

## ISTOČNA *TERRA SIGILLATA B* IZ ANTIČKE LUKE U ZATONU KRAJ NINA

Antička luka u Zatonu nedaleko od Nina otkrivena je šezdesetih godina 20. st. Odrađena preliminarna istraživanja ukazala su na to da se radi o luci većih dimenzija s lukobranom. Kulturni sloj tog lokaliteta je bogat i daje uvid u široke trgovačke i kulturne veze. U članku je obrađena arheološka građa istočnomediteranske produkcije, *terra sigillata B*, prikupljena prilikom istraživanja antičke luke Zaton. Temeljem tipoloških komparacija daje se pregled 16 tipova posuda, njihovih oblika, dimenzija i varijanti. Uzimajući u obzir različite dimenzije i oblike i njihove inačice, te gledajući kvalitetu gline, od svake forme izdvojeni su reprezentativni primjerci koji su grafički obrađeni u kombinaciji crteža i fotografije i prezentirani kroz table (T.). Među materijalom ističu se dna s keramičarskim pečatima u unutrašnjosti koji su podijeljeni u sedam tablica (Tab.), a s obzirom na svoj oblik popraćeni su fotografijom i obrisom pečata. Urezani grafiti na vanjskoj, ponekad unutrašnjoj, strani posuda prikazani su pomoću crteža na tablama (T.)

**Ključne riječi:** Zaton, Nin, antička luka, antika, istočnomediteranska *sigillata B*, ESB, istočnomediteranska produkcija, keramičarski pečati, grafiti

## EASTERN *TERRA SIGILLATA B* FROM THE ROMAN PORT IN ZATON NEAR NIN

The Roman port of Zaton near Nin was discovered in the 1960s. Preliminary excavations indicated it was a spacious port with a breakwater. The cultural layer is very rich and offers an insight into intensive trade and cultural connections. This paper analyzes the archaeological finds of Eastern Mediterranean production, *terra sigillata B*, collected during excavations of the Roman port of Zaton. The shapes, size and subtypes of 16 types of vessels are typologically compared. Based on different dimensions and shapes and their versions and taking into account the quality of clay, representative specimens of every form are singled out and graphically presented in plates (Pl.) as combinations of drawings and photographs.

Prominent among these pottery finds are vessel bases with pottery stamps on the inside. These bases are presented in seven tables (Tab.), each with a photograph and outlines of its stamp. The graffiti carved on the outer, sometimes on the inner, side of the vessels are drawn in the plates (Pl.).

**Key words:** Zaton, Nin, Roman port, Antiquity, Eastern *sigillata B*, ESB, Eastern Mediterranean production, pottery stamps, graffiti

## UVODNE NAPOMENE

Nedaleko od Nina, u Zatonu, 1966. godine otkrivena je antička luka, a prvi izvještaj vezan za tu temu objavio je Zdenko Brusić 1968. godine u *Diadori* dajući tada opis luke i kratki opis nalaza. Ucertavanjem zatečene situacije tijekom prvih zarona mogao je zaključiti kako se radi o luci većih dimenzija s lukobranom izgrađenim od kamena sa smjerom pružanja prema jugu u dužini od 200 m. Tih godina odrađena su preliminarna istraživanja koja su ukazala na bogati kulturni sloj tog lokaliteta. Raznovrsna arheološka građa nađena tijekom iskopavanja datira lokalitet između 1. i 3. st. po. Kr.<sup>1</sup>

Rt Kremenjača, koji stanovnici naselja Zaton još zovu i Gradina (dobio ime po gomilama s jajolikim kamenjem), nalazi se 2,5 km jugozapadno od Nina. Na lukobranskom nasipu nalazile su se četiri velike gomile od jajolikog kamena po kojem je rt dobio službeno ime Kremenjača. Velika količina keramike na istočnoj strani lukobrana upućuje na mjesto operativne obale gdje su pristajali brodovi.<sup>2</sup> Na obali u blizini pristaništa mogu se još uvijek vidjeti ostatci arhitekture koji su bili dio pristaništa odnosno mogućeg lučkog skladišta (Sl. 1).<sup>3</sup>

Razloge nastajanja rimskog pristaništa kod rta Kremenjača objasnio je Boris Ilakovac izračunavajući potrebnu količinu građevinskog materijala za urbanizaciju. Tragovi nekadašnjih kamenoloma na manjim otocima u zadrskom akvatoriju naznačuju moguću eksploataciju kamena potrebnog za urbanizaciju Nina (*Aenona*). Navodi i kako je luka jedinstvena jer nije sagrađena uz obalu pripadajućeg



Slika 1. Zračna snimka ostataka lukobrana  
Figure 1. Aerial photo of breakwater remains

foto / photo: S. Gluščević

1 Z. Brusić 1968, 204.  
2 Z. Brusić 1968, 204.  
3 Z. Brusić 2006, 35–36.

## INTRODUCTORY NOTES

In Zaton near Nin, a Roman port was discovered in 1966. The first report on the discovery was published by Zdenko Brusić in *Diadora* in 1968. It included the description of the port and a brief description of the finds in it. Based on the sketches of the site he had made during his first dives, he concluded it was a large port with a stone breakwater stretching 200 meters to the south. The preliminary excavations that ensued in the following years revealed a rich cultural layer at the site. The varied archaeological objects found during the excavations helped date the site to the period between the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD.<sup>1</sup>

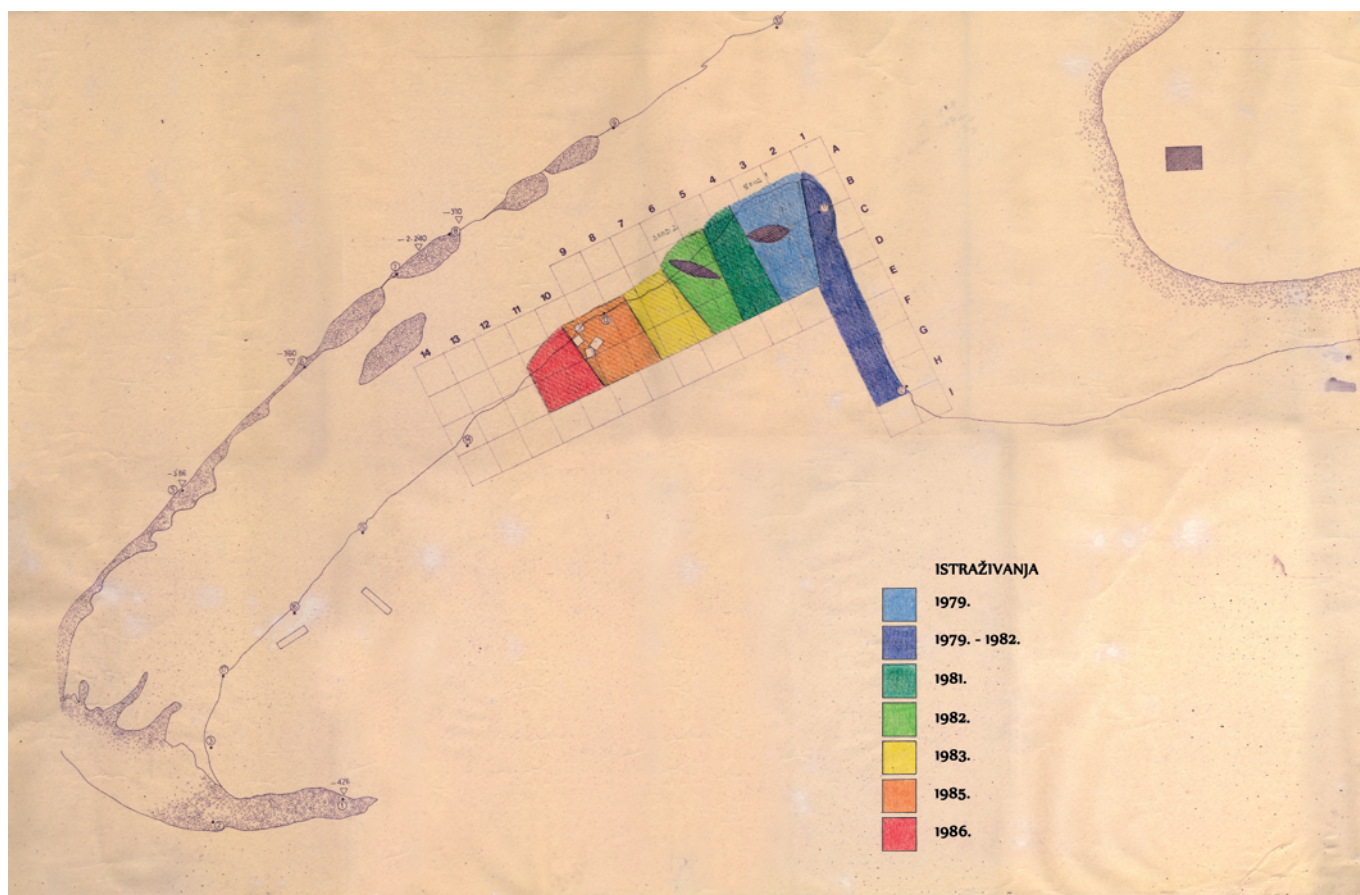
Cape Kremenjača, also called Cape Gradina by the locals, lies 2.5 km southwest of Nin. On the rubble mound of the breakwater there were four large heaps of oval rocks that gave the cape its official name (“Kremenjača” is derived from flint-stone). The large quantity of pottery east of the breakwater indicates that a quay was once there and that ships were coming alongside it.<sup>2</sup> On the coast next to the landing place, remains of the architecture that belonged to the old landing place or, perhaps, a wharfside warehouse (Fig. 1).<sup>3</sup>

Based on the calculations of the quantity of the construction material required for the urban development, Boris Ilakovac explained the reasons why the Romans had built a landing place near Cape Kremenjača. The traces of former quarries on the smaller islands of Zadar Archipelago indicate possible exploitation of the stone required for the urban development of Nin (*Aenona*). He also points out that this port is unique because it was not built as part of an appertaining settlement. When the port was built, the new water route was shorter than the old one, which was also dangerous for heavy cargo ships because of shoals, rocks and *bura* (the northeastern wind blowing from the Velebit Range towards the sea). The Roman port of *Aenona* was protected from unfavorable winds and its position was optimal due to the low coastline there.<sup>4</sup>

The systematic underwater excavations carried out by Archaeological Museum Zadar in cooperation with the Zadar Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments<sup>5</sup> began in 1979. Although at intervals, they lasted for nine years, until 1987 (Fig. 2).<sup>6</sup>

The excavations were carried out by the quadrants of a square net placed beforehand at the eastern (inner) side of the breakwater.<sup>7</sup> The following excavation cycle commenced in 2002, after a 15-year break. Carried out by Archaeological

1 Z. Brusić 1968, 204.  
2 Z. Brusić 1968, 204.  
3 Z. Brusić 2006, 35–36.  
4 B. Ilakovac 1996, 90–94.  
5 S. Gluščević 1984, 17; 1986a, 46; 1986b, 131; 1987, 44.  
6 S. Gluščević 2002, 76.  
7 Z. Brusić 1980, 112–113.



Slika 2. Plan istraživanja Zaton, 1979. – 1986. godine

Figure 2. Zaton excavations plan, 1979–1986

izvor / source: Dokumentacijski odjel AMZd / Documentation Department of the AMZd

naselja. Naime, izgradnjom luke morski plovni put skraćen je u usporedbi sa starom obilaznom (dužom) rutom koja je bila opasna za teške teretne brodove zbog pličina i hridi, ali i velebitske bure. Antička luka *Aenonae* bila je zaštićena od nepogodnih vjetrova, a odabrani položaj bio je pogodan zbog niske obale.<sup>4</sup>

Sustavna podvodna istraživanja pod vodstvom Arheološkog muzeja Zadar u suradnji sa Zavodom za zaštitu spomenika kulture iz Zadra<sup>5</sup> započela su 1979. godine i trajala su devet godina s prekidima, sve do 1987. godine (Sl. 2).<sup>6</sup>

Odvijala su se po kvadrantima prema prethodno postavljenoj kvadratnoj mreži i to na istočnoj, unutrašnjoj, strani lukobrana.<sup>7</sup> Sljedeći ciklus iskopavanja započeo je 2002. godine, nakon pauze od 15 godina, pod vodstvom Arheološkog muzeja Zadar, s voditeljem Smiljanom Gluščevićem, i trajala su sve do 2013. godine.<sup>8</sup>

Već u samim počecima iskopavanje po stratigfiskim slojevima predstavljalo je veliki problem. Materijal

Museum Zadar and led by Smiljan Gluščević, it lasted until 2013.<sup>8</sup>

The excavations by stratigraphic layers had been problematic since the very beginning. The finds were rarely grouped, so it was hard to follow the objects continually and leave them in the same layer the depth of which reached 120 cm. As it was known that the archaeological finds had ended up in the sea in various ways, they were dated using only the comparative-typological method.<sup>9</sup>

### EASTERN *TERRA SIGILLATA B*

*Terra sigillata* is a general term for the type of ancient Roman tableware with glossy surface slips, and it comes in plain-surfaced and relief decorated subtypes with the slip on the inside and on the outside. This pottery is made of high-quality purified clay with small quantities of macroscopic admixtures. The red slip is sintered, which makes these vessels waterproof and varying in shades. The term *terra sigillata* was introduced by Francesco Rossi when he

4 B. Ilakovac 1996, 90–94.

5 S. Gluščević 1984, 17; 1986a, 46; 1986b, 131; 1987, 44.

6 S. Gluščević 2002, 76.

7 Z. Brusić 1980, 112–113.

8 S. Gluščević 2002, 76.

8 S. Gluščević 2002, 76.

9 S. Gluščević 1986a, 47.



je rijetko kada bio grupiran i samim time bilo je teško kontinuirano pratiti i ostaviti građu u istom sloju čija je dubina sezala do 120 cm. Znajući da je arheološka građa u more dolazila na različite načine, materijal je datiran isključivo komparativno-tipološkom metodom.<sup>9</sup>

### ISTOČNOMEDITERANSKA TERRA SIGILLATA B

*Terra sigilata* skupni je izraz kojim se naziva vrsta antičkog stolnog posuđa sa sjajnim premazom, a dolazi u glatkoj ili reljefnoj varijanti s premazom s unutrašnje i vanjske strane. Radi se o predmetima izrađenima od kvalitetne i pročišćene gline u kojoj se makroskopski uočavaju vrlo male primjese. Crveni je premaz sinteriziran što posude čini vodonepropusnima te varira u nijansama. Sam pojam *terra sigillata* uvodi Francesco Rossi pri opisivanju posuda pronađenih na lokalitetu Cincelli kod Arezza, a pojam *sigillum* koristi za opisivanje malih keramičkih ili gipsanih figurica koje su se izmjenjivale na reljefnim posudama, a koje su se razmjenjivale i za vrijeme rimskog praznika *sigillaria*.<sup>10</sup>

Istočnomediterska sigilata B počela se proizvoditi na maloazijskom području današnje Turske, oko gradova Tralles i Efez. Njezino se podrijetlo godinama tražilo na zapadnom maloazijskom području, sve dok 1972. J. W. Hayes nije povezo istočnomeditersku sigilatu B s proizvodnim centrom (Tralles) koji spominje Plinije Stariji. Svoju je tvrdnju podupro ulomkom keramike s pečatom *EKKAI/CAPHΣ* koji ukazuje na grad Cesarea, službeni naziv za Tralles u ranocarsko vrijeme.<sup>11</sup> Potvrdu o najvjerojatnijoj proizvodnji istočnomediterske sigilate B donijeli su G. Schneider i suradnici nakon provedene analize gline s područja oko grada Trallesa.<sup>12</sup> Proizvodnja je zapravo, prema podatcima o sastavu gline, mogla biti raširena i u više centara na manjem području, najvjerojatnije u Trallesu, dok je glavni distribucijski centar bio Efez. Iako je udaljenost tih dvaju gradova veća od 40 km, oni su bili povezani popločanom cestom od zadnje trećine 2. st. pr. Kr.<sup>13</sup>

Pojava te vrste keramike na istočnomediterskom području smješta se u razdoblje oko 25. – 20. g. pr. Kr., u vrijeme velikog importa italske (aretinske) sigilate.<sup>14</sup> Ona je na nju uvelike utjecala najprije u morfološkom smislu, a kasnije i načinom ukrašavanja i pečatiranjem dna čime su se označavale radionice. Osim velike količine uvozne italske keramike, u Efezu su identificirani ulomci istočnomediterske sigilate B s pečatima keramičara italskog podrijetla. Najpoznatiji su *Caius Sentius*, poznati aretinski majstor augustovskog doba s filijalama u Arezzu, na padskom području i u Lyonu, i *Quintus Pompeius Serenus* iz Pozzuolija.

described the vessels found at Cincelli site near Arezzo. The term *sigillum* is used to describe the small ceramic or gypsum figurines depicted on relief vessels and exchanged during the Roman holiday of *sigillaria*.<sup>10</sup>

Eastern sigillata B was first produced in Asia Minor, in the present-day Turkey, around the cities of Tralles and Ephesus. For a long time, its origins were sought in the western parts of Asia Minor until, in 1972, J. W. Hayes managed to attribute Eastern sigillata B to the production center (Tralles) mentioned by Pliny the Elder. He supported his claim with a pottery fragment stamped with *EKKAI/CAPHΣ*, indicating the city of Caesarea, the official name of Tralles in the Early Imperial Period.<sup>11</sup> After analyzing the clay from the area around Tralles, G. Schneider et al. corroborated the theory of Tralles as the most likely place where Eastern sigillata B was produced.<sup>12</sup> Based on the composition of the clay, the production could have been taking place in a number of places in a smaller area, most likely in Tralles, while the main distribution center was Ephesus. Although more than 40 km from each other, these two cities had been connected with a sett-paved road since the last third of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.<sup>13</sup>

This type of pottery appeared in Eastern Mediterranean around 25–20 BC, in the period of the great import of Italic (Aretine) sigillata.<sup>14</sup> The latter had substantial influence on the former, first in terms of morphology and then in terms of decoration style and the base stamps indicating workshops. In addition to large quantities of imported Italic pottery, fragments of Eastern sigillata B with the stamps of the master potters of Italic origin were also identified in Ephesus. The best known ones are *Caius Sentius*, an acclaimed Aretine potter of the Augustine period, with his branches in Arezzo, along the River Po and in Lyons, and *Quintus Pompeius Serenus* from Pozzuoli. The less known Italic master potters appearing on the fragments of Eastern sigillata B are *P. Lusius* and *Blastus Munatius*.<sup>15</sup> The stamps of Italic origin on Eastern sigillata indicate connections with Italic sigillata. It seems that the Italic master potters or their representatives in the local Eastern Mediterranean workshops respected and accepted the eastern versions of the vessels and that they included Eastern and Greek potters in the production.<sup>16</sup>

It is very likely that the large number of Italic *negotiatores* in Ephesus<sup>17</sup> contributed to rapid expansion of the earliest forms of Eastern sigillata B. In the beginning, it expanded

9 S. Glušćević 1986a, 47.

10 F. Oswald, T. Davies Price 1966, 3–4; G. Pucci 1985, 365.

11 J. Lund 2003, 127.

12 J. Lund 2003, 127.

13 J. Lund 2003, 128.

14 J. W. Hayes 2008, 31.

10 F. Oswald, T. Davies Price 1966, 3–4; G. Pucci 1985, 365.

11 J. Lund 2003, 127.

12 J. Lund 2003, 127.

13 J. Lund 2003, 128.

14 J. W. Hayes 2008, 31.

15 J. Lund 2003, 128; S. Zabełlicky-Scheffenecker 2003; J. Poblome, R. Brulet, O. Bounegru 2000, 281.

16 S. Zabełlicky-Scheffenecker 2003, 118–119.

17 J. Lund 2003, 132; see P. G. Bilde 1993, 200–201.



Manje poznati italski majstori koji se pojavljuju na ulomcima istočnomediteranske sigilate B su *P. Lusius* i *Blastus Munatius*.<sup>15</sup> Pečati italskog podrijetla na istočnomediteranskoj sigilati ukazuju na veze s italskom sigilatom, a čini se da su se italski majstori ili njihovi namjesnici u lokalnim istočnomediteranskim radionicama poštovali i prihvaćali istočne inačice posuda te su uključivali istočne i grčke majstore u samu proizvodnju.<sup>16</sup>

Veliki broj italskih *negotiatores* u Efezu<sup>17</sup> vrlo je vjerojatno pridonio ubrzanom širenju najranijih oblika istočnomediteranske sigilate B. U početku se širila užim, zapadnim maloazijskim i egejskim prostorom s istovremenim pojavljivanjem u Korintu,<sup>18</sup> Argu,<sup>19</sup> Ateni<sup>20</sup> i Knososu.<sup>21</sup> Pojava tih oblika zabilježena je i na širem području – Sard,<sup>22</sup> Aleksandrija i Libija, Olbia (Sardinija) te na crnomorskom području (Kerč<sup>23</sup> i Nymphaion). Već od vremena Tiberija pa do kraja 1. st. po. Kr. primjetan je veliki rast proizvodnje i distribucije te vrste keramike na područje čitava Carstva, i to od matičnog područja zapadne maloazijske obale i egejskog bazena, preko južne Italije, istočne Sicilije, Jadrana, Cipra, Izraela i Jordana te crnomorskog područja (Hersones i Phanagoria), do najsjevernije pronađenog primjerka nedaleko od Krakova (bogati paljevinski ukop u Giebultowu)<sup>24,25</sup> Ostala rubna područja širenja istočnomediteranske B sigilate uključuju područja Indije (Arikamedu)<sup>26</sup> na istoku i Sudan, Etiopiju i Arabiju na jugu.<sup>27</sup> Proizvodnja i rasprostranjenost istočnomediteranske B sigilate raste od njezine pojave, tijekom prve polovine 1. st. po. Kr. i doseže vrhunac u drugoj polovini 1. st. po. Kr. Pad proizvodnje primjećuje se u prvoj polovini 2. st. po. Kr., s vjerojatnim gašenjem proizvodnje sredinom 2. st. po. Kr.<sup>28</sup> Između druge polovine 2. st. i prve polovine 4. st. nalazi istočnomediteranske sigilate B ubrzano nestaju s lokaliteta zapadne maloazijske obale, Cipra, Sirije i s ostalog područja istočnog Mediterana. O razlozima nestanka te vrste keramike još se raspravlja (porast troškova prijevoza, manjak sirovine, potresi, antoninska kuga...)<sup>29</sup>

Razvojne faze istočnomediteranske sigilate B kronološki su podijeljene na ranu (B1), prijelaznu (B1/2) i kasniju (B2) fazu. Istočnomediteranska sigilata B1 obuhvaća oblike koji se pojavljuju krajem 1. st. pr. Kr. i traju od doba Augusta

through a somewhat narrower area – via western Asia Minor and the Aegean, appearing simultaneously in Corinth,<sup>18</sup> Argos,<sup>19</sup> Athens<sup>20</sup> and Knossos<sup>21</sup>. These forms were also recorded in a wide region – in Sardis,<sup>22</sup> Alexandria and Lybia, Olbia (Sardinia) and around Black Sea (Kerch<sup>23</sup> and Nymphaion). In the period spanning the reign of Tiberius and the late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, a substantial growth of production of this type of pottery and of its distribution throughout the Empire was recorded, from its original region in western Asia Minor and the Aegean to Southern Italy, Eastern Sicily, Adriatic, Cyprus, Israel and Jordan and Black Sea (Hersones and Phanagoria) to the northernmost site where it was found, near Krakow (a rich incineration burial in Giebultow)<sup>24,25</sup> Other marginal regions of the expansion of Eastern sigillata B include India (Arikamedu)<sup>26</sup> in the east and the Sudan, Ethiopia and Arabia in the south.<sup>27</sup> The production and expansion of Eastern sigillata B had been growing since its emergence in the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. It reached its climax in the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. A drop in the production can be seen in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD and the production was probably discontinued in the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.<sup>28</sup> Between the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, Eastern sigillata B pottery is no longer found in western Asia Minor, Cyprus, Syria and other parts of the Eastern Mediterranean. The reasons for disappearance of this type of pottery are still a matter of debate (growing costs of transport, lack of raw material, earthquakes, Antonine Plague...)<sup>29</sup>

The developmental phases of Eastern sigillata B can chronologically be divided into the early (B1), transitional (B1/2) and late (B2) phase. Eastern sigillata B1 comprises the forms emerging in the late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and lasting from the reign of Augustus to the beginning of the reign of the Flavian dynasty. In the beginning, these forms expanded via their original regions – Asia Minor and the Aegean. They are made of highly purified mixture with admixture of mica. They are stamped with the abovementioned stamps of Italic workshops and the rectangular stamps with the names of local Eastern Mediterranean potters (in one, two or three lines). The walls are thinner, the shapes are more refined and the rims follow the evolution of the Aretine rim forms. The slip is dark-red, glossy and non-porous and covers the entire surface of the vessel. *Double dipping* is very common.<sup>30</sup> Decorations in the form of incised circles and

15 J. Lund 2003, 128; S. Zabehlicky-Scheffenecker 2003; J. Poblome, R. Brulet, O. Bounegru 2000, 281.

16 S. Zabehlicky-Scheffenecker 2003, 118–119.

17 J. Lund 2003, 132; vidi P. G. Bilde 1993, 200–201.

18 J. W. Hayes 1973, 452–456; 1985.

19 J. Lund 2003, 129; vidi C. Abadie Reynal 1995, 3.

20 H. S. Robinson 1957, 12; J. W. Hayes 1985, 57–58.

21 L. H. Sacket 1992, 150, 156–158.

22 J. F. Wrabetz 1977, 196.

23 J. W. Hayes 1985, 53, 67.

24 J. Lund 2003, 130; vidi K. Domzalski 1996.

25 J. Lund 2003, 129–130; J. W. Hayes 2008, 36.

26 J. Lund 2003, 130; vidi H. Comfort 1991, 135.

27 J. Lund 2003, 130.

28 J. Lund 2003, 130.

29 J. Lund 2003, 132.

18 J. W. Hayes 1973, 452–456; 1985.

19 J. Lund 2003, 129; see C. Abadie Reynal 1995, 3.

20 H. S. Robinson 1957, 12; J. W. Hayes 1985, 57–58.

21 L. H. Sacket 1992, 150, 156–158.

22 J. F. Wrabetz 1977, 196.

23 J. W. Hayes 1985, 53, 67.

24 J. Lund 2003, 130; see K. Domzalski 1996.

25 J. Lund 2003, 129–130; J. W. Hayes 2008, 36.

26 J. Lund 2003, 130; see H. Comfort 1991, 135.

27 J. Lund 2003, 130.

28 J. Lund 2003, 130.

29 J. Lund 2003, 132.

30 J. W. Hayes 2008, 32.

do početka vladavine dinastije Flavijevaca. Ovi se oblici u početku šire matičnim maloazijskim prostorom i egejskim bazenom. Radi se o proizvodima s dobro pročišćenom smjesom s primjesama tinjca, koji na sebi nose ranije spomenute pečate italskih radionica te pravokutne pečate s imenima lokalnih, istočnomediteranskih majstora (u jednom, dva ili tri reda). Stijenke su tanje, oblici finiji, a obodi slijede evoluciju aretinskih formi oboda. Premaz je tamno-crven, sjajan i neporozan te prekriva površinu čitave posude, a česta je pojava duplog uranjanja (*double dipping*).<sup>30</sup> U unutrašnjosti posude ukrasi u obliku urezanih kružnica i ruletiranih pojasa između kružnica bili su uobičajena forma ukrašavanja tih ranih oblika.<sup>31</sup>

Između dviju osnovnih faza istočnomediteranske B sigilate javlja se prijelazna faza B<sup>1/2</sup> koja se datira u 3. četvrtinu 1. st. po. Kr. U toj fazi posude imaju teški i „sapunasti“ premaz, smanjenu visinu noge i spiralne aplikacije u obliku slova S.<sup>32</sup>

Istočnomediteranska B2 sigilata obuhvaća oblike koji se javljaju sredinom 1. st. po. Kr., dok se većina keramičkih oblika ipak datira krajem 1. st. i početkom 2. st. po. Kr. Ovi oblici prisutni su na mnogo širem području i tržištu od istočnomediteranske B1 sigilate, a uobičajeni su nalaz na području cijele Grčke, duž čitave istočne obale Jadrana, južne Italije te istočne Sicilije.<sup>33</sup> Radi se o jednostavnim keramičkim oblicima na ravnom dnu ili (rjeđe) na vrlo plitkim nogama. Keramika je mekana, s velikom primjesom tinjca, pa se može „listati“ (keramika se odvaja u ljuskama). Premaz je debeo, „sapunastog“ i sjajnog izgleda. Ukrašan je reduciranim ruletiranjem oboda, sitne aplikacije na vanjskoj strani posude i na ponekad aplicirane nefunkcionalne ručice na obodu kao imitacija istodobnih metalnih posuda i njihova ukrasa. S unutrašnje strane karakteristične su koncentrične profilacije i pečat na sredini dna, najčešće s motivom rozete/asteriksa ili razigrane palmete s volutama.<sup>34</sup>

### ISTOČNOMEDITERANSKA SIGILATA B S PROSTORA ISTOČNE OBALE JADRANA

Posude istočnomediteranske B sigilate nalažene su u raznim kontekstima na istočnoj obali Jadrana. Pjavljaju se najčešće u svojoj kasnijoj varijanti (B2), i to od prostora tržišanskog agera na sjeveru do Narone i njezine okolice na jugu.

