

AFRIČKA SIGILATA I KUHINJSKO POSUĐE IZ ANTIČKE LUKE AENONAE U ZATONU

AFRICAN SIGILLATA AND COOKING WARE FROM THE ROMAN PORT OF AENONA IN ZATON

Antička luka *Aenonae* u Zatonu kraj Nina otkrivena je šezdesetih godina prošlog stoljeća kao luka većih dimenzija sa sačuvanim ostatcima kamenog lukobrana. Arheološki materijal iz kulturnog sloja ovog lokaliteta ukazuje na široke kulturne i trgovačke veze *Aenonae* sa svim dijelovima Rimskog Carstva. Članak obrađuje keramičke posude afričke produkcije (fino stolno posuđe i kuhinjsko posuđe) prikupljene tijekom istraživanja antičke luke u Zatonu od 2002. do 2012. god. Uspoređeno je 12 tipova finog stalnog posuđa i šest tipova kuhinjskog posuđa te su od svakog izdvojeni reprezentativni primjerci prikazani u kombinaciji crteža i fotografije i prezentirani u tablama, a brojčani odnos raznih tipova izražen je u pripadajućim grafovima.

Ključne riječi: *Aenona*, *Terra sigillata africana*, *African Red Slip ware*, afrička keramika, kuhinjska keramika, Zaton

The Roman port of *Aenona* in Zaton near Nin was discovered in the 1960s. It covered a rather large area and the remains of its stone breakwater have been preserved to this day. The archaeological material found in the cultural layer of this site suggests that *Aenona* maintained intensive cultural and trade connections with the entire Roman Empire. This paper analyzes the African-produced pottery (fine tableware and cooking ware) found during the excavations carried out at Zaton between 2002 and 2012. It makes mutual comparisons of 12 types of fine tableware and mutual comparisons of six types of cooking ware and presents the most representative specimens of each group using sketches, photos and plates. The numerical ratio between different types is shown in charts.

Key words: *Aenona*, *Terra sigillata africana*, *African Red Slip ware*, African pottery, cooking ware, Zaton

UVODNE NAPOMENE

O antičkoj luci u uvali Zaton pokraj Nina pisano je u različitim publikacijama, u člancima koji su obrađivali raznovrsni materijal nađen u luci: od keramičkog materijala do nalaza šivanih brodova. Radi se o gospodarskoj luci antičke *Aenonae* koju su od 1979. dugi niz godina sustavno istraživali kustosi Arheološkog muzeja Zadar poput Zdenka Brusića, Borisa Ilakovca, Smiljana Gluščevića i drugih.¹ Lokalitet se nalazi na rtu Kremenjača 2,5 km jugozapadno od Nina, a u podmorju su istraženi ostatci kamenog lukobrana koji se pružao prema jugu u dužini od oko 200 m. Osim lukobrana na lokalitetu, na obali, utvrđeni su i ostatci zidova koji su vjerojatno bili dio lučke infrastrukture i mogućeg pripadajućeg skladišta.² Nakon provedenih analiza arheološke građe lokalitet se datira u razdoblje između 1. i 3. st. po. Kr. Luka antičke *Aenonae* jedinstvena je jer nije sagrađena uz obalu pripadajućeg naselja – tako je plovni put skraćen u odnosu na rutu do same *Aenonae*, zaštićen je od nepogodnih vjetrova, a položaj luke pogodan je zbog blizine grada.³

Lokalitet je iskopavan arbitrarnim slojevima od 10 cm, pa je priroda formiranja arheoloških slojeva u podmorju luke koja se koristila više stotina godina nalagala da se materijal datira isključivo komparativno-tipološkom metodom.⁴

AFRIČKO POSUĐE

Keramički materijal iz Zatona obrađen u ovom članku podijeljen je na afričko fino stolno posuđe (sigilatu) i afričku kuhinjsku keramiku. Naziv za afričku sigilatu javlja se u više inačica i vezuje se za njezino mjesto proizvodnje i izgled, a najčešće za obje karakteristike (*terra sigillata africana*, *African Red Slip ware*). Različiti autori s vremenom su prilagođavali naziv vlastitom govornom području te se tako i ustaljeni naziv za tu vrstu keramike mijenjao – u Italiji se nazivala *terra sigillata chiara* (N. Lamboglia⁵), *sigillata africana* (D. Gandolfi⁶), *terra sigillata africana* (Carandini, Tortorella, Tortorici u Atlante I⁷); u engleskom govornom području *African Red Slip ware* (*ARS ware* – Hayes⁸); u Francuskoj *Sigillée Africaine* (M. Bonifay⁹); u Njemačkoj *Nordafrikanischer Sigillata* (P. M. Protzel¹⁰). Radi jednostavnosti u radu će se upotrebljavati izraz afrička sigilata, za koji smatramo da je primjeren.¹¹

INTRODUCTION

The Roman port in Zaton Cove near Nin and the various material found in it – from pottery to sewn boats – have been discussed in a number of publications and papers. Curators from Archaeological Museum Zadar (Zdenko Brusić, Boris Ilakovac, Smiljan Gluščević and others¹) had systematically researched this commercial port of the Roman city of *Aenona* since 1979. The site is located at Cape Kremenjača, 2.5 km southwest of Nin. The remains of the stone breakwater extending on the seabed approx. 200 meters towards south were also researched. In addition to the breakwater on the seabed, remains of the walls that probably belonged to the port infrastructure and a possible appertaining warehouse were identified on the coast at the site.² The analyses of the archaeological material dated the site to the period between the 1st and 3rd centuries AD. The port of the ancient *Aenona* is very specific because it was not built next to the settlement it belonged to. This was done in order to shorten the water rout to the city and protect it from contrary winds. Nevertheless, the port's position was favorable because it was still in the vicinity of *Aenona*.³

As the site was excavated in arbitrary 10cm-layers, the formation of the archaeological layers on the seabed of the port that had been in use for centuries allowed only comparative-typological method of dating of the material.⁴

AFRICAN POTTERY

The Zaton pottery analyzed in this paper has been divided into African fine tableware (*sigillata*) and African cooking ware. The African *sigillata* is known by a number of names, depending on the place of production, appearance or (most frequently) both: *terra sigillata africana*, *African Red Slip ware*. Over time, various authors would adopt names that suited their respective languages, which is why the name of this type of pottery varies from language to language: In Italian, it is *terra sigillata chiara* (N. Lamboglia⁵), *sigillata africana* (D. Gandolfi⁶), *terra sigillata africana* (Carandini, Tortorella, Tortorici in Atlante I⁷); in English, it is *African Red Slip ware* (*ARS ware* – Hayes⁸); in French, it is *Sigillée Africaine* (M. Bonifay⁹); in German, it is *Nordafrikanischer Sigillata* (P. M. Protzel¹⁰). To make it simpler, this paper uses the term African *sigillata*, which we find to be appropriate.¹¹

1 Z. Brusić 1968; 1980; 2006; S. Gluščević 1984; 1986a; 1986b; 1987; 2002; B. Ilakovac 1996.

2 Z. Brusić 2006, 35–36.

3 B. Ilakovac 1996, 90–94.

4 S. Gluščević 1986a, 47.

5 N. Lamboglia 1941; 1958; 1963.

6 D. Gandolfi 2005, 195.

7 Atlante I, 11–18.

8 J. W. Hayes 1972, 13–14.

9 M. Bonifay 2005, 45–53.

10 P. M. Protzel 1996, 8–11.

11 M. Pešić 2019, 253.

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3 B. Ilakovac 1996, 90–94.

4 S. Gluščević 1986a, 47.

5 N. Lamboglia 1941; 1958; 1963.

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11 M. Pešić 2019, 253.

Naziv za afričku kuhinjsku keramiku također slijedi sličan obrazac imenovanja, pa se tako (ovisno o produkciji) ova keramika naziva u Italiji *Ceramica da cucina di produzione africana*, a na engleskom govornom području *stripe-burnished African cookware*, *Black top ware*.¹² U ovom radu upotrebljava se skupni naziv afričko kuhinjsko posuđe.

Afrička sigilata skupni je naziv za keramiku koja ima sljedeće karakteristike: proizvodila se na nekoliko mjesta u prokonzularnoj Africi i Mauretaniji (područje između današnjeg Alžira i Libije, sa središtem u Tunisu), pripadala je jedinstvenoj radioničkoj tradiciji datiranoj između prvog i sedmog stoljeća, djelomično ili cjelokupno prekrivena narančasto-crvenim sjajnim premazom i ukrašena tehnikama barbotiniranja, ruletiranja, pečatiranja te apliciranim reljefima.¹³ Prvu sistematizaciju afričke sigilate napravio je F. O. Waage 1948. godine pa ju naziva *Late Roman Ware* i dijeli ju na A i B produkciju.¹⁴ Sljedeći znanstvenik koji se bavio definiranjem afričke sigilate bio je N. Lamboglia koji ju u nekoliko radova definira kao *terra sigilata chiara* keramiku.¹⁵ Reljefno ukrašenom afričkom sigilatom bavio se i J. W. Solomonson, pa donosi dokaze o novim produkcijama afričke sigilate.¹⁶ Na temelju nalaza iskopanih u Ostiji A. Carandini definira novu produkciju – A/D.¹⁷ Ovu vrstu keramike J. W. Hayes naziva *African Red Slip ware* te katalogizira keramičke oblike s njihovim fazama i datacijama i donosi opise faktura i klasifikaciju utisnutih ukrasa.¹⁸ Izdvaja dodatnu skupinu posuda na osnovi fakture koja će kasnije biti označena kao produkcija E.¹⁹ U kompilaciji radova o sigilatnoj keramici Atlante I afrička se sigilata naziva *terra sigillata africana* te se na osnovi dotadašnjih spoznaja katalogizira i sistematizira poznate oblike afričke sigilate i povezuje ih se s definiranim produkcijama koje se dijele u nove potfaze.²⁰

Najstarija afrička sigilata pripada produkciji A, koja se datira u razdoblje od zadnje trećine prvog stoljeća do trećeg stoljeća,²¹ s nekim keramičkim oblicima koji traju i tijekom četvrtog stoljeća.²² Područje proizvodnje prostor je sjevernog Tunisa, tj. zaleđe Kartage.²³ Produkcija A1 zastupljena je do sredine drugog stoljeća, A 1/2 pripada razdoblju od sredine drugog stoljeća do sredine trećeg stoljeća, dok je produkcija A2 datirana od sredine drugog stoljeća tijekom cijelog trećeg, s nekim oblicima koji traju i tijekom četvrtog stoljeća.²⁴

A similar principle has been applied for the African cooking ware. Based on where it was produced, this pottery is called *Ceramica da cucina di produzione Africana* in Italian and *stripe-burnished African cookware* and *Black top ware* in English language.¹² In this paper, we will use the collective name African cooking ware.

African sigillata is a collective name for pottery with the following characteristics: It was produced in several places in proconsular Africa and Mauretania (the latter being the region between the present-day Algeria and Libya, with its center in Tunisia); it belonged to a unitary workshop tradition dated to the period between the 1st and 7th centuries; it is partially or fully covered with an orange-red glossy slip; and it was decorated using the barbotine technique, rouletting, imprinting and appliqué reliefs.¹³ African sigillata was first systematized by F. O. Waage in 1948. He named it *Late Roman Ware* and classified it into A and B production.¹⁴ The next scholar to define the African sigillata was N. Lamboglia; in his papers, he defined it as *terra sigilata chiara* pottery.¹⁵ J. W. Solomonson also studied the relief-decorated African sigillata and presented evidence of new types of its production.¹⁶ Based on the finds from Ostia, A. Carandini defined a new type of production – A/D.¹⁷ J. W. Hayes named this type of pottery *African Red Slip ware*. He catalogued and dated its types and their phases, described their fabrics and classified their impressed decorations.¹⁸ Based on specific fabrics, he also identified a new group that would later be classified as sigillata E.¹⁹ In Atlante I, a compilation of papers on sigillata pottery, the African sigillata is called *terra sigillata Africana*, its known forms are catalogued and systematized and are associated with the defined productions which, in turn, are divided into new subphases.²⁰

The earliest African sigillata belongs to the A type, dated to the period spanning the final third of the 1st and 3rd centuries²¹ (although some pottery forms survived into the 4th century.²² It was produced in Northern Tunisia – specifically, the hinterland of Carthage.²³ A1 production lasted until mid-2nd century, A 1/2 from mid-2nd to mid-3rd centuries, and A2 from mid-2nd through 3rd centuries (with some forms surviving into the 4th century).²⁴

