cijeloj površini
 F – gruba
 B – VS narančasta, US narančasta, P narančasta
 D – š 3,6 cm, v 4,6 cm, ds 0,7 cm, ø n. o.

T. 14:10 (S-13, SJ-25)
 Ulomak tijela zdjele
 TO – nema
 TU – zelena glazura
 F – fina
 B – VS glazura zelene boje, US narančasta, P narančasta
 D – š 4 cm, v 2,9 cm, ds 1 cm, ø n. o.

T. 14:11 (S-13, SJ-25)
 Ulomak oboda amfore
 TU – nema
 F – gruba
 B – VS narančasta, US narančasta, P narančasta
 D – š 4,6 cm, v 4,8 cm, ds 1,2 cm, ø n. o.

T. 14:12 (S-7, SJ-33)
 Keramički pršljen (PN 2)
 TU – nema
 F – fina
 B – narančasta
 D – ds 0,7 cm, ø 2,4 cm

T. 14:13 (S-11, SJ-47)
 Keramički pršljen (PN 28)
 TU – vrlo plitki žlijeb na gornjoj i donjoj strani površine pršljena
 F – fina
 B – narančasta
 D – ds 0,5 cm, ø 2,9 cm

T. 14:14 (S-10, SJ-41)
 Artefakt nepoznate namjene, moguće uteg (PN 23)
 TU – nema

DT – 10a
 F – fine
 C – OW orange, IW orange, CS orange-grey (“sandwich”)
 D – w 3.6 cm, h 2.6 cm, wt 0.4 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 14:8 (S-14, SU-43)
 Fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a pot
 RT – 2a
 DT – 11a
 F – coarse, tempered with crushed calcite
 C – OW dark grey-black, IW brown, CS brown
 D – w 3.7 cm, h 3 cm, wt 1.3 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 14:9 (S-12, SU-36/39)
 Fragment of the body of an amphora
 DT – ribbed incisions over the entire surface
 F – coarse
 C – OW orange, IW orange, CS orange
 D – w 3.6 cm, h 4.6 cm, wt 0.7 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 14:10 (S-13, SU-25)
 Fragment of the body of a bowl
 RT – N/A
 DT – green glaze
 F – fine
 C – OW green glaze, IW orange, CS orange
 D – w 4 cm, h 2.9 cm, wt 1 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 14:11 (S-13, SU-25)
 Fragment of the rim of an amphora
 DT – N/A
 F – coarse
 C – OW orange, IW orange, CS orange
 D – w 4.6 cm, h 4.8 cm, wt 1.2 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 14:12 (S-7, SU-33)
 Ceramic whorl (SF 2)
 DT – N/A
 F – fine
 C – orange
 D – wt 0.7 cm, ø 2.4 cm

Pl. 14:13 (S-11, SU-47)
 Ceramic whorl (SF 28)
 TU – a very shallow groove on the upper and lower sides of the whorl’s surface
 F – fine
 C – orange
 D – wt 0.5 cm, ø 2.9 cm

Pl. 14:14 (S-10, SU-41)
 Artefact of unknown purpose, possibly a weight (SF 23)
 DT – N/A

F – fina
B – VS svjetlonarančasta, US svjetlonarančasta
D – š 3,6 cm, d 5,5 cm, ds 1,3 cm, ø n. o.

T. 14:15 (S-13, SJ-110)

Ulomak dna i noge staklene čaše

TU – nema

F – fina

B – mutna zelenkasta boja s mjehurićima

D – š 2,6 cm, v 1,5 cm, ds 0,4 cm, ø n. o.

T. 14:16 (S-13, SJ-25)

Ulomak kamenog brusa

TU – uski žlijeb na površini, u gornjem dijelu ulomka

F – gruba

B – VS narančasta, US narančasta, P narančasta

D – š 3,4 cm, v 4,2 cm, ds 0,7 cm, ø n. o.

F – fine

C – OW light orange, IW light orange

D – w 3.6 cm, wt 5.5 cm, wt 1.3 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 14:15 (S-13, SU-110)

Fragment of the base and stem of a glass cup

DT – N/A

F – fine

C – dull greenish colour with bubbles

D – w 2.6 cm, h 1.5 cm, wt 0.4 cm, ø n. i.