U iskopavanjima u Akvileji („Kanal amfora“) najzastupljenije forme istočnomediteranske B sigilate su Hayes 60, 75 i 80, a ti oblici čine četvrtinu svih sigilatnih nalaza (25 %).<sup>35</sup> Na iskapanjima istočno od akvilejskog foruma nađeni

rouletted strips between the circles on the inside were a common type of decoration on these early forms.<sup>31</sup>

In between the two basic phases of Eastern sigillata B there was the transitional phase B<sup>1/2</sup>, dated to the third quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. This phase is characterized by a heavy, “soapy” slip on the vessels, lower foot height and spiral appliqués shaped as the letter S.<sup>32</sup>

Eastern B2 sigillata comprises the forms emerging in the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century AD but culminating in the late 1<sup>st</sup> century and the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. These forms are found in a much wider region and market than Eastern sigillata B1. They are common throughout Greece, along the entire Eastern Adriatic, in Southern Italy and in Eastern Sicily.<sup>33</sup> These are plain ceramic forms with a flat base or (not often) on very short feet. The clay is soft, with a large admixture of mica, so it can cleave (fall off in scales). The slip is thick, “soapy” and glossy. The decorations are reduced to rouletted rims, tiny appliqués on the outside and, sometimes, applied non-functional handles on the rim as an imitation of the contemporary metal vessels and their decorations. On the inside, typical concentric moldings can be seen, and a stamp in the center of the base, usually with the motif of a rosette/asterisk or a playful volute palmette.<sup>34</sup>

### EASTERN SIGILLATA B FROM EASTERN ADRIATIC

The vessels belonging to Eastern sigillata B have been found in Eastern Adriatic in various contexts. Usually it is their later subtype (B2), in the region between Trieste ager in the north to Narona and its surroundings in the south.

Among the specimens of Eastern sigillata B excavated in Aquileia (“Amphora Canal”), the most represented are Hayes 60, 75 and 80. These forms account for a quarter of all sigillata finds (25 %).<sup>35</sup> East of the Aquileia Forum, some rare specimens from the earlier (B1) phase were found.<sup>36</sup> They account for the same percentage at Školarice site near Spodnja Škofija in Slovenia. The most represented form there is the late subtype Hayes 60, followed by dishes Hayes 80 and Hayes 76.<sup>37</sup>

In Iстриan Peninsula, Eastern sigillata B is found at sites like Pula, Lorona near Poreč,<sup>38</sup> Červar-Porat,<sup>39</sup> Brijuni Islands, Vižule near Medulin and then in the hinterland all the way to Emona.<sup>40</sup> It is found in large numbers in Pula and Trieste (60–70 %), where its earlier (B1) phase is represented with smaller quantities. In Trieste, in the first half of

30 J. W. Hayes 2008, 32.

31 J. W. Hayes 2008, 33–36.

32 J. W. Hayes 1985, 51.

33 J. W. Hayes 2008, 36.

34 J. W. Hayes 2008, 34.

35 P. Maggi et al. 2017, 110.

31 J. W. Hayes 2008, 33–36.

32 J. W. Hayes 1985, 51.

33 J. W. Hayes 2008, 36.

34 J. W. Hayes 2008, 34.

35 P. Maggi et al. 2017, 110.

36 P. Maggi, A. Starac 2000, 186.

37 T. Žerjal 2008, 131.

38 P. Maggi, A. Starac 2000, 349–357.

39 P. Maggi 2006, 189.

40 T. Žerjal 2008, 132–134, fig. 1.

su i rijetki primjerci iz ranije (B1) faze.<sup>36</sup> Isti postotak prisutan je i u Sloveniji na lokalitetu Školarice kraj Spodnje Škofije, s najzastupljenijom formom kasne varijante Hayes 60 koju slijede zdjelice Hayes 80 i Hayes 76.<sup>37</sup>

Na istarskom poluotoku istočnomediteranska B sigilata prisutna je na lokalitetima poput Pule, Lorona pokraj Poreča,<sup>38</sup> Črvar-Porata,<sup>39</sup> Brijuna, Vižule pokraj Medulina, pa prema unutrašnjosti sve do Emone.<sup>40</sup> U Puli i Trstu pojavljuje se u velikom broju (60 – 70 %) s ranijom (B1) fazom u manjoj količini, a u prvoj polovini 2. st. po. Kr. u Trstu većina sigilatnih nalaza pripada upravo B2 fazi.<sup>41</sup> Također, na Brijunima je prisutan jedan primjerak iz B1 faze.<sup>42</sup>

Na području Kvarnera nađena je na više lokaliteta: Rijeka, Bakar (nekropola), Omišalj, Krk i Osor. Od cjelokupnog sigilatnog posuđa pronađenog na kvarnerskim lokalitetima na istočnomediteransku sigilatu B otpada oko 17 %, a oblici ranije faze (B1) zastupljeni su u neznatnoj količini naspram kasnijih, iz B2 faze. Na bakarskoj nekropoli omjer istočnomediteranske sigilate B prema ostalom sigilatnom posuđu mnogo je veći, i iznosi više od 50 %.<sup>43</sup>

Istočnomediteranska B sigilata čest je nalaz i na srednjodalmatinskom području, u Zadru,<sup>44</sup> Pakoštanima<sup>45</sup> i Aseriji,<sup>46</sup> gdje je većinom zastupljena ona iz B2 faze. Dalje prema jugu, istočnomediteranska B sigilata nađena je u Velikoj Mrdakovici, Skradinu, Danilu, Rogoznici<sup>47</sup> te u većim urbanim centrima poput Salone<sup>48</sup> i Narone<sup>49</sup> te u zaleđu tog<sup>50</sup> područja – u Sinju<sup>51</sup> i vojnim logorima u Burnumu i Tiluriju,<sup>52</sup> a prisutna je i na otoku Mljetu (Polače).<sup>53</sup> Na istočnu obalu Jadrana istočnomediteranska sigilata B stiže morskim putem, a to potvrđuje brodolom na lokalitetu Izmetište kraj Paklenih otoka. Na tom brodolomu utvrđen je teret keramičkih proizvoda koji se sastoji od amfora tipa Dressel 2–4, velike količine grubog egejskog posuđa i istočnomediteranske B sigilate u raznim oblicima. Na istočnomediteransku B sigilatu otpada polovica tog tereta keramičarskih proizvoda.<sup>54</sup> Osim brodoloma kod Izmetišta, drugi važan lokalitet koji nam potvrđuje da je keramika dolazila morem jest i antička luka Zaton kod Nina (Karta 1).

the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, most of the sigillata finds belong to B2 phase.<sup>41</sup> One B1 specimen was found in Brijuni Islands.<sup>42</sup>

In Kvarner, Eastern sigillata B was found on several sites: Rijeka, Bakar (necropolis), Omišalj, Krk and Osor. Of all the Eastern sigillata vessels found at Kvarner sites, Eastern sigillata B accounts for approx. 17 %. The quantity of the specimens belonging to the earlier phase (B1) is insignificant compared to those from the later (B29) phase. In Bakar necropolis, the Eastern sigillata B pottery accounts for a much larger share of the overall sigillata pottery found there – it exceeds 50 %.<sup>43</sup>

Eastern sigillata B is often found in Central Dalmatia, too – in Zadar,<sup>44</sup> Pakoštane<sup>45</sup> and Asseria,<sup>46</sup> where B2 specimens are mostly represented. Further south, Eastern sigillata B was found in Velika Mrdakovica, Skradin, Danilo, Rogoznica<sup>47</sup> and in larger urban centers like Salona<sup>48</sup> and Narona,<sup>49</sup> as well as in the hinterland of that<sup>50</sup> area – in Sinj<sup>51</sup> and in military camps of Burnum and Tilurium.<sup>52</sup> It is also found on the island of Mljet (Polače).<sup>53</sup> Eastern sigillata B came to Eastern Adriatic by sea. A shipwreck at Izmetište site near Pakleni Islands can be seen as evidence of it. A cargo of pottery products was found on the shipwreck: Dressel 2–4 type amphorae, large quantities of coarse Aegean kitchenware and Eastern sigillata B in various forms. Eastern sigillata B accounts for almost half of this cargo of pottery products.<sup>54</sup> In addition to the Izmetište shipwreck, another important site confirming that this pottery came by sea is the Roman port of Zaton near Nin (Map 1).

The excavations at the necropolis in Fra Ivana Zadrani-na Street in Zadar also yielded sigillata ware, in graves and outside them. This ware mostly belongs to B2 phase, represented here with forms Hayes 80 and 60.<sup>55</sup> On the seabed off Pakoštane, on the site of the former Roman port (present-day Janice), archaeological excavations yielded Eastern sigillata ware from B2 phase. The most represented vessels among these are Hayes 60 plates, followed by little dishes of Hayes 80 type and Hayes 76 bowls.<sup>56</sup> The kitchenware from Eastern Mediterranean found in Asseria accounts for 74 % of all finds. The most represented types are (in the following order): little dishes of Hayes 80 type, Hayes 60 plates and little dishes of Hayes 75 and 76 types.<sup>57</sup>

36 P. Maggi, A. Starac 2000, 186.

37 T. Žerjal 2008, 131.

38 P. Maggi, A. Starac 2000, 349–357.

39 P. Maggi 2006, 189.

40 T. Žerjal 2008, 132–134, sl. 1.

41 T. Žerjal 2008, 133.

42 P. Maggi, A. Starac 2000, 190.

43 R. Makjanić 1985, 51–52.

44 M. Martinov 2017, 42–55.

45 M. Parica 2008, 84–85.

46 I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 23–27.

47 P. Maggi 2006, 192.

48 M. Grisonić, N. Stepan 2018, 96; vidi Gozenbach 1975, 187–201.

49 M. Topić 2002, 192.

50 P. Maggi 2006, 192.

51 P. Maggi 2006, 192.

52 Z. Šimić-Kaneat 2010, 26–27, T. 45–47.

53 M. Jurišić 2000, 33.

54 M. Jurišić 2008, 181–182, sl. 14, 15.

41 T. Žerjal 2008, 133.

42 P. Maggi, A. Starac 2000, 190.

43 R. Makjanić 1985, 51–52.

44 M. Martinov 2017, 42–55.

45 M. Parica 2008, 84–85.

46 I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 23–27.

47 P. Maggi 2006, 192.

48 M. Grisonić, N. Stepan 2018, 96; see Gozenbach 1975, 187–201.

49 M. Topić 2002, 192.

50 P. Maggi 2006, 192.

51 P. Maggi 2006, 192.

52 Z. Šimić-Kaneat 2010, 26–27, pl. 45–47.

53 M. Jurišić 2000, 33.

54 M. Jurišić 2008, 181–182, fig. 14, 15.

55 M. Martinov 2017, 58–61.

56 M. Parica 2008, 84–85.

57 I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 23–27.





**Karta 1. Raširenost istočnomediteranske sigilate B na hrvatskom dijelu istočnog Jadrana**

Map 1. Distribution of Eastern sigillata B in Croatian part of Eastern Adriatic

priređila / prepared by: I. Šelendić

During nine-year long excavations at legionary camp Tilverium, more than 30,000 objects were found. Pottery accounts for 80 % of them. There are very little specimens of Eastern Mediterranean pottery – only 4.08 % of the overall sigillata pottery found at the site. Most of the fragments have not been defined, The Hayes 60, 75 and

Prilikom istraživanja na nekropoli u Ulici fra Ivana Zadrana u Zadru sigilatno je posuđe pronađeno u grobovima i izvan njih, a pretežno pripada B2 fazi, sa zastupljenim formama Hayes 80 i 60.<sup>55</sup> U podmorju Pakošтана, na položaju nekadašnje rimske luke današnjeg naziva Janice prilikom arheoloških istraživanja pronađeno je istočnomediteransko sigilatno posuđe, i to forme B2 faze. Najzastupljeniji tip je tanjur Hayes 60, zatim slijede zdjelica tipa Hayes 80 i zdjela tipa Hayes 76.<sup>56</sup> Posuđe istočnomediteranske provenijencije nađeno u Aseriji sačinjava 74 % od svih nalaza. Najzastupljeniji tipovi su (redom) zdjelica Hayes 80, tanjur Hayes 60 i zdjelica Hayes 75 i 76.<sup>57</sup>

Tijekom devet godina istraživanja legijskog logora Tilurija izdvojeno je više od 30 000 nalaza, od kojih keramika čini 80 % nalaza. Istočnomediteranska keramika zastupljena je s vrlo malo primjeraka, samo 4,08 % od cjelokupne sigilatne keramike nađene na lokalitetu. Većina ulomaka nije definirana, a kao cjelovite se ističu forme Hayes 60, 75 i 77.<sup>58</sup> Iznimno mala količina istočnomediteranske sigilate B u odnosu na ostalu (prvenstveno italsku) objašnjava se boravkom 7. legije *Claudia pia fidelis*, odnosno njezinim odlaskom u 60. g. po. Kr.<sup>59</sup> Prilikom istraživanja augusteja Narone pronađena je velika količina keramičkih nalaza. Od izdvojenih nalaza istočnomediteranske B sigilate pojavljuje se jedan primjerak iz B1 faze – Hayes 35, a ponovno dominiraju zdjelice tipa Hayes 80 i Hayes 76 te tanjur tipa Hayes 60.<sup>60</sup>

Na području današnje Albanije istočnomediteranska sigilata B najzastupljenija je kategorija keramičkih nalaza u gradovima. Zabilježena je na osam mjesta: Lješ, Drač, Byllis, Apolonija Finiki, Butrint, Selcë e Poshtëme, Gradishtë i Berat, sa 22 različita tipa – prevladavaju tanjuri i zdjele.<sup>61</sup> Od tanjura najzastupljeniji je tip Hayes 60. Slijede (u mnogo manjem broju) tipovi Hayes 62 i Hayes 58. Među zdjelama je najviše onih tipa Hayes 80, dok su tipovi Hayes 74, 75 i 76 rjeđi. Tijekom 2. stoljeća po. Kr. vidljiv je rast uvoza zdjela tipa Hayes 80, 76 i 75 te tanjura tipa Hayes 60 i 62 od druge polovine 1. st. po. Kr. Njihov se broj smanjuje početkom 2. st. da bi u 2. polovini 2. st. po. Kr. od čitava repertoara istočnomediteranske B sigilate ostala jedino dva tipa posuda: Hayes 80 i 60.<sup>62</sup>

77 forms stand out as complete.<sup>58</sup> The exceptionally small quantity of Eastern sigillata B ware compared to other (primarily Italic) pottery is explained by the stay of 7<sup>th</sup> Legion *Claudia pia fidelis* here and its departure in 60 AD.<sup>59</sup> A large quantity of pottery was found during the excavations at the Narona Augusteum. The Eastern sigillata B specimens found there include one specimen from B1 phase (Hayes 35). Again, little dishes of Hayes 80 and Hayes 76 types and Hayes 60 plates are predominant.<sup>60</sup>

On the territory of present-day Albania, Eastern sigillata B accounts for most of the pottery finds in the cities. It was found in eight places (Lezhë, Durrës, Byllis, Apollonia, Finiq, Butrint, Selcë e Poshtëme, Gradishtë and Berat), represented with 22 different types – plates and bowls being predominant.<sup>61</sup> Of the plates, Hayes 60 type is the most represented. It is followed by (in much smaller numbers) Hayes 62 and Hayes 58 types. As for the bowls, the ones belonging to Hayes 80 are the most frequent; Hayes 74, 75 and 76 types are less frequent. The import of the bowls of Hayes 80, 76 and 75 types was visibly growing during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. So was the import of the plates of Hayes 60 and 62 types as of the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. Their numbers decreased in the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century. In the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, of the entire repertoire of Eastern sigillata B ware, only two types of vessels remained: Hayes 80 and 60.<sup>62</sup>

#### EASTERN SIGILLATA B FROM ZATON NEAR NIN

The pottery finds from the underwater site in Zaton near Nin are kept in the depot of Archaeological Museum Zadar. This paper will only deal with the vessels produced in Eastern Mediterranean, known in literature as Eastern sigillata B (ESB).<sup>63</sup> For every type, a brief description is provided, together with dating, the number of stamps and graffiti preserved and the dimensions.

The analysis of the vessels' shapes helped us classify the ware by their form, type and/or version. The morphological classification that followed the analysis was based on the 1985 typology *Atlante delle forme ceramiche II. Ceramica fine romana nel bacino Mediterraneo (Tardo ellenismo e primo Impero)* (chapter *Sigillate Orientali B*), synthesized by J. W. Hayes. By their forms, the vessels 1–50 belong to phase B1 and are dated to the period from Augustan to Flavian era. The forms 51–80 belong to phase B2, from the period spanning the Flavian period and mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. There are also a few forms that belong to the transitional phase B1/2 (around 50–75 AD).<sup>64</sup>

55 M. Martinov 2017, 58–61.

56 M. Parica 2008, 84–85.

57 I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 23–27.

58 Z. Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 26–27.

59 Z. Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 56–59.

60 M. Topić 2003, 191–192, 224–234.

61 E. Shehi 2014, 318.

62 E. Shehi 2014, 318–319.

58 Z. Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 26–27.

59 Z. Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 56–59.

60 M. Topić 2003, 191–192, 224–234.

61 E. Shehi 2014, 318.

62 E. Shehi 2014, 318–319.

63 J. W. Hayes 1985.

64 J. W. Hayes 1985, 5–52.

## ISTOČNOMEDITERANSKA SIGILLATA B IZ ZATONA KOD NINA

U depou Arheološkog muzeja Zadar čuva se keramički materijal nađen na podvodnom lokalitetu u Zatonu kod Nina. Za ovaj rad izdvojene su isključivo posude istočno-mediteranske produkcije, u literaturi poznate kao istočnomediteranska sigilata B (ESB).<sup>63</sup> U radu je uz svaki tip donesen osnovni opis s datacijom, broj sačuvanih pečata i grafitu te izmjerene dimenzije.

Sagledavanjem oblikovnih dijelova posude izdvojili su se određeni oblici, tipovi i/ili inačice posuda. Nakon obrade materijala morfološka klasifikacija temeljena je na tipologiji *Atlante delle forme ceramiche II. Ceramica fine romana nel bacino Mediterraneo (Tardo ellenismo e primo Impero)* iz 1985. godine prema poglavlju „Sigillate Orientali B“ čiju je sintezu napravio J. W. Hayes. Forme posuda od 1 do 50 pripadaju fazi B1 s datacijom od augustovskog do flavijevskog doba, a forme 51 do 80 ulaze u fazu B2, od flavijevskog doba do sredine 2. st., dok poneke forme ulaze u prijelaznu fazu B1/2 (oko 50. – 75. g.).<sup>64</sup>

Morfološkom klasifikacijom u okviru istočnomediteranske B sigilate izdvojeno je sedam tipova tanjura (Hayes 55, 58, 59, 60, 62A, 63 i 80), šest tipova zdjelica (Hayes 22, 32, 40, 70, 74A, 74B i 75) od kojih jedan tip ima dvije varijante, isto kao i jedan tip zdjele sa dva pod-tipa (Hayes 76A i 76B). Osim navedenih, prezentirani su i neodređeni ulomci dna koji u središnjem dijelu imaju sačuvane pečate.

Obrađena je ukupno 331 posuda i/ili ulomak, a podijeljeni su u 16 tipova (Graf. 1), od kojih neki imaju varijante (T. 1–11), s nerijetko sačuvanim pečatiranim dnom i rjeđe očuvanim grafitima. Boja gline varira od narančastocrvene do tamnosmeđe. Čvrstoća je raznolika, međutim primjetno je da su narančastocrvene mnogo kvalitetnije od tamnijih inačica koje se ljušte i raspadaju. Tijekom obrade zbrajanjem različitih oblika i veličina posuda dobiven je izračun minimalnog broja (svakog tipa) posuda (MBP). Unutar MBP-a nalaze se cjelovite posude te obodi i dna koja su nerijetko imala očuvane pečate, ali i dna koja su nedovoljno očuvana da bismo mogli zaključiti je li pečat bio prisutan ili nije. Svi su nalazi obrađeni tako da su im uzete mjere (visine, promjeri dna i oboda), određena je forma i varijanta te oblici – zdjele, zdjelice ili tanjuri.

Pečati su očuvani na 14 različitih tipova od ukupno 84 posude. Radi lakšeg praćenja izrađene su tablice u kojima su osim inventarnih brojeva priložene fotografije i obrisi pečata (Tab. 1–7). Grafiti su urezani na 16 posuda koje su određene u pet različitih tipova (T. 12–17). Uzimajući u obzir različite dimenzije i oblike i njihove inačice te gledajući kvalitetu i boju gline i premaza, od svake forme izdvojeni su

The morphological classification of Eastern sigillata B ware makes distinction between seven types of plates (Hayes 55, 58, 59, 60, 62A, 63 and 80), six types of little dishes (Hayes 22, 32, 40, 70, 74A, 74B and 75) one of which has two subtypes; one type of bowl also has two subtypes (Hayes 76A and 76B). In addition to these, undefined fragments of vessel bases are presented. They have stamps preserved in their central sections.

A total of 331 vessels and/or fragments are analyzed. They are divided into 16 types (Chart 1), some of which have subtypes (Pl. 1–11), often with a base with a preserved stamp and – rather infrequently – with preserved graffiti. The color of clay varies from orange-red to dark brown. The strength also varies, but the orange-red versions are apparently of much better quality than the darker versions, which come off in scales and fall apart. When various forms and dimensions of vessels were added, the minimal number of the vessels (MNV) of each type was calculated. The MNV includes complete vessels, rims, bases with preserved stamps and bases too poorly preserved to establish if they were stamped. All these finds were examined: their size was measured (height, base diameter, rim diameter), their form and subtype were identified, as well as shape (bowls, little dishes and plates).

Stamps are preserved on a total of 84 specimens that belong to 14 different types. For easy reference, tables were made that contain inventory numbers and photographs and outlines of the stamps (Tab. 1–7). Graffiti are found on 16 vessels classified in five different types (Pl. 12–17). Taking into consideration different dimensions and shapes and their versions and keeping in mind the quality and color of the clay and slip, representative specimens were selected from every form. These specimens were then singled out and graphically presented in plates as combinations of drawings and photographs.<sup>65</sup>

The best way to begin with the overview of the archaeological finds from Zaton near Nin is with individual finds: the vessels of Hayes 22 and Hayes 55 types. The little dish of **Hayes 22** type (Pl. 1: 1; AMZd, inv. no. 2531H) has an extended rim curved downwards; the groove on the rim's upper side separates the elevated part of the rim from the flat profile on the outside. The same rim shape can also be seen on the vessels of Hayes 62A and Hayes 74A types. Although complete specimens are not known in the Hayes typology, Jeroen Poblome published in his paper a complete shape (1B241) from Sagalassos site, corresponding with the Hayes 22 type. It is identical as a Zaton specimen which also has a ring-shaped recessed base.<sup>66</sup> Both authors believe that little dishes were used during Augustus'

63 J. W. Hayes 1985.

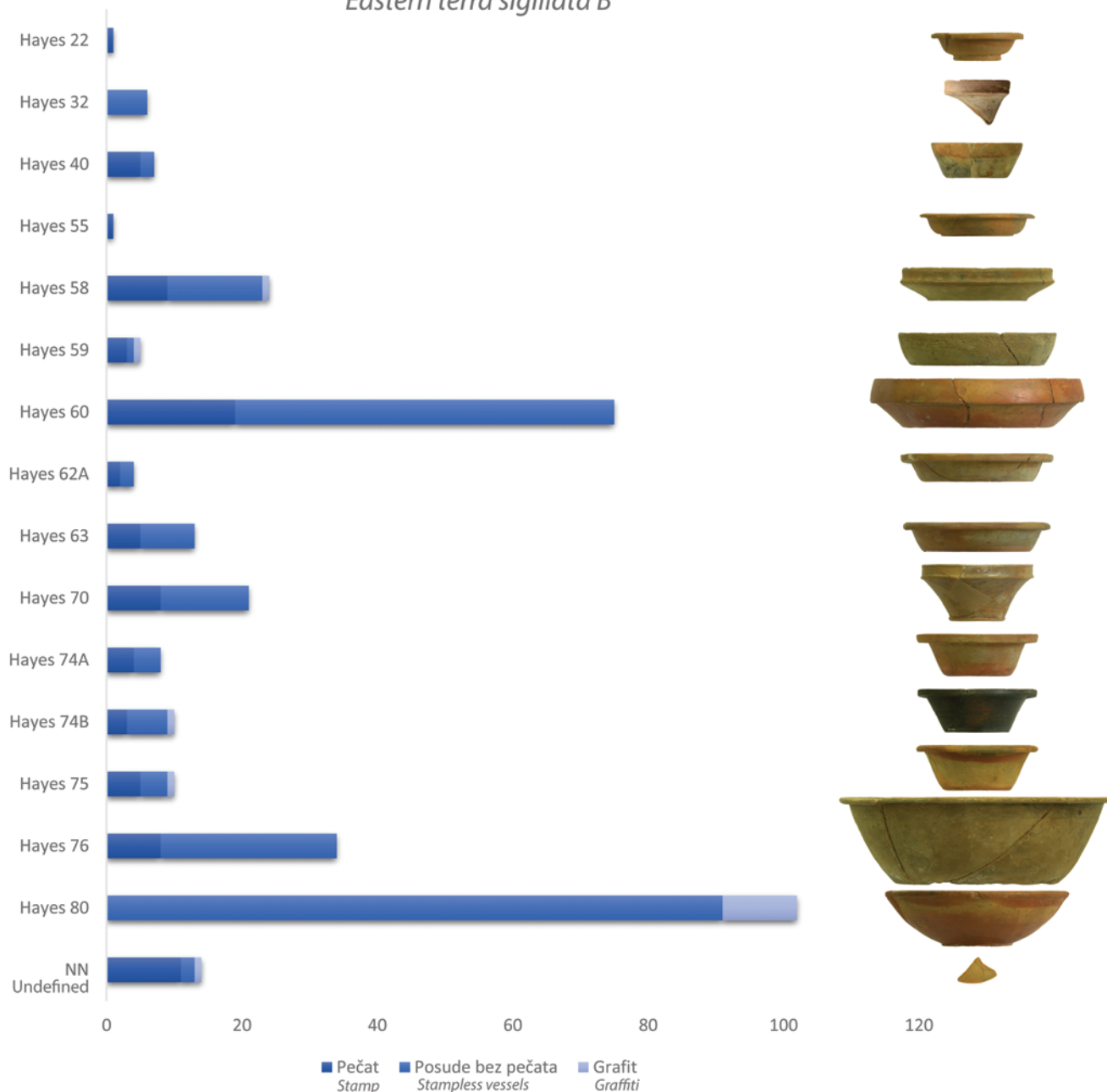
64 J. W. Hayes 1985, 5–52.