12 Atlante I 1981, 208

13 Atlante I 1981, 11.

14 F. O. Waage 1948.

15 N. Lamboglia 1941; 1958; 1963.

16 J. W. Salomonson 1968; 1969.

17 A. Carandini 1968, 25–61.

18 J. W. Hayes 1972; 1980.

19 J. W. Hayes 1972, 287–292.

20 Atlante I, 1981.

21 A. Carandini 1968, 28–29.

22 M. Pešić 2019, 255, bilj. 1629.

23 J. W. Hayes 1972, 297–298; M. Bonifay 2004, 156–162.

24 Atlante I 1981, 19.

12 Atlante I 1981, 208

13 Atlante I 1981, 11.

14 F. O. Waage 1948.

15 N. Lamboglia 1941; 1958; 1963.

16 J. W. Salomonson 1968; 1969.

17 A. Carandini 1968, 25–61.

18 J. W. Hayes 1972; 1980.

19 J. W. Hayes 1972, 287–292.

20 Atlante I, 1981.

21 A. Carandini 1968, 28–29.

22 M. Pešić, 2019, 255, n. 1629.

23 J. W. Hayes 1972, 297–298; M. Bonifay 2004, 156–162.

24 Atlante I 1981, 19.

Produkcija A/D datirana je od kraja drugog stoljeća i traje čitavo treće stoljeće.²⁵ Proizvodnja je smještena na prostoru provincije *Byzacena* i *Tripolitania*.²⁶

Produkcija C egzistira istovremeno s produkcijom A2 i A/D, a počinje se proizvoditi početkom trećeg stoljeća u unutrašnjosti provincije *Byzacena* te se dijeli na pet potfaza.²⁷

Produkcija D javlja se početkom četvrtog stoljeća, nastaje na tradiciji produkcije A i traje do sedmog stoljeća. Proizvodnja je smještena na područje sjevernog Tunisa.²⁸ Dijeli se na dvije potfaze.²⁹ Vrhunac produkcije pripada razdoblju od sredine četvrtog do sredine petog stoljeća.³⁰

Produkcija C/D datirana je u period od druge polovine petog stoljeća do druge polovine sedmog stoljeća, a proizvodnja je smještena na području naselja Sidi Khalifa.³¹

Produkcija C/E funkcionira između druge polovine trećeg stoljeća i druge polovine četvrtog stoljeća, s nepoznatim područjem proizvodnje.³²

Produkcija E javlja se između sredine četvrtog i sredine petog stoljeća, a proizvodila se vjerojatno na južnom dijelu provincije *Byzacena*.³³ Produkcija F definirana je tek u novije vrijeme i njezina se proizvodnja smješta na područje Neapolisa u peto stoljeće.³⁴ Produkcija G dolazi iz nepoznatih radionica, a datira se u peto stoljeće.³⁵

TRS (*Tripolitanian Red Slip Ware*) produkcija smještena je u razdoblje od kraja trećeg do polovine petog stoljeća te se izrađivala u širem zaleđu Leptis Magne.³⁶

Afričko kuhinjsko posuđe proizvodi se već od prvog stoljeća na području sjeverne Afrike i koristilo se za kuhanje hrane.³⁷ Dijeli se na tri produkcije: A, B i C.

Produkcija A afričkog kuhinjskog posuđa (M. Bonifay naziva je *Culinaire A*³⁸, N. Lamboglia *Terra sigillata chiara a strisce*³⁹) često je s unutrašnje strane premazana finim premazom, dok su s vanjske strane vidljivi prugasti tragovi nastali poliranjem.⁴⁰ Pretpostavlja se da je izrađivana na sjevernom području Tunisa.⁴¹ Produkcija B kuhinjskog posuđa (M. Bonifay naziva ju *Culinaire B*⁴², J. W. Hayes naziva ju *vessels with burnished slip on face only*⁴³) s unutrašnje strane ima sjajni premaz, a na površini su vidljivi tragovi obrade

The A/D production lasted from the late 2nd through 3rd centuries.²⁵ It was centered in the provinces of *Byzacena* and *Tripolitania*.²⁶

The C production lasted at the same time when the A2 and A/D productions. The production began in the early 3rd century in the hinterland of *Byzacena* and had five phases.²⁷

Based on the tradition of the A production, the D production lasted from the early 4th to 7th centuries. It was centered in Northern Tunisia.²⁸ It had two subphases.²⁹ The production peaked in the period from mid-4th to mid-5th centuries.³⁰

The C/D production was dated to the period from the second half of the 5th century to the second half of the 7th century. It was centered at the present-day Sidi Khalifa settlement.³¹

The C/E production lasted from the second half of the 3rd century to the second half of the 4th century. The center of this production is not known.³²

The E production appeared in the period between the mid-4th and mid-5th centuries. It was most likely centered in the southern regions of the province of *Byzacena*.³³ The F production was defined only recently and the 5th-century Neapolis has been identified as its center.³⁴ The G production comes from unknown workshops and is dated to the 5th century.³⁵

The TRS (*Tripolitanian Red Slip Ware*) production took place in the hinterland of Leptis Magna in the period between the late 3rd and mid-5th centuries.³⁶

African cooking ware had been produced in Northern Africa since the 1st century. It was used for cooking food.³⁷ It had three productions: A, B and C.

The African cooking ware of the A production (M. Bonifay calls it *Culinaire A*³⁸ and N. Lamboglia calls it *Terra sigillata chiara a strisce*³⁹) is often coated with a smooth red slip on the inside and stripe-like traces of polishing can be seen on the outside.⁴⁰ It is believed that this production was centered in Northern Tunisia.⁴¹ The cooking ware of the B production (M. Bonifay calls it *Culinaire B*⁴² and J. W. Hayes calls it *vessels with burnished slip on face only*⁴³) has a glossy slip on the inside and stripe-like traces of potter's wheel on the surface. This pottery was produced in the

25 Atlante I 1981, 52–53.

26 M. Pešić 2019, 258.

27 Atlante I 1981, 58–60; J. W. Hayes 1972, 289.

28 M. Pešić 2019, 268–269.

29 Atlante I 1981, 78.

30 D. Gandolfi 2005, 207.

31 M. Bonifay 2004, 49; 2016, 559.

32 Atlante I 1981, 117.

33 Atlante I 1981, 119; Hayes 1972, 298.

34 M. Bonifay 2016, 526.

35 M. Bonifay 2016, 526–527.

36 J. W. Hayes 1972, 304–305.

37 D. Gandolfi 2005, 224.

38 Bonifay 2004, 210–211.

39 N. Lamboglia 1958, 275, 277.

40 Atlante I 1981, 217; J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 3.

41 M. Bonifay 2004, 67, 221.

42 M. Bonifay 2004, 213.

43 J. W. Hayes 1972, 200.

25 Atlante I 1981, 52–53.

26 M. Pešić 2019, 258.

27 Atlante I 1981, 58–60; J. W. Hayes 1972, 289.

28 M. Pešić 2019, 268–269.

29 Atlante I 1981, 78.

30 D. Gandolfi 2005, 207.

31 M. Bonifay 2004, 49; 2016, 559.

32 Atlante I 1981, 117.

33 Atlante I 1981, 119; Hayes 1972, 298.

34 M. Bonifay 2016, 526.

35 M. Bonifay 2016, 526–527.

36 J. W. Hayes 1972, 304–305.

37 D. Gandolfi 2005, 224.

38 Bonifay 2004, 210–211.

39 N. Lamboglia 1958, 275, 277.

40 Atlante I 1981, 217; J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 3.

41 M. Bonifay 2004, 67, 221.

42 M. Bonifay 2004, 213.

43 J. W. Hayes 1972, 200.

na lončarskom kolu u vidu niza prugastih tragova. Ta se keramika proizvodila na teritoriju provincije *Byzacena*.⁴⁴ Keramički oblici produkcije C (M. Bonifay naziva ju *Culinaire C*⁴⁵, J. W. Hayes naziva ju *Black top ware*⁴⁶) nemaju premaz, a karakterizira ih zacrneni obod i pepeljastosiva patina koja prekriva gornju vanjsku površinu posude.⁴⁷ Ta se keramika proizvodila na području sjevernog Tunisa i provincije *Byzacena*.⁴⁸

Afričko kuhinjsko posuđe rašireno je na velikom broju nalazišta diljem Rimskog Carstva u periodu od sredine drugog do petog stoljeća uključujući područje današnje Hrvatske gdje se kao rijedak nalaz ranijih tipova prvo pojavila i na lokalitetima u Loronu, Naroni i Burnumu.⁴⁹ Vrhunac proizvodnje i raširenosti smješten je do sredine četvrtog stoljeća i na zapadnom Mediteranu i na području Jadrana. Nakon petog stoljeća i vandalskih osvajanja prestaje proizvodnja te vrste kuhinjskog posuđa, a zamjenjuje ju druga vrsta kuhinjske keramike, tzv. *Late Cooking Ware*.⁵⁰

AFRIČKO POSUĐE IZ ZATONA KOD NINA

Afrička keramika iz zbirke Arheološkog muzeja Zadar, nađena u slojevima antičke luke u Zatonu, za potrebe ovog rada podijeljena je na afričku sigilatu i kuhinjsko posuđe. Svi su primjerci izmjereni i opisani u katalogu te morfološki klasificirani na temelju tipologije iz knjiga *Late Roman Pottery* (J. W. Hayes, 1972) i *Etudes sur la céramique romaine tardive d'Afrique* (M. Bonifay, 2004). Ukupno je morfološki klasificirano i obrađeno 87 predmeta koji su podijeljeni u 12 tipova sigilatnog posuđa i 7 tipova kuhinjskog posuđa. Unutar kategorije sigilatnog posuđa izdvojeno je osam tipova zdjelica (**Hayes 5B, 5C, 8A, 9A, 9B, 14B, 16**), dva tipa kaserola (**Hayes 19, 21**), jedan tip plitkog tanjura (**Hayes 61**), jedan tip šalice (**Hayes 135 / Pallares 14A**) i jedan tip čaše (**Hayes 143 / Pallares 33**). Od kuhinjskog posuđa izdvojena su četiri tipa kaserola (**Hayes 23A, 23B, 194, 197**), jedan tip lonca (**Hayes 183/184**) i jedan tip poklopca (**Hayes 182**). U katalog kuhinjskog posuđa uvršteni su i nespojeni ulomci dna kaserola tipa **Hayes 23**. Pri obradi keramike neki ulomci pronađeni tijekom različitih godina istraživanja spojeni su u istu posudu, a zbrajanjem različitih oblika i veličina posuda dobiven je izračun maksimalnog broja (svakog tipa) posuda. Unutar tog broja nalaze se cjelovite posude te obodi i dna iz kojih se može prepoznati afričko podrijetlo i tip posude. Obrada nalaza podrazumijevala je uz određivanje forme i varijante i mjerenje različitih karakterističnih dimenzija svake posude (visine, promjeri

province of *Byzacena*.⁴⁴ The pottery of the C production (M. Bonifay calls it *Culinaire C*⁴⁵ and J. W. Hayes calls it *Black top ware*⁴⁶) has no slip on it. It is characterized by blackened rim and ash-colored patina that covers the outer surface on the upper section of the vessels.⁴⁷ It was produced in Northern Tunisia and in the province of *Byzacena*.⁴⁸

The African cooking ware is found throughout the Roman Empire, at numerous sites dated to the period between the mid-2nd and 5th centuries, including Croatia, where rare finds of its earlier types were first recorded at the sites in Loron, Naron and Burnum.⁴⁹ Its production peaked in the Western Mediterranean (including Adriatic) until the mid-4th century. The production of this cooking ware stopped after the Vandals' conquests in the 5th century, when it was replaced by another type of cooking ware, the so-called *Late Cooking Ware*.⁵⁰

AFRICAN POTTERY FROM ZATON NEAR NIN

For the purpose of this paper, the African pottery found in the layers of the Roman port in Zaton, now kept in Archaeological Museum Zadar, has been divided into African sigillata and cooking ware. All the specimens have been measured and catalogued. Morphologically, they are classified based on the typology used in the books *Late Roman Pottery* (J. W. Hayes, 1972) and *Etudes sur la céramique romaine tardive d'Afrique* (M. Bonifay, 2004). A total of 87 objects have been classified morphologically and divided into 12 types of sigillata ware and 7 types of cooking ware. Of the sigillata ware category, eight types of bowls were singled out (**Hayes 5B, 5C, 8A, 9A, 9B, 14B, 16**), two types of casseroles (**Hayes 19, 21**), one type of plate (**Hayes 61**), one type of mug (**Hayes 135 / Pallares 14A**) and one type of cup (**Hayes 143 / Pallares 33**). Of the cooking ware category, four types of casseroles were singled out (**Hayes 23A, 23B, 194, 197**), one type of pot (**Hayes 183/184**) and one type of lid (**Hayes 182**). Fragmented casserole bases of **Hayes 23** type, still not pieced together with other vessel parts, were also included in the cooking ware catalogue. Some fragments found in different excavation campaigns were pieced together into a single vessel. The maximum number of (each type of) vessels was calculated by adding various vessel forms and sizes. This number includes not only complete vessels but also the rims and bases the African origin and type of which could be identified. Along with determining the forms and subtypes, the analysis of the finds also included measuring of various distinctive

44 J. W. Hayes 1972, 200–204; M. Bonifay 2004, 67, 213.

45 M. Bonifay 2004, 221.

46 M. Pešić 2019, 308, bilj. 2068.

47 A. Carandini 1967, 86–89; Atlante I 1981, 208.

48 M. Bonifay 2004, 221–229; 2016, 530.

49 I. Borzić 2010, 411–412; 2020, 110, 113–114, 116.

50 M. Pešić 2019, 309.

44 J. W. Hayes 1972, 200–204; M. Bonifay 2004, 67, 213.

45 M. Bonifay 2004, 221.

46 M. Pešić 2019, 308, n. 2068.

47 A. Carandini 1967, 86–89; Atlante I 1981, 208.

48 M. Bonifay 2004, 221–229; 2016, 530.

49 I. Borzić 2010, 411–412; 2020, 110, 113–114, 116.

50 M. Pešić 2019, 309.

dna, oboda, noga...) Reprezentativni primjerci svakog tipa izdvojeni su, grafički obrađeni u kombinaciji crteža i fotografije te prezentirani u tablama. Na samo jednoj posudi pronađen je slabo vidljiv grafit.