Pl. 14:16 (S-13, SU-25)

Fragment of a whetstone

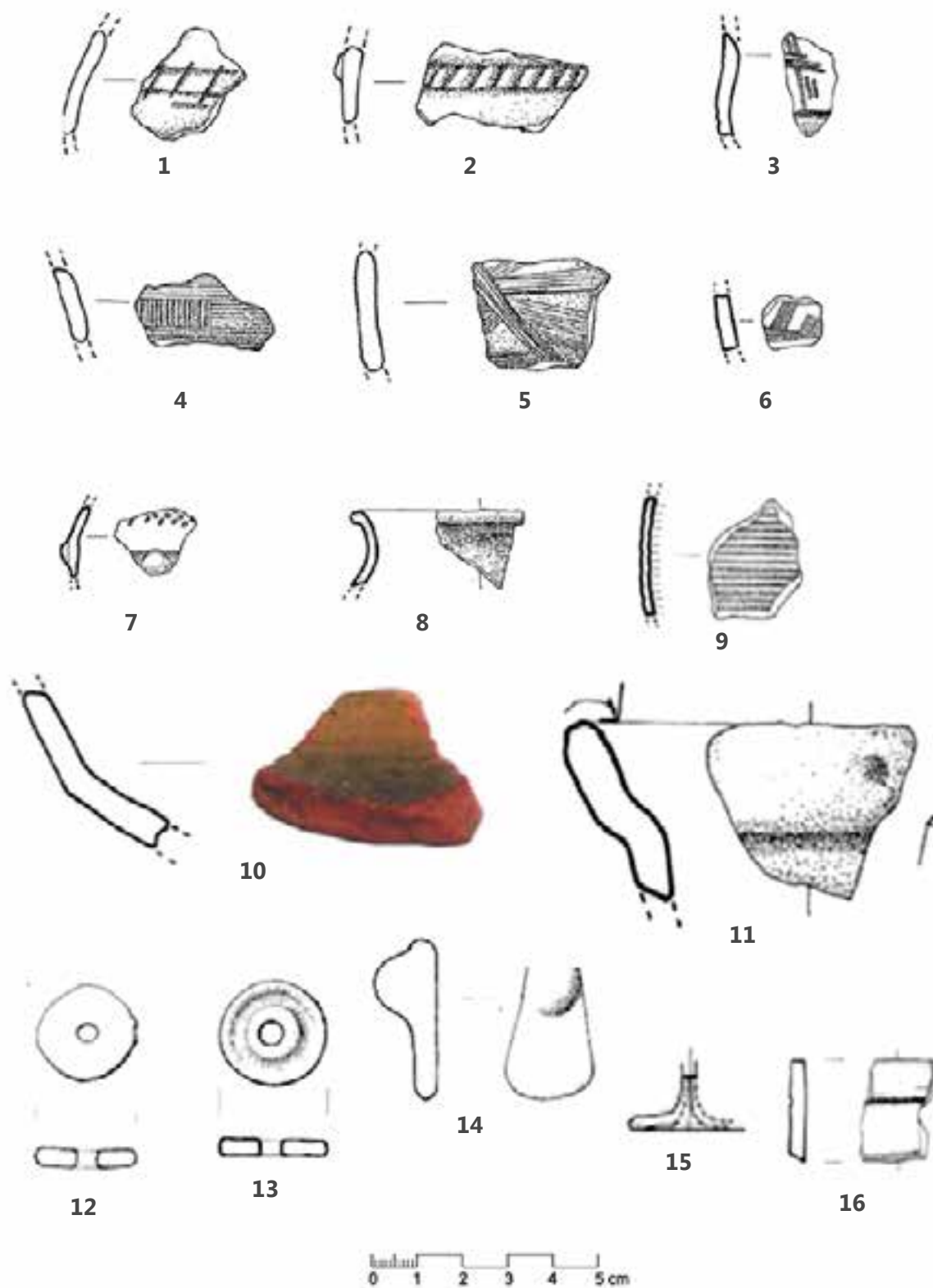
TU – a narrow groove on the surface, in the upper part of the fragment

F – coarse

C – OW orange, IW orange, CS orange

D – w 3.4 cm, h 4.2 cm, wt 0.7 cm, ø n. i.