65 Drawings by I. Čondić, photo editing by I. Čondić.

66 J. Poblome 1999, 290, 380, fig. 43.5.



## Istočna terra sigillata B *Eastern terra sigillata B*



Grafikon 1. Broj primjeraka prema tipovima posuda istočnomediteranske sigilate B

Chart 1. Number of specimens of types of Eastern sigillata B

priređio / prepared by: I. Čondić

reprezentativni primjerci koji su grafički obrađeni u kombinaciji crteža i fotografije i prezentirani u tablama.<sup>65</sup>

Pregled arheološkog materijala iz Zatona kod Nina najbolje je započeti pojedinačnim nalazima, a to su posude tipa Hayes 22 i Hayes 55. Zdjelica tipa **Hayes 22** (T. 1: 1; AMZd, inv. br. 2531H) ima izvučen i presavijen obod

reign.<sup>67</sup> In its central inner section, the dish has a circular stamp, probably a rosette (Tab. 3: 1). The rim diameter is 9.8 cm, the base diameter is 5.1 cm and the height is 3 cm.

Another plate among the individual specimens is the one of **Hayes 55** type (Pl. 1: 6; AMZd, inv. no. 2861H). Its

65 Crteže izradio I. Čondić, grafička obrada fotografija I. Čondić.

67 J. W. Hayes 1985, 57, pl. XII: 16; J. Poblome 1999, 307 – in addition to the context of the 1st century AD, the little dish was also found in the context of the 4th century AD.

prema dolje, a žlijeb na gornjoj strani oboda odvaja povišeni dio oboda od vanjskog ravnog profila. Isti način oblikovanja oboda može se vidjeti i na posudama tipa Hayes 62A i Hayes 74A. Iako cjeloviti primjerci u Hayesovoj tipologiji nisu poznati, Jeroen Poblome u svom radu donosi cjelovito sačuvan oblik (1B241) s lokaliteta Sagalassos koji odgovara tipu Hayes 22, a identičan je zatonskom primjerku koji također ima prstenasto udubljeno dno.<sup>66</sup> Oba autora pretpostavljaju da su zdjelice korištene u doba Augusta.<sup>67</sup> Pronađena zdjelica u unutrašnjem središnjem dijelu ima pečat u obliku kruga, najvjerojatnije rozetu (Tab. 3: 1). Promjer oboda iznosi 9,8 cm, promjer dna 5,1 cm, a visina je 3 cm.

Među pojedinačnim je primjercima i tanjur tipa **Hayes 55** (T. 1: 6; AMZd, inv. br. 2861H). Stijenke posude su zaobljene, u unutrašnjosti imaju urezanu vodoravnu liniju i završavaju savijenim obodom prema dolje. Dno je prstenasto zadebljano, a u središnjem unutrašnjem dijelu je pečat s tri deblje urezane kružne profilacije koje tvore izbočeni motiv dvaju prstena (Tab. 7: 1). Takvi anepigrafski pečati relativno su rijetki, njihovo točno podrijetlo ne može se ustanoviti iako se pojavljuju na najranijim proizvodima italske sigilate,<sup>68</sup> ali i na zatonskom primjeru, i to na istočnomediterranskoj posudi oblika Hayes 55 koja je vrlo rijedak nalaz i nepoznate datacije.<sup>69</sup> U Hayesovoj tipologiji promjer oboda je oko 18 cm, međutim pronađeni zatonski tanjur ukazuje na to da postoje i manji primjerci s promjerom oboda oko 12 cm i dna 7,7 cm.

Prema MBP-u jednostavnoj zdjelici **Hayes 40**, zaobljenog profila i ravnog dna, pripisuje se ukupno sedam posuda (T. 1: 3–5; AMZd, inv. br. 2890H, 2538H, 236H), od kojih pet imaju sačuvane pečate, dok su preostala dva dna nedovoljno očuvana da bismo mogli zaključiti imaju li pečat. Poneki primjerci na gornjem dijelu stijenke imaju urezane linije s vanjske i/ili unutrašnje strane ruba. Premazi posuda razlikuju se od crvenih do žučkastih varijanti, a kod jedne je vanjski rub crvene boje. U središnjem unutrašnjem dijelu utisnuti pečati nerijetko imaju oblik rozete omeđene jednom ili dvjema većim koncentričnim kružnicama (Tab. 2: 1, Tab. 3: 2, Tab. 4: 1). Samo je jedan primjer s palmetom (Tab. 1: 1) i jedan s utisnutim pravokutnim poljem dijagonalno podijeljenim u četiri trokuta u kojima se nalazi po jedna plastično izbočena točka (Tab. 6: 1). Zdjelice su različitih dimenzija, visine od 3 do 5 cm, promjera oboda od najmanje 9 cm do najviše 12,5 cm, dok je promjer dna od 5 do 8 cm. Te se zdjelice datiraju u prvu polovinu 1. st. po. Kr.<sup>70</sup>

walls are curved, ending with the rim curved downward. A horizontal line is carved on the inside of the walls. The base ring is thickened. A stamp with three thick carved circular moldings forming the relief motif of two rings can be seen in the center of the base ring on the inside (Tab. 7: 1). Such anepigraphic stamps are relatively rare. Their origin cannot be positively established despite the fact that they are found on the earliest products of Italic sigillata,<sup>68</sup> as well as on the Zaton specimen – on the Eastern Mediterranean vessel of the Hayes 55 type which is very rare and has not been dated yet.<sup>69</sup> While in the Hayes typology the rim diameter is approx. 18 cm, the Zaton plate indicates that there are also smaller specimens with the rim diameter of approx. 12 cm and base diameter of 7.7 cm.

According to the MNV, a total of seven vessels are classified as the simple dish of the **Hayes 40** type, with a curved profile and flat base (Pl. 1: 3–5; AMZd, inv. no. 2890H, 2538H, 236H). Of these, five have visible stamps while the remaining two are poorly preserved and we cannot establish whether they contain stamps. On the upper part of the wall, some specimens have lines carved on the outer and/or inner side of the edge. The surface slips on the vessels vary, ranging from red to yellowish subtypes. In one case, the outer edge is red. In the inner central section, stamps are often shaped as a rosette inside one or two concentric circles (Tab. 2: 1, Tab. 3: 2, Tab. 4: 1). There is only one specimen with a palmette (Tab. 1: 1) and one with an impressed rectangular field diagonally divided into four triangles, each containing a single bulging dot (Tab. 6: 1). The dishes are of different size, 3 to 5 cm high, with the rim diameter ranging from 9 to 12.5 cm. The base diameter ranges from 5 to 8 cm. These dishes were dated to the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.<sup>70</sup>

A total of 23 vessels (MNV) were classified as a plate of the **Hayes 58** type. Of these, nine contain a stamp in their inner central section. There are also eight partially preserved bases without stamps and six rim fragments. The stamps are mostly rosette-shaped (Tab. 2: 2–3, Tab. 3: 3–4, Tab. 4: 2–3); there is one specimen with a rectangular stamp field (Tab. 6: 2) and round stamps (possible rosettes) can be seen on two vessels (Tab. 7: 2–3). In the inner central section, stamps are surrounded with one or two concentric circles, sometimes even with two concentric zones with single and double moldings. The walls of this form are slanting towards the base-ring thickening and a vertical concave and convex rim with a ring-shaped thickened rib on the lower section (Pl. 2: 1–2; AMZd, inv. no. 321H, 2814H), just like the Hayes 32 and Hayes 70 types. The moldings on the lower side of the rim rib and the red color

66 J. Poblome 1999, 290, 380, sl. 43.5.

67 J. W. Hayes 1985, 57, T. XII: 16; J. Poblome 1999, 307 – osim u kontekstu 1. st. po. Kr. zdjelica je nađena i u kontekstima datiranima u 4. st. po. Kr.

68 A. Oxe, H. Comfort 2000, 513, br. 2548.1 (40 BC +).

69 J. W. Hayes 1985, 62, T. XIII: 18.

70 J. W. Hayes 1985, 61, T. XIII: 12.

68 A. Oxe, H. Comfort 2000, 513, no. 2548.1 (40 BC +).

69 J. W. Hayes 1985, 62, pl. XIII: 18.

70 J. W. Hayes 1985, 61, pl. XIII: 12.

Tanjuru klasificiranom kao tip **Hayes 58** pripisuju se 23 posude (MBP), od kojih devet dna ima pečat u središnjem unutrašnjem dijelu, osam djelomično sačuvanih dna bez pečata te šest ulomaka oboda. Pečati su većinom oblika rozete (Tab. 2: 2–3, Tab. 3: 3–4, Tab. 4: 2–3), jedan je primjer s pravokutnim pečatnim poljem (Tab. 6: 2), dok su na dvije posude očuvani pečati kružnog oblika (moguće rozeta) (Tab. 7: 2–3). U središnjem unutrašnjem dijelu pečati su omeđeni jednom ili dvjema koncentričnim kružnicama, a ponekad i dvjema koncentričnim pojasi, s jednostrukim i dvostrukim profilacijama. Ta forma ima nakošene stijenke prema prstenasto zadebljanom dnu te vertikalni konkavno-konveksni obod s prstenasto zadebljanim rebrom na donjem dijelu (T. 2: 1–2; AMZd, inv. br. 321H, 2814H) kao i tipovi Hayes 32 i Hayes 70. Profilacije s donje strane rebra oboda i obodi crvene boje sugeriraju da su te posude slagane jedna na drugu prilikom pečenja zbog čega su obodi bili izloženiji jačem pečenju, dok je donji dio bio unutar druge posude. Otvor i zadebljano vanjsko rebro imaju često ukras ruletiranja, a česte su i profilacije s unutrašnje i vanjske strane oboda. Tanjuri s najmanjim promjerom dna su od 9 cm, a najveći ima 11,5 cm, dok je promjer oboda 13 – 17,5 cm. Visine su poprilično ujednačene i iznose 3 – 3,5 cm. Na vanjskoj strani jednog tanjura vidljiv je urezan grafit (T. 12: 1; AMZd, inv. br. 6922H). Samo jedan tanjur ima na obodu sačuvanu apliku u obliku slova S (T. 2: 1 AMZd, inv. br. 321H), što predstavlja stariji oblik ukrašavanja koji kasnije nestaje kao i ukras ruletiranja na obodu. Tanjuri sa spiralnim ukrasima datiraju u treću četvrtinu 1. stoljeća po. Kr. (50 – 75. g.), a kasniji se primjerci smještaju u flavijevsko-trajansko doba (80. – 100. g. po. Kr.) kada postaju rasprostranjeniji.<sup>71</sup>

Među tanjurima ravnog širokog dna i blago zaobljenih stijenki su i četiri tanjura tipa **Hayes 59** (T. 2: 3–4; AMZd, inv. br. 2811H, 248H), od kojih su tri dna sa sačuvanim pečatima, dok je jedno dno nedovoljno sačuvano za pečat. Svakako treba spomenuti da jedno pečatirano dno ima urezane grafite s unutrašnje i vanjske strane (Tab. 17: 1–2; AMZd, inv. br. 6806H). Dva tanjura imaju pečat s rozetom (Tab. 2: 4–5), a jedan pravokutno pečatno polje (Tab. 6: 3). U središnjem dijelu pečat je omeđen koncentričnim kružnicama s više profilacija ili su kružnice imale ukras izveden u tehnici ruletiranja. Prilikom pregleda materijala primijećene su dvije dimenzije, manja i veća, što do sada kod Hayesa nije bilo poznato. Manji tanjur visine je 2,3 cm, a veći u prosjeku 3,5 cm, promjer dna kod manjeg je 6,8 cm, a oboda 8,7, dok kod većeg dna varira između 14 – 14,5 cm, a obod između 16 – 17 cm. Taj se oblik datira u prijelaznu fazu B1/2, 50. – 75. g. po. Kr.<sup>72</sup>

of the rims suggest that these vessels were stacked on each other for firing, so their rim was exposed to more intense firing, while their base was inserted in the vessel below. The opening and the thickened outer rib are often decorated by rouletting; moldings on the inner and outer sides of the rim are also common. In plates, the smallest base diameter is 9cm and the biggest is 11.5 cm; the rim diameter is 13–17.5 cm. The heights are rather even – approx. 3–3.5 cm. on the outer side of a plate, incised graffiti can be seen (Pl. 12: 1; AMZd, inv. no. 6922H). Only one plate has an S-shaped appliqué preserved on the rim (Pl. 2: 1 AMZd, inv. no. 321H). This is an older type of decoration which later disappeared, just like rouletting on the rim. The plates with spiral decorations were dated to the third quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (50–75 AD) and subsequent specimens were identified as belonging to the Flavian–Trajanic Period (80–100 AD), when they became more widespread.<sup>71</sup>

The plates with a wide base and slightly curved walls include the four **Hayes 59** type plates (Pl. 2: 3–4; AMZd, inv. no. 2811H, 248H), three of which are bases with preserved stamps and the condition of the fourth base is inadequate for establishing whether it was stamped. We should certainly mention here that one stamped base contains graffiti incised on the inside and on the outside (Tab. 17: 1–2; AMZd, inv. no. 6806H). Two plates have a stamp with a rosette (Tab. 2: 4–5) and one has a rectangular stamp field (Tab. 6: 3). In its central section, the stamp is either enclosed in concentric circles with several moldings or the circles are decorated by rouletting. When examining the finds, two different dimensions were observed – unknown in the Hayes classification so far. The smaller plate is 2.3 cm high and the bigger one 3.5 cm on average. The base diameter of the smaller one is 6.8 cm and the rim diameter is 8.7 cm. The base diameter of the bigger plate varies from 14 to 14.5 cm and the rim diameter varies from 16 to 17 cm. This form was dated to the transitional phase B1/2 (50–75 AD).<sup>72</sup>

The most represented among the specimens of Eastern sigillata B are the plates of **Hayes 60** type (Pl. 3, Pl. 4). Numerous fragments were found that, according to the MNV, include 75 specimens of this type of vessels. Of these, 19 have a preserved base with a stamp in its inner central section; the condition of 29 specimens is inadequate for establishing whether their bases were stamped; three bases are well-preserved but have no stamp; and rim fragments account for the rest. The stamps are mostly shaped as palmettes (Tab. 1: 2–10) and the second most numerous motif is rosette (Tab. 2: 6, Tab. 3: 5–6, Tab. 4: 4, Tab. 5: 1–2). Three specimens have a rectangular stamp field (Tab. 6: 4–6) and one vessel contains a circular stamp (possibly

71 J. W. Hayes 1985, 63, T. XIV: 3.

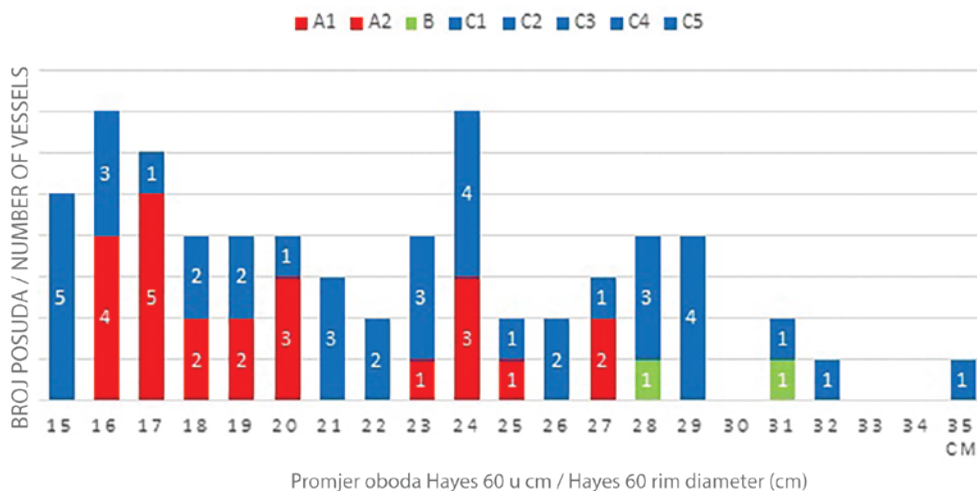
72 J. W. Hayes 1985, 63, T. XIV: 4.

71 J. W. Hayes 1985, 63, pl. XIV: 3.

72 J. W. Hayes 1985, 63, pl. XIV: 4.



## Hayes 60



Grafikon 2. Grafikon promjera otvora tipa Hayes 60

Chart 2. Diameters of openings of Hayes 60 type

priredila / prepared by: I. Šelendić

Najzastupljeniji tip istočnomediterranske sigilate B jest tanjur forme **Hayes 60** (T. 3, T. 4). Pronađeni su brojni ulomci koji prema MBP-u broje ukupno 75 primjeraka tog tipa posuda, od kojih 19 ima sačuvana dna s pečatom u središnjem unutrašnjem dijelu, 29 nedovoljno sačuvana dna za pečat te tri dovoljno dobro sačuvana dna, no bez pečata, a ostatak otpada na ulomke oboda. Pečati su većinom u obliku palmete (Tab. 1: 2–10), koje zatim po zastupljenosti slijedi rozeta (Tab. 2: 6, Tab. 3: 5–6, Tab. 4: 4, Tab. 5: 1–2), tri su primjerka s pravokutnim pečatnim poljem (Tab. 6: 4–6), dok je na jednoj posudi očuvan pečat kružnog oblika (moguća rozeta) (Tab. 7: 4). Ovi su pečati uvijek omeđeni većim koncentričnim jednostavnim kružnicama s dvostrukim, trostrukim ili četverostrukim profilacijama, ponekad su omeđeni i koncentričnim pojascima koji su sastavljeni od više profilacija, a neki primjeri imaju kružnice izvedene u tehnici ruletiranja.

Taj oblik ravnog dna s kosim stijenkama i obodom zakošenim prema unutra i izbočenim na vanjskoj strani poznaje ranije i kasnije primjerke produkcije koji se razlikuju prema načinu oblikovanja oboda i njihovim dimenzijama te fakturi koja prema kraju proizvodnje postaje manje kvalitetna. Prema Hayesu raniji primjerci s datacijom 50. – 60. i 80. – 90. g. imaju nizak, trokutast obod izvana, tanjih stijenki. Kasniji primjerci odlikuju se većim obodom, s donjom stranom oboda koja strši nad stijenkom, dok je unutrašnjost konveksna. Njihove se dimenzije s vremenom povećavaju. Produkcija se nastavlja sve do 150. g., a pred kraj tipološke serije neki su primjerci neuobičajeno mali, s nekvalitetnom fakturom.<sup>73</sup>

a rosette). (Tab. 7: 4). These stamps are always enclosed in large and plain concentric circles with double, triple or quadruple moldings; sometimes the stamps are enclosed in concentric zones consisting of several moldings. Some specimens have rouletted circles.

This form, with a flat base, slanting walls and a rim slanting inwards and protruding on the outside, can also be divided into earlier and later specimens which mutually differ by the shape of their rim, size, and fabric (that gradually lost its quality as the discontinuation of the production was coming near). According to Hayes, the earlier specimens dated to the period from 50 to 60 AD and 80–90 AD have a low, triangular rim on the outside and thin walls. The later specimens are characterized with a larger rim, with its lower side projecting above the walls, while the inner side is convex. Their dimensions grew over time. The production continued until 150 AD. At the end of the typological series, some specimens were unusually small, with low-quality fabric.<sup>73</sup>

The plates of the Hayes 60 type are divided into three groups, depending on the shape of their rims (Chart 2). The first group (A) contains 25 vessels in two different sizes. They are characterized by small triangular and biconical rims, 1–2 cm wide in both subtypes (Pl. 3: 1–2; AMZd, Inv. no. 2597H, 5399H). In the first group, the difference between rim and base diameters is obvious. Smaller forms (A1) have rim diameter of 16–19 cm and bigger forms (A2) have rim diameter of 20–27 cm. The second group (B) includes two rims which differ from the first group by their width (more than 2 cm) and by their diameter (28 cm and 31 cm). Also, the major distinctive feature of this group is

73 J. W. Hayes 1985, 64, T. XIV: 5–7.

73 J. W. Hayes 1985, 64, pl. XIV: 5–7.

Tanjuri forme Hayes 60 podijeljeni su u tri skupine ovisno o oblikovanju oboda (Graf. 2). Prvoj skupini (A) pripada ukupno 25 posuda koje dolaze u dvije veličine, a za njih su karakteristični mali trokutasti i bikonični obodi koji su širine 1 – 2 cm u obje varijante (T. 3: 1–2; AMZd, inv. br. 2597H, 5399H). Razlika u prvoj skupini vidljiva je u promjeru oboda i dna. Manje forme (A1) imaju promjer oboda 16 – 19 cm, a veći (A2) imaju promjer od 20 cm do 27 cm. Drugoj skupini (B) pripadaju dva oboda koji se od prve skupine razlikuju u širini, koja je veća od 2 cm, i promjeru, 28 cm i 31 cm, a osim toga primjetan je blaži prijelaz oboda prema stijenci koji čini glavnu razliku te skupine (T. 3: 3; AMZd, inv. br. 5527H). Treća skupina (C) broji ukupno 48 tanjura, a odlikuje se velikim širokim obodima koji strše nad stijenkom (T. 4; AMZd, inv. br. 2863H, 6918H, 132H, 4052H, 2511H). Unutar te skupine je pet veličina (C1–C5) različitih dimenzija, od najmanje 15 cm do najviše 35 cm najvećeg promjera tanjura, a širina oboda seže sve do 3,5 cm. Promjeri i širine rastu proporcionalno i nema većih odstupanja u rastu veličina unutar te treće skupine. Neki primjerci imaju obode izraženije crvene boje što sugerira da su te posude možda bile slagane jedna na drugu prilikom pečenja, kao i forma Hayes 58, a na jednom su tanjuru vidljivi tragovi gorenja.

Tanjuru klasificiranom kao tip **Hayes 62A** (T. 5: 1; AMZd, inv. br. 2656H) pripadaju četiri posude prema MPB-a, od kojih su dva dna sa sačuvanim pečatnim poljima u obliku pravokutnika (Tab. 6: 7) i kruga s rozetom (Tab. 5: 3), dok su ostala dva dna nedovoljno očuvana da bi se moglo reći imaju li pečate. Tanjur ima ravno dno i zaobljeni obod izvučen i presavijen prema dolje te žlijeb na gornjoj strani oboda koji odvaja povišeni dio oboda od vanjskog ravnog profila, isto kao i na posudama Hayes 22 i Hayes 74A. Stijenka posude nakošena je prema dnu koje ima vodoravni urez kojim se naznačuje donji dio posude, dno. Ovaj oblik visok je oko 3 cm te ima promjere oboda 15 – 18 cm, a dna 12 – 13 cm.

U dosadašnjim istraživanjima i prilikom obrade materijala izdvojeno je ukupno 13 (MBP) tanjura tipa **Hayes 63** (T. 5: 2–3; AMZd, inv. br. 1842H, 2560H) koje odlikuje ravno i blago udubljeno dno s urezom s vanjske strane i zaobljeno povijeni obod prema dolje. Od ukupnog broja, pet dna ima sačuvan pečat, pet je nedovoljno očuvano, a ostatak čine obodi. U središtu posude utiskivali su se pečati u obliku palmete (Tab. 1: 11), rozeta (Tab. 2: 7, Tab. 3: 7), a očuvala su se i pravokutna pečatna polja sa slovima u dva reda (Tab. 6: 8–9). Ova forma ima promjer oboda između 15 i 18 cm i promjer dna između 11 i 13 cm i datira se u flavijevsko i trajansko doba, od 70./75. g. do 120. g. po. Kr., kao i ranije spomenuta Hayes 62A.<sup>74</sup>

U antičkoj luci u Zatonu kraj Nina nađene su zdjelice i obodi tipa Hayes 32 i Hayes 70 koje je ponekad teško

the slight transition from the rim to the wall (Pl. 3: 3; AMZd, inv. no. 5527H). The third group (C) has a total of 48 plates and is characterized by large, wide rims protruding above the walls (Pl. 4; AMZd, inv. no. 2863H, 6918H, 132H, 4052H, 2511H). This group includes five different sizes (C1–C5), with their largest diameters ranging from 15 cm to 35 cm and their rim width reaching 3.5 cm. The diameters and widths grow proportionally and no major departures in the growth of values within this third group have been established. Some specimens have rims died in a more pronounced red color, which indicates that these vessels were perhaps stacked on each other during firing, just like the Hayes 58 type. Traces of firing can be seen on one plate.

The four vessels according to the MNV, two of which are bases with preserved rectangular stamp fields (Tab. 6: 7) and circular fields with a rosette (Tab. 5: 3), while the condition of the remaining two bases is inadequate for establishing whether they were stamped, are plates classified as the **Hayes 62A** type (Pl. 5: 1; AMZd, inv. no. 2656H). The plate has a flat base and an extended rim curved downwards; the groove on the rim's upper side separates the elevated part of the rim from the flat profile on the outside, just like on the vessels of the Hayes 22 and Hayes 74A types. The walls are slanting towards the base. The base has a horizontal incision marking the lower portion of the vessel – the base. This form is approx. 3 cm high, with rim diameters of 15–18 cm and base diameters of 12–13 cm.

In the past excavations and analyses, a total of 13 plates (MNV) of the **Hayes 63** type (Pl. 5: 2–3; AMZd, inv. no. 1842H, 2560H) were singled out. They are characterized by a flat and slightly recessed base with an incision on the outside and by a rounded rim curved downwards. Of the total number of specimens, five bases contain stamps, five are inadequately preserved, and the rims account for the remaining specimens. Palmette (Tab. 1: 11) and rosette-shaped (Tab. 2: 7, Tab. 3: 7) stamps used to be impressed into the central sections of vessels. Rectangular stamp fields with letters in two lines (Tab. 6: 8–9) are also preserved. This form has rim diameters of 15–18 cm and base diameters of 11–13 cm and is dated to the Flavian–Trajanic Period, from 70/75 to 120 AD, just like the above-mentioned Hayes 62A type.<sup>74</sup>

In the Roman port of Zaton near Nin, little dishes and rims of the Hayes 32 and Hayes 70 types were found. These two are sometimes hard to differ. Both types are biconical. The visible difference is in the rim, which is usually vertical and concave-convex, with a ring-shaped thickened rib on its lower side, just like in the Hayes 58 type. The little dish of the Hayes 32 type has a concave rim with pronounced ring-shaped edges decorated by rouletting. The rim of the Hayes 70 dish is vertical, with pronounced ring-shaped edges.

razlikovati. Oba su tipa bikonične forme, a razlika je primjetna u obodu koji je uglavnom vertikalalan i konkavno-konveksan s prstenasto zadebljanim rebrom na donjem dijelu, kao i kod tipa Hayes 58. Zdjelica tipa Hayes 32 ima konkavan obod s izraženim prstenastim rubovima koji imaju ukras ruletiranja, dok je obod zdjelice Hayes 70 vertikalalan i ima naglašene prstenaste rubove. Obodi zdjelica s ukrasom izvedenim ruletiranjem datiraju u B1 fazu, tj. drugu četvrtinu ili sredinu 1. st., a obični prstenasti rubovi u B2 fazu, odnosno 50. – 75. g., s nekim kasnijim primjerima sve do 125. g. po. Kr.<sup>75</sup>

Tijekom obrade materijala ukupno šest ulomaka ima ukras ruletiranja na obodu, i to na izbočenom rebro na donjem dijelu i na otvoru s gornje strane koje je blago nakošeno. Od tipa **Hayes 32** (T. 1: 2; AMZd, inv. br. 6289H) nijedna posuda nije očuvana u cijelosti, a prema promjeru oboda vidljivo je da postoje manje varijante promjera 8,5 – 9 cm, te veće promjera 10 – 12 cm.