Najzastupljeniji oblik sigilatnog posuđa u Zatonu jest zdjelica tipa **Hayes 9**, koja je zastupljena s 18 primjeraka. Varijanta A (T. 1: 1–2, inv. br. 244H, inv. br. 2815H) te bikonične zdjelice dolazi u 17 primjeraka, dok je varijanta B (T. 1: 3, inv. br. 1853H) zastupljena s jednim primjerkom. S vanjske strane, ispod jednostavnog zaobljenog oboda nalaze se dvije široke ruletirane kanelure (žlijeba), a ponekad se ruletirani pojas nalazi i na donjem dijelu tijela. Zdjelica ima plitku i tanku prstenastu nogu. Varijanta A tipa Hayes 9 tipičan je nalaz za drugo stoljeće, datiran u razdoblje od 100. do 160. g., i vrlo je čest širom Rimskog Carstva. Proizvodi se istodobno sa zdjelicom tipa Hayes 8.⁵¹ Na istočnoj obali Jadrana nađen je u Starom Gradu na Hvaru⁵², na nekropoli u Bakru⁵³, u Senju⁵⁴, u Pakoštanima⁵⁵ i uvali Mala Stinica⁵⁶, u Naroni⁵⁷, u Aseriji⁵⁸, u uvali Soline⁵⁹ (Sv. Klement, Pakleni otoci kraj Hvara), u Zadru⁶⁰, dok je jedan primjerak nađen u Sorni kraj Poreča⁶¹. Varijanta 9B zastupljena je sa samo jednim primjerkom, a razlikuje se od prve varijante manjim rasponom promjera i kanelurama bez ruletiranog ukrasa. Nađena je na lokalitetima istočne strane Jadrana poput Narone⁶², Luke kod Škripa na otoku Braču⁶³ i Visa⁶⁴. Obje varijante pripadaju produkciji A.

Drugi tip prema zastupljenosti zdjelica je **Hayes 8**, s 15 primjeraka. Gornji dio tijela te bikonične zdjelice višestruko je profiliran ruletiranim rebrima različitih debljina ispod oboda, dok se s unutrašnje strane ispod oboda nalaze dvije paralelne plitke kanelure/žlijeba. Donji dio tijela prelazi u dno na plitkoj i tankoj prstenastoj nozi, a na prijelazu je ukrašen ruletiranjem. Varijanta A (T. 1: 4, inv. br. 271H) prisutna je s 14 primjeraka, tipičan je nalaz iz drugog stoljeća, datiran u razdoblje od 80./90. g. do 160. g., a prvi primjerci koje karakteriziraju fine i tanke stijenke javljaju se već u flavijevskom razdoblju. Obje varijante tog tipa zdjelice pripadaju produkciji A1, A1/2 i A2, a prisutne su na području čitavog Rimskog Carstva, od Španjolske do Grčke, kao i već spomenuti tip Hayes 9.⁶⁵ Na području istočne obale Jadrana varijanta A prisutna je na velikom broju lokaliteta, npr.

dimensions of every vessel (height, diameter of base, rim, foot...). The representative specimens of each type were singled out, sketched and photographed and presented in plates. Only one vessel contained a hardly visible graffito.

The most numerous form of the Zaton sigillata ware is the **Hayes 9** type bowl, of which 18 specimens were found. The subtype A (Pl. 1: 1–2, inv. no. 244H, inv. no. 2815H) of this biconical bowl is represented by 17 specimens and the subtype B (Pl. 1: 3, inv. no. 1853H) is represented by one specimen. On the outside, two wide rouletted flutes (grooves) can be seen under a simple, rounded rim. The rouletted section can sometimes also be seen on the lower section of the body. The bowl has a short and thin ring-foot. The subtype A of the Hayes 9 type is typical of the 2nd century – more specifically, of the period between AD 100 and 160 – and is very often found throughout the Roman Empire. It was produced at the same time when the Hayes 8 bowl.⁵¹ On the Eastern Adriatic coast it was found in Stari Grad on the island of Hvar⁵², at the Bakar necropolis⁵³, in Senj⁵⁴, in Pakoštane⁵⁵ and in Mala Stinica Cove⁵⁶, at Naron⁵⁷, at Asseria⁵⁸, in Soline Cove⁵⁹ (Sv. Klement, Pakleni Islands near Hvar) and in Zadar⁶⁰. One specimen was also found in Sorna near Poreč⁶¹. The 9B subtype is represented by only one specimen. This latter subtype differs from the former one by a smaller range of diameters and by flutes without rouletted decorations. It was found at Eastern Adriatic sites such as Naron⁶², Luka near Škrip on the island of Brač⁶³ and on the island of Vis⁶⁴. Both these subtypes belong to the A production.

The second most numerous type is the **Hayes 8** bowl, with 15 specimens. The upper section of the body of this biconical bowl has multiple rouletted ribs of various thicknesses under the rim. On the inside, it has two parallel shallow flutes/grooves under the rim. The lower section of the body transitions into the base fixed on a short and thin ring-foot (with a rouletted decoration at the transition). The subtype A (Pl. 1: 4, inv. no. 271H) is represented by 14 specimens. It is a typical find of the 2nd century – more specifically, of the period between AD 80 or 90 and 160. The first specimens characterized by smooth thin walls appeared back in the Flavian period. Both subtypes of the bowl belong to the A1, A1/2 and A2 productions, found

51 J. W. Hayes 1972, 36–37.

52 M. Ugarković *et al.* 2022, 41, T. 11: 110.

53 R. Makjanić 1985, 45.

54 A. Konestra, V. Glavaš 2024, 34, T. 1: 20–25.

55 M. Parica 219, 225, T. III: 1.

56 I. Miholjek, I. Stojević 2012, 170, T. 6, 3, 5.

57 M. Topić 2002, 238–239, 318–320, T. 26: 233–239, T. 27, T. 28: 246.

58 I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 38.

59 M. Ugarković, A. Konestra 2018, 83, br. 151–154.

60 M. Pešić 2017, 63.

61 P. M. Pröttel 1996, T. 46: 27.

62 M. Topić 2002, 239, T. 28: 247–248

63 K. Jelinčić Vučković 2011, 132.

64 M. Pešić 2019, 277, bilj. 1818.

65 J. W. Hayes 1972, 31–35, Atlante I 1981, 26.

51 J. W. Hayes 1972, 36–37.

52 M. Ugarković *et al.* 2022, 41, pl. 11: 110.

53 R. Makjanić 1985, 45.

54 A. Konestra, V. Glavaš 2024, 34, pl. 1: 20–25.

55 M. Parica 219, 225, pl. III: 1.

56 I. Miholjek, I. Stojević 2012, 170, pl. 6, 3, 5.

57 M. Topić 2002, 238–239, 318–320, pl. 26: 233–239, pl. 27, pl. 28: 246.

58 I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 38.

59 M. Ugarković, A. Konestra 2018, 83, nos. 151–154.

60 M. Pešić 2017, 63.

61 P. M. Pröttel 1996, T. 46: 27.

62 M. Topić 2002, 239, pl. 28: 247–248

63 K. Jelinčić Vučković 2011, 132.

64 M. Pešić 2019, 277, n. 1818.

Zadar⁶⁶, Senj⁶⁷, luka Janice u Pakoštanima⁶⁸, luka Barbir⁶⁹, *Asseria*⁷⁰, Pula⁷¹, uvala Soline⁷² (Sv. Klement, Pakleni otoci kraj Hvara), Narona⁷³ i Brijuni⁷⁴. Taj je tip prisutan i na nekoliko lokaliteta u Sloveniji.⁷⁵ Varijanta 8B (T. 1: 5, inv. br. 2520H) prisutna je sa samo jednim primjerkom, javlja se u drugoj polovini drugog stoljeća, a razlikuje se od varijante A samo po nedostatku ruletiranog ukrasa.⁷⁶ Javlja se na istočnoj obali Jadrana na nekoliko lokaliteta, između ostalih i u uvali Soline (Sv. Klement, Pakleni otoci kraj Hvara)⁷⁷, na lokalitetu Polača⁷⁸ i u Zadru⁷⁹.

Čaša tipa **Hayes 143** zastupljena je s četiri primjerka. Obod je jednostavan i neistaknut, odvojen od tijela blago ispupčenim (ponekad ruletiranim) pojasom. Stijenka tijela čaše je kosa i s vanjske strane ukrašena dvama pojasima pečatiranih motiva (T. 2: 1, inv. br. 155H, lećasti/romboidni motiv⁸⁰; T. 2: 2, inv. br. 5425H, *in planta pedis* motiv⁸¹), koji su međusobno odvojeni (ponekad ruletiranim pojasom). Također, dno sa stožastom nogom odvojeno je od tijela plitkim i tankim horizontalnim rebrom. Premaz je vidljiv s vanjske strane. Ovaj tip čaše pripada produkciji A1 i datira se od vremena Flavijevaca do prve polovine drugog stoljeća. Rijedak tip čaše, poznat samo s inozemnih lokaliteta – Olbia na Sardiniji⁸², Santa Maria u Cariati (Kalabrija)⁸³ i neobjavljeni primjerak iz Trsta⁸⁴. Takav oblik čaše vrlo je sličan staklenoj čaši tipa Isings 22, datiranoj u vrijeme kasnog prvog i ranog drugog stoljeća.⁸⁵

Zdjelica tipa **Hayes 5** zastupljena je s jednim primjerkom u varijanti B (T. 3: 1, inv. br. 5574H) i dva primjerka u varijanti C (T. 3: 2, inv. br. 3288H). Obod zdjele zaobljen je i zadebljan, s kanelurom na vrhu oboda (varijanta B). Stijenka je tijela kosa i pod kutom prelazi u zaobljeno dno. Na sredini tijela vidljiva je plitka kanelura (varijanta C). Dno je na plitkoj i tankoj prstenastoj nozi s ruletiranim pojasom oko sredine dna (varijanta B). Ovaj tip zdjelice javlja se od vremena Flavijevaca ili malo ranije (varijanta A), kasnog prvog i ranog drugog stoljeća (varijanta B) te od sredine drugog stoljeća (varijanta C).⁸⁶ Obje varijante pripadaju

throughout the Roman Empire, from Spain to Greece, just like the abovementioned Hayes 9 type.⁶⁵ In Eastern Adriatic, the subtype A is found at numerous sites, such as Zadar⁶⁶, Senj⁶⁷, Janice port in Pakoštanimi⁶⁸, Barbir port⁶⁹, *Asseria*⁷⁰, Pula⁷¹, Soline Cove⁷² (Sv. Klement, Pakleni Islands near Hvar), Narona⁷³ and Brijuni Archipelago⁷⁴. This type is also found at several sites in Slovenia.⁷⁵ The subtype 8B (Pl. 1: 5, inv. no. 2520H) is represented by only one specimen. It first appeared in the second half of the 2nd century and it differs from the subtype A only by the lack of rouletted decoration.⁷⁶ On the Eastern Adriatic coast it is found at several sites, including Soline Cove (Sv. Klement, Pakleni Islands near Hvar)⁷⁷, Polača⁷⁸ and Zadar⁷⁹.