Tabla / Plate 14



T. 15. (Tabla 15)

T. 15:1 (S-5, SJ-13)

Novac (PN 1)

M – bronca

Av – glava ili poprsje cara, okrenutog nadesno (car Galerije?); vidljiv dio natpisa: DIVO (?)XIMIANO (vjerojatno DIVO (gal val ma)XIMIANO)

Rv – stojeća figura (Fortuna) koja drži rog izobilja na lijevo; naznaka zvijezde unutar polumjeseca u polju desno od božice; natpis uz rub potpuno je izlisan; ispod kovnička oznaka **SIS**

D – 24x24 mm

T – 3,41 g

T. 15:2 (SJ-25)

Novac (PN 40)

M – bronca

Av – glava/poprsje cara sa zrakastom krunom okrenut nadesno

Rv – stojeća figura; vidljiv dio natpisa: AVG, ostalo nečitko

D – 17x18 mm

T – 2,28 g

T. 15:3 (S-11, SJ-39)

Ulomak oštrice noža (PN 17)

M – željezo

D – d 7 cm, š 2,2 cm

T. 15:4 (S-13, SJ-25)

Ulomak vrška strelice (PN 41)

M – željezo

D – d 5 cm, š 3,2 cm

T. 15:5 (S-12, SJ-17)

Ulomak metalne trake ili pločice (PN 31)

M – željezo

D – d 5,3 cm, š 1,8 cm

T. 15:6 (S-12, SJ-41)

Prsten (PN 32)

M – bronca

TU – tri paralelna dijagonalna ureza koja se sijeku u obliku slova X, dok je u sredini urezan kružić

D – d 2 cm, š 1,3 cm

T. 15:7 (S-13, SJ-25)

Ulomak metalnog pojasa, spletenog od metalne žice (PN 36)

M – željezo

D – d 8,4 cm, š 1,3 cm

Pl. 15. (Plate 15)

Pl. 15:1 (S-5, SU-13)

Coin (SF 1)

M – bronze

Av – head or bust of an Emperor, turned to the right (Emperor Galerius?); a part of the inscription is visible: DIVO (?)XIMIANO (probably DIVO (gal val ma) XIMIANO)

Rv – standing figure (Fortuna) holding a cornucopia on the left; a star is discernible within a crescent in the field to the right of the goddess; the inscription along the edge is completely worn out; below is the mintmark **SIS**

D – 24x24 mm

W – 3.41 g

Pl. 15:2 (SU-25)

Coin (SF 40)

M – bronze

Av – head/bust of an emperor with a radial crown turned to the right

Rv – standing figure; a part of the inscription is visible: AVG, the rest is illegible

D – 17x18 mm

W – 2.28 g

Pl. 15:3 (S-11, SU-39)

Fragment of a knife blade (SF 17)

M – iron

D – l 7 cm, w 2.2 cm

Pl. 15:4 (S-13, SU-25)

Fragment of an arrow-head (SF 41)

M – iron

D – l 5 cm, w 3.2 cm

Pl. 15:5 (S-12, SU-17)

Fragment of a metal band or plate (SF 31)

M – iron

D – l 5.3 cm, w 1.8 cm

Pl. 15:6 (S-12, SU-41)

Ring (SF 32)

M – bronze

DT – three parallel diagonal incisions intersecting in the shape of the letter X, with a small circle incised in the middle

D – l 2 cm, w 1.3 cm

Pl. 15:7 (S-13, SU-25)

Fragment of a metal belt, made of woven metal wire (SF 36)

M – iron

D – l 8.4 cm, w 1.3 cm

T. 15:8 (S-10, SJ-39)

Ulomak ručke metalne posude, polukružnog oblika

M – željezo

D – d 3,9 cm, š 0,3 cm

T. 15:9 (S-12, SJ-41)

Ulomak metalnog duguljastog predmeta, nalikuje na vrh oštice predmeta medicinske, kozmetičke ili drvodjelske namjene (PN 30)

M – željezo

D – d 5,2 cm, š 0,3 cm

T. 15:10 (S-14, SJ-50)

Metalni gumb (PN 39)

M – željezo

D – ø 0,7 cm

Pl. 15:8 (S-10, SU-39)

Fragment of the handle of a metal vessel, semicircular in shape

M – iron

D – l 3.9 cm, w 0.3 cm

Pl. 15:9 (S-12, SU-41)