Tip **Hayes 70** (T. 6: 1–2; AMZd, inv. br. 153H, 2537H) broji ukupno 21 MBP-a, od kojih osam imaju sačuvana dna s pečatom, jedno dno dovoljno očuvano bez pečata, dok su četiri dna nedovoljno očuvana da bi se moglo reći imaju li pečat, a ostatak čine obodi. Dno je blago udubljeno i prstenasto zadebljano čime se jasno odvaja od ostatka tijela. Među zdjelicama su dvije koje nemaju sačuvani obod, međutim prema obliku i dimenzijama konusa i dna te uspoređujući ih s ostalim primjercima, mogu se pripisati spomenutom tipu. Pronađene zdjelice imaju suptilne profilacije na obodu s unutrašnje i vanjske strane. Pečati nađeni na zdjelicama imaju pečatno polje u obliku kruga s rozetom (Tab. 2: 8–11, Tab. 3: 8, Tab. 4: 5), a dvije zdjelice imaju pravokutno polje sa slovima ispisanim u dva reda (Tab. 6: 10–11). Ove zdjelice, s obzirom na promjer oboda, također dolaze u dvije veličine. Manja inačica ima promjer 8 – 9 cm, dok je kod veće inačice 11 – 13 cm.<sup>76</sup>

Unutar te forme izdvajaju se tri inačice s po jednim primjerkom. Prva inačica zdjelice (T. 6: 3; AMZd, inv. br. 5449H) ima izbočeno dno s unutrašnje strane, dok s vanjske strane ima kružnu plitku udubinu promjera 1,8 cm. Stijenka je ravnija, rebro izraženije, a premaz tamniji. Ovo je jedini primjerak u kojem sačuvano dno nema pečata. Prema fakturi odgovara ES B, moguće nekoj lokalnoj proizvodnji. Druga inačica zdjelice (T. 6: 5; AMZd, inv. br. 2786H) kvalitetne je fature i crvenkastog premaza, ima blago konkavno dno bez izražene prstenaste nožice kao prijašnji primjeri, a s vanjske strane dna trostruka je kružna profilacija. Zadnja inačica zdjelice (T. 6: 4; AMZd, inv. br. 6912H) ima prošireno i blago udubljeno dno, iako je obod vertikalalan, izbočeno rebro na donjem dijelu je bikonično, a ne prstenasto kao u prijašnjim primjercima.

The dishes with rouletted rims are dated to B1 phase (the second quarter or mid-1<sup>st</sup> century AD) and the dishes with regular ring-shaped edges are dated to B2 phase (50–75 AD). Some late specimens persisted all the way to 125 AD.<sup>75</sup>

When the finds were analyzed, it was established that six fragments had rouletted decorations on their rims – specifically, on the protruding rib on the lower portion and on the opening on the top of the rim, which is slightly slanting. None of the vessels of the **Hayes 32** type (Pl. 1: 2; AMZd, inv. no. 6289H) has been preserved completely. There are smaller subtypes with rim diameters of 8.5–9 cm and bigger subtypes with rim diameters of 10–12 cm.

The **Hayes 70** type (Pl. 6: 1–2; AMZd, inv. no. 153H, 2537H) has a total of 21 MNVs, eight of which have stamped bases preserved, one base is in a good condition but without a stamp, four bases are inadequate for establishing whether they were stamped, and the rims account for the remaining specimens. The base is slightly recessed and has a ring-shaped thickening which visibly separates it from the rest of the body. Two of the dishes do not have their rims preserved but, based on their shape and the dimensions of their cones and bases and comparison with the other specimens, we can attribute them to the said type. Refined moldings can be seen on both inner and outer side of the rims on the little dishes. The stamps found on the dishes have a round stamp field in the form of a circle with a rosette (Tab. 2: 8–11, Tab. 3: 8, Tab. 4: 5). Two dishes have a rectangular field with letters inscribed in two lines (Tab. 6: 10–11). These dishes also come in two sizes. The diameter of the smaller version is 8–9 cm and of the bigger version 11–13 cm.<sup>76</sup>

This form has three versions, each represented with a single specimen. The first version of the dish (Pl. 6: 3; AMZd, inv. no. 5449H) has a base recessed on the inside and with a round shallow recess with a 1.8 cm diameter on the outside. The walls are less curved, the rib is more prominent and the slip is darker. It is the only specimen with no stamp on its base. Based on its fabric, it could belong to ES B, possibly some local workshop. The second version of the dish (Pl. 6: 5; AMZd, inv. no. 2786H) has a quality fabric and reddish slip. Its base is slightly concave and has no prominent ring-foot like the abovementioned examples. Triple circular molding can be seen on the base on the outside. The last version of the dish (Pl. 6: 4; AMZd, inv. no. 6912H) has a widened and slightly recessed base. Although the rim is vertical, the prominent rib on the lower section is biconical and not ring-shaped as in the earlier specimens.

Little dishes of the **Hayes 74** type were also found in Zaton near Nin. They have an extended rim curved downwards; the groove on the rim's upper side separates the elevated part

75 J. W. Hayes 1985, 59, T. XIII: 3.

76 J. W. Hayes 1985, 66, T. XIV: 19.

75 J. W. Hayes 1985, 59, pl. XIII: 3.

76 J. W. Hayes 1985, 66, pl. XIV: 19.



U Zatonu kod Nina pronađene su i zdjelice tipa **Hayes 74** koje imaju izvučeni i presavijeni obod prema dolje i žlijeb na gornjoj strani oboda koji odvaja povišeni dio oboda od vanjskog ravnog profila, kao i već spomenuti tipovi Hayes 22 i Hayes 62A. Na dnu je s vanjske strane vidljiva profilacija kojom se jasno naznačuje dno. Tip Hayes 74 ima dvije varijante: češći oblik 74A s neukrašenim obodom, dok rjeđi 74B oblik ima obod ukrašen ruletiranjem ili urezivanjem. Oba oblika datiraju se u flavijevsko i trajansko doba, odnosno između 70./75. g. i 120. g. po. Kr.<sup>77</sup> U obje varijante postoje manje i veće inačice s gotovo istom visinom, promjerom dna i oboda. Manji oblici imaju visinu oko 4 cm, promjer dna između 4 i 5 cm te promjer oboda oko 9 cm, dok su veći primjerci visine oko 5 cm, s promjerom dna od 6 cm do 7 cm, a oboda između 12 i 13 cm.

Prema MBP-u tipu **Hayes 74A** (T. 7: 1–2; AMZd, inv. br. 167H, 137H) pripisuje se ukupno osam posuda, od kojih četiri imaju sačuvana dna s pečatima, jedno dno je nedovoljno sačuvano, a ostatak čine obodi. U unutrašnjem središnjem djelu gotovo sve zdjelice Hayes 74A imaju utisnuto pravokutno pečatno polje sa slovima u dva retka. Dvije zdjelice imaju u cijelosti očuvan pečat *MAP/KOY* (Tab. 6: 12–13), a jednom primjeru nedostaje jedno slovo te su tako sačuvana slova *MA\_/KOY* (Tab. 6: 14). Među nalazima je jedan pečat okruglog oblika s praznim poljem vjerojatno uništenim dugotrajnim korištenjem zdjelice (Tab. 7: 5).

S druge strane, forma **Hayes 74B** (T. 7: 3–5; AMZd, inv. br. 242H, 5404H, 2788H) broji devet MBP-a, od kojih su tri sačuvana dna s pečatima i dva nedovoljno sačuvana za pečate, dok ostatak čine obodi. Tri zdjelice u unutrašnjem dijelu imaju kružni pečat s rozetama različitog oblika (Tab. 2: 12, Tab. 3: 9–10). Pronađene zdjelice imaju vanjski profil oboda ukrašen crtom po sredini i/ili ruletiranjem. Posebnost ove forme čini jedna zdjelica koja, osim ukrašenog vanjskog oboda, na jednoj strani ima očuvanu trolisnu aplikaciju s rupom. Na stijenama zdjelice vidljiv je trag nanošenja premaza metodom „double dipping“<sup>78</sup> a na vanjskoj strani dna ima urezan grafit (T. 7: 3, T. 16: 1). Osim te zdjelice, aplikacije su se djelomično sačuvale i na još jednoj posudi (T. 7: 4), što ukupno čini dvije zdjelice s ukrašenim vanjskim obodom koje imaju očuvane i trolisne aplikacije. Identična posuda s trolisnom aplikacijom pronađena je i u Osoru.<sup>79</sup> Kao način ukrašavanja, aplikacije predstavljaju imitaciju dekorativnih ručvica na istovremenom metalnom posuđu.<sup>80</sup> Među zdjelicama čiji su premazi žućkaste i crvene boje, izdvaja se

of the rim from the flat profile on the outside. The same rim shape can also be seen on the already mentioned Hayes 22 and Hayes 62A types. Molding clearly marking the base can be seen at the bottom on the outside. The Hayes 74 type has two subtypes: 74A (more common) has an undecorated rim and 74B (less common) has a rim decorated either by rouletting or with incisions. Both subtypes are dated to the Flavian–Trajanic Period, from 70/75 to 120 AD.<sup>77</sup> Both of them have bigger and smaller versions, with almost identical height, base diameter and rim diameter. The height of the smaller versions is approx. 4 cm, base diameter is 6–7 cm and rim diameter is 12–13 cm.

According to the MNV, a total of eight vessels can be attributed to the **Hayes 74A** type (Pl. 7: 1–2; AMZd, inv. no. 167H, 137H). Of these, four have their stamped bases preserved, one base is inadequate for establishing whether it was stamped, and the rims account for the remaining specimens. In their inner central section, almost all Hayes 74A dishes have an impressed rectangular stamp field with letters in two lines. Two dishes have the stamp *MAP/KOY* (Tab. 6: 12–13) fully preserved. In one example, a letter is missing, thus rendering the following inscription: *MA\_/KOY* (Tab. 6: 14). The finds also include a round stamp with an empty field, possibly worn out by the long-time use of the dish (Tab. 7: 5).

As for the **Hayes 74B** type (Pl. 7: 3–5; AMZd, inv. no. 242H, 5404H, 2788H), it has nine MNVs. Of these, three have their stamped bases preserved, two bases are inadequate for establishing whether they were stamped, and the rims account for the remaining specimens. Three dishes have a round stamp with rosettes of various shapes on the inside (Tab. 2: 12, Tab. 3: 9–10). The outer molding on the rim of the dishes is decorated with a line in the center and/or by rouletting. This form is unique because of one dish that, in addition to a decorated outer rim, has a trefoil appliqué with a hole preserved on one side. Traces of slip applied by “double dipping” can be seen on the walls.<sup>78</sup> The dish has graffiti incised on the outside (Pl. 7: 3, Pl. 16: 1). In addition to this dish, appliques have been partly preserved on another vessel (Pl. 7: 4). There are, thus, two dishes with a decorated outer rim that have trefoil appliques on them. An identical vessel with a trefoil appliqué was also found in Osor.<sup>79</sup> As a decoration method, appliques are an imitation of the decorative handles on the contemporary metal vessels.<sup>80</sup> One dish with a black slip (Pl. 7: 5) stands out among the dishes with yellowish or reddish slips. Black slip is not

77 J. W. Hayes 1985, 69, T. XV: 10–11.

78 J. W. Hayes 1985, 11; *Double dipping*: metoda duplog uranjanja u premaz kako bi se posuda u potpunosti prekrila premazom, a ponekad se oba uranjanja preklapaju u tankom pojasu koji nakon pečenja ostaje tamnije boje. Ova se pojava, osim na istočnoj B sigilati, manifestira i na istočnoj A sigilati. Vidi Hayes 2008, 11. U zatonskom primjeru uranjanja se ne preklapaju, nego su prekratka pa je crta bezbojna, umjesto tamnija.

79 R. Makjanić 1983, 54, 61, T. 2: 8.

80 J. W. Hayes 2008, 34.

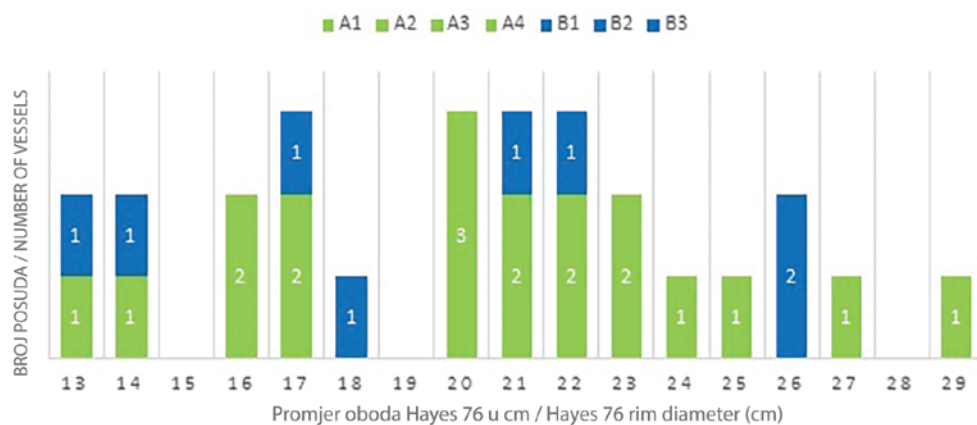
77 J. W. Hayes 1985, 69, pl. XV: 10–11.

78 J. W. Hayes 1985, 11; *Double dipping*: This method requires that a vessel be dipped twice into the slip so that the slip could fully cover its surface. Both dips would sometimes overlap in a thin zone which would have a darker color after the firing. Besides on Eastern sigillata B, this feature is also found on Eastern sigillata A. See Hayes 2008, 11. On the Zaton specimen, the dips do not overlap; they were too short instead, so the line remained colorless instead of darker.

79 R. Makjanić 1983, 54, 61, pl. 2: 8.

80 J. W. Hayes 2008, 34.

## Hayes 76



Grafikon 3. Grafikon promjera otvora tipa Hayes 76

Chart 3. Diameters of openings of Hayes 76 type

priređila / prepared by: I. Selendić

jedna s crnim premazom (T. 7: 5). Crni premaz nije neuobičajen kod starijih ES B1 i mlađih ES B2 oblika i moguće je da predstavlja imitaciju boje metalnih posuda.<sup>81</sup>

Sljedeća je u nizu zdjelica tipa **Hayes 75** (T. 8; AMZd, inv. br. 2510H, 1455H, 166H) s izvučenim i presavijenim („jezičastim“) obodom prema dolje i ravnog dna. Na dnu s vanjske strane vidljiv je urez kojim se jasno naznačuje dno od ostatka posude. Tijekom obrade materijala izbrojeno je ukupno devet MBP-a, pet dna imaju sačuvane pečate, dok je jedno dno bez prisutnog pečata i jedno dno nedovoljno sačuvano da bi se moglo zaključiti je li bilo pečatirano. U unutrašnjem središnjem djelu utisnuti pečati imaju oblik palmete (Tab. 1: 12), rozete (Tab. 3: 11, Tab. 4: 6) ili pečatno polje sa slovima *MAP/KOY* (Tab. 6: 15–16), a na vanjskoj strani jedne zdjelice urezan je grafit koji nije moguće definirati. Svi primjeri zdjelica tipa Hayes 75 dobre su kvalitete, sa žućkastim i crvenim premazom, dok je jedna s crnim (T. 8: 4; AMZd, inv. br. 2748H). Njihove dimenzije variraju, visina je 3–5 cm, promjer dna 4–7 cm i promjer oboda od najmanje 7 cm do najviše 13 cm. Ovaj ne tako čest nalaz datira se u flavijevsko i trajansko doba, odnosno između 70./75. g. i 120. g. po. Kr.<sup>82</sup>

Zdjela tipa **Hayes 76** (T. 9, T. 10) ima gotovo okomite stijenke, ravno dno s neznatnim udubljenjem i izvučeni obod. Na gornjem vanjskom dijelu stijenke posude vidljivi su suptilni urezi, dok su u unutrašnjoj strani urezi mogli biti ispod oboda i u donjem dijelu. Ova forma spada među zastupljenije oblike koji su pronađeni tijekom dugogodišnjih istraživanja. MBP je 34, od kojih je osam oboda, osam je dana sa sačuvanim pečatima te 19 ulomaka s nedovoljno sačuvanim dnom za pečat. U Hayesovoj tipologiji dvije su varijante dubokih zdjela pri čemu su raniji oblici (Hayes 76A) manjih, a kasniji oblici (Hayes 76B) većih dimenzija.<sup>83</sup>

uncommon on the earlier ES B1 and later ES B2 forms. It is possible that its purpose was to imitate the color of metal vessels.<sup>81</sup>

The next dish is the one of the **Hayes 75** type (Pl. 8; AMZd, inv. no. 2510H, 1455H, 166H), with an extended rim curved downwards and with a flat base. An incision at the bottom on the outside side clearly separates the base from the rest of the vessel. It was established during the analysis that there were nine MNVs, that five bases have stamps, that one base has no stamp, and one is inadequate for establishing whether it had been stamped. In the inner central section, the impressed stamps are shaped as a palmette (Tab. 1: 12) or a rosette (Tab. 3: 11, Tab. 4: 6), or they have a stamp field with the letters *MAP/KOY* (Tab. 6: 15–16). One dish has graffiti on the outside which is not possible to identify. All the specimens of the Hayes 75 type are of good quality. All but one have yellowish and red slips. One dish has a black slip (Pl. 8: 4; AMZd, inv. no. 2748H). Their size varies: their height is 3–5 cm, their base diameter is 4–7 cm and their rim diameter is 7–13 cm. This find is not so common. It is dated to the Flavian and Trajanic Period, from 70/75 to 120 AD.<sup>82</sup>

The dish of the **Hayes 76** type (Pl. 9, T. 10) is characterized by almost vertical walls, a flat base with a slight recess and an extended rim. Fine incisions can be seen on the upper part of the wall on the outside. On the inside, such incisions can be found underneath the rim and in the lower portion of the vessel. This type is one of the more numerous forms found over the years. The MNV is 34. Of these, there are eight rims, eight bases with stamps and 19 fragments with bases inadequately preserved to have stamps. The Hayes typology gives two subtypes of deep bowls; the earlier forms (Hayes 76A) are smaller and the later ones (Hayes 76B) are bigger.<sup>83</sup> However, it was noticed

81 J. W. Hayes 2008, 33.

82 J. W. Hayes 1985, 68, T. XV: 9.

83 J. W. Hayes 1985, 69, T. XV: 10–11.

81 J. W. Hayes 2008, 33.

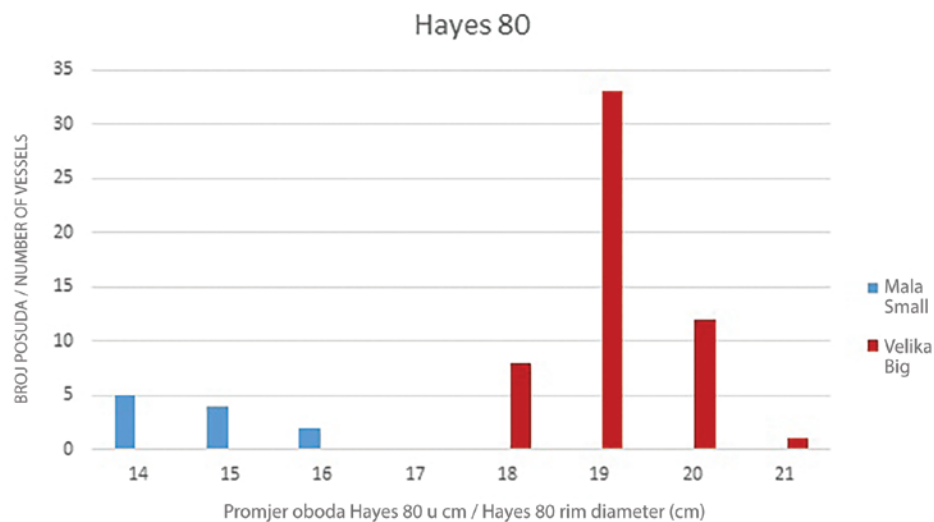
82 J. W. Hayes 1985, 68, pl. XV: 9.

83 J. W. Hayes 1985, 69, pl. XV: 10–11.

#### Grafikon 4. Grafikon promjera otvora tipa Hayes 80

Chart 4. Diameters of openings of Hayes 80 type

privedila / prepared by: I. Selendić



Međutim, prilikom obrade zatonskog materijala zapaženo je da se forma ne razlikuje samo u veličini nego i u načinu i kvaliteti izrade. Ako uzmemo u obzir način izrade, te se posude mogu podijeliti u dvije varijante s obzirom na debljinu stijenke – na zdjele deblje i grube izrade (A varijanta) te na one tanje, ali finije kvalitete (B varijanta) (Graf. 3). U prvu, grubu varijantu ulazi 23 MBP-a koji se razlikuju u dimenzijama (A1–A4); visina 4 – 9 cm, promjer dna 7 – 22 cm te oboda 13 – 30 cm (T. 9; AMZd, inv. br. 6915H, 1960H, 2660H, 2886H). Druga varijanta ima ukupno 11 MBP-a koji ne odskakuju po dimenzijama od prve varijante: promjer dna je između 9 i 25 cm, a obod je promjera 13 – 26 cm (T. 10; AMZd, inv. br. 3943H, 6807H, 6914H). Ove se zdjele datiraju od prijelaznog razdoblja B1/2 (oko 50. g. – 75. g. po. Kr.) do kraja B2 razdoblja (oko 100. g. – 150. g. po. Kr.).<sup>84</sup>

Kao i prijašnje forme i zdjele tipa Hayes 76, u središnjem unutrašnjem dijelu dna imaju utisnute pečate. Jedna zdjela ima pečatno polje pravokutnog oblika s utisnutim slovima (Tab. 6: 17), jedan pečat je oštećen (Tab. 7: 6), dok se oblici palmeta (Tab. 1: 13–15) i rozeta (Tab. 2: 13, Tab. 4: 7, Tab. 5: 4) pojavljuju na tri zdjelice.

Posljednja i najbrojnija skupina zatonskog materijala je forma klasificirana kao tanjur tipa **Hayes 80** (T. 11; AMZd, inv. br. 4254H, 2815H, 2505H). Stijenke tanjura su zaobljene, s izvučenim obodom, a dno s vanjske strane ima prstenastu nožicu. Prema MBP-u ovom tipu ukupno pripadaju 103 posude. Većina ih je sačuvana, dok je njihov 26 polovično očuvano, samo obod ili dno. Ova forma nema pečate, a u središnjem unutrašnjem dijelu imaju debelu urezanu traku. Na vanjskoj strani dna na 10 posuda vidljivi su urezani grafiti (T. 12: 2, 13, 14, 15, 16: 2), dok je na jednoj posudi s unutrašnje strane dna izveden motiv glave gorgone u dubokom reljefu.<sup>85</sup> S obzirom na

during the analysis that they also differ by their execution: based on the wall thickness, there are two types – coarse bowls with thick walls (A subtype) and smooth bowls with thin walls (B subtype) (Chart 3). The first, coarse subtype includes 23 MNVs of different size (A1–A4); height: 4–9 cm, base diameter: 7–22 cm, rim diameter: 13–30 cm (Pl. 9; AMZd, inv. no. 6915H, 1960H, 2660H, 2886H). The second subtype includes 11 MNVs, the size of which is similar to that of the first subtype: base diameter is 9–25 cm and rim diameter is 13–26 cm (Pl. 10; AMZd, inv. no. 3943H, 6807H, 6914H). These bowls were dated to the period spanning the transitional phase B1/2 (c. 50–75 AD) and the end of B2 phase (c. 100–150 AD).<sup>84</sup>

Like the types and bowls of the Hayes 76 type, they have stamps impressed into the inner central section of the base. One bowl has a rectangular stamp field with impressed letters (Tab. 6: 17), one stamp is damaged (Tab. 7: 6), and the palmette (Tab. 1: 13–15) and rosette (Tab. 2: 13, Tab. 4: 7, Tab. 5: 4) shapes can be seen on three dishes.

The last and most numerous group of the Zaton pottery finds has been classified as a plate of the **Hayes 80** type (Pl. 11; AMZd, inv. no. 4254H, 2815H, 2505H). Its walls are curved, with an extended rim, and the base has a ring-foot on the outside. According to the MNV, this type comprises 103 vessels. Most of them are fully preserved and 26 of them are partially preserved (only the rim or only the base). This type has no stamps. It has a thick incised strap in its inner central section. On 10 vessels, graffiti (Pl. 12: 2, 13, 14, 15, 16: 2) can be seen on the outer side of the base. On one vessel, a deep-relief motif of Gorgon can be seen on the base on the inside.<sup>85</sup> In terms of their size, there are two versions of these plates: the smaller one (approx. 4 cm high, with base diameter of approx. 6 cm and rim diameter of 14–16 cm) and

84 J. W. Hayes 1985, 69.  
85 Z. Brusić 2010, 118.

84 J. W. Hayes 1985, 69.  
85 Z. Brusić 2010, 118.

dimenzije tih tanjura razlikuju se dvije inačice: manja – visine oko 4 cm, promjera dna oko 6 cm i oboda između 14 i 16 cm, te veća – visine 5 – 7 cm, promjera dna između 7 i 8 cm i oboda od 18 do 21 cm (Graf. 4). Ukupno 10 tanjura nađenih u antičkoj luci pripada manjim inačicama, dok ostalih 65 spada u tanjure većih dimenzija. Datiraju se u razdoblje od 80. do 150. g. po. Kr.<sup>86</sup>

### NEODREĐENI ULOMCI DNA

Ukupno je odvojeno 13 ulomaka dna i nogu s pečatima, a prema fakturi smješta ih se u produkciju istočnomediterranske sigilate B. Međutim, točne forme ne mogu se klasificirati, nego samo približne, ili općenito nema analogija u dostupnoj literaturi.

Ulomak jednog dna s pečatom rozete (Tab. 7: 9; AMZd, inv. br. 6905H) prema dimenzijama i fakturi moguće je da pripada tipu Hayes 37 ili 40 zbog ravnog dna i ukošenosti stijenke.

Dva ulomka ravnog dna prema dimenzijama odgovaraju formi Hayes 59, međutim ne i po nakošenosti stijenki. Prvi ulomak ima kružni pečat (moguće rozeta) (Tab. 7: 8 AMZd, inv. br. 6903H), dok drugi pečat ima palmetu omeđenu koncentričnim kružnicama (Tab. 1: 17; AMZd, inv. br. 6902H).

Jedan ulomak ima sačuvan pečat palmete (Tab. 1: 18; AMZd, inv. br. 6906H) što nam sugerira da se radi o dnu, a prema fakturi i karakterističnim kružnicama u dva pojasa s više profilacija može se naslutiti da pripada formi tanjura Hayes 60. Međutim, nedovoljna sačuvanost i urezi grafita na vanjskoj strani ostavljaju taj ulomak u neodređenoj kategoriji.

Pet neodređenih ulomaka dna s pečatima bez sačuvanih stijenki prema dimenzijama i fakturi oblikom najviše odgovaraju tipovima Hayes 74A/B ili Hayes 75. Poseban nalaz čini ulomak s pravokutnim pečatnim poljem (Tab. 6: 18; AMZd, inv. br. 4168H) i dobro očuvanim slovima u dva retka  $\Phi O I / R O Y$ . Jedan ulomak dna bez sačuvanih stijenki ima pečat u obliku palmete (Tab. 1: 16; AMZd, inv. br. 6148H), drugi ulomak dna ima očuvan pečat rozete (Tab. 2: 14; AMZd, inv. br. 6900H), treći moguće rozete (Tab. 7: 7; AMZd, inv. br. 6901H), dok četvrti ulomak dna nema očuvan pečat.

Nadalje, tri neodređena primjerka dna, dva s pečatima, slične tipovima Hayes 62A/63/76. Dva su ulomka dna s pečatom rozete (Tab. 3: 12; AMZd, inv. br. 6904H, Tab. 4: 8; AMZd, inv. br. 6908H). Dna s vanjske strane imaju vrlo malu izbočenu prstenastu nožicu, što je čest primjer kod istočnomediterranske sigilate B.

Zadnji primjerak doista je neuobičajen; u središnjem unutrašnjem dijelu pečat je u obliku pravokutnog polja (Tab. 6: 19; AMZd, inv. br. 6907H), a dno je prstenasto kao kod tipa Hayes 80.

the bigger one (5–7 cm high, with base diameter of 7–8 cm and rim diameter of 18–21 cm) (Chart 4). Of the plates found in the Zaton port, 10 belong to the smaller version and the remaining 65 belong to the bigger version. They were dated to the period from 80 AD to 150 AD.<sup>86</sup>

### UNDEFINED BASE FRAGMENTS

A total of 13 stamped base and foot fragments were singled out. Based on their fabric, they were classified as Eastern sigillata B. But their types can be identified only approximately. Generally, there are no analogies for them in the available literature.