The **Hayes 143**-type cup is represented by four specimens. The rim is simple and pronounced, separated from the body with a slightly projecting (and sometimes rouletted) belt. The cup's body wall is slanted and decorated with two belts of imprinted motifs on the outside (Pl. 2: 1, inv. no. 155H, lenticular/rhomboid motif⁸⁰; Pl. 2: 2, inv. no. 5425H, *in planta pedis* motif⁸¹), separated by a belt (sometimes rouletted) both from each other and from the rim. Also, the base with a conical foot is separated from the body by a shallow and thin horizontal rib. A slip can be seen on the outside. These cups belong to the A1 production and are dated to the period spanning the Flavian reign and the first half of the 2nd century. They are very rare, found only at foreign sites – Olbia in Sardinia⁸², Santa Maria in Cariata (Calabria)⁸³ and (still unpublished) in Trieste⁸⁴. The cups of this type are very similar to the glass cups of Isings 22 type, dated to the late 1st and early 2nd centuries.⁸⁵

The **Hayes 5**-type bowl is represented by one specimen belonging to the subtype B (Pl. 3: 1, inv. no. 5574H) and two specimens belonging to the subtype C (Pl. 3: 2, inv. no. 3288H). The rim is rounded and thickened, with a flute at its top (subtype B). The body wall is slanted and transitions into a rounded base at an angle. A shallow flute can be seen on the central section of the body (subtype

66 M. Pešić 2017, 63–64.

67 A. Konestra, V. Glavaš 2024, 34, T. 1: 26.

68 M. Parica 2018, 219, T. III. 3.

69 M. Pešić 2019, 277, bilj. 1808.

70 I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 37.

71 P. M. Pröttel 1996, 271.

72 M. Ugarković, A. Konestra 2018, 83, br. 148–150.

73 M. Topić 2002, 237, T. 26: 237–246.

74 P. M. Pröttel 1996, T. 47: 7.

75 P. M. Pröttel 1996; Ajdovština T. 67: 1, Predloka T. 86: 5, Simonov zaliv T. 31: 16, 262.

76 J. W. Hayes 1972, 34–35.

77 M. Ugarković, A. Konestra 2018, 83, br. 148–150.

78 M. Pešić 2019, 277, bilj. 1809.

79 M. Pešić 2017, 63–64.

80 Prema Atlante I, T. LVI (b): 69.

81 Prema Atlante I, T. LVII (a): 43.

82 M. C. Satta 2004, 411, 422, sl. 144.

83 F. Le Pera 2011, 68–69.

84 Atlante I 1981, 37, T. XVII: 10.

85 J. W. Hayes 1972, 183–184.

86 J. W. Hayes 1972, 27–29.

65 J. W. Hayes 1972, 31–35, Atlante I 1981, 26.

66 M. Pešić 2017, 63–64.

67 A. Konestra, V. Glavaš 2024, 34, pl. 1: 26.

68 M. Parica 2018, 219, pl. III. 3.

69 M. Pešić 2019, 277, n. 1808.

70 I. Borzić, A. Eterović Borzić 2015, 37.

71 P. M. Pröttel 1996, 271.

72 M. Ugarković, A. Konestra 2018, 83, nos. 148–150.

73 M. Topić 2002, 237, pl. 26: 237–246.

74 P. M. Pröttel 1996, pl. 47: 7.

75 P. M. Pröttel 1996; Ajdovština pl. 67: 1, Predloka pl. 86: 5, Simonov zaliv pl. 31: 16, 262.

76 J. W. Hayes 1972, 34–35.

77 M. Ugarković, A. Konestra 2018, 83, nos. 148–150.

78 M. Pešić 2019, 277, n. 1809.

79 M. Pešić 2017, 63–64.

80 Prema Atlante I, pl. LVI (b): 69.

81 Prema Atlante I, pl. LVII (a): 43.

82 M. C. Satta 2004, 411, 422, fig. 144.

83 F. Le Pera 2011, 68–69.

84 Atlante I 1981, 37, pl. XVII: 10.

85 J. W. Hayes 1972, 183–184.

produkciji A1 i A1/2.⁸⁷ Najviše je primjeraka dokumentirano u Tunisu, a manji broj ih je nađen na zapadnom dijelu Sredozemlja.⁸⁸

Zdjelica tipa **Hayes 14** zastupljena je s jednim primjerkom, u varijanti B (T. 3: 3, inv. br. 3369H). Obod je blago zadebljan i ne ističe se. Stijenka tijela je okomita i pod kutom prelazi u blago zaobljeno dno na plitkoj prstenastoj nozi. Ovaj tip zdjelice pripada u produkciju A2 i javlja se u drugoj polovini drugog stoljeća. Na istočnoj obali Jadrana zabilježena je u Naroni⁸⁹, u Stobreču⁹⁰, u uvali Soline⁹¹ (Sv. Klement, Pakleni otoci kraj Hvara), Starom Gradu na Hvaru⁹², uvali Verige⁹³, u antičkoj luci Bošana⁹⁴, u uvali Vrulje⁹⁵, u Senju⁹⁶ i u Poreču⁹⁷. Ova zdjela nađena je i na nekoliko lokaliteta na sjevernom Jadranu i u Sloveniji.⁹⁸

Zdjelica tipa **Hayes 16** zastupljena je s jednim primjerkom (T. 4: 2, inv. br. 4117H) i slična je zdjelici tipa Hayes 14. Obod je neprimjetno zadebljan i ne ističe se. Stijenka tijela je zakošena i prelazi u blago zaobljeno dno na plitkoj i tankoj prstenastoj nozi. Ovaj tip zdjelice pripada produkciji A2, javlja se od sredine drugog stoljeća i u nekim varijantama traje i tijekom trećeg stoljeća. Raširena je na čitavom području Mediterana i na obalama Atlantskog oceana.⁹⁹ Na istočnoj obali Jadrana nađena je na više lokaliteta (od kojih su neki: Brijuni¹⁰⁰, Senj¹⁰¹) te na nekoliko lokaliteta na sjevernom Jadranu i u Sloveniji.¹⁰²

Kaserola tipa **Hayes 19** zastupljena je s jednim primjerkom (T. 4: 1, inv. br. 2176H). Obod posude zakošen je prema van i na prijelazu u tijelo odvojen je plitkim horizontalnim utorom koji s unutrašnje strane stvara izbočenje. To izbočenje vjerojatno ima funkciju ležišta za poklopac. Stijenka tijela zakošena je prema dnu i pod kutom prelazi u ravno dno koje je s vanjske strane narebreno. Dno stoji na tri stožaste nožice. S vanjske je strane vidljiv fini premaz. Raniji primjerci ovih posuda nemaju narebreno dno ni fini premaz s vanjske strane tijela.¹⁰³ Ova se posuda javlja od kraja prvog do sredine drugog stoljeća. Rijedak je tip koji imitira kuhinjski tip posude Ostia II fig. 33, sličnog izgleda, ali bez finog premaza.¹⁰⁴ Jedan primjerak bez nožica nađen

C). The base is fixed on a short and thin ring-foot and has a rouletted belt around its mid-section (subtype B). This type of bowls first appeared during the Flavian reign or somewhat earlier (subtype A), in the late 1st and early 2nd centuries (subtype B), and in the mid-2nd century (subtype C), respectively.⁸⁶ Both subtypes belong to the A1 and A1/2 productions.⁸⁷ Most of the specimens were recorded in Tunisia, and only a few of them were found in Western Mediterranean.⁸⁸

The **Hayes 14**-type bowl is represented by one specimen belonging to the subtype B (Pl. 3: 3, inv. no. 3369H). The rim is slightly thickened and not prominent. The body wall is vertical and transitions at an angle into a slightly rounded base fixed on a short ring-foot. This type of bowls belongs to the A2 production. It first appeared in the second half of the 2nd century. On the Eastern Adriatic coast, it was found at Naroni⁸⁹, in Stobreč⁹⁰, in Soline Cove⁹¹ (Sv. Klement, Pakleni Islands near Hvar), in Stari Grad on the island of Hvar⁹², in Verige Cove⁹³, at the Roman port of Bošana⁹⁴, in Vrulje Cove⁹⁵, in Senj⁹⁶ and in Poreč⁹⁷. This bowl was also found at several sites in Northern Adriatic and in Slovenia.⁹⁸

The **Hayes 16**-type bowl is represented by one specimen (Pl. 4: 2, inv. no. 4117H) and is similar to the Hayes 14-type bowl. The rim is very slightly thickened and not prominent. The body wall is slanted and transitions into a slightly rounded base fixed on a shallow and thin ring-foot. This type of bowls belongs to the A2 production. It first appeared in the second half of the 2nd century and some of its subtypes survived into the 3rd century. It is widespread throughout the Mediterranean and on the Atlantic coast.⁹⁹ On the Eastern Adriatic coast, it was found at a number of sites (including Brijuni¹⁰⁰ and Senj¹⁰¹). It was also found at several sites in Northern Adriatic and in Slovenia.¹⁰²

The **Hayes 19**-type casserole is represented by one specimen (Pl. 4: 1, inv. no. 2176H). The rim is slanted outwards. Its transition into the body features a shallow horizontal groove that forms a bulge on the inside. This bulge probably served as support for the lid. The body wall is slanted towards the base and transitions at an angle into a flat

87 Atlante I 1981, 22.

88 Atlante I 1981, 22–23, T. XIII, 4.

89 M. Topić 2002, 240, T. 28: 249, T. 29: 250–252.

90 M. Ugarković, A. Konestra 2019, 52, T. 2: 12.

91 M. Ugarković, A. Konestra 2018, 83, nos. 158–160.

92 M. Ugarković *et al.* 2022, 41, T. 11: 111.

93 M. Bloier 2012, 260, T. 4: 0365.

94 M. Ilkić, M. Pešić 2012, T. II: 5.

95 M. Pešić 2019, 279.

96 A. Konestra, V. Glavaš 2024, 34, T. 1: 27–28.

97 P. M. Pröttel 1996, T. 46: 17.

98 P. M. Pröttel 1996, Ptuj T. 1: 2, Bilje T. 25: 13, Simonov zaljev T. 31: 19–20, Joannis 244.

99 J. W. Hayes 1972, 41–42, fig. 6; Atlante I 1981, 32, T. XVI: 10.

100 P. M. Pröttel 1996, 294, T. 47: 9–10.

101 A. Konestra, V. Glavaš 2024, 34.

102 P. M. Pröttel 1996, Hrušćica T. 10: 2,4, Joannis 244, Kopar T. 29: 2.

103 J. W. Hayes 1972, 44.

104 Atlante I, 30.

86 J. W. Hayes 1972, 27–29.

87 Atlante I 1981, 22.

88 Atlante I 1981, 22–23, T. XIII: 4.

89 M. Topić 2002, 240, pl. 28: 249, pl. 29: 250–252.

90 M. Ugarković, A. Konestra 2019, 52, pl. 2: 12.

91 M. Ugarković, A. Konestra 2018, 83, nos. 158–160.

92 M. Ugarković *et al.* 2022, 41, pl. 11: 111.

93 M. Bloier 2012, 260, pl. 4: 0365.

94 M. Ilkić, M. Pešić 2012, pl. II: 5.

95 M. Pešić 2019, 279.

96 A. Konestra, V. Glavaš 2024, 34, pl. 1: 27–28.

97 P. M. Pröttel 1996, pl. 46: 17.

98 P. M. Pröttel 1996, Ptuj pl. 1: 2, Bilje pl. 25: 13, Simonov zaljev pl. 31: 19–20, Joannis 244.

99 J. W. Hayes 1972, 41–42, fig. 6; Atlante I 1981, 32, pl. XVI: 10.

100 P. M. Pröttel 1996, 294, pl. 47: 9–10.

101 A. Konestra, V. Glavaš 2024, 34.

102 P. M. Pröttel 1996, Hrušćica pl. 10: 2,4, Joannis 244, Kopar pl. 29: 2.

je na lokalitetu Sermin u Sloveniji.¹⁰⁵ Ovaj tip posude pripisuje se produkciji A1.¹⁰⁶

Kaserola tipa **Hayes 21** zastupljena je također s jednim primjerkom (T. 4: 3, inv. br. 2807H). Obod posude izvijen je prema van, s plitkom kanelurom uz uzdignuti rub oboda. Horizontalna površina izvinutog dijela oboda stvara ležište za poklopac. Okomita, vanjska strana oboda je ruletirana, a odvojen je od tijela kratkim i konkavnim dijelom. Tijelo je zaobljeno i nenaglašeno prelazi u dno na plitkoj i tankoj prstenastoj nozi. S vanjske strane fini je premaz. Ova posuda datirana je na osnovi ruletiranog oboda u razdoblje od početka drugog stoljeća do sredine drugog stoljeća. Rijedak je tip posude, dokumentiran na zapadnom Sredozemlju. Pripada u produkciju A1, A1/2 i A2.¹⁰⁷

Plitki tanjur tipa **Hayes 61** zastupljen je s jednim primjerkom, u varijanti A (T. 5: 1, inv. br. 2847H). Obod je blago zakošen prema dolje s vanjske strane, a s unutrašnje strane zavnut prema unutra tvoreći trokut u profilu. Stijenka tijela zaobljena je i nenaglašeno prelazi u ravno dno, koje je neprimjetno uzdignuo. Prijelaz u dno s unutrašnje je strane vidljiv u obliku plitke i uske kanelure/žlijeba oko dna. Ponekad uz kanelure oko dna sadržava pečatirane motive. Ova zdjela pripada produkciji D i datira se u razdoblje od početka do druge polovine 5. st.¹⁰⁸ Zdjela tipa Hayes 61 jedan je od najčešćih nalaza na jadranskom priobalju i podmorju – pojavljuje se na lokalitetima uvala Soline¹⁰⁹ (Sv. Klement, Pakleni otoci kraj Hvara), na Mljetu (rt Pusti u uvali Sobra, luka Polače), na Visu (luka), u uvali Duboka i Žunac (brodolom Uljeva B), u lukama Kožino i Barbir te kod Molata (hrid Kamenjak)¹¹⁰. Ovaj je tanjur također čest nalaz i na sjevernom Jadranu i u Sloveniji.¹¹¹