Fragment of an oblong metal object, resembling the point of the blade of a medical, cosmetic or carpentry object (SF 30)

M – iron

D – l 5.2 cm, w 0.3 cm

Pl. 15:10 (S-14, SU-50)

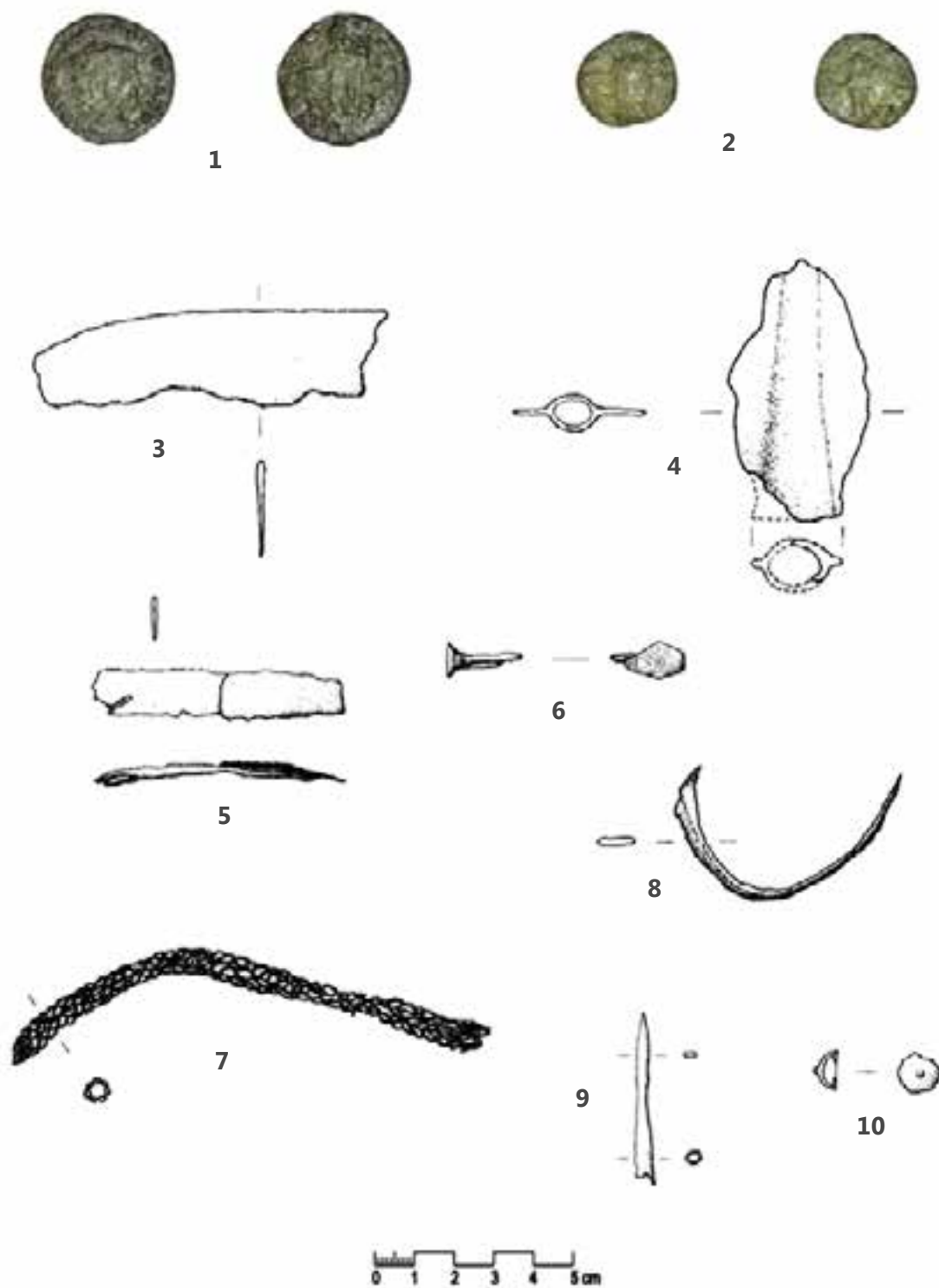
Metal button (SF 39)

M – iron

D – ø 0.7 cm

(D. G.)

Tabla / Plate 15



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