Based on its size and fabric, it is possible that one base fragment with a rosette-shaped stamp (Tab. 7: 9; AMZd, inv. no. 6905H) belongs to Hayes 37 or 40 types (it has a flat base and slanting walls).

Two flat base fragments correspond with the Hayes 59 type based on their size, but not based on their slanting walls. The first fragment has a round stamp (possibly a rosette) (Tab. 7: 8 AMZd, inv. no. 6903H) and the other one has a palmette enclosed within concentric circles (Tab. 1: 17; AMZd, inv. no. 6902H).

One fragment contains a palmette-shaped stamp (Tab. 1: 18; AMZd, inv. no. 6906H), which suggests that it is a vessel base. Based on the fabric and distinctive circles in two zones with several moldings, it could be the Hayes 60 plate. However, the fragment's poor condition and the graffiti incised on the outside put this fragment into the "undefined" category.

Based on their fabric, size and shape, the five undefined fragments of stamped bases with no walls preserved correspond to the Hayes 74A/B or Hayes 75 types. The fragment with a rectangular stamp field (Tab. 6: 18; AMZd, inv. no. 4168H) and well-preserved letters in two lines,  $\Phi O I / R O Y$ , seems to be a category for itself. A base fragment with no walls preserved has a palmette-shaped stamp (Tab. 1: 16; AMZd, inv. no. 6148H). Another base fragment has a rosette-shaped stamp (Tab. 2: 14; AMZd, inv. no. 6900H). The third one possibly contains the rosette motif (Tab. 7: 7; AMZd, inv. no. 6901H), while the fourth base fragment has no stamp preserved.

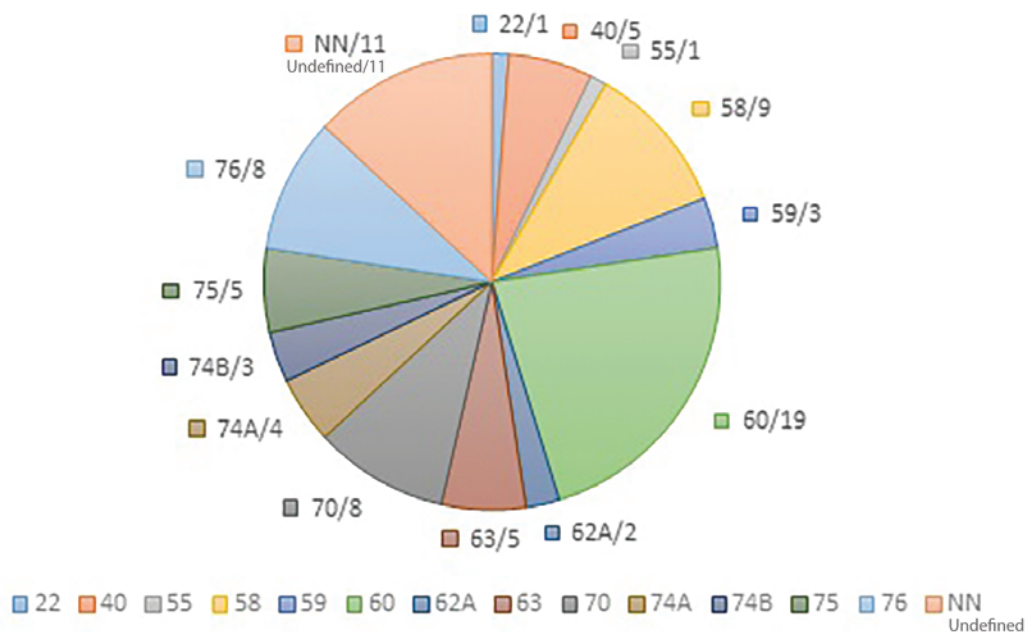
Then there are three undefined base specimens, two of which with stamps. They resemble the Hayes 62A/63/76 types. Two base fragments have a rosette-shaped stamp (Tab. 3: 12; AMZd, inv. no. 6904H, Tab. 4: 8; AMZd, inv. no. 6908H). On the outside, these bases have a very small, protruding ring-foot – typical of Eastern sigillata B ware.

And the final specimen is truly unusual: the stamp in its inner central section is rectangular (Tab. 6: 19; AMZd, inv. no. 6907H) and the base is ring-shaped like in the Hayes 80 type.



**Grafikon 5. Tipovi posuda istočnomediteranske sigilate B s pečatima**

Chart 5. Eastern sigillata B vessel types with stamps  
priredila / prepared by: I. Selendić



**PEČATI I GRAFITI**

Posude istočnomediteranske produkcije iz Zatona kod Nina (zdjele/zdjelice i tanjuri) često imaju utisnute pečate u središnjem unutrašnjem dijelu. U radu je obrađeno 330 posuda, raspoređenih u 16 različitih klasifikacijskih formi, od kojih 14 tipova (neki imaju podtipove ili varijante) ima očuvane pečate na ukupno 84 posude (Graf. 5). S druge strane, grafita je očuvano znatno manje, i to na 16 posuda koje su određene u pet različitih tipova.

Pečat je žig utisnut u unutrašnji središnji dio posude nakon oblikovanja i prije pečenja, a sastoji se od kružnog pečatnog polja s motivom palmete i rozete ili pravokutnog pečatnog polja s natpisom koje ne mora nužno biti prisutno (Sl. 3). S obzirom na oblike pečata posude su podijeljene u četiri osnovne skupine: pečati s motivom palmete (18 posuda), rozete (38 posuda), pravokutnog polja (19 posuda) i pečati s neprepoznatljivim motivom (9 posuda). Posude s pečatima fotografirane su u cijelosti, kao i pečati s unutrašnje strane, a obrisi pečata uzeti su pomoću tankog (cigaretnog) papira i grafitnog praha.

Vegetabilni pečati u obliku palmete uobičajeni su za radionice istočnomediteranske sigilate B2. Na ukupno 18 posuda (od 84) zabilježen je pečat palmete koji je nerijetko cjelovit, iako ima i polovičnih primjeraka (Graf. 6). Palmete su uočene na posudama tipa Hayes 40, Hayes 60, Hayes 63, te Hayes 75 i Hayes 76 i na tri primjerka dna čija se forma ne može odrediti (Tab. 1). Iako su primjerci pečata u obliku palmeta poprilično različiti, oni imaju ovalan i srčolik oblik. Međutim, ovdje su podijeljeni s obzirom na volutu koja se ističe pri dnu lista na ukupno deset primjeraka, dok su četiri primjerka bez nje, a ostatak je nedefiniran (Sl. 3: 1–2).

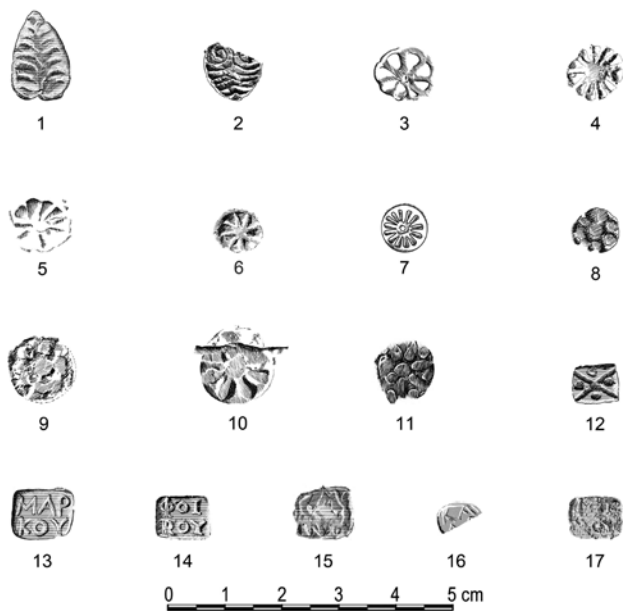
Najbrojniju skupinu čine pečati rozete s ukupno 38 primjeraka na 11 različitih posuda tipa: Hayes 22, Hayes 40, Hayes 58, Hayes 59, Hayes 60, Hayes 62A, Hayes 63,

**STAMPS AND GRAFFITI**

The Eastern Mediterranean vessels from Zaton near Nin (bowls, small dishes and plates) often have stamps impressed in their inner central section. This paper analyzes 330 vessels classified into 16 different categories, including 14 types (some of them have subtypes) that comprise 84 vessels with preserved stamps (Chart 5). As for graffiti, much less of them have been preserved: they are found on 16 vessels classified into five different types.

Stamp is a seal impressed into the inner central section of a vessel after it was made and before it is fired. A stamp consists of a round stamp field with a palmette or rosette motif or of a rectangular stamp field with an inscription, which is not necessarily included (Fig. 3). Based on the shapes of the stamps, vessels are divided into four basic groups: stamps with the palmette motif (18 specimens), stamps with the rosette motif (38 specimens), stamps with a rectangular field (19 specimens) and stamps with an unrecognizable motif (9 specimens). All the stamped vessels were photographed, including their stamps on the inside, and the outlines of the stamps were obtained using thin (cigarette) paper and graphite powder.

The stamps with plant motifs (palmettes) are typical of the Eastern sigillata B2 workshops. Out of 84 vessels, 18 of them have a palmette-stamp. This stamp is often complete, although there are partial specimens, too (Chart 6). Palmettes were found on the vessels of the Hayes 40, Hayes 60, Hayes 63, Hayes 75 and Hayes 76 types, and on three base specimens of an unidentifiable type (Tab. 1). Although they significantly differ from each other, all the palmette-shaped stamps are oval and heart-shaped. Here, however, they are divided on the basis of the volute at the bottom of the leaf (found in ten specimens). Four specimens do not have a volute and the rest of them are undefined (Fig. 3: 1–2).



Slika 3. Crteži pečata s posuda istočnomediteranske B sigilate

Figure 3. Drawings of stamps from Eastern sigillata B vessels

crtež / drawing: I. Čondić

Hayes 70, Hayes 74B, Hayes 75 te Hayes 76 i na četiri primjerka dna čija forma se ne može odrediti (Graf. 7). Prilikom obrade materijala od svakog je pečata uzet obris nakon čega su se pečati podijelili u četiri osnovne skupine (Tab. 2–5). U prvoj skupini, ujedno i najbrojnijoj, 14 je rozeta s udubljenim laticama, od najmanje 6 do najviše 11 latica, radialno raspoređenih oko izbočenog okruglog centra (Sl. 3: 3–5) (Tab. 2). Drugoj skupini pripada 12 rozeta čiji oblik podsjeća na zvijezdu (asterisk). Pečat kružnog oblika ima od 8 do 16 zraka koje radialno izlaze iz središnjeg dijela koji može, ali ne mora biti okrugao (Sl. 3: 6–7) (Tab. 3). Sljedeća skupina pečata ima ukupno osam primjeraka koji imaju središnju izbočenu točku oko koje je raspoređeno najčešće šest ili više točaka čineći tako motiv rozete (Sl. 3: 8–9) (Tab. 4). U zadnjoj, neodređenoj skupini, na četiri primjerka motiv rozete dobiven je tako da su izbočene latice raspoređene oko okruglog središta (Sl. 3: 10–11) (Tab. 5). Pečati na posudama podjednako su zastupljeni.

Na ukupno 19 posuda očuvalo se pravokutno pečatno polje, a dijelimo ih na dvije varijante – s geometrijskim ukrasom i s natpisom (Graf. 8). Dvije posude imaju geometrijski ukras, jedan je jasan, drugi nije. Ostalih 16 posuda ima natpis, manje ili više čitljiv, ispisan u dva retka. Ovaj pečat uočen je na zdjelicama tipa Hayes 40, Hayes 70, Hayes 74A, Hayes 75, Hayes 76 i tanjurima tipa Hayes 58, Hayes 59, Hayes 60, Hayes 62A, Hayes 63 te na dva primjera dna čija se forma ne može odrediti (Sl. 3: 12–17) (Tab. 6).

The most numerous are the rosette-shaped stamps, found on 38 specimens belonging to 11 following types: Hayes 22, Hayes 40, Hayes 58, Hayes 59, Hayes 60, Hayes 62A, Hayes 63, Hayes 70, Hayes 74B, Hayes 75 and Hayes 76. They are also found on four base specimens the type of which cannot be identified (Chart 7). During the analysis, an outline of each stamp was made, after which the stamps were divided into four basic groups (Tab. 2–5). The first (and most numerous) group includes 14 rosettes with recessed petals, ranging from 6 to 11 petals radiating from the bulging round center (Fig. 3: 3–5) (Tab. 2). The second group includes 12 rosettes shaped as asterisks. Round stamps have 8 to 16 rays radiating from the central part which can – but does not have to – be circular (Fig. 3: 6–7) (Tab. 3). The next group of stamps comprises eight specimens. Each of them has a central bulging dot around which (usually) six or more dots are patterned, thus forming the rosette motif (Fig. 3: 8–9) (Tab. 4). The final, undefined group, comprises four specimens with the rosette motif. The motif was obtained with bulging petals arranged around a circular center (Fig. 3: 10–11) (Tab. 5). Stamps on vessels are evenly represented.

The 19 vessels with a rectangular stamp field are divided in two subtypes – the ones with a geometrical pattern and the ones with an inscription (Chart 8). Two vessels have a geometrical pattern – one discernible and one not. The remaining 16 vessels have an inscription, more or less legible, written in two lines. this stamp can be seen on the little dishes of the Hayes 40, Hayes 70, Hayes 74A, Hayes 75 and Hayes 76 types and on the plates of the Hayes 58, Hayes 59, Hayes 60, Hayes 62A and Hayes 63 types, as well as on two base specimens the type of which cannot be identified (Fig. 3: 12–17) (Tab. 6).

Six vessels (Tab. 6: 3, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16) have the following two-line inscription: *MAP/KOY* (Lat. *Marcus*),<sup>87</sup> known from earlier analyses of the finds.<sup>88</sup> One specimen (Tab. 6: 15) has a legible lower line *KOY*, but the upper line is gone. It is possible that it is the same master potter. This inscription is often found on the dishes of the Hayes 74 or 75 types. The same stamp can also be found on the vessels of the Hayes 59, 60 and 63 types. While we cannot know for sure that those were the same workshop and the same potter, we can assume that there was an influence or a connection of a sort. The product with this stamp is frequently found in Eastern Adriatic. In addition to the Roman port in Zaton, it was also found in Dyrrachium,<sup>89</sup> Zadar,<sup>90</sup> Asseria,<sup>91</sup> Pula,<sup>92</sup>

87 I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 27.

88 Z. Brusnić 2006, 41.

89 E. Shehi 2014, 319; I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 28.

90 M. Pešić 2018, 65; I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 28.

91 I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 23–24.

92 P. Maggi, A. Starac 2000, 350, no. 11, fig. 4.7; I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 28.

Ukupno šest posuda (Tab. 6: 3, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16) ima natpis u dva retka koji se čita *MAP/KOY* (lat. *Marcus*),<sup>87</sup> a koji je poznat već iz ranijih pregleda materijala.<sup>88</sup> Nadalje, jedan primjer (Tab. 6: 15) ima čitljiv donji redak *KOY*, dok je gornji dio uništen, moguće da se radi o istom majstoru. Taj je natpis čest na zdjelicama tipa Hayes 74 ili 75, a osim na njima isti se pečat pojavljuje na posudama tipa Hayes 59, 60 i 63. Ne zna se je li riječ o istoj radionici i o istom majstoru, ali se može pretpostaviti da je postojao određeni utjecaj ili veza. Prisutnost tog proizvoda s navedenim pečatom poznat je nalaz na istočnom Jadranu, a osim u antičkoj luci u Zatonu nađen je još i u Dirahiju,<sup>89</sup> Zadru,<sup>90</sup> Aseriji,<sup>91</sup> Puli,<sup>92</sup> Emoni,<sup>93</sup> Akvileji i Altinumu.<sup>94</sup> Nadalje, osim navedenog natpisa poseban nalaz čini jedan pečat s natpisom u dva retka s grčkim slovima *ΦΟΙ/ROY* (Tab. 6: 18), moguće je da se radi o novom majstoru, Marcusovu nasljedniku. Ovaj natpis nađen je na lokalitetima u Delfima, Akvileji i Altinumu.<sup>95</sup>

Na nekim pečatima nije vidljiv jasan natpis, već se vide pojedina slova nepoznatih majstora: *\_\_\_/\_OY* (tab. 6: 2), *\_\_\_RC/O\_\_\_?* (Tab. 6: 5), *KA/\_* (Tab. 6: 9), *K(A)Y/Λ(N)\_\_\_?* (Tab. 6: 11), *KOY/\_OY* (Tab. 6: 17). Jedan se pečat polovično sačuvao, a vidljivo je samo slovo *O* (Tab. 6: 6), dok su tri pečata pravokutna, ali uništena i nečitljiva (Tab. 6: 4, 7, 10).

Među zanimljivijim pečatima je onaj s geometrijskim ukrasom, tj. pravokutno polje dijagonalno podijeljeno u četiri trokutasta polja, a u svakom se polju nalazi plastična izbočena točka (Tab. 6: 1). Samo jedno pravokutno polje ima apstraktan pečat, kao da je napola otisnut, a ima ukras u obliku slova *X* (Tab. 6: 19).

Posljednju grupu čine pečati kružnog oblika bez motiva ili s oštećenim motivom, koje nije moguće svrstati u prijašnje skupine pečata (Tab. 7). Iznimku čini pečat (Tab. 7: 1) na posudi Hayes 55 kojemu je kružni pečat većih dimenzija, s tri deblje urezane kružne profilacije koje tvore izbočeni motiv s dva uzdignuta koncentrična prstena oko izbočene točke u središtu. Ovakvi apstraktni motivi pojavljuju se na najranijim proizvodima italske sigilate od 40 g. pr. Kr. pa nadalje.<sup>96</sup> Dvije posude tipa Hayes 60 i 74A imaju prazna kružna polja bez motiva (Tab. 7: 4, 5). Moguće je da su to bili pečati s motivom rozete, ali s obzirom na to da se nisu sačuvali, stavljeni su u posebnu grupu bez motiva. Na ostalim posudama u ovoj grupi je sam pečat ili motiv na pečatu oštećen do te mjere da se ne može jasno definirati kojoj grupi pripada (Tab. 7: 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9).

87 I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 27.

88 Z. Brusić 2006, 41.

89 E. Shehi 2014, 319; I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 28.

90 M. Pešić 2018, 65; I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 28.

91 I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 23–24.

92 P. Maggi, A. Starac 2000, 350, br. 11, sl. 4, 7; I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 28.

93 S. Petru 1972, T. 50, 30; I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 28.

94 I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 28; vidi G. M. Sandrini 2003, 229, sl. 1e.

95 E. Shehi 2014, 69.

96 A. Oxe, H. Comfort 2000, 513, br. 2548.1 (40 BC +).

Emona,<sup>93</sup> Aquileia and Altinum.<sup>94</sup> Another special find is the stamp with the two-line Greek inscription *ΦΟΙ/ROY* (Tab. 6: 18). It is possible that it was a new master potter, Marcus' successor. This inscription was found at the sites in Delphi, Aquileia and Altinum.<sup>95</sup>

On some stamps, the whole inscription is not legible, but only occasional letters of the names of unknown master potters: *\_\_\_/\_OY* (Tab. 6: 2), *\_\_\_RC/O\_\_\_?* (Tab. 6: 5), *KA/\_* (Tab. 6: 9), *K(A)Y/Λ(N)\_\_\_?* (Tab. 6: 11), *KOY/\_OY* (Tab. 6: 17). One stamp is only partially preserved – only the letter *O* can be seen (Tab. 6: 6). Three rectangular stamps are worn out and illegible (Tab. 6: 4, 7, 10).

Another interesting stamp is the one with a geometrical pattern – a rectangular field diagonally divided into four triangular fields, with a relief bulging dot in each triangular field (Tab. 6: 1). Only one rectangular field has an abstract stamp, as if it was impressed only half way. It has an *X*-shaped decoration (Tab. 6: 19).

The final group of stamps are the round stamps without motifs or with a damaged motif, which cannot be classified in any of the above mentioned groups (Tab. 7). The only exception is the stamp (Tab. 7: 1) on a Hayes 55-type vessel. It is a large round stamp with three thick carved moldings that shape a relief motif with two elevated concentric rings around the bulging dot in the center. Abstract motifs like this are found on the earliest products made from Italic sigillata, from 40 BC on.<sup>96</sup> Two vessels of the Hayes 60 and 74A types have empty round fields, with no motif (Tab. 7: 4, 5). It is possible that these were stamps with the rosette motif. However, as the motif has not been preserved, they are classified into a separate group without motifs. The remaining vessels in this group have stamps without motifs or with motifs which are too worn out for classification (Tab. 7: 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9).

Apart from stamps, incisions were also used for marking the Eastern sigillata B vessels. When a name or a mark is incised on a vessel after firing, it is called graffiti. Graffiti is usually made in Roman capitals, either on the inside or on the outside of a vessel. Among the Eastern sigillata B vessels found in Zaton, 16 vessels of the following types have graffiti: Hayes 58, Hayes 59, Hayes 74B, Hayes 75 and Hayes 80. Of these 16 graffiti, two are located on the inside of the vessel (one on the base and the other on the wall). The other graffiti are located on the outside – ten on the base, one on the wall and two on both the base and the wall (Pl. 12–17).

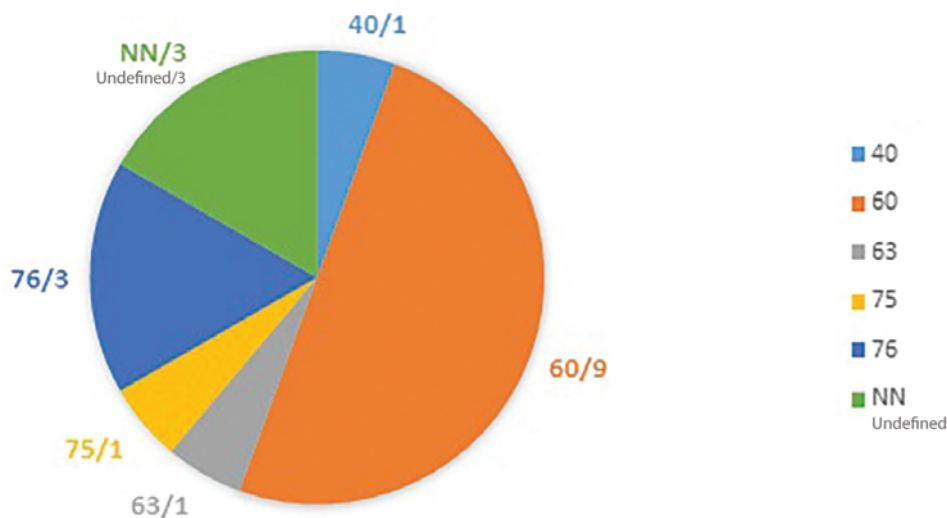
Such incised Roman or Greek capitals were part of the names of slaves/freedmen, possibly of Greek origin. They were found on seven vessels. Two graffiti have

93 S. Petru 1972, pl. 50, 30; I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 28.

94 I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 28; see G. M. Sandrini 2003, 229, fig. 1e.

95 E. Shehi 2014, 69.

96 A. Oxe, H. Comfort 2000, 513, no. 2548.1 (40 BC +).



Grafikon 6. Tipovi posuda istočnomediterranske sigilate B s pečatima s motivom palmeta  
Chart 6. Eastern sigillata B vessel types with palmette stamps

prirედio / prepared by: D. Taras

Osim pečatom, posude istočnomediterranske sigilate B obilježavale su se i urezivanjem. Takvu pojavu urezivanja imena ili oznaka na posude nakon njezina pečenja nazivamo grafitom. Grafiti se obično urezuju kapitalnim slovima na unutrašnju ili vanjsku stranu posude. Na posudama istočne B sigilate iz Zatona grafiti su prisutni na 16 posuda sljedećih tipova: Hayes 58, Hayes 59, Hayes 74B, Hayes 75 i Hayes 80. Od 16 grafita dva su s unutrašnje strane dna posude – jedan na dnu, a drugi na stijenci, dok su ostali s vanjske strane – deset na dnu, jedan na stijenci, i dva primjerka s grafitom preko dna i stijenske (T. 12–17).

Urezana kapitalna, latinska ili grčka slova dio su osobnih imena robova/oslobođenika moguće grčkog podrijetla, a uočena su na sedam posuda. Dva grafita imaju jasna slova: grafit *PRIMI* (T. 12: 1; AMZd, inv. br. 6922H) ispisan na dnu s vanjske strane i grafit *PR* ispisan na stijenci posude (T. 12: 2; AMZd, inv. br. 1247H). Na ostalim trima posudama urezi na dnu s vanjske strane ne daju jasna imena, primjerice na jednom su dnu (T. 13: 1; AMZd, inv. br. 2525H) uočeni geometrijski motivi s latinskim slovima *N/V(M)/N* po sredini dna i teško čitljivim polukružnim natpisom uz nožicu. Taj je tekst interpretiran u ranijem članku o zdjelicama tipa Hayes 80 iz Zatona kao *V(ivat) ATTIDIVSIVSTVS*.<sup>97</sup> Osoba imena *Atidius lustus* urezala je svoje ime na tu zdjelicu, a ispred imena urezala je kraticu za riječ „živio“ što bi moglo značiti da se ta zdjelica koristila (i) za piće. Slabo vidljiva slova nalaze se i s vanjske strane nožice te na stijenci.

Jedan primjerak dna (T. 13: 2; AMZd, inv. br. 6923H) ima slova *MMM* i *MMA* koja se međusobno sijeku, a drugi primjerak ima dno (T. 13: 3; AMZd, inv. br. 2329H) s grčkim slovima *SΠT\_\_Λ?* (*SPT\_\_A?*) i simbolom koji nalikuje na strelicu. Na stijenama posuda moguće je također vidjeti grafite, ali i dalje s nejasnim imenima. Na stijenci jedne

very legible letters: the graffiti *PRIMI* (Pl. 12: 1; AMZd, inv. no. 6922H), written at the bottom on the outside, and graffiti *PR*, written on the vessel wall (Pl. 12: 2; AMZd, inv. no. 1247H). The letters incised on the bases of the three remaining vessels, on the outside, do not reveal the names that they constituted. For example, on one base (Pl. 13: 1; AMZd, inv. no. 2525H), there are geometrical patterns with Roman letters *N/V(M)/N* written across the central section of the base and there is also a hardly legible semicircular inscription along the ring-foot. In an earlier paper on the Hayes 80 dishes from Zaton, this inscription was interpreted as *V(ivat) ATTIDIVSIVSTVS*.<sup>97</sup> A person named *Atidius lustus* incised their name in that dish, adding the abbreviation for “Long live” in front of it. This could mean that the dish was used for drinking, among other things. Hardly visible letters can also be seen on the outer side of the ring-foot and on the wall.

One base (Pl. 13: 2; AMZd, inv. no. 6923H) contains letters *MMM* and *MMA*, written in lines that intersect each other. Another specimen has a base (Pl. 13: 3; AMZd, inv. no. 2329H) with Greek letters *SΠT\_\_Λ?* (*SPT\_\_A?*) and a symbol resembling an arrowhead. Graffiti can also be seen on the vessel walls, but the names they stood for cannot be identified. On the wall of a vessel (Pl. 14: 1; AMZd, inv. no. 3205H) we can see incised lines *BA\_\_* or *BX\_\_*. Its base is covered with intersecting incisions, forming the rosette or asterisk motif. On the wall of yet another vessel (Pl. 14: 2; AMZd, inv. no. 6926H), the incised lines possibly form the letter *delta* ( $\Delta$ ), or *M*. Only one specimen has a base full of intersecting lines (Pl. 15: 1; AMZd, inv. no. 3023H). Five fragments have graffiti on them – short lines or parts of a letter (Pl. 15: 2; AMZd, inv. no. 2851H) which cannot be

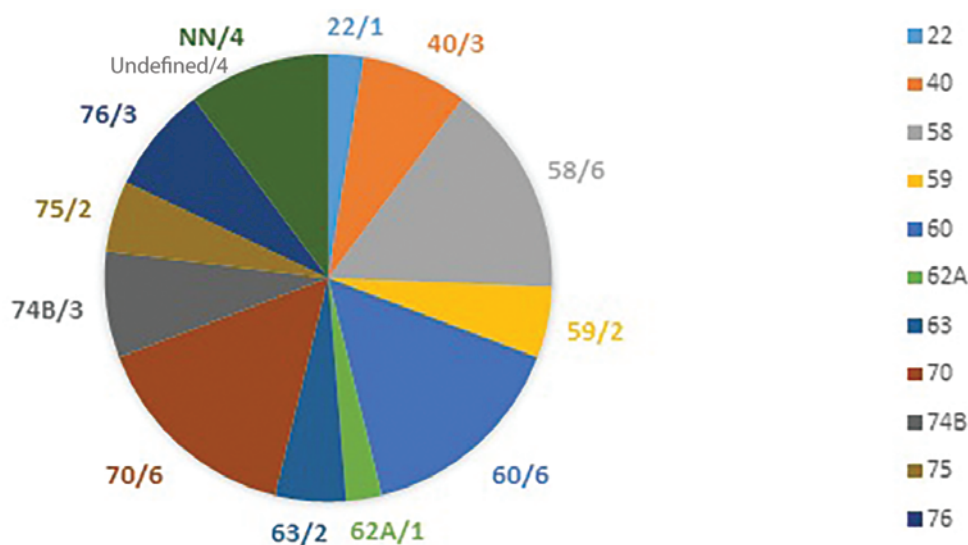
97 Z. Brusić 2010, 118.