Šalica tipa **Hayes 135** zastupljena je s jednim primjerkom (T. 2: 3, inv. br. 126H). Obod je izvijen prema van. Najširi dio tijela šalice nosi plitku i usku horizontalnu kaneluru, iznad i ispod koje su ruletirani pojasi. Dno je zaobljeno, na plitkoj stožastoj nozi. Ručka je trakasta, zaobljena, i narebrena s gornje strane te započinje ispod oboda i završava na najširem dijelu tijela, na plitkoj kaneluri. Ovaj tip šalice pripada produkciji A1 i datira se od kraja prvog do početka drugog stoljeća.¹¹²

Od svih navedenih posuda samo je na jednom primjerku vidljiv urezani grafit. Zdjelica tipa Hayes 5C (inv. br. 3288H) ima na vanjskoj strani dna, unutar plitke i prstena-

base ribbed on the outside. The base stands on three small conical feet. A smooth slip can be seen on the outside. Earlier specimens of these vessels lack both the ribbed base and the smooth slip on the outside.¹⁰³ This vessel was produced from the late 1st to mid-2nd centuries. There is also a rare type that imitates the Ostia II fig. 33 cooking ware (of a similar appearance but without the smooth slip).¹⁰⁴ A specimen without feet was found at Sermin site in Slovenia.¹⁰⁵ This type of vessels belongs to the A1 production.¹⁰⁶

The **Hayes 21**-type casserole is also represented by one specimen (Pl. 4: 3, inv. no. 2807H). Its rim is curved outwards, with a shallow flute along the rim's raised edge. The horizontal surface of the rim's curved part serves as support for the lid. The rouletted vertical outer side of the rim is separated from the body with a short and concave section. The rounded body subtly transitions into a base on a short and thin ring-foot. The outer side is coated with a smooth slip. Owing to its rouletted rim, this vessel was dated to the period from the early to mid-2nd century. It is a rare type of vessel, recorded in Western Mediterranean. It belongs to the A1, A1/2 and A2 productions.¹⁰⁷

The **Hayes 61**-type plate is represented by one specimen of the type A (Pl. 5: 1, inv. no. 2847H). The rim is slightly slanted downwards on the outer side. It is curved inwards on the inside and has a triangular profile. The body wall is rounded and subtly transitions into a flat, very slightly bulging base. On the inside, the transition into the base has a shape of a shallow and narrow flute/groove around the base. Sometimes, imprinted motifs can be found next to the flute around the base. This bowl belongs to the D production and was dated to the period from the early 5th century to the second half of the 5th century.¹⁰⁸ The Hayes 61 bowl is one of the most frequent finds on the Adriatic coast and in its hinterland. It was found in Soline Cove¹⁰⁹ (Sv. Klement, Pakleni Islands near Hvar), on the island of Mljet (Cape Pusti in Sobra Cove, Polače port), on the island of Vis (the port), in Duboka and Žunac Coves (the shipwreck Uljeva B), in the ports of Kožino and Barbir and off the island of Molat (Kamenjak Rock)¹¹⁰. This plate is also frequently found in Northern Adriatic and in Slovenia.¹¹¹

The **Hayes 135**-type mug is represented by one specimen (Pl. 2: 3, inv. no. 126H). The rim is curved outwards. There is a shallow and narrow horizontal flute at the widest section

105 P. M. Pröttel 1996, T. 28: 18.

106 Atlante I, 30, T. XV: 8, Pešić 2019, 282, 634, T. 13: 16.

107 J. W. Hayes 1972, 45–46, fig. 7; Atlante I, 29, T. XV: 5–6.

108 M. Bonifay 2004, 167, A. Konestra 2015, 261.

109 M. Ugarković, A. Konestra 2018, 83, br. 180.

110 M. Pešić 2019, 298.

111 P. M. Pröttel 1996, Ptuj T. 2: 8, Celje T. 4: 5, Križna gora T. 6: 12, Ljubljana – Kirchenkomplex T. 7: 17, Ljubljana – Fabrik Šumi T. 8: 10, Vodice T. 21: 6, Hruščica (*Castrum Alpium*) T. 15: 12–17, Ajdovština T. 22: 6, Aquileia 249, T. 33: 9–11, Laguna von Marano 253, Riva Rotta 254, Concordia Saggittaria 262, 264, T. 40: 9, T. 43: 12, Brijuni 296, T. 48: 9.

112 J. W. Hayes 1972, 180; Atlante I, 38, T. XIX: 2.

103 J. W. Hayes 1972, 44.

104 Atlante I, 30.

105 P. M. Pröttel 1996, pl. 28: 18.

106 Atlante I, 30, pl. XV: 8, Pešić 2019, 282, 634, pl. 13: 16.

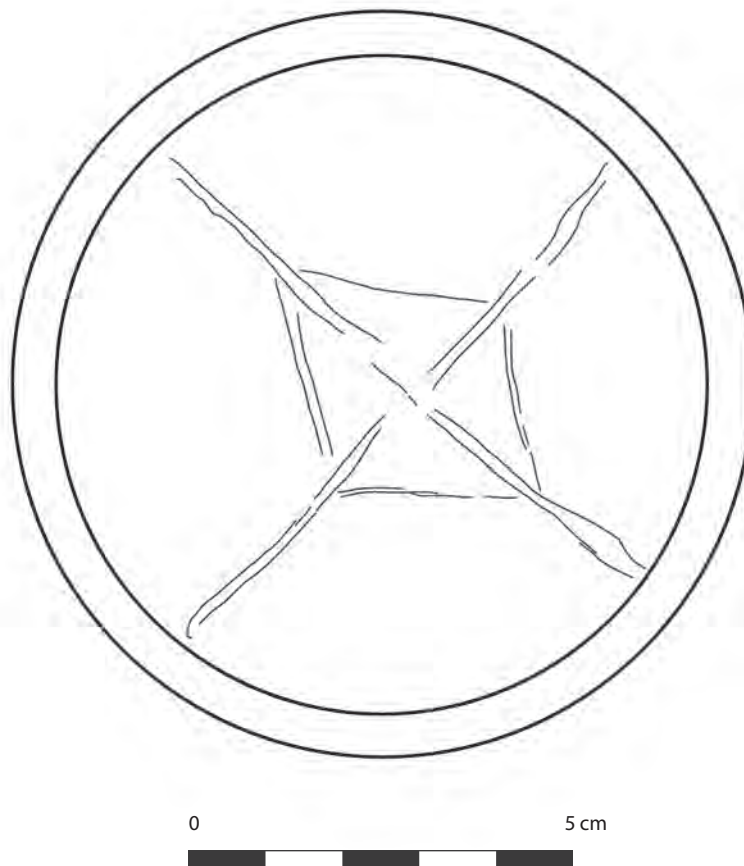
107 J. W. Hayes 1972, 45–46, fig. 7; Atlante I, 29, pl. XV: 5–6.

108 M. Bonifay 2004, 167, A. Konestra 2015, 261.

109 M. Ugarković, A. Konestra 2018, 83, no. 180.

110 M. Pešić 2019, 298.

111 P. M. Pröttel 1996, Ptuj pl. 2: 8, Celje pl. 4: 5, Križna gora pl. 6: 12, Ljubljana – Kirchenkomplex pl. 7: 17, Ljubljana – Fabrik Šumi pl. 8: 10, Vodice pl. 21: 6, Hruščica (*Castrum Alpium*) pl. 15: 12–17, Ajdovština pl. 22: 6, Aquileia 249, pl. 33: 9–11, Laguna von Marano 253, Riva Rotta 254, Concordia Saggittaria 262, 264, pl. 40: 9, pl. 43: 12, Brijuni 296, pl. 48: 9.



Slika 1. Grafit na vanjskoj strani dna posude

Figure 1. Vessel base with graffito on outer side

nacrtao/ drawing by: I. Čondić

ste noge, slabo vidljivu urezanu rozetu, tj. oznaku u obliku slova X sa spojenim hastama oko središta (Sl. 1). Takav grafit mogla je biti oznaka vlasništva.¹¹³

Najzastupljeniji tip kuhinjskog posuđa jest kaserola tipa **Hayes 23**, koja je zastupljena sa 19 primjeraka i pet ulomaka dna koji se mogu pripisati tom tipu kuhinjske posude. Varijanta A (T. 6: 1–2, inv. br. 2404H, 3703H) ove kuhinjske posude u Zatonu zastupljene su sa sedam primjeraka, dok je varijanta B (T. 7: 1, inv. br. 530H; T. 8: 1, 2540H) u Zatonu prisutna s 12 primjeraka. Osim u promjeru otvora varijante se razlikuju i u obliku oboda.¹¹⁴ Obod u varijanti A blago je zadebljan s unutrašnje strane i zaobljen na vrhu, dok je kod varijante B obod savinut prema unutra i stisnut uz unutrašnju stranu posude te odvojen od tijela urezom.

of the mug's body, with a rouletted belt above and under it. The rounded base lies on a short conical foot. The strap-handle is rounded and ribbed on its upper side; it begins under the rim and ends at the widest section of the body, on the shallow flute. This type of mugs belongs to the A1 production and was dated to the period from the late 1st to early 2nd centuries.¹¹²

On only one of the abovementioned vessels a carved graffito can be seen. The Hayes 5C bowl (inv. br. 3288H) has a hardly visible rosette (an X-shaped mark with shafts connected around its center) carved on the inner side of the short ring-foot (Fig. 1). This graffito could represent the owner's mark.¹¹³

The most numerous type of cooking ware is the **Hayes 23**-type casserole, represented by 19 specimens and five base fragments that could be attributed to this type of vessels. The Zaton site has yielded seven specimens of the subtype A (Pl. 6: 1–2, inv. no. 2404H, 3703H) of this cooking ware and 12 specimens of the subtype B (Pl. 7: 1, inv. no. 530H; Pl. 8: 1, 2540H). These subtypes differ from each other not only in their mouth diameters, but also in the shapes

113 M. Grisonić, N. Stepan 2018, 89.

114 J. W. Hayes 1972, 47.

112 J. W. Hayes 1972, 180; Atlante I, 38, pl. XIX: 2.

113 M. Grisonić, N. Stepan 2018, 89.

Stijenka tijela blago je zaobljena i prelazi u istaknuto i konkavno dno, koje je u pravilu koncentrično narebreno. S vanjske strane stijenka tijela prugasto je polirana, a kod kasnijih varijanti s unutrašnje je strane vidljiva i siva patina. Varijanta A predstavlja jedan od najranijih oblika afričkog kuhinjskog posuđa, pojavljuje se u arheološkim kontekstima datiranima u vrijeme Flavijevaca u Ostiji. U Aix en Provanceu pojavljuje se krajem prvog stoljeća, a južnije na zapadnom Sredozemlju pojavljuje se u kontekstima s početka i sredine drugog stoljeća i traje najkasnije do kasnog trećeg stoljeća, s rijetkim primjercima iz konteksta datiranog u rano peto stoljeće.¹¹⁵ Varijanta B javlja se sredinom drugog stoljeća, a krajem drugog stoljeća raste njezina popularnost, s vrhuncem u trećem i ranom četvrtom stoljeću. Traje do kraja četvrtog i početka petog stoljeća.¹¹⁶ Prema nekim autorima ovaj tip posuda služio je za kuhanje *pulsa*, a ponekad su interpretirane u svojstvu peka.¹¹⁷ Proizvodnja ovog tipa posude pripada produkciji A kuhinjskog posuđa i smještena je vjerojatno u sjeverni Tunis.¹¹⁸ Na istočnoj obali Jadrana posuda tipa Hayes 23 pronađena je na raznim lokalitetima – Kožino, Janice, Polača (Mljet), Verige (Brijuni), uvala Žunac. Također, nađena je i na lokalitetima u Senju¹¹⁹, u Fulfinumu na Krku¹²⁰, u uvali Podšilo na Rabu¹²¹, u uvali Srpljica, na rtu Seline, uvali Mala Stinica i na brodolomu Veliki Piruzi, Babuljaši, i brodolomu u uvali Duboka¹²². Jedan primjerak nađen je u rimskoj nekropoli u Bakru¹²³, a pojavljuje se i u Starom Gradu na Hvaru¹²⁴ i u Stobreču¹²⁵. Čest je nalaz na sjevernom Jadranu i u Sloveniji.¹²⁶