97 Z. Brusić 2010, 118.



**Grafikon 7. Tipovi posuda istočnomediteranske sigilate B s pečatima s motivom rozeta**  
 Chart 7. Eastern sigillata B vessel types with rosette stamps

priređio / prepared by: D. Taras



posude (T. 14: 1; AMZd, inv. br. 3205H) vidljive su urezane linije *BA\_\_* ili *BX\_\_*, dok dno ima niz iskrižanih ureza čineći na tako motiv rozete ili zvjezdice, a na stijenci druge posude (T. 14: 2; AMZd, inv. br. 6926H) urezane linije moguće ocrtavaju deltu ( $\Delta$ ) ili slovo *M*. Samo jedan primjerak ima iskrižanu površinu dna (T. 15: 1; AMZd, inv. br. 3023H). Pet ulomaka sadrži grafitne – crtice ili dijelove slova (T. 15: 2; AMZd, inv. br. 2851H) koje nije moguće definirati, ni smisljeno odrediti ime ili riječ. Pojava grafitna s vlastitim imenima na posudama povezuje se i s činjenicom da su robovi ili oslobođenici dijelili istu kuhinju ili menzu te s običajem da su posude odlagane na police s dnom prema gore.<sup>98</sup>

Grafit s oznakom *X* prisutan je na tri posude: na formi Hayes 74B na vanjskoj strani dna (T. 16: 1; AMZd, inv. br. 242H), zatim na tanjuru tipa Hayes 80 preko cijele vanjske strane stijenke zdjelice (T. 16: 2; AMZd, inv. br. 6924H) i na zdjelici tipa Hayes 59 s unutrašnje i vanjske strane dna – to je jedina posuda koja ima grafit s obje strane (T. 17; AMZd, inv. br. 6806H). Slovom *X* mogla se obilježavati oznaka trgovaca za brojku 10 ili je to mogla biti oznaka vlasništva.<sup>99</sup>

Izuzetak od posuda s pečatima i grafitima predstavlja jedan primjerak zdjelice tipa Hayes 80 s prikazom glave gorgone u dubokom reljefu s unutrašnje strane dna, nastalom utiskivanjem matrice tijekom izrade posude.<sup>100</sup> Ta je zdjelica upravo zbog reljefnog ukrasa koji bi mogao smetati pri jelu bila korištena za ispijanje pića. Druga upotreba koja se nameće s obzirom na tematiku reljefa bila bi kulturna, u smislu korištenja zdjelice kao posude za žrtve ljevanice.<sup>101</sup> Analogija s metalnom zdjelicom s atenske agore argument je u prilog tezi da su neki oblici istočnomediteranske B sigilate nastali po uzoru na metalno posuđe.<sup>102</sup>

defined, belonging to a name or word that cannot be identified with certainty. It is believed that the graffiti with people's names on the vessels can be explained by the fact that slaves or freedmen shared the kitchen or dining room with each other and that kitchenware was usually shelved with their bottoms up.<sup>98</sup>

The graffiti containing mark *X* can be seen on three vessels: on the outer side of the base on a Hayes 74B-type vessel (Pl. 16: 1; AMZd, inv. no. 242H); across the entire outer side of a dish wall (Pl. 16: 2; AMZd, inv. no. 6924H); and on both the inner and outer side of the base of a little Hayes 59-type dish (this is the only vessel with graffiti on both sides) (Pl. 17; AMZd, inv. no. 6806H). The letter *X* wax perhaps used as the merchant's symbol for number 10 or it could have symbolized one's property.<sup>99</sup>

An exception among the vessels with stamps and graffiti is the specimen of a little Hayes 80-type dish with a Gorgon head in deep relief on the inner side of the base. It was created by impressing a matrix while the vessel was in the process of making.<sup>100</sup> This dish must have been used for drinking instead of eating particularly because of the relief decoration: it probably made eating more difficult. Another possible usage – given the deep relief – would be for cult purposes, as a vessel for libations.<sup>101</sup> The analogy with a metal dish from the Agora of Athens supports the thesis that some forms of Eastern sigillata B were patterned on metal kitchenware.<sup>102</sup>

98 M. Grisonić, N. Stepan 2018, 90.

99 M. Grisonić, N. Stepan 2018, 89.

100 Z. Brusić 2010, 118, T. V: 4.

101 Z. Brusić 2010, 118–119.

102 Z. Brusić 2010, 119.

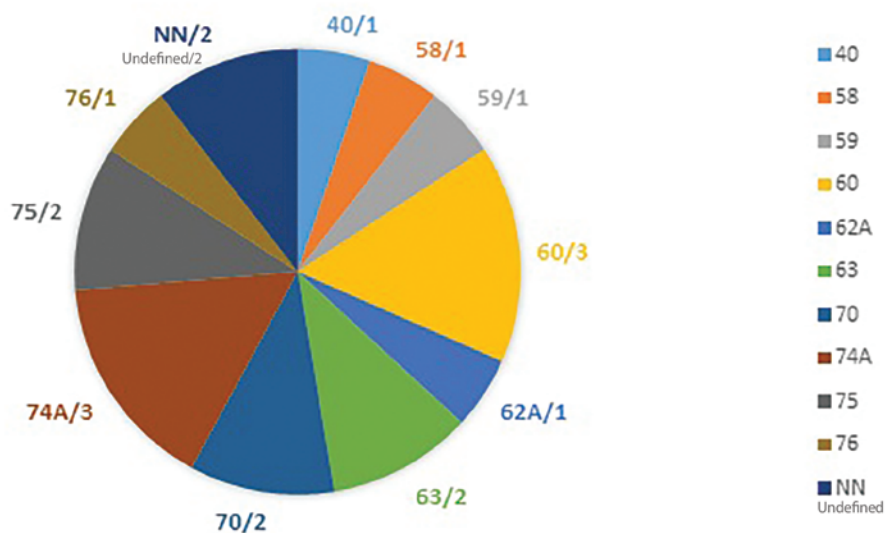
98 M. Grisonić, N. Stepan 2018, 90.

99 M. Grisonić, N. Stepan 2018, 89.

100 Z. Brusić 2010, 118, T. V: 4.

101 Z. Brusić 2010, 118–119.

102 Z. Brusić 2010, 119.



**Grafikon 8. Tipovi posuda istočnomediteranske sigilate B s pravokutnim pečatom**  
Chart 8. Eastern sigillata B vessel types with rectangular stamp

priređio / prepared by: D. Taras

## ZAKLJUČAK

Istočnomediteranska sigilata B nastala je na užem, zapadnom maloazijskom području, u Trallesu ili oko njega, krajem 1. st. pr. Kr. U formiranju oblika te vrste sigilate sudjelovali su i majstori s italskog tla. Nakon početne faze proizvodnje i pojave na užem maloazijskom i egejskom prostoru (ES B1) ta vrsta sigilatne keramike biva popularnija i širi se ne samo istočnom obalom Jadrana već čitavim Carstvom (ES B2). Istraživanja provedena između 1968. i 2013. godine iznijela su na vidjelo velik broj različitih oblika istočnomediteranske sigilate B, a nakon sagledavanja ulomaka tih posuda iz depoa Arheološkog muzeja Zadar izdvojeni su svi ulomci i cjeloviti primjerci, čime je dobiven minimalni broj od 331 posude, a obradom materijala došlo se do novih inačica i dimenzija, kao što su to posude Hayes 59 i Hayes 76.

Manji broj posuda datira u najraniju fazu B1, ukupno njih 15, što čini 4,5 % od cjelokupnog materijala. Među njima se ističu rijetki i usamljeni primjerci zdjelice tipa Hayes 22, koja je nađena kao cjelovita posuda, i tanjur Hayes 55 s apstraktnim pečatom s motivom dvaju prstena koji je poznat na pojedinim proizvodima italske sigilate, a čije se podrijetlo ne može ustanoviti. U istu fazu s datacijom u polovinu 1. st. po. Kr. ulaze i zdjelice tipa Hayes 32 i Hayes 40.

Većina građe datira u drugu polovinu 1. st. po. Kr. i pripada kasnijoj B2 fazi. Oblici koji su korišteni najduže su tanjur tipa Hayes 60 i Hayes 80 te zdjele tipa Hayes 76. Ovi kasniji oblici ujedno predstavljaju i najbrojnije oblike na lokalitetu. Statistički najzastupljeniji oblik je zdjela tipa Hayes 80 (MBP 103 – 32,42 %), nakon nje slijedi tanjur tipa Hayes 60 (MBP 75 – 22,72 %), tip Hayes 76 (MBP 34 – 10,30 %), Hayes 58 (MBP 23 – 6,96 %), Hayes 70 (MBP 21 – 6,36 %), Hayes 63 (MBP 13 – 3,93 %), Hayes 75 (MBP 9 – 2,72 %), Hayes 74B (MBP 9 – 2,72 %), Hayes 74A (MBP 8 – 2,42 %), Hayes 32 (MBP 6 – 1,81 %), Hayes 62A (MBP 4 – 1,21 %), Hayes 59 (MBP 4 – 1,21 %), Hayes 55 (MBP 1 – 0,3 %) i Hayes 22 (MBP 1 – 0,3 %), a na 13 neodređenih

## CONCLUSION

Eastern sigillata B developed on a relatively small territory in western Asia Minor, in Tralles or around it, at the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. Italic master potters participated in creating the various forms of this type of sigillata. After the initial phase of the production and its emergence in Asia Minor and in the Aegean (ES B1), this type of the sigillata pottery caught on and began to expand not just along Eastern Adriatic, but also throughout the Empire (ES B2). The excavations that took place between 1968 and 2013 yielded numerous forms of Eastern sigillata B. The excavations carried out from 1968 and 2013 brought to light numerous types of Eastern sigillata B. After all the fragments of these vessels kept in the depot of Archaeological Museum Zadar had been examined, all the fragments and complete specimens were singled out, reaching the minimum of 331 vessels. A further analysis of these finds resulted in the discovery of new versions and dimensions, such as the vessels Hayes 59 and Hayes 76.

A small number of the vessels was dated to the earliest phase B1 (15 of them, making up 4.5 % of the overall number). Among them are the rare and unique specimens of the Hayes 22-type dish (found complete) and the Hayes 55 plate with an abstract stamp with a double-ring motif, known from some Italic sigillata products, but of unidentified origin. The Hayes 32 and Hayes 40-type dishes also belong to the same phase, dated to the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

Most of the pottery was dated to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and belongs to the later B<sup>2</sup> phase. The shapes that were in the longest use include the plates of the Hayes 60 and Hayes 80 types and Hayes 76-type bowls. These later shapes are also the most numerous shapes at the site. Statistically, the most represented shape is the bowl of the Hayes 80 type (MNV 103 – 32.42 %); then follows the plate of the Hayes 60 type (MNV 75 – 22.72 %), Hayes 76 (MNV 34 – 10.30 %), Hayes 58 (MNV 23 – 6.96 %), Hayes 70 (MNV 21 – 6.36 %), Hayes 63 (MNV 13 – 3.93 %), Hayes 75 (MNV 9 – 2.72 %), Hayes 74B (MNV 9 – 2.72 %), Hayes 74A (MNV 8 – 2.42 %), Hayes 32 (MNV 6 – 1.81 %), Hayes 62A (MNV 4 – 1.21 %),

ulomaka otpada 3,39 %. Prevladavanje posuda tipa Hayes 80, 76 i 60 podudara se s dosad objavljenim podacima s brojnih istočnojadranskih lokaliteta (uz sitne varijacije), bez obzira na karakter lokaliteta, a slična je tendencija i na sjevernoitalskim lokalitetima. Iznimku predstavlja legijski logor Tilurij gdje je iznimno mala količina istočnomediteranske sigilate B u odnosu na ostalu, prvenstveno italsku. Ova popularnost određenih tipova može ukazivati na uvoz istočnomediteranske keramike sklopljene u svojevrsne „service“.

Gotovo na svim formama uočena su pečatirana dna, izuzetak su Hayes 32 čiji primjerci nemaju sačuvana dna i Hayes 80 forma koja nema pečate. Ukupno 84 posude imaju očuvane pečate što čini 1/4 svih posuda, bez obzira na to imaju li dovoljno ili nedovoljno dna. Pečati se dijele na četiri glavne skupine s obzirom na motiv koji je mogao biti u obliku rozete (45,23 %), palmete (21,42 %) i pravokutnog polja (22,61 %), a zadnju skupinu koju čine pečati čiji je motiv neprepoznatljiv (10,71 %). Svi pečati s natpisima su pravokutni, a na zatonskim pečatima uočen je natpis *MAP/KOY* na 6 posuda, i to na tipu Hayes 59, 63, 74A, 75, i natpis *ΦOI/ROY* na jednom ulomku dna neodređenog oblika. U tu grupu spadaju i posude s pečatima na kojima unatoč oštećenju ili istrošenosti površine pečata čitamo pojedina slova iz naziva mogućeg majstora ili radionice.

S druge strane, grafita je očuvano znatno manje, i to na 16 posuda koje su određene u pet različitih tipova (Hayes 58, 59, 74B, 75, 80), od kojih se više od pola nalazi na zdjeli tipa Hayes 80. Na pet posuda nalaze se urezani grafiti s kapitalnim latinskim slovima, dok su ostali anepigrafski, odnosno oznake vlasništva ili nedefinirani urez.

Od posljednje četvrtine 1. st. i prve polovine 2. st. istočni Jadran, a i luka u Zatonu kod Nina, svjedoči o trgovačkoj promjeni, odnosno okretanju trgovine prema proizvodnim centrima na istočnom Mediteranu, što se vidi u velikoj količini pronađene istočnomediteranske B2 sigilate. Građa prikupljena tijekom istraživanja antičke luke je brojna. Materijal je u more dospijevao tijekom lučkih operacija pretovaram robe, a moguće je i da je bačen u more preko palube kada je postao neupotrebljiv. Pronađena arheološka građa ukazuje na svakodnevni život antičkog čovjeka i njegove navike, ali također nam govori iz kojeg je područja materijal došao. Posude s pečatima na kojima su uočena grčka slova zasigurno su proizvedene na prostoru istočnog Mediterana te na tom području treba tražiti polazne punktove brodova koji su dolazili u luku u Zatonu koja je imala najjače trgovačke veze tijekom 1. i 2. st., dok u 3. st. njezin trgovački intenzitet slabi i trgovina opada.

Antička luka na položaju Kremenjača u Zatonu nastaje kao gospodarska luka obližnjeg Nina koji se nalazi oko 2,5 km jugozapadno, a čija je urbanizacija započela u prvom stoljeću. *Aenona* je kao municipij imala pristanište

Hayes 59 (MNV 4 – 1.21 %), Hayes 55 (MNV 1 – 0.3 %) and Hayes 22 (MNV 1 – 0.3 %). The 13 undefined fragments account for 3.39 % of the overall number. The predomination of the vessels of the Hayes 80, 76 and 60 types coincides with the data obtained from numerous Eastern Adriatic sites (save for minor variations), regardless of the nature of the sites. A similar tendency can be seen at North Italic sites. An exception here is the legionary camp Tilurium, where the quantity of Eastern sigillata B is very small compared to other pottery, primarily the one from Italy. This popularity of certain types could indicate that Eastern Mediterranean pottery was imported and used for creating “sets” of a sort.

Almost all forms have stamped bases, with the exception of Hayes 32 (the specimens of which have no preserved bases) and Hayes 80 (a form that had never had stamps). A total of 84 vessels are stamped (25 % of the overall number), regardless whether sufficient portions of their bases have been preserved. Based on their motifs, stamps are divided into four main groups: the ones with the motif of a rosette (45.23 %), palmette (21.42 %), rectangular field (22.61 %) and those with unidentifiable motifs (10.71 %). All the stamps that contain inscriptions are rectangular. The ones from Zaton have the inscription *MAP/KOY* in them – specifically, on 6 vessels of the Hayes 59, 63, 74A and 75 types. Also, one base fragment of an unidentified type has the inscription *ΦOI/ROY* on it. This group also includes vessels with the stamps in which, despite their damaged or worn out condition, individual letters that once possibly constituted the names of master potters or workshops can still be identified.

As regards graffiti, much less of them have been preserved – on 16 vessels belonging to five different types (Hayes 58, 59, 74B, 75, 80). More than half of these are found on the bowls of the Hayes 80 type. Graffiti in Roman capitals can be found incised on five vessels. The remaining graffiti are of an anepigraphic nature (various designations or unidentifiable symbols).

Since the final quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, the port in Zaton near Nin and the entire Eastern Adriatic witnessed a change in commerce: its focus was gradually shifting to the production centers in Eastern Mediterranean. The large quantities of Eastern sigillata B2 pottery found in the Roman port can be seen as evidence of it. Numerous finds were collected during the excavations in the port. The pottery ended up on the seabed while handling cargoes in the port. It is also possible that it would be thrown overboard when it became obsolete. Archaeological finds tell us about the everyday life of ancient Romans and their habits, but also from what parts did the pottery arrive. The vessels with stamps containing Greek letters were certainly produced in Eastern Mediterranean and this is where ports of departure of the ships landing in Zaton should be sought. The trade between Zaton and the rest of the world was the most intense in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD, but its decline began in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

udaljeno od svog gradskog prostora zbog pličine i nana-pijeska Ninskog zaljeva, gdje su mogli dolaziti samo brodovi plitkog gaza. Da bi grad dostigao standarde rimskog urbanizma, trebalo je izgraditi monumentalnu arhitekturu, hramove, emporije, zidine te popločati ulice i izgraditi kuće. Pristanište kod Zatona, koje je izgrađeno zbog potreba gospodarstva i izgradnje Nina, moglo je podnijeti takvu vrstu transportnih operacija, a materijal koji je odbačen pokazuje da je luka osnovana u prvom stoljeću. Prednosti položaja na morskom putu između Zadra i Novalje doveli su i do toga da se antička luka, čije ime nije poznato, s vremenom razvila u važnu tranzitnu luku na istočnojadranskoj plovnoj ruti.

The port at Cape Kremenjača in Zaton was built as the economic port of the neighboring Roman city of Nin (*Aenona*, 2.5 km to the southwest of the port), which began its urban development in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. As the Bay of Nin was shallow and full of sandy bars, allowing access of shallow-draft ships only, the landing place had to be away from the city limits. In order for the city to achieve the standards of Roman urbanism, monumental architecture had to be erected (temples, emporia, city walls), streets had to be paved and residential houses had to be built. The landing place at Zaton, built to serve Nin's economic and developmental purposes, was able to perform this kind of transport operations. The discarded material shows that the port was founded in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. Owing to its strategic position on the sea route between Zadar and Novalja, the port (the name of which remains unknown) gradually developed into an important transit port on the Eastern Adriatic route.



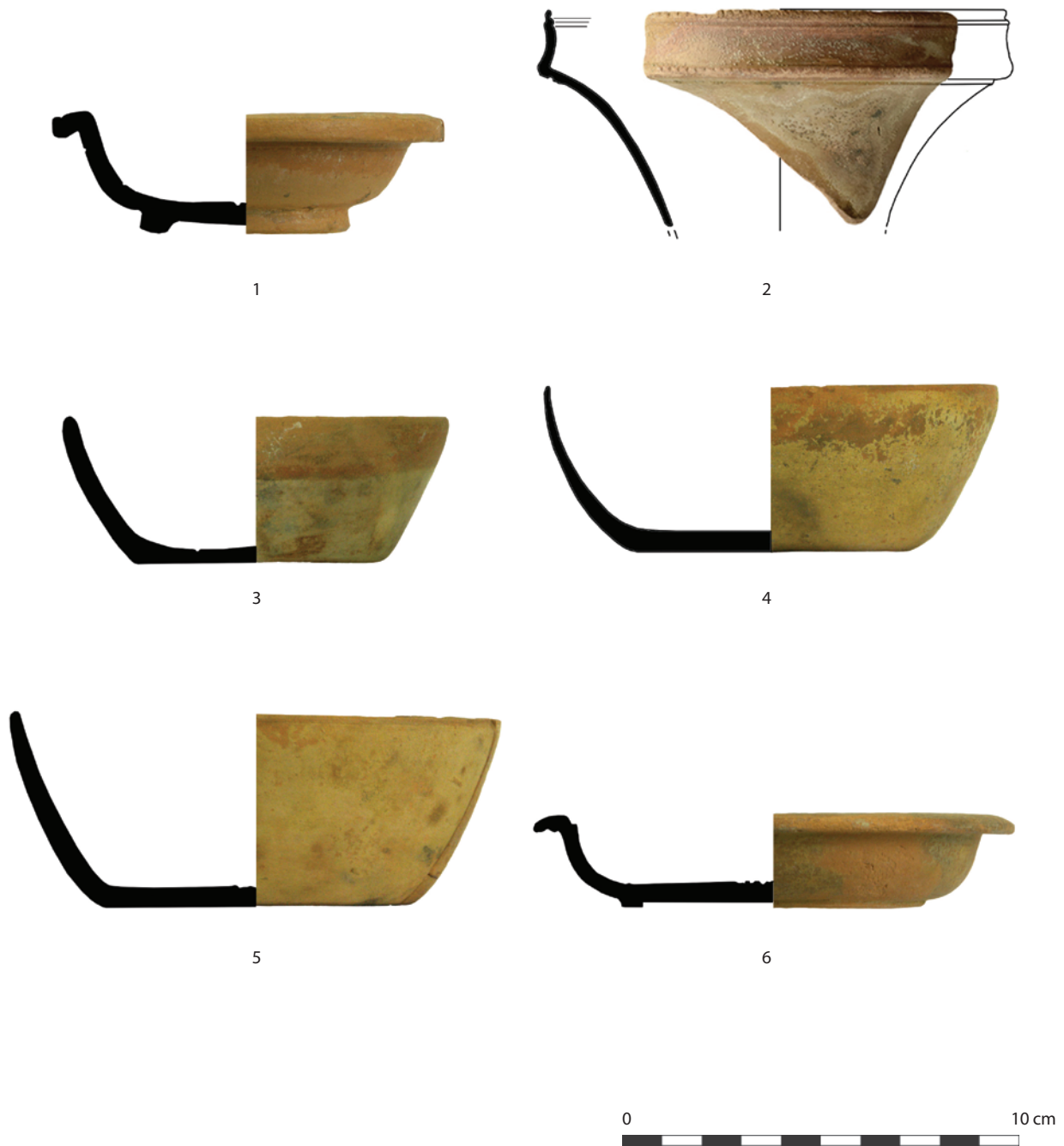


Tabla 1. Posude istočnomediteranske sigilate B; 1. Hayes 22 (AMZd inv. br. 2531H), 2. Hayes 32 (AMZd inv. br. 6289H), 3. Hayes 40 (AMZd inv. br. 2890H), 4. Hayes 40 (AMZd inv. br. 2538H), 5. Hayes 40 (AMZd inv. br. 236H), 6. Hayes 55 (AMZd inv. br. 2861H)

Plate 1. Eastern sigillata B vessels; 1. Hayes 22 (AMZd inv. no. 2531H), 2. Hayes 32 (AMZd inv. no. 6289H), 3. Hayes 40 (AMZd inv. no. 2890H), 4. Hayes 40 (AMZd inv. no. 2538H), 5. Hayes 40 (AMZd inv. no. 236H), 6. Hayes 55 (AMZd inv. no. 2861H)

izradio / made by: R. Maršić

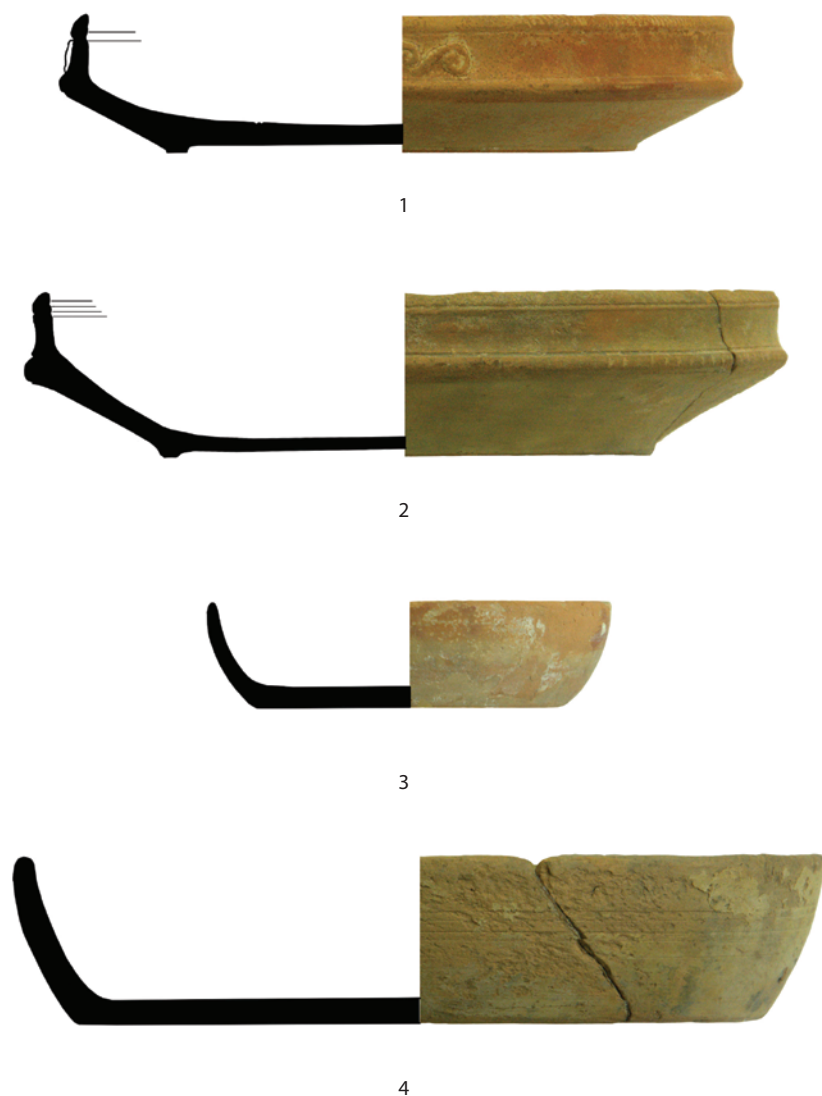


Tabla 2. Posude istočnomediteranske sigilate B; 1. Hayes 58 (AMZd inv. br. 321H), 2. Hayes 58 (AMZd inv. br. 2814H), 3. Hayes 59 (AMZd inv. br. 2811H), 4. Hayes 59 (AMZd inv. br. 248H)

Plate 2. Eastern sigillata B vessels; 1. Hayes 58 (AMZd inv. no. 321H), 2. Hayes 58 (AMZd inv. no. 2814H), 3. Hayes 59 (AMZd inv. no. 2811H), 4. Hayes 59 (AMZd inv. no. 248H)

izradio / made by: R. Maršić



1



2



3

79



Tabla 3. Posude istočnomediteranske sigilate B; 1. Hayes 60A (AMZd inv. br. 2597H), 2. Hayes 60A (AMZd inv. br. 5399H), 3. Hayes 60C (AMZd inv. br. 5527H)

Plate 3. Eastern sigillata B vessels; 1. Hayes 60A (AMZd inv. no. 2597H), 2. Hayes 60A (AMZd inv. no. 5399H), 3. Hayes 60C (AMZd inv. no. 5527H)

izradio / made by: R. Maršić

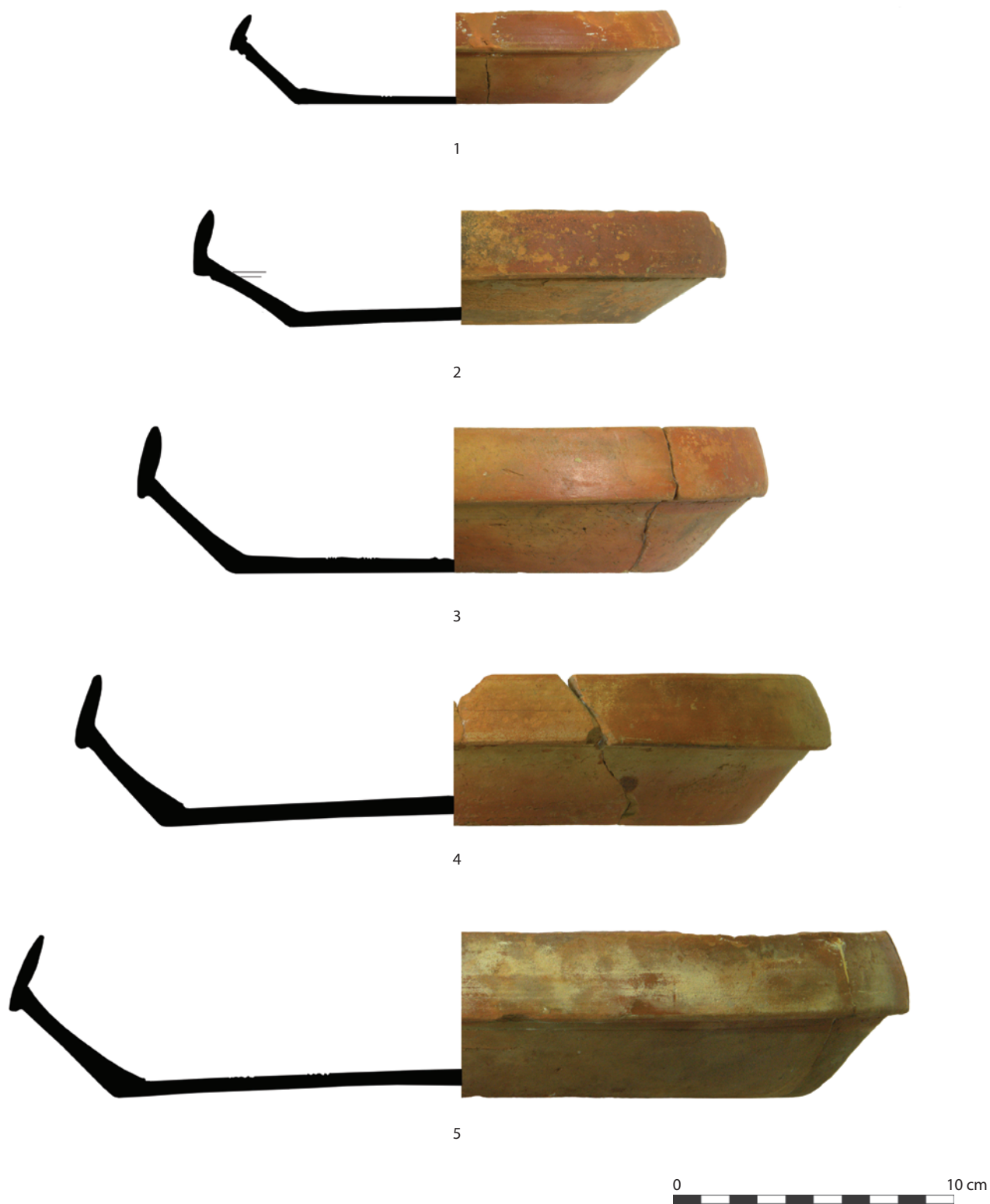


Tabla 4. Posude istočnomediteranske sigilate B; 1. Hayes 60B (AMZd inv. br. 2863H), 2. Hayes 60B (AMZd inv. br. 6918H), 3. Hayes 60B (AMZd inv. br. 132H), 4. Hayes 60B (AMZd inv. br. 4052H), 5. Hayes 60B (AMZd inv. br. 2511H)

Plate 4. Eastern sigillata B vessels; 1. Hayes 60B (AMZd inv. no. 2863H), 2. Hayes 60B (AMZd inv. no. 6918H), 3. Hayes 60B (AMZd inv. no. 132H), 4. Hayes 60B (AMZd inv. no. 4052H), 5. Hayes 60B (AMZd inv. no. 2511H)



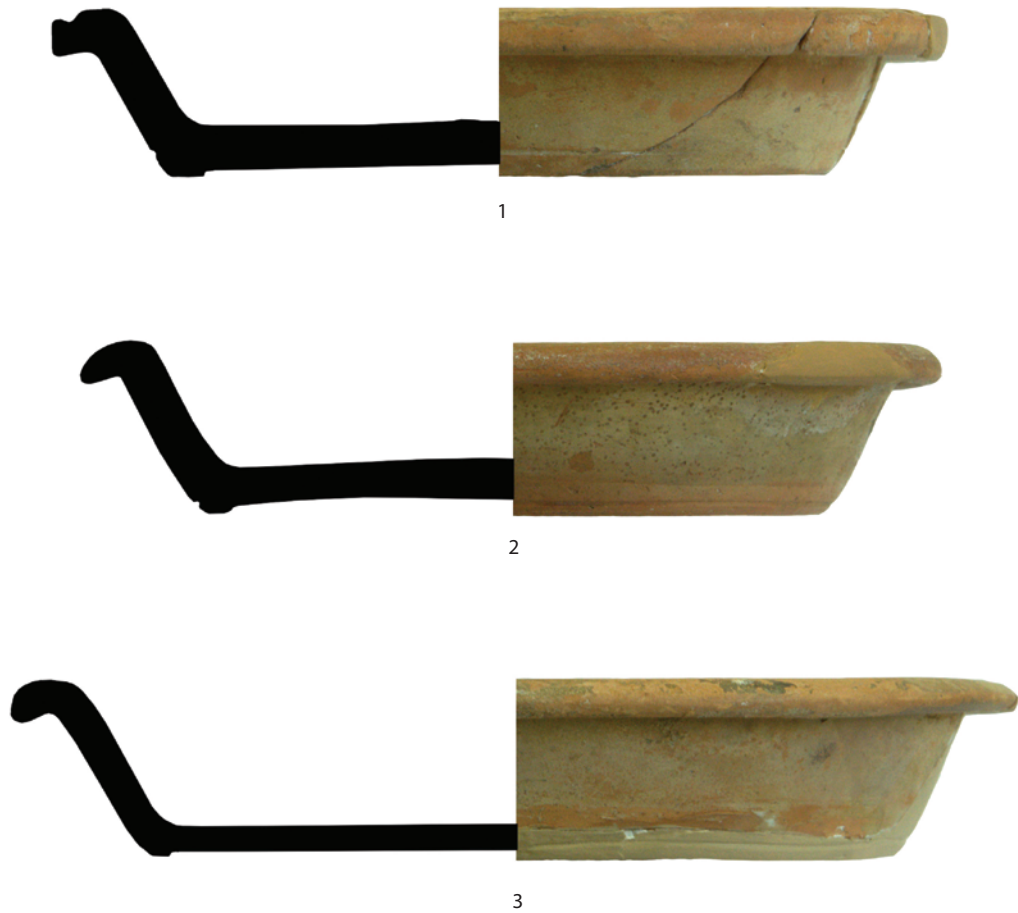


Tabla 5. Posude istočnomediteranske sigilate B; 1. Hayes 62A (AMZd inv. br. 2656H), 2. Hayes 63 (AMZd inv. br. 1842H), 3. Hayes 63 (AMZd inv. br. 2560H)

Plate 5. Eastern sigillata B vessels; 1. Hayes 62A (AMZd inv. no. 2656H), 2. Hayes 63 (AMZd inv. no. 1842H), 3. Hayes 63 (AMZd inv. no. 2560H)

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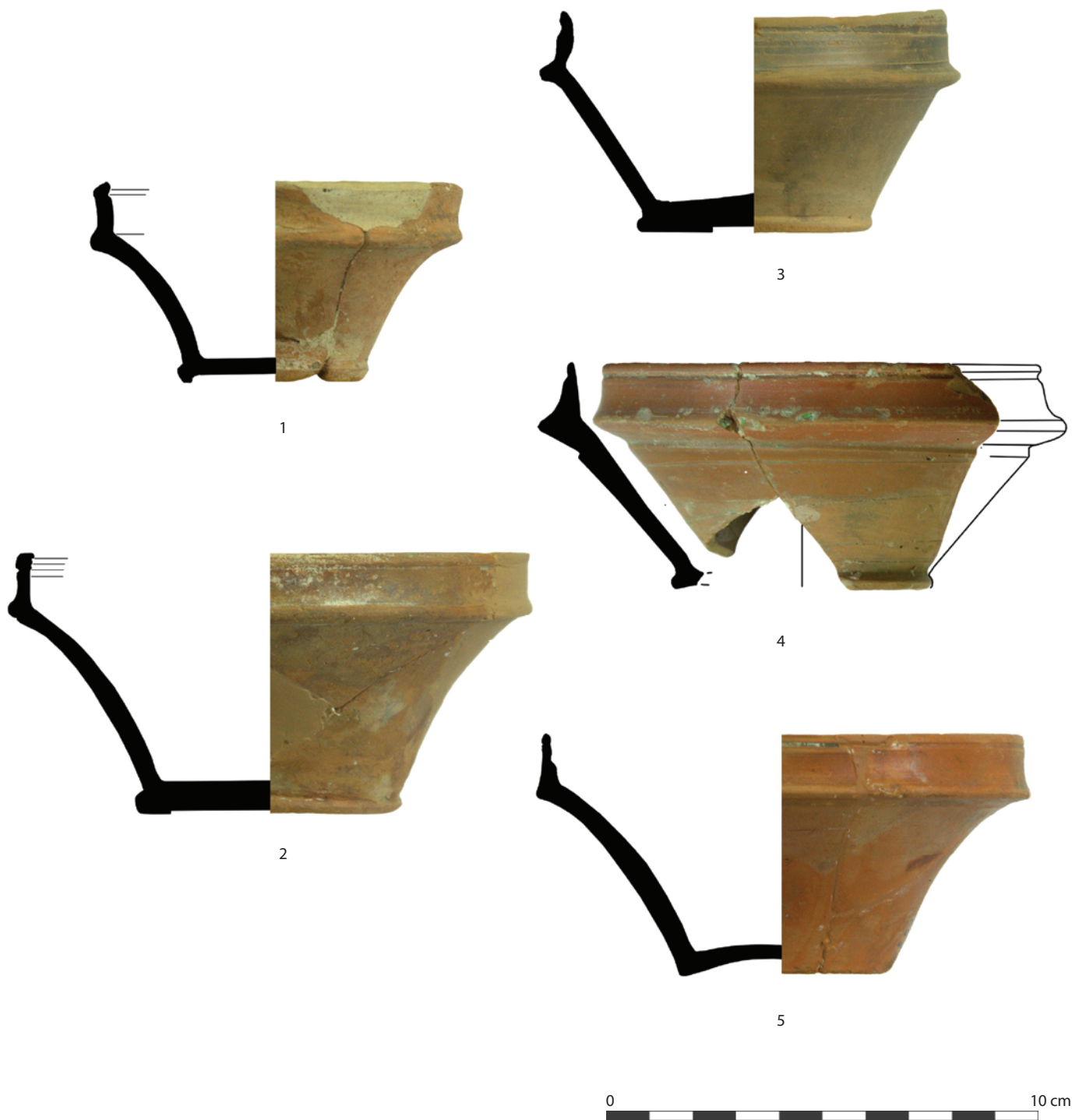


Tabela 6. Posude istočnomediteranske sigilate B; 1. Hayes 70 (AMZd inv. br. 153H), 2. Hayes 70 (AMZd inv. br. 2537H), 3. Hayes 70 (AMZd inv. br. 5449H), 4. Hayes 70 (AMZd inv. br. 6912H), 5. Hayes 70 (AMZd inv. br. 2786)

Tabela 6. Eastern sigillata B vessels; 1. Hayes 70 (AMZd inv. no. 153H), 2. Hayes 70 (AMZd inv. no. 2537H), 3. Hayes 70 (AMZd inv. no. 5449H), 4. Hayes 70 (AMZd inv. no. 6912H), 5. Hayes 70 (AMZd inv. no. 2786)

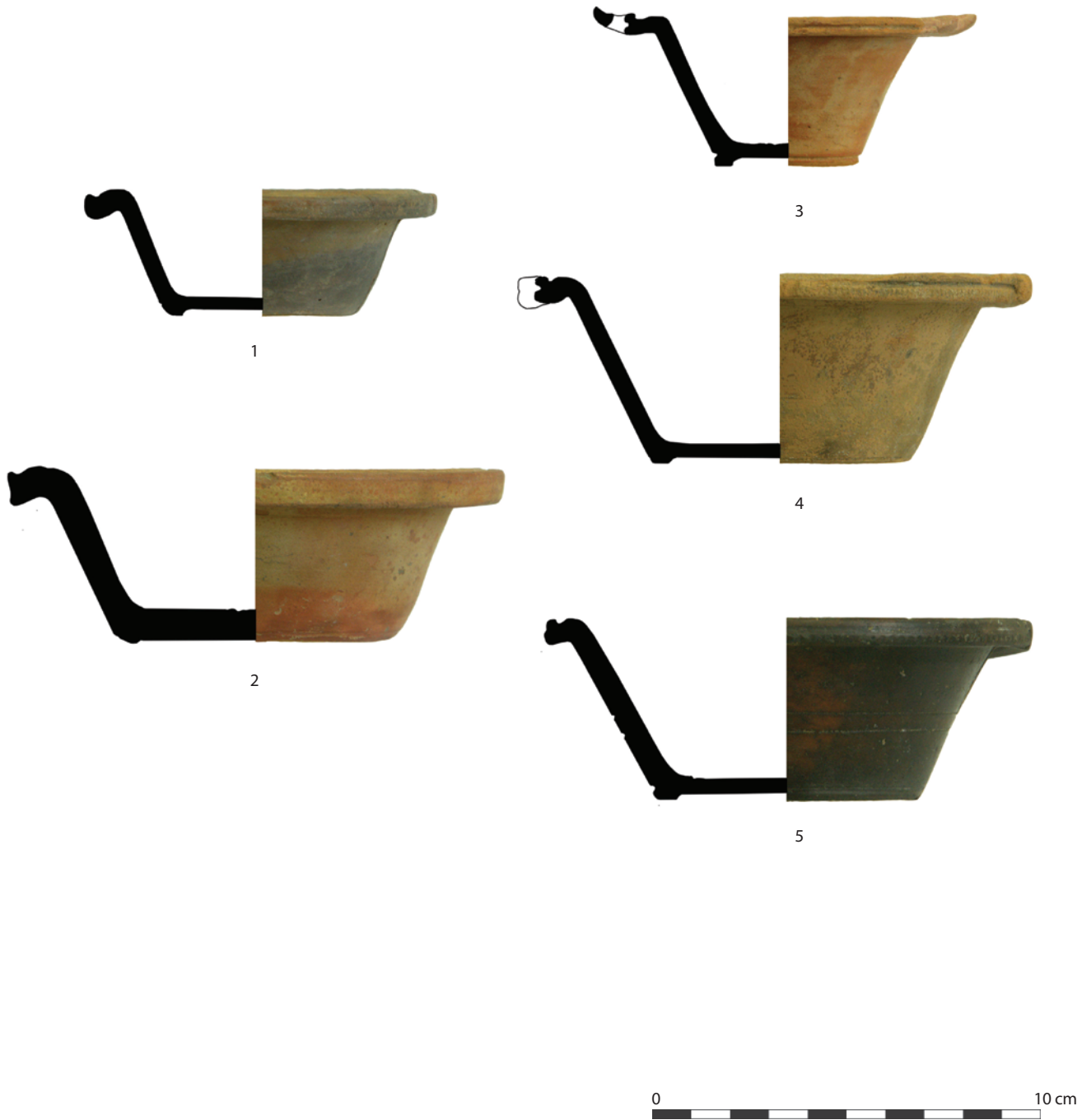
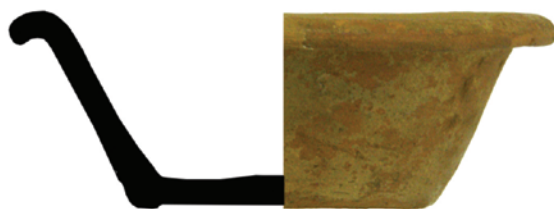


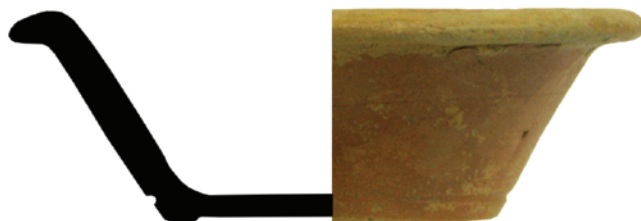
Tabla 7. Posude istočnomediteranske sigilate B; 1. Hayes 74A (AMZd inv. br. 167H), 2. Hayes 74A (AMZd inv. br. 137H), 3. Hayes 74B (AMZd inv. br. 242H), 4. Hayes 74B (ANZd inv. br. 5404H), Hayes 74B (AMZd inv. br. 2788H)

Plate 7. Eastern sigillata B vessels; 1. Hayes 74A (AMZd inv. no. 167H), 2. Hayes 74A (AMZd inv. no. 137H), 3. Hayes 74B (AMZd inv. no. 242H), 4. Hayes 74B (ANZd inv. no. 5404H), Hayes 74B (AMZd inv. no. 2788H)

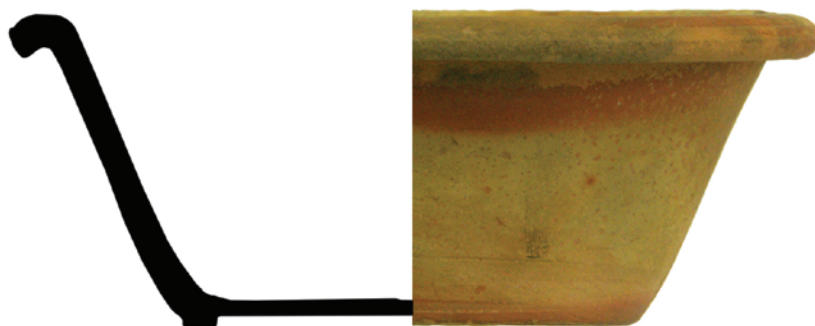
izradio / made by: R. Maršić



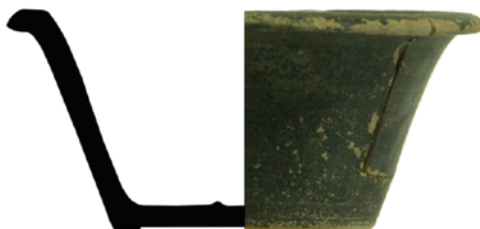
1



2



3



4



Tabla 8. Posude istočnomediteranske sigilate B; 1. Hayes 75 (AMZd inv. br. 2510H), 2. Hayes 75 (AMZd inv. br. 1455H), 3. Hayes 75 (AMZd inv. br. 166H), 4. Hayes 75 (AMZd inv. br. 2748H)

Plate 8. Eastern sigillata B vessels; 1. Hayes 75 (AMZd inv. no. 2510H), 2. Hayes 75 (AMZd inv. no. 1455H), 3. Hayes 75 (AMZd inv. no. 166H), 4. Hayes 75 (AMZd inv. no. 2748H)

izradio / made by: R. Maršić





Tabla 9. Posude istočnomediteranske sigilate B; 1. Hayes 76 – grublja varijanta (AMZd inv. br. 6915H), 2. Hayes 76 – grublja varijanta (AMZd inv. br. 1960H), 3. Hayes 76 – grublja varijanta (AMZd inv. br. 2660H), 4. Hayes 76 – grublja varijanta (AMZd inv. br. 2886H)

Plate 9. Eastern sigillata B vessels; 1. Hayes 76 – coarse subtype (AMZd inv. no. 6915H), 2. Hayes 76 – coarse subtype (AMZd inv. no. 1960H), 3. Hayes 76 – coarse subtype (AMZd inv. no. 2660H), 4. Hayes 76 – coarse subtype (AMZd inv. no. 2886H)

izradio / made by: R. Maršić

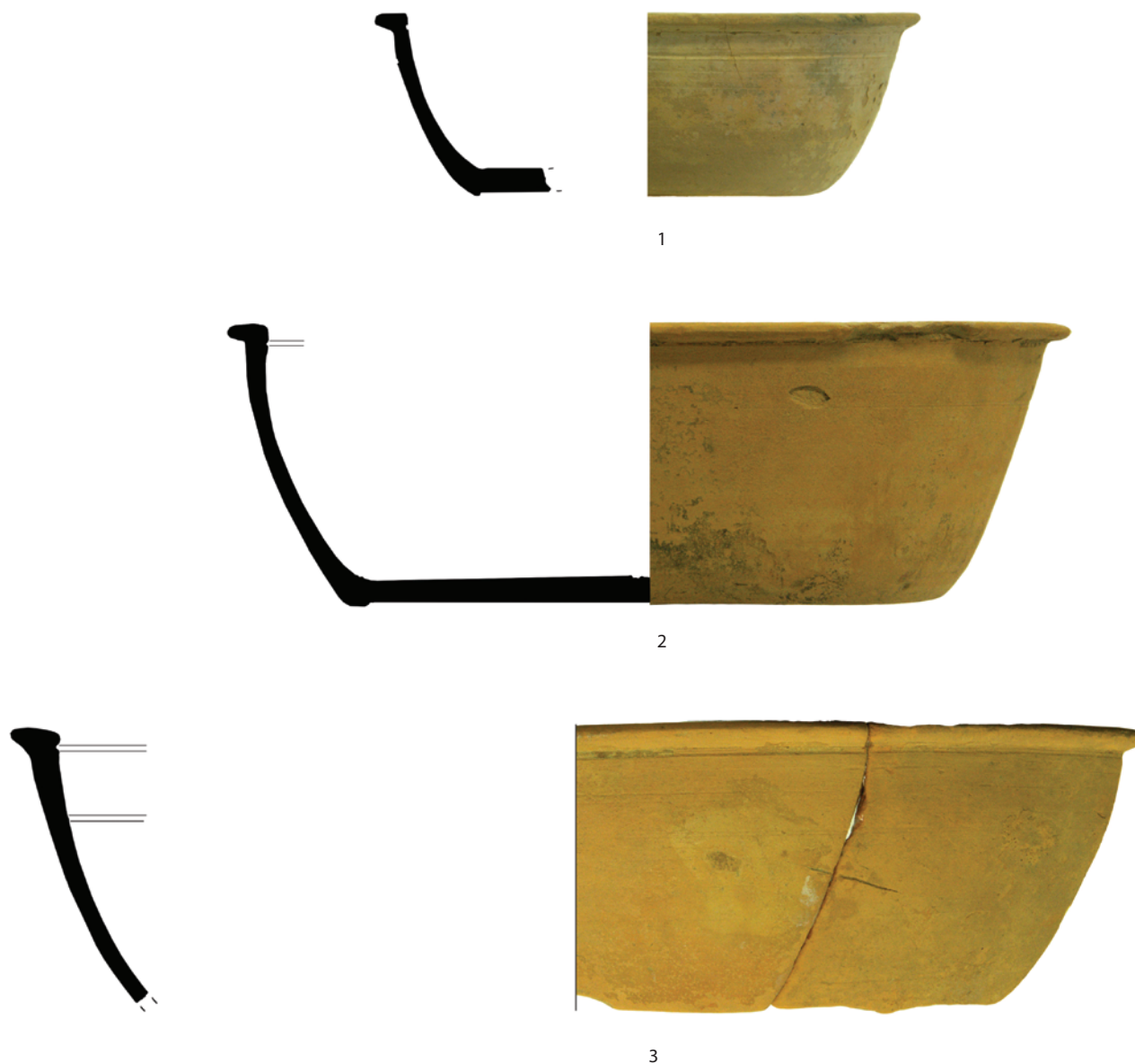
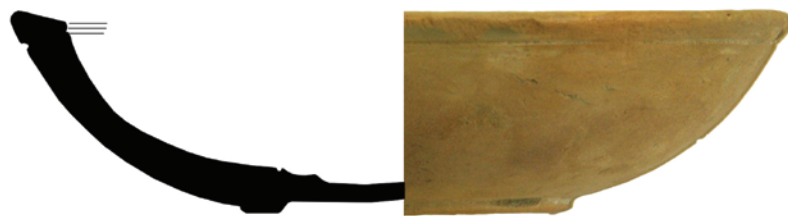


Tabla 10. Posude istočnomediteranske sigilate B; 1. Hayes 76 – finija varijanta (AMZd inv. br. 3943H), 2. Hayes 76 – finija varijanta (AMZd inv. br. 6807H), 3. Hayes 76 – finija varijanta (AMZd inv. br. 6914)

Plate 10. Eastern sigillata B vessels; 1. Hayes 76 – smooth subtype (AMZd inv. no. 3943H), 2. Hayes 76 – smooth subtype (AMZd inv. no. 6807H), 3. Hayes 76 – smooth subtype (AMZd inv. no. 6914)



1



2



3



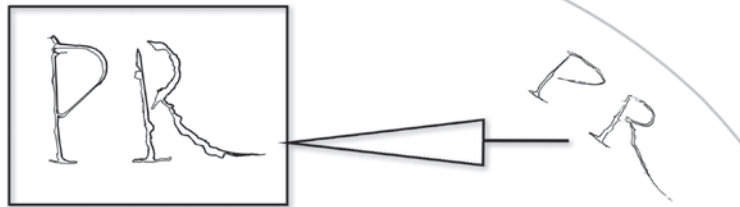
Tabla 11. Posude istočnomediterranske sigilate B; 1. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. br. 4254H), 2. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. br. 2851H), 3. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. br. 2505H)