Kaserola tipa **Hayes 197** zastupljena je sa sedam primjeraka u klasičnoj varijanti (T. 9: 1, inv. br. 1830H). U Zatonu je nađeno šest primjeraka manje varijante i jedan primjerak veće varijante. Obod je savinut uz vanjsku stranu stijenke, s urezom na gornjoj strani. Od ravne stijenke tijela odvojen je urezom. Tijelo pod kutom prelazi u zaobljeno i koncentrično narebreno dno. S vanjske strane na većini je primjeraka vidljiva pepeljasto-siva patina (*patina cinerognola*).¹²⁷ Ovaj tip posude vjerojatno je vezan za posude tipa Hayes 23 i Hayes 196, s kojima bi činio set za kuhanje na pari (*bain-marie*) – utor s gornje strane oboda posude tipa Hayes 197 odgovara istaci dna na posudi tipa Hayes 23, koja bi se pokrivala poklopcem tipa Hayes 196. U

of their rims.¹¹⁴ In the subtype A, the rim is slightly thickened on the inside and curved at the top; in the subtype B, it is curved inwards, pressed against the inner side of the vessel and separated from the body with an incision. The slightly rounded wall transitions into a prominent and concave base that usually has concentric ribs. On the outside, the wall is polished in a stripped pattern; in later subtypes, a gray patina can also be seen on the inside. The subtype A is one of the earliest forms of the African cooking ware. It is found in the archaeological contexts in Ostia, dated to the Flavian period. In Aix-en-Provence, it appeared in the late 1st century. Further south in Western Mediterranean, it appeared in the contexts of the early and mid-2nd century and lasted not later than the late 3rd century, with very few specimens surviving to the early 5th-century context.¹¹⁵ The subtype B appeared in the mid-2nd century. Its popularity began to grow in the late 2nd century, with its peak in the 3rd and early 4th centuries. It lasted until the late 4th and early 5th centuries.¹¹⁶ According to some authors, this type of vessels was used for cooking *puls*. Some interpret them as having been used as baking lids.¹¹⁷ This type of vessels belongs to the cooking ware of the A production and was probably produced in Northern Tunisia.¹¹⁸ On the Eastern Adriatic coast, the Hayes 23-type vessels were found at a number of sites – Kožino, Janice, Polača (Mljet), Verige (Brijuni), Žunac Cove. They were also found at some sites in Senj¹¹⁹, at Fulfinum on the island of Krk¹²⁰, in Podšilo Cove on the island of Rab¹²¹, in Srpljica Cove, at Cape Seline, in Mala Stinica Cove and at the shipwrecks in Veliki Piruzi, Babuljaši and Duboka Coves¹²². One specimen was found at the Roman necropolis in Bakar¹²³ as well as in Stari Grad on the island of Hvar¹²⁴ and in Stobreč¹²⁵. It is also a common find in Northern Adriatic and in Slovenia.¹²⁶

The **Hayes 197**-type casserole is represented by seven specimens of the classical subtype (Pl. 9: 1, inv. no. 1830H). In Zaton, six specimens of the smaller subtype and one specimen of the larger subtype were found. Their rim is inflected against the outer side of the wall, with an incision on the upper side. The incision separates it from the body's straight wall. The body transitions at an angle into a rounded base with concentric ribs. On most specimens,

115 J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 52; J. W. Hayes 1972, 48; Atlante I 1981, 217, T. CVI: 12–13.

116 J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 53–54.

117 A. Konestra, V. Glavaš 2024, 51.

118 Atlante I 1981, 360, bilj. 21; J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 54.

119 A. Konestra, V. Glavaš 2024, 50, T. 4: 107–113.

120 A. Konestra 2015, 176

121 B. Nowacki, A. Konestra, F. Wele 2022, 94, T. 5: 30.

122 M. Pešić 2019, 310.

123 R. Makjanić 1985, 45.

124 M. Ugarković *et al.* 2022, 40, 41, T. 8: 82–83, T. 11: 114.

125 M. Ugarković, A. Konestra 2019, 52, T. 2: 15.

126 P. M. Pröttel 1996, Ljubljana – Fabrika Šumi T. 8: 11, Ljubljana – Jakopičev vrt T. 8: 17, Ajdovština T. 23: 21–22, 24: 18, Simonov zaliv T. 31: 21–22, 24, Aquileia T. 33: 27, 29–30, Concordia Saggitaria 262, 264–265, T. 41: 27–28, Brijuni 298–299, T. 52: 11.

127 J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 60–61.

114 J. W. Hayes 1972, 47.

115 J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 52; J. W. Hayes 1972, 48; Atlante I 1981, 217, pl. CVI: 12–13.

116 J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 53–54.

117 A. Konestra, V. Glavaš 2024, 51.

118 Atlante I 1981, 360, n. 21; J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 54.

119 A. Konestra, V. Glavaš 2024, 50, pl. 4: 107–113.

120 A. Konestra 2015, 176

121 B. Nowacki, A. Konestra, F. Wele 2022, 94, pl. 5: 30.

122 M. Pešić 2019, 310.

123 R. Makjanić 1985, 45.

124 M. Ugarković *et al.* 2022, 40, 41, pl. 8: 82–83, pl. 11: 114.

125 M. Ugarković, A. Konestra 2019, 52, pl. 2: 15.

126 P. M. Pröttel 1996, Ljubljana – Fabrika Šumi pl. 8: 11, Ljubljana – Jakopičev vrt pl. 8: 17, Ajdovština pl. 23: 21–22, 24: 18, Simonov zaliv pl. 31: 21–22, 24, Aquileia pl. 33: 27, 29–30, Concordia Saggitaria 262, 264–265, pl. 41: 27–28, Brijuni 298–299, pl. 52: 11.

donjoj bi posudi ključajuća voda / para kuhala namirnice u posudi Hayes 23, na temperaturi od 100 stupnjeva.¹²⁸ Klasičnom tipu te posude prethodi Proto Hayes 197, tip posude s različito oblikovanim obodom, bez ureza. Ovisno o autoru podijeljena je na razne varijante – Carandini i Hayes ne raspoznaju varijante¹²⁹, Aguarod Otal donosi tri varijante¹³⁰, Bonifay ih dijeli na tri¹³¹, a Ikäheimo na čak osam varijanti, gledajući oblik oboda.¹³² Iako se taj tip kuhinjske posude dugotrajno koristio, klasična se varijanta datira u kraj drugog i početak trećeg stoljeća (kad je najpopularnija), dok u kasnijim varijantama traje vjerojatno do polovine petog stoljeća.¹³³ Proizvodnja tog tipa posude pripada produkciji C/A i smještena je na područje sjevernog Tunisa.¹³⁴ Na istočnoj obali Jadrana posuda klasičnog tipa Hayes 197 pronađena je u Senju¹³⁵, Fulfinumu na Krku¹³⁶, u Starom Gradu na Hvaru¹³⁷, u Polačama, u uvali Srpljica i na brodomima u uvali Duboka, Pusti i Zaklopita¹³⁸. Prisutna je i na nekoliko lokaliteta na sjevernom Jadranu i u Sloveniji.¹³⁹

Lonac tipa **Hayes 183/184** zastupljen je sa šest primjeraka. Obod je posude zadebljan i izvijen prema van, s konkavnim pojasom s unutrašnje strane oboda (T. 10: 1, inv. br. 1177H) kod pet primjeraka ili jako zakošenom, gotovo okomitom unutrašnjom stranom oboda (T. 10: 2, inv. br. 2835H) kod jednog primjerka. Stijenka tijela zaobljena je i pod kutom prelazi u dno koje može biti ravno ili blago viseće. S vanjske strane stijenke vidljiv je bijelosi sloj sličan onome vidljivom na posudu izrađenom na području sjevernog Tunisa (*patina cenerognola*), ali drugačijeg postanka (upotreba morske vode u procesu izrade).¹⁴⁰ Ta se posuda također naziva *tajine* ili *marmitta*. Različiti autori različito ih nazivaju i grupiraju s obzirom na to da se razlikuju u obliku oboda i dna. Tako ih Hayes naziva tipom 183 i 184, gdje tip 184 predstavlja manju i finiju verziju¹⁴¹, Tortorella grupira nekoliko varijanti u jednu grupu – Ostia III (fig. 331), Ostia I (fig. 56 = Hayes 183, N. 1; 184, N. 2), Raqqada (1973, T. LIII: D1), Ostia I (fig. 55), Ostia I (fig. 271), Hayes 183 (N. 4; N.1) i Raqqada (1973, T. XXX: B24)¹⁴². Ikäheimo to posude naziva dubokom kaserolom iz središnjeg Tunisa i dijeli ga u sedam varijanti (S. I – S. VII)¹⁴³, a Bonifay ga prepoznaje kao Hayes tip 184 koji

ash-colored patina (*patina cinerognola*) can be seen on the outside.¹²⁷ This type of vessels was probably connected with the Hayes 23 and Hayes 196-type vessels. If so, they would constitute a steam-cooking set (*bain-marie*) – the groove on the upper side of the Hayes 197-type vessel's rim corresponds with the projection at the base of the Hayes 23-type vessel which, in turn, would be covered with the Hayes 196-type lid. The steam or water boiling in the lower vessel would cook the food in the Hayes 23-type vessel at a temperature of 100 °C.¹²⁸ The classical type of this vessel was preceded by Proto Hayes 197, a type with a differently shaped rim, with no incisions. Various authors divide it into various subtypes: while Carandini and Hayes do not distinguish any subtypes¹²⁹, Aguarod Otal has identified three of them¹³⁰, Bonifay also proposes three of them¹³¹ and Ikäheimo as many as eight, based on the shape of the rim.¹³² This type of cooking ware had been in use for a long period. Its classical subtype can be dated to the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries (when it reached the highest popularity) and the later subtypes probably lasted to the mid-5th century.¹³³ This vessel belongs to the C/A production and it was produced in Northern Tunisia.¹³⁴ On the Eastern Adriatic coast, vessels of the classical Hayes 197 type were found in Senj¹³⁵, at Fulfinum on the island of Krk¹³⁶, in Stari Grad on the island of Hvar¹³⁷, in Polače, in Srpljica Cove and at the shipwrecks in Duboka, Pusti and Zaklopita Coves¹³⁸. It was also found at several sites in Northern Adriatic and in Slovenia.¹³⁹

The **Hayes 183/184**-type pot is represented by six specimens. The rim is thickened and curved outward, with a concave belt on the inside (Pl. 10: 1, inv. no. 1177H) on five specimens, or with a very slanted, almost vertical inner side (Pl. 10: 2, inv. no. 2835H) on one specimen. The rounded wall of the body transitions at an angle into a base which is either flat or slightly hanging. A white-gray layer similar to that on the ware made in Northern Tunisia (*patina cenerognola*) can be seen on the outer side of the wall. However, it is of a different origin (salt water was used in the process of its making).¹⁴⁰ This vessel is also called *tajine* or *marmitta*. Various authors name them and group them differently, as they differ in the shapes of their rims and bases. For example, Hayes calls them type

128 E. Fentress 2010, 147, *contra* J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 82.

129 J. W. Hayes 1972, 209; A. Carandini 1973, 411–412.

130 C. Aguarod Otal 1991, 279–284.

131 M. Bonifay 2004, 225.

132 J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 60–63.

133 C. Aguarod Otal 1991, 281; J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 61–62.

134 J. R. Taylor, V. J. Robinson 1996, 252; M. Bonifay 2004, 225.

135 A. Konestra, V. Glavaš 2024, 51, T. 4: 114–118.

136 A. Konestra 2015, 175, T. 15: 1.

137 M. Ugarković *et al.* 2023, 99, T. 8: 3.

138 M. Pešić 2019, 319.

139 P. M. Pröttel 1996, Hrušćica T. 19: 1–3, Ajdovština T. 24: 3, Simonov zaliv T. 31: 25, Brijuni 277, 291, T. 52: 14–15.

140 J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 65–66.

141 J. W. Hayes 1972, 203–204.

142 Atlante I 1981, 223–224.

143 J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 65–68.

127 J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 60–61.

128 E. Fentress 2010, 147, *contra* J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 82.

129 J. W. Hayes 1972, 209; A. Carandini 1973, 411–412.

130 C. Aguarod Otal 1991, 279–284.

131 M. Bonifay 2004, 225.

132 J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 60–63.

133 C. Aguarod Otal 1991, 281; J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 61–62.

134 J. R. Taylor, V. J. Robinson 1996, 252; M. Bonifay 2004, 225.

135 A. Konestra, V. Glavaš 2024, 51, pl. 4: 114–118.

136 A. Konestra 2015, 175, pl. 15: 1.

137 M. Ugarković *et al.* 2023, 99, pl. 8: 3.

138 M. Pešić 2019, 319.

139 P. M. Pröttel 1996, Hrušćica pl. 19: 1–3, Ajdovština pl. 24: 3, Simonov zaliv pl. 31: 25, Brijuni 277, 291, pl. 52: 14–15.

140 J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 65–66.

naziva Culinaire type 7 i koji dijeli na četiri varijante – A, B, C i kasnu varijantu.¹⁴⁴ Kuhinjsko posuđe tipa Hayes 181, Hayes 23B i ovaj tip predstavljaju najraširenije kuhinjsko posuđe izvan područja središnjeg Tunisa.¹⁴⁵ U Zatonu je prisutan jedan primjerak tipa Culinaire 7, varijanta C¹⁴⁶, dok su ostali Culinaire tip 7, varijanta A.¹⁴⁷ Varijanta S. I (Culinaire 7, var. C) datirana je u Sabrathi u kontekstima vezanim za drugu polovinu drugog stoljeća i kasnije, uz mogućnost da se rijetki primjerci vjerojatno javljaju već krajem prvog stoljeća. Ovi su oblici karakteristični za treće stoljeće, a traju barem do kraja četvrtog stoljeća.¹⁴⁸ Culinaire type 7 (Hayes 184), varijanta A, datirana je u drugo stoljeće, a kasna varijanta u drugu polovinu trećeg stoljeća do četvrtog stoljeća.¹⁴⁹ Proizvodnja ovog tipa posude pripada produkciji C/B i smještena je na područje središnjeg Tunisa i na područje Tripolitanije.¹⁵⁰ Na istočnoj obali Jadrana ovaj tip kuhinjskog posuđa nađen je u Senju¹⁵¹, u Burnumu¹⁵², u Fulfinumu na Krku (moguća lokalna varijanta)¹⁵³, u luci Janice, dok je u Polačama pronađena vjerojatno kasna varijanta s horizontalnim obodom.¹⁵⁴

Duboka kaserola tipa **Hayes 194** zastupljena je s tri primjerka (T. 10: 3, inv. br. 2752H). Obod posude okomit je i na prijelazu u stijenku tijela s vanjske je strane odvojen plitkim horizontalnim urezom, a s unutrašnje izbočen plastičnim rebrom. To izbočenje ima funkciju ležišta za poklopac. Tijelo je blago zaobljeno i naglašeno prelazi u konkavno narebreno dno. S vanjske je strane vidljiv sivi premaz (*patina cenerognola*). Ova je posuda zapravo veća verzija posude tipa Hayes 19, bez tri nožice i finog premaza s vanjske strane posude.¹⁵⁵ Jedan od zatonskih primjeraka ima nenaglašen prijelaz u gotovo ravno, narebreno dno, pod kutom. Ova posuda duguje oblik punskoj posudi za kuhanje zvanoj *lopada*, čija se proizvodnja datira u peto stoljeće prije Krista, a utjecaj je došao putem helenističkog kuhinjskog posuđa sa sivom patinom.¹⁵⁶ Proizvodnja je započela u sjevernom Tunisu vjerojatno već krajem prvog stoljeća prije Krista jer je posuda prisutna u kontekstima iz Ostije, Cose i Frejusa, datiranim u rano prvo stoljeće, te u kontekstima u Ostiji iz druge polovine prvog stoljeća.¹⁵⁷ Ovaj oblik posude trajao je do prve polovine drugog stoljeća. Proizvodnja kuhinjske posude tipa Hayes 194 pripada produkciji A, smještena je na područje sjevernog Tunisa (zbog

183 and type 184 (the latter one being a smaller and finer version¹⁴¹) while Tortorella classifies several subtypes into a single group – Ostia III (Fig. 331), Ostia I (Fig. 56 = Hayes 183, N. 1; 184, N. 2), Raqqada (1973, Pl. LIII: D1), Ostia I (Fig. 55), Ostia I (Fig. 271), Hayes 183 (N. 4; N.1) and Raqqada (1973, Pl. XXX: B24)¹⁴². Ikäheimo calls this vessel “deep casserole from Central Tunisia” and divides it into seven subtypes (S. I – S. VII).¹⁴³ Bonifay recognizes it as the Hayes 184 type and calls it Culinaire type 7, dividing it into four subtypes: A, B, C and a later subtype.¹⁴⁴ Together with this type, the cooking vessels of the Hayes 181 and Hayes 23B types are the most common cooking ware outside Central Tunisia.¹⁴⁵ One specimen from Zaton belongs to the Culinaire 7 type (subtype C¹⁴⁶) while the others belong to the Culinaire 7 type (subtype A).¹⁴⁷ The subtype S. I (Culinaire 7, subtype C) from Sabratha was dated to the second half of the 2nd century and later periods (although it is possible that some rare specimens had appeared as early as in the late 1st century). These forms were typical of the 3rd century but they lasted to the late 4th century at least.¹⁴⁸ The Culinaire type 7 (Hayes 184), subtype A, was dated to the 2nd century and its later subtype was dated to the period spanning the second half of the 3rd and 4th centuries.¹⁴⁹ This type of vessels belongs to the C/B production, centered in Central Tunisia and Tripolitania.¹⁵⁰ On the Eastern Adriatic coast, this type of cooking ware was found in Senj¹⁵¹, at Burnum¹⁵², at Fulfinum on the island of Krk (possibly a local subtype)¹⁵³ and in Janice port. The specimen found in Polače probably belongs to a later subtype with a horizontal rim.¹⁵⁴

The deep casserole of the **Hayes 194** type is represented by three specimens (Pl. 10: 3, inv. no. 2752H). The rim is vertical. At the section where it transitions into the wall, it is separated by a shallow horizontal incision on the outside and has a well-defined rib on the inside. This bulge on the inside served as support for the lid. The body is slightly rounded and transitions prominently into a concave ribbed base. The gray slip (*patina cenerognola*) can be seen on the outside. Actually, this vessel is a larger version of the Hayes 19-type vessels, without the

144 M. Bonifay 2004, 217–221.

145 J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 65.

146 M. Bonifay 2004, 220, sl. 116.9; Atlante I 1981, T. CIX: 4; J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, T. 15:76 – tip S. I.

147 M. Bonifay 2004, 218, sl. 116.5 – tip Hayes 184, varijanta A; Atlante I 1981, T. CIX: 6.

148 J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 66.

149 M. Bonifay 2004, 219.

150 Atlante I 1981, 223; J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 66.

151 A. Konestra, V. Glavaš 2024, 51, T. 4: 121.

152 I. Borzić 2020, 114, T. 76: 6–7.

153 A. Konestra 2015, 176–177, T. 15: 8.

154 M. Pešić 2019, 313.

155 Atlante I 1981, 216.

156 Atlante I 1981, 216.

157 J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 57; J. W. Hayes 1972, 207.

141 J. W. Hayes 1972, 203–204.

142 Atlante I 1981, 223–224.

143 J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 65–68.

144 M. Bonifay 2004, 217–221.

145 J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 65.

146 M. Bonifay 2004, 220, fig. 116.9; Atlante I 1981, pl. CIX: 4; J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, pl. 15:76 – type S. I.

147 M. Bonifay 2004, 218, fig. 116.5 – Hayes 184 type, A subtype; Atlante I 1981, pl. CIX: 6.

148 J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 66.

149 M. Bonifay 2004, 219.

150 Atlante I 1981, 223; J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 66.

151 A. Konestra, V. Glavaš 2024, 51, pl. 4: 121.

152 I. Borzić 2020, 114, pl. 76: 6–7.

153 A. Konestra 2015, 176–177, pl. 15: 8.

154 M. Pešić 2019, 313.

karakteristične sive patine), a raširena je cijelim zapadnim Sredozemljem.¹⁵⁸ Na istočnoj obali Jadrana ovo je rijedak oblik i nađen je, osim u Zatonu, u Burnumu¹⁵⁹ i u slojevima luke u Pakoštanima¹⁶⁰.

Poklopac tipa **Hayes 182** zastupljen je s jednim primjerkom, u varijanti A (T. 9: 2, inv. br. 4200H). Nema dršku/ručku, nego je spljošten na vrhu koji je omeđen plitkom i uskom kanelurom/žlijebom. Stijenke su blago zaobljene, a obod je zakrivljen prema gore i u profilu tvori slovo V. Ovaj tip poklopca čest je nalaz u kombinaciji s posudom tipa Hayes 181, koju je vjerojatno zatvarao. Datira se u razdoblje od druge polovine drugog stoljeća do prve polovine trećeg stoljeća.¹⁶¹ Bonifay ovaj tip poklopca naziva Culinaire tip 6 i dijeli ga na četiri varijante s različitim datiranjima (varijanta A – sredina drugog stoljeća; varijanta B – kraj drugog i treće stoljeće; varijanta C – kraj drugog stoljeća i treće stoljeće; varijanta D – četvrto stoljeće), a zatonski primjerak pripada varijanti A.¹⁶² Tortorelli ovaj tip naziva Ostia II i dijeli ga na dvije varijante (Sl. 262 – od vremena Antonina do kraja četvrtog i početka petog stoljeća; Sl. 17 – prva polovina trećeg stoljeća do početka petog stoljeća), a zatonski primjerak pripada varijanti Sl. 17. Ovaj tip pripada produkciji B/C i raširen je širom zapadnog Sredozemlja, a zatonska varijanta u Grčkoj.¹⁶³ Na bližem području nađen je u Senju¹⁶⁴, u Fulfinumu na Krku¹⁶⁵, u Starom Gradu na Hvaru¹⁶⁶ i u Piranu¹⁶⁷.

ZAKLJUČAK

Pregledavanjem keramičkih nalaza iz depoa Arheološkog muzeja Zadar izdvojeno je 87 ulomaka nađenih u slojevima rimske luke u Zatonu tijekom istraživanja do 2013. godine (Sl. 2 – raspodjela tipova oblika afričkog posuđa). Radi se o ulomcima, rekonstruiranim ili cjelovitim posudama afričke proizvodnje koji su podijeljeni na afričku sigilatu i afričku kuhinjsku keramiku. U afričku sigilatu iz depoa Arheološkog muzeja Zadar ubraja se 46 inventarnih brojeva koji označavaju ulomke, rekonstruirane ili cjelovite posude te gotovo svi primjerci pripadaju produkciji A što znači da je uvezena s područja sjevernog Tunisa. Većina sigilatnih posuda pripada ranijim oblicima afričke produkcije – zdjelica tipa Hayes 8A i čaša tipa Hayes 143 pojavljuju se već u vrijeme Flavijevaca. Slijede oblici datirani u kraj prvog stoljeća i sam početak drugog – šalica Hayes 135, zdjelica Hayes 5B i kaserola Hayes 19. Drugom stoljeću pripadaju kaserola

three feet and the smooth slip on the outside.¹⁵⁵ One of the Zaton specimens slightly transitions at an angle into an almost flat, ribbed base. This vessel owes its shape to the Punic cooking vessel called *lopada*, produced in the 5th century BC. This influence came via the Hellenistic cookware with ash-colored patina.¹⁵⁶ The production most likely began in Northern Tunisia as far back as in the late 1st century BC, because this vessel is found in the early 1st-century AD contexts in Ostia, Cosa and Frejus and in the second-half-of-the-1st-century context in Ostia.¹⁵⁷ This type of vessels endured to the first half of the 2nd century. The Hayes 194-type cooking vessel belongs to the A production, centered in Northern Tunisia (it is characterized by the distinctive gray patina); it was distributed throughout Western Mediterranean.¹⁵⁸ It is rare on the Eastern Adriatic coast; in addition to Zaton, it was found only at Burnum¹⁵⁹ and in the layers of the port in Pakoštane¹⁶⁰.

The **Hayes 182**-type pot is represented by one specimen belonging to the subtype A (Pl. 9: 2, inv. no. 4200H). It does not have a handle; instead, it has a flattened top bordered with a shallow and narrow flute/groove. The walls are slightly rounded. The rim is curved upwards and has a V-shaped form in profile. The lid of this type is often found in combination with the Hayes 181-type vessel. It was probably used for covering that vessel. It was dated to the period between the second half of the 2nd century and the first half of the 3rd century.¹⁶¹ Bonifay calls this type of lid Culinaire type 6 and identifies four subtypes that he dates to different periods (subtype A – mid-2nd century; subtype B – late 2nd and 3rd centuries; subtype C – late 2nd and 3rd centuries; subtype D – 4th century). The Zaton specimen belongs to the subtype A.¹⁶² Tortorelli calls this type Ostia II and identifies two subtypes (Fig. 262 – from the reign of Antoninus to the late 4th and early 5th centuries; Fig. 17 – first half of 3rd to early 5th centuries). The Zaton specimen belongs to the subtype shown in Fig. 17. This type belongs to the B/C production and is found throughout Western Mediterranean. The Zaton subtype is widespread in Greece.¹⁶³ In these parts, it was found in Senj¹⁶⁴, at Fulfinum on the island of Krk¹⁶⁵, in Stari Grad on the island of Hvar¹⁶⁶ and in Piran¹⁶⁷.