Plate 11. Eastern sigillata B vessels; 1. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. no. 4254H), 2. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. no. 2851H), 3. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. no. 2505H)

izradio / made by: R. Maršić



1



2

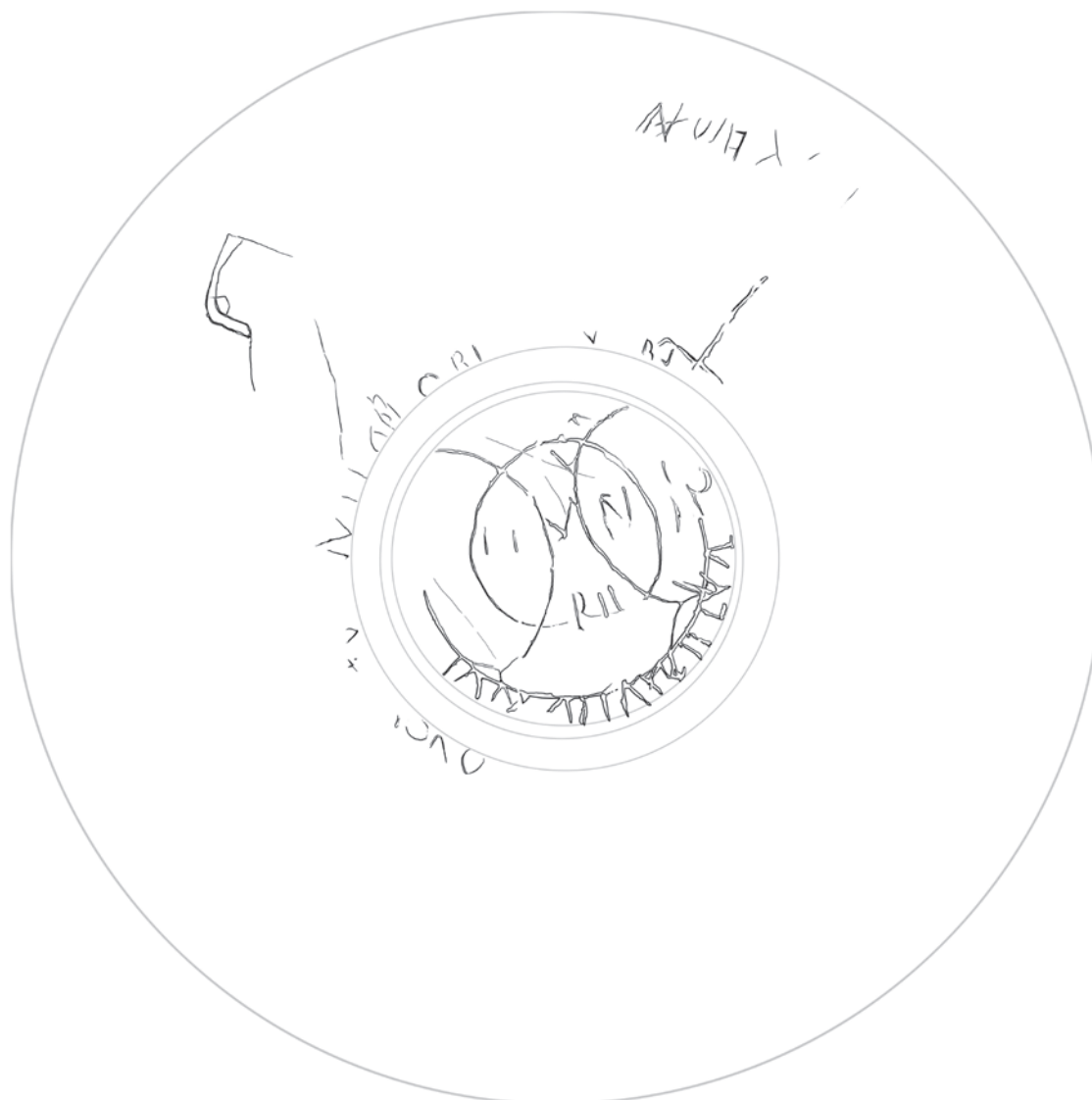


Tabla 12. Grafiti s imenima; 1. Hayes 58 (AMZd inv. br. 6922H),  
2. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. br. 1247H)

Plate 12. Graffiti with names; 1. Hayes 58 (AMZd inv. no. 6922H),  
2. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. no. 1247H)

crtež / drawing: I. Čondić





1



2



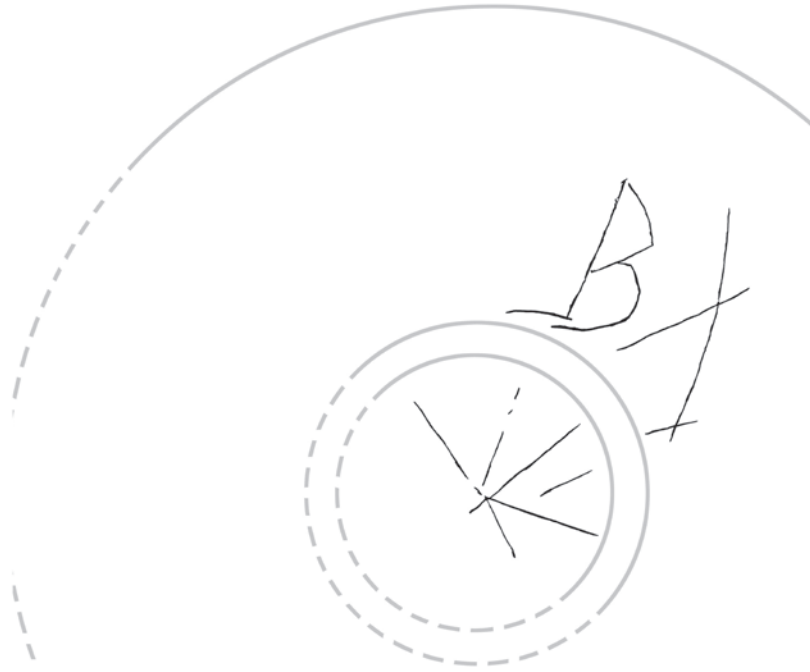
3



Tabla 13. Grafiti s imenima; 1. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. br. 2525H), 2. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. br. 6923H), 3. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. br. 2329H)

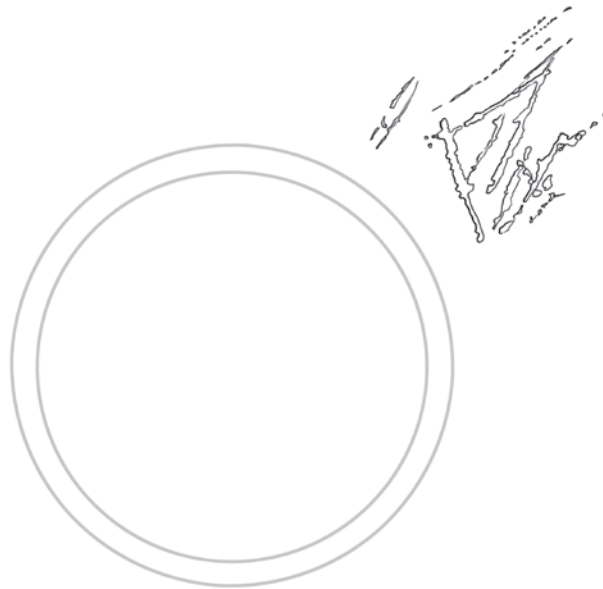
Plate 13. Graffiti with names; 1. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. no. 2525H), 2. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. no. 6923H), 3. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. no. 2329H)

crtež / drawing: I. Condić



1

90



2



Tabla 14. Grafiti s mogućim imenima; 1. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. br. 3205H), 2. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. br. 6926H)

Plate 14. Graffiti with possible names; 1. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. no. 3205H), 2. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. no. 6926H)

crtež / drawing: I. Čondić

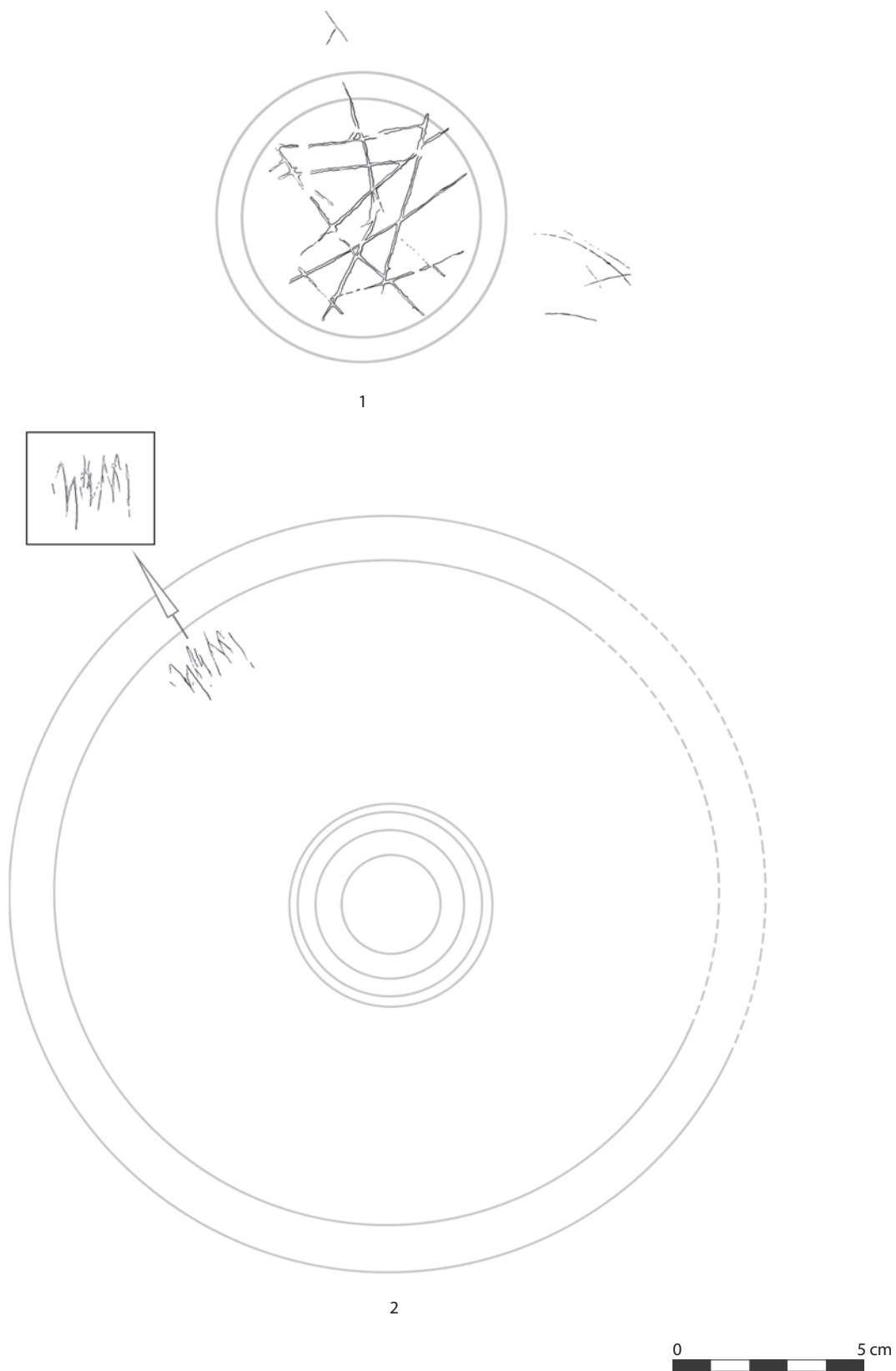


Tabla 15. Anepigrafski grafiti; 1. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. br. 3023H), 2. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. br. 2851H)

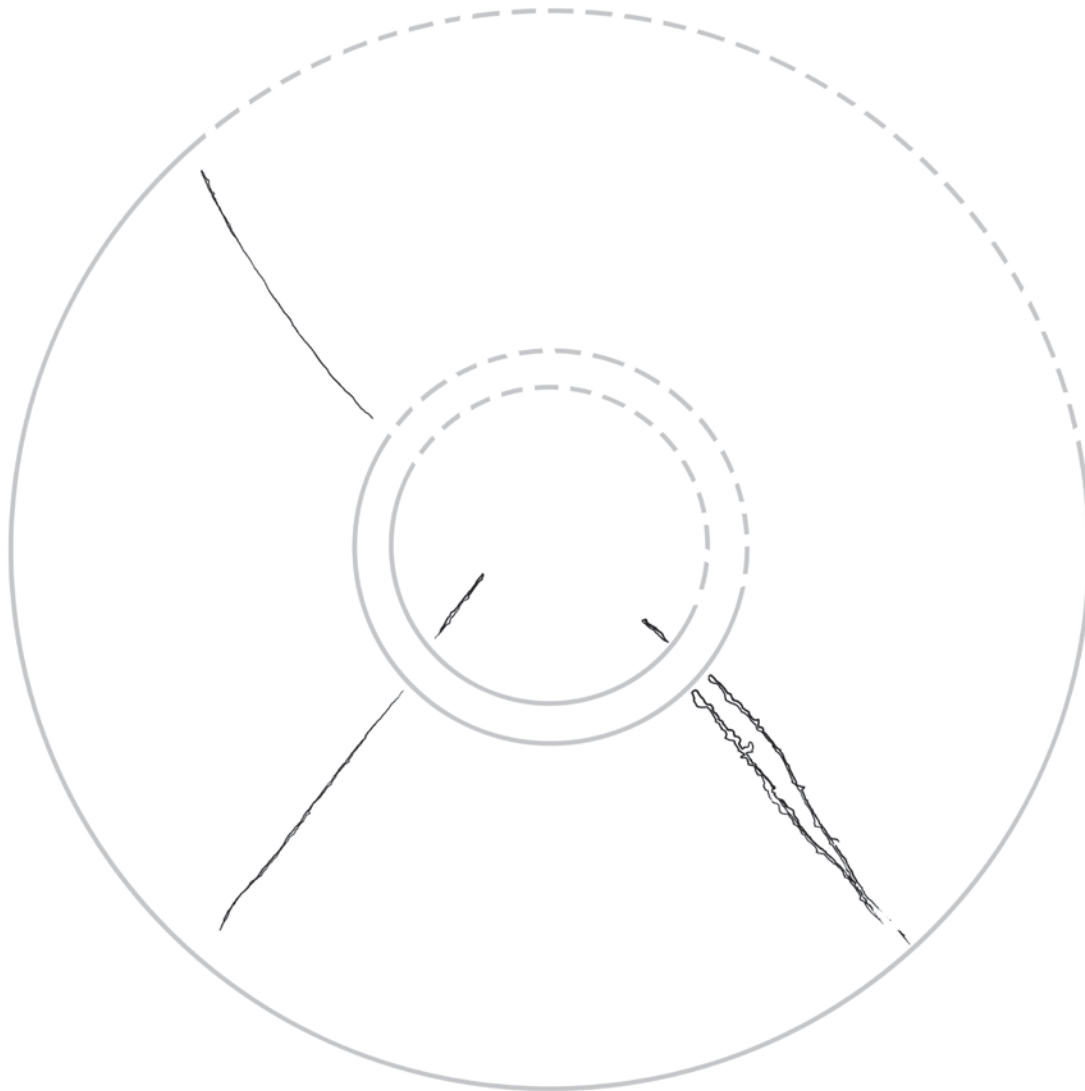
Plate 15. Anepigraphic graffiti; 1. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. no. 3023H), 2. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. no. 2851H)

crtež / drawing: I. Čondić



1

92



2

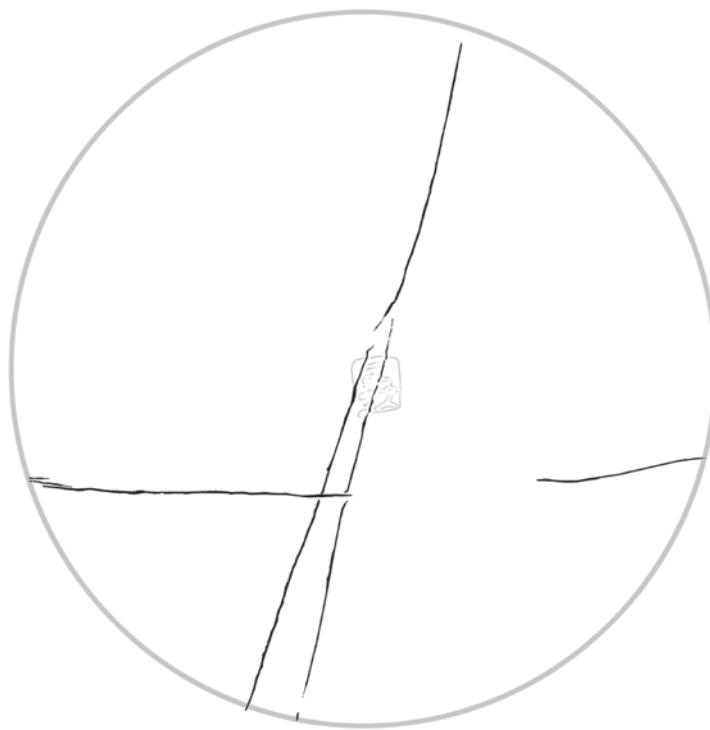


Tabla 16. Grafiti s oznakom X; 1. Hayes 74B (AMZd inv. br. 242H), 2. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. br. 6924H)

Plate 16. Graffiti with mark X; 1. Hayes 74B (AMZd inv. no. 242H), 2. Hayes 80 (AMZd inv. no. 6924H)

crtež / drawing: I. Čondić





1
















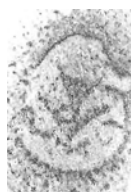


















2







Tabla 17. Grafiti s oznakom X; 1. Hayes 59 – unutrašnja strana (AMZd inv. br. 6806H), 2. Hayes 59 – vanjska strana (AMZd inv. br. 6806H)








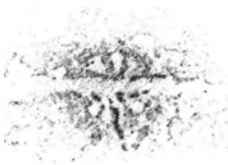



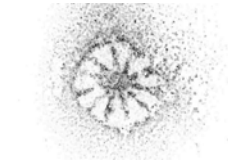





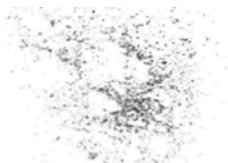
Plate 17. Graffiti with mark X; 1. Hayes 59 – inside (AMZd inv. no. 6806H), 2. Hayes 59 – outside (AMZd inv. no. 6806H)  
crtež / drawing: I. Čondić


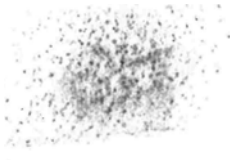



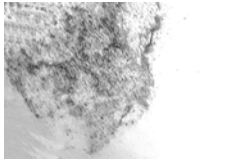



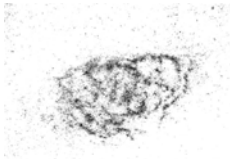
| R. Br. / No. | Tip / Type | Inv. Br. / Inv. No. | Foto / Photograph   | Obris / Outlines  | Voluta / Volute |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| 1            | Hayes 40   | 6899H               |    |    | X               |
| 2            | Hayes 60   | 132H                |    |    |                 |
| 3            | Hayes 60   | 2594H               |    |    |                 |
| 4            | Hayes 60   | 2598H               |   |   | X               |
| 5            | Hayes 60   | 2862H               |  |  | X               |
| 6            | Hayes 60   | 2873H               |  |  | ?               |
| 7            | Hayes 60   | 6803H               |  |  | X               |
| 8            | Hayes 60   | 6918H               |  |  | ?               |

| R. Br. / No. | Tip / Type | Inv. Br. / Inv. No. | Foto / Photograph   | Obris / Outlines  | Voluta / Volute |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| 9            | Hayes 60   | 6919H               |    |    | X               |
| 10           | Hayes 60   | 6921H               |    |    | ?               |
| 11           | Hayes 63   | 1842H               |    |    | X               |
| 12           | Hayes 75   | 2763H               |   |   | X               |
| 13           | Hayes 76   | 2660H               |  |  |                 |
| 14           | Hayes 76   | 2886H               |  |  |                 |
| 15           | Hayes 76   | 6916H               |  |  | X               |
| 16           | NN         | 6148H               |  |  | X               |


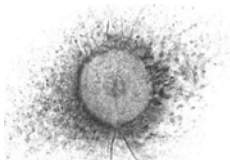







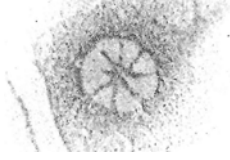








| R. Br. / No. | Tip / Type | Inv. Br. / Inv. No. | Foto / Photograph   | Obris / Outlines  | Voluta / Volute |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| 17           | NN         | 6902H               |  |  | ?               |
| 18           | NN         | 6906H               |  |  | X               |


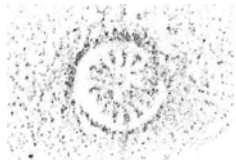







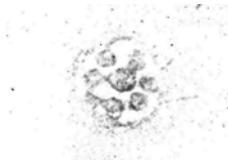
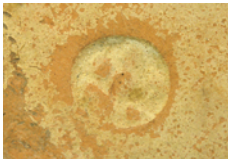






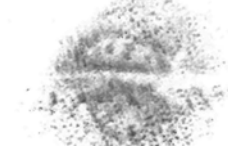
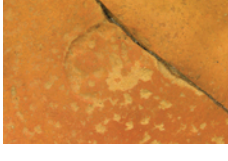


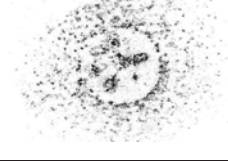


| R. Br. / No. | Tip / Type | Inv. Br. / Inv. No. | Foto / Photograph  | Obris / Outlines  |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|--|---|
| 1            | Hayes 40   | 2838H               |    |    |
| 2            | Hayes 58   | 317H                |    |    |
| 3            | Hayes 58   | 2814H               |    |    |
| 4            | Hayes 59   | 248H                |    |    |
| 5            | Hayes 59   | 2811H               |   |   |
| 6            | Hayes 60   | 2888H               |  |  |
| 7            | Hayes 63   | 6910H               |  |  |
| 8            | Hayes 70   | 2537H               |  |  |
| 9            | Hayes 70   | 2765H               |  |  |

| R. Br. / No. | Tip / Type | Inv. Br. / Inv. No. | Foto / Photograph   | Obris / Outlines   |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|---|--|
| 10           | Hayes 70   | 6396H               |   |   |
| 11           | Hayes 70   | 6913H               |   |   |
| 12           | Hayes 74B  | 6810H               |   |   |
| 13           | Hayes 76   | 6807H               |   |   |
| 14           | NN         | 6900H               |  |  |

Tablica 2. Pečati s rozetama – udubljene latice  
Table 2. Stamps with rosettes – recessed petals

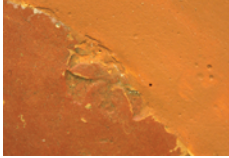




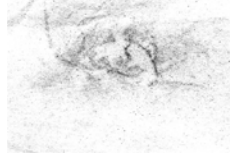


| R. Br. / No. | Tip / Type | Inv. Br. / Inv. No. | Foto / Photograph  | Obris / Outlines  |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|--|---|
| 1            | Hayes 22   | 2531H               |    |    |
| 2            | Hayes 40   | 6809H               |    |    |
| 3            | Hayes 58   | 321H                |    |    |
| 4            | Hayes 58   | 4098H               |    |    |
| 5            | Hayes 60   | 5399H               |   |   |
| 6            | Hayes 60   | 6804H               |  |  |
| 7            | Hayes 63   | 6909H               |  |  |
| 8            | Hayes 70   | 6808H               |  |  |
| 9            | Hayes 74B  | 242H                |  |  |

| R. Br. / No. | Tip / Type | Inv. Br. / Inv. No. | Foto / Photograph  | Obris / Outlines  |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|--|---|
| 10           | Hayes 74B  | 5404H               |  |  |
| 11           | Hayes 75   | 2748H               |  |  |
| 12           | NN         | 6904H               |  |  |

| R. Br. / No. | Tip / Type | Inv. Br. / Inv. No. | Foto / Photograph  | Obris / Outlines  |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|--|---|
| 1            | Hayes 40   | 2890H               |    |    |
| 2            | Hayes 58   | 320H                |    |    |
| 3            | Hayes 58   | 2483H               |    |    |
| 4            | Hayes 60   | 6073H               |    |    |
| 5            | Hayes 70   | 153H                |   |   |
| 6            | Hayes 75   | 166H                |  |  |
| 7            | Hayes 76   | 1960H               |  |  |
| 8            | NN         | 6908H               |  |  |




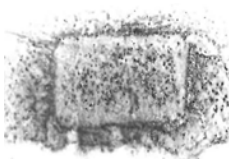



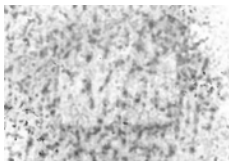


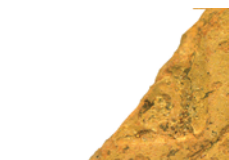








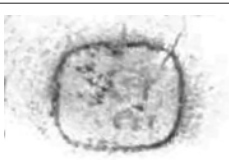
Tablica 4. Pečati s rozetama – izbočene točke  
Table 4. Stamps with rosettes – bulging dots










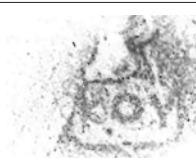





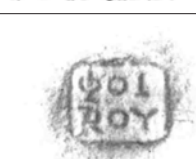
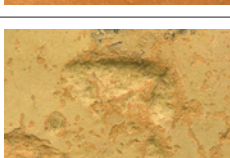



| R. Br. / No. | Tip / Type | Inv. Br. / Inv. No. | Foto / Photograph  | Obris / Outlines  |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|--|---|
| 1            | Hayes 60   | 2863H               |  |  |
| 2            | Hayes 60   | 6805H               |  |  |
| 3            | Hayes 62A  | 2656H               |  |  |
| 4            | Hayes 76   | 2603H               |  |  |

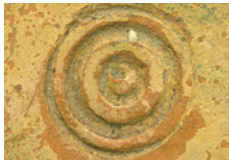



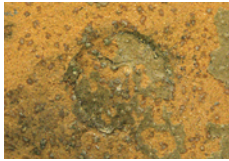
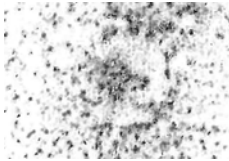
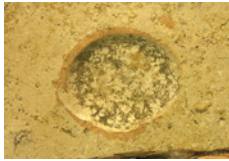

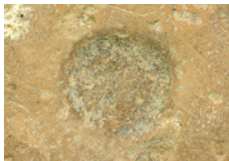




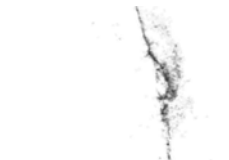




**Tablica 5. Pečati s rozetama – neodređeni oblik**  
**Table 5. Stamps with rosettes – undefined shape**

priređili / prepared by: I. Šelendić, D. Taras

| R. Br. / No. | Tip / Type | Inv. Br. / Inv. No. | Foto / Photograph   | Obris / Outlines   | Natpis / text                           |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|---|--|---|
| 1            | Hayes 40   | 236H                |    |    | geometrijski motiv /<br>geometric motif |
| 2            | Hayes 58   | 319H                |    |    | —<br>_OY                                |
| 3            | Hayes 59   | 6806H               |    |    | MAP<br>KOY                              |
| 4            | Hayes 60   | 2715H               |    |    | Nečitak /<br>illegible                  |
| 5            | Hayes 60   | 2887H               |   |   | _RC<br>O—                               |
| 6            | Hayes 60   | 6920H               |  |  | —<br>_O                                 |
| 7            | Hayes 62A  | 2672H               |  |  | Nečitak /<br>illegible                  |
| 8            | Hayes 63   | 2560H               |  |  | MAP<br>KOY                              |
| 9            | Hayes 63   | 2884H               |  |  | KA<br>—                                 |
| 10           | Hayes 70   | 2570H               |  |  | Nečitak /<br>illegible                  |

| R. Br. / No. | Tip / Type | Inv. Br. / Inv. No. | Foto / Photograph   | Obris / Outlines  | Natpis / text   |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| 11           | Hayes 70   | 2778H               |    |    | K(A)Y<br>Λ(N)_? |
| 12           | Hayes 74A  | 137H                |    |    | MAP<br>KOY      |
| 13           | Hayes 74A  | 181H                |    |    | MAP<br>KOY      |
| 14           | Hayes 74A  | 2724H               |    |    | MAP<br>KOY      |
| 15           | Hayes 75   | 2510H               |   |   | —<br>KOY        |
| 16           | Hayes 75   | 5389H               |  |  | MAP<br>KOY      |
| 17           | Hayes 76   | 6917H               |  |  | KOY<br>_OY      |
| 18           | NN         | 4168H               |  |  | ΦΟΙ<br>ROY      |
| 19           | NN         | 6907H               |  |  | X?              |

Tablica 6. Pravokutni pečati  
Table 6. Rectangular stamps

| R. Br. / No. | Tip / Type | Inv. Br. / Inv. No. | Foto / Photograph  | Obris / Outlines  |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|--|---|
| 1            | Hayes 55   | 2861H               |    |    |
| 2            | Hayes 58   | 6911H               |    |    |
| 3            | Hayes 58   | 6922H               |    |    |
| 4            | Hayes 60   | 2597H               |    |    |
| 5            | Hayes 74A  | 2849H               |   |   |
| 6            | Hayes 76   | 6915H               |  |  |
| 7            | NN         | 6901H               |  |  |
| 8            | NN         | 6903H               |  |  |
| 9            | NN         | 6905H               |  |  |

Tablica 7. Kružni i nedefinirani pečati  
Table 7. Circular and undefined stamps



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