158 Atlante I 1981, 216.

159 I. Borzić 2020, 113–114, T. 75: 1–3.

160 M. Pešić 2019, 314.

161 J. W. Hayes 1972, 203.

162 M. Bonifay 2004, 216–217, sl. 115: 1.

163 Atlante I 1981, 213, T. CV: 4.

164 A. Konestra, V. Glavaš 2024, 52, T. 4: 131–133.

165 A. Konestra 2015, 176, T. 15: 6–7.

166 M. Ugarković *et al.* 2022, 40, T. 8: 87.

167 P. M. Pröttel 1996, T. 31: 29.

155 Atlante I 1981, 216.

156 Atlante I 1981, 216.

157 J. P. Ikäheimo 2003, 57; J. W. Hayes 1972, 207.

158 Atlante I 1981, 216.

159 I. Borzić 2020, 113–114, pl. 75: 1–3.

160 M. Pešić 2019, 314.

161 J. W. Hayes 1972, 203.

162 M. Bonifay 2004, 216–217, fig. 115: 1.

163 Atlante I 1981, 213, pl. CV: 4.

164 A. Konestra, V. Glavaš 2024, 52, pl. 4: 131–133.

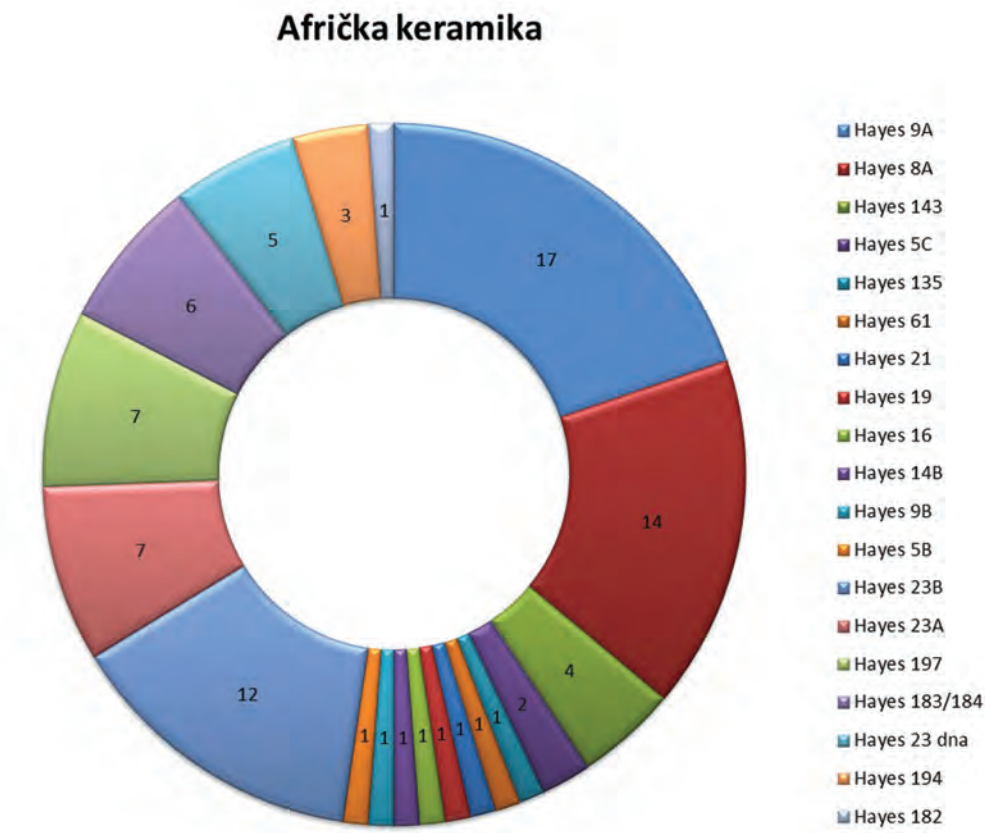
165 A. Konestra 2015, 176, pl. 15: 6–7.

166 M. Ugarković *et al.* 2022, 40, pl. 8: 87.

167 P. M. Pröttel 1996, pl. 31: 29.

Slika 2. Raspodjela tipova oblika afričkog posuđa
Figure 2. Distribution of African pottery form types

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tipa Hayes 21, zdjelice tipa Hayes 9A, Hayes 16, Hayes 5C te zdjele Hayes 14B i Hayes 9B koje se javljaju sredinom drugog stoljeća. Najmlađi nalaz afričke sigilate predstavlja plitki tanjur tipa Hayes 61 čija se proizvodnja datira od početka petog do druge polovine petog stoljeća. Statistički je najzastupljeniji oblik zdjelica tipa Hayes 9A (17 kom. – 36,9 % od sigilatnih nalaza, 19,5 % svih nalaza), nakon nje slijedi zdjelica tipa Hayes 8A (14 kom. – 30,4 % sigilatnih nalaza, 16 % svih). Ta su dva oblika među najčešće nađenim tipovima rane afričke sigilate,¹⁶⁸ a u Zatonu zajedno predstavljaju više od polovice svih sigilatnih nalaza (i jednu trećinu svih nalaza afričke keramike). Slijede oblici Hayes 143 / Pallares 33 (4 kom. – 8,7 % sigilatnih nalaza, 4,6 % svih), Hayes 5C (2 kom. – 4,3 % sigilatnih nalaza, 2,3 % svih), Hayes 19 (1 kom. – 2,2 % sigilatnih nalaza, 1,1 % svih), Hayes 9B (1 kom. – 2,2 % sigilatnih nalaza, 1,1 % svih), Hayes 21 (1 kom. – 2,2 % sigilatnih nalaza, 1,1 % svih), Hayes 14B (1 kom. – 2,2 % sigilatnih nalaza, 1,1 % svih), Hayes 5B (1 kom. – 2,2 % sigilatnih nalaza, 1,1 % svih), Hayes 16 / Lamboglia 3C (1 kom. – 2,2 % sigilatnih nalaza, 1,1 % svih), Hayes 135 / Pallares 14A (1 kom. – 2,2 % sigilatnih nalaza, 1,1 % svih), i Hayes 61 (1 kom. – 2,2 % sigilatnih nalaza, 1,1 % svih). Najčešći ukras na ovim sigilatnim posudama je ruletiranje, dok je samo

CONCLUSIONS

Upon examination of the pottery finds kept in the depot of Archaeological Museum Zadar, 87 fragments found in the layers of the Roman port in Zaton until 2013 were singled out (Fig. 2 – Distribution of types of forms of African cooking ware). These included fragments and reconstructed or complete vessels of African production, divided into African sigillata and African cooking ware. The African sigillata from the Museum depot accounts for 46 inventory numbers designating fragments and reconstructed or complete vessels. Almost all of them belong to the A production, which means they were imported from Northern Tunisia. Most of the sigillata vessels belong to the earlier forms of the African production – the Hayes 8A-type bowl and the Hayes 143-type cup appeared as far back as during the Flavian dynasty. Then there are forms dated to the late 1st century and the beginning of the 2nd century: Hayes 135-type mug, Hayes 5B-type bowl and Hayes 19-type casserole. The following vessels belong to the 2nd century: Hayes 21-type casserole, Hayes 9A, Hayes 16 and Hayes 5C-type bowls, together with Hayes 14B and Hayes 9B-type bowls that appeared in the mid-2nd century. The latest of the sigillata finds is the plate of Hayes 61 type, the production of which was dated to the period between the early 5th century to the second half of the 5th century. Statistically, the most common among the finds from the depot are the Hayes 9A-type bowls (17 pieces – 36.9 % of the sigillata

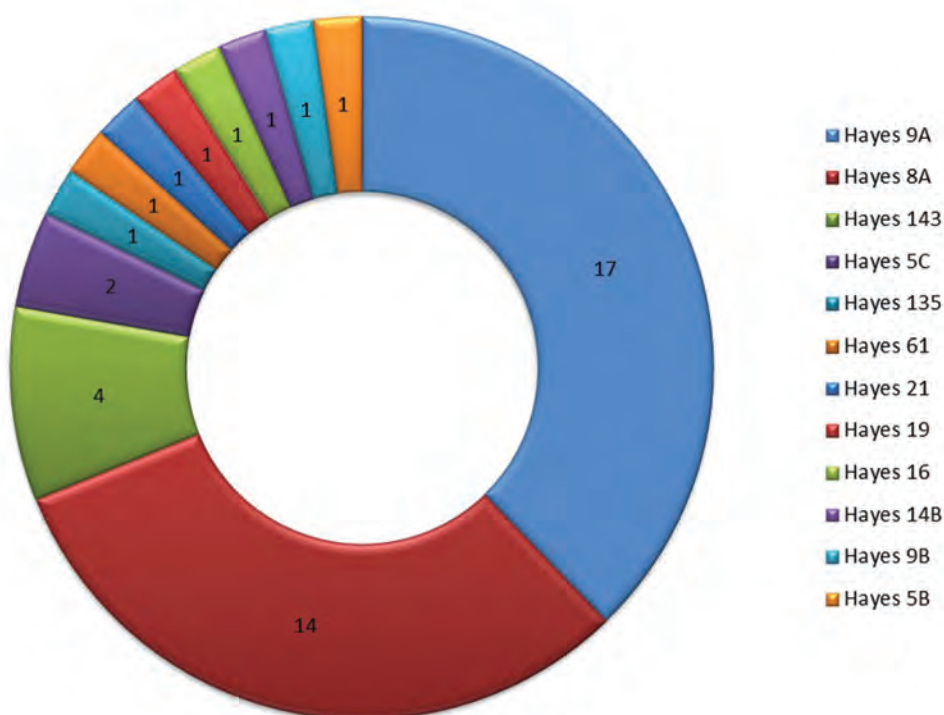
168 J. W. Hayes 1972, 33.

Slika 3. Raspodjela tipova sigilatnog posuđa

Figure 3. Distribution of sigillata ware types

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Afrička sigilata



jedna posuda personalizirana grafitom. (Sl. 3 – raspodjela tipova sigilatnog posuđa)

Najraniji oblik afričkog kuhinjskog posuđa koji se pojavljuje u podmorju zatonske luke duboka je kaserola tipa Hayes 192 koja se pojavljuje u razdoblju od druge polovine prvog stoljeća do kraja drugog stoljeća. U drugom stoljeću počinju se javljati ostali oblici posuda tipa Hayes 23A i Hayes 23B, Hayes 183/184 te poklopac tipa Hayes 182. Najmlađi oblik kuhinjskog posuđa koji se pojavio u Zatonu, a trajao je duže od funkcioniranja luke, jest kaserola tipa Hayes 197. Statistički je najzastupljeniji oblik kaserola tipa Hayes 23B (12 kom. – 29,2 % nalaza kuhinjske keramike, 13,8 % svih), nakon nje slijede kaserole tipa Hayes 23A (7 kom. – 19,5 % nalaza kuhinjske keramike, 8 % svih) i Hayes 197 (7 kom. – 19,5 % nalaza kuhinjske keramike, 8 % svih). Kaserole tipa Hayes 23 odskaču količinom od ostalih tipova, a u kombinaciji obaju varijanti i ulomaka dna koji nedvojbeno pripadaju tom tipu, predstavljaju više od polovine nalaza kuhinjske keramike, tj. gotovo 30 % svih nalaza keramike afričke proizvodnje. Ovaj tip predstavlja veoma čest nalaz u arheološkim kontekstima drugog stoljeća.¹⁶⁹ Slijede kuhinjski lonci tipa Hayes 183/184 (6 kom. – 14,6 % nalaza kuhinjske keramike, 6,9 % svih), ulomci dna tipa Hayes 23 (5 kom. – 12,2 % nalaza kuhinjske keramike, 5,7 % svih), Hayes

finds and 19.5 % of all finds). Following them are the Hayes 8A bowls (14 pieces – 30.4 % of the sigillata finds and 16 % of all finds). These two forms are among the commonest finds of the early African sigillata.¹⁶⁸ Together, they account for more than a half of all sigillata finds from Zaton (and one third of all African pottery finds from there). They are followed by: Hayes 143 / Pallares 33 (4 pieces – 8.7 % of the sigillata finds and 4.6 % of all finds), Hayes 5C (2 pieces – 4.3 % of the sigillata finds and 2.3 % of all finds), Hayes 19 (1 piece – 2.2 % of the sigillata finds and 1.1 % of all finds), Hayes 9B (1 piece – 2.2 % of the sigillata finds and 1.1 % of all finds), Hayes 21 (1 piece – 2.2 % of the sigillata finds and 1.1 % of all finds), Hayes 14B (1 piece – 2.2 % of the sigillata finds and 1.1 % of all finds), Hayes 5B (1 piece – 2.2 % of the sigillata finds and 1.1 % of all finds), Hayes 16 / Lamboglia 3C (1 piece – 2.2 % of the sigillata finds and 1.1 % of all finds), Hayes 135 / Pallares 14A (1 piece – 2.2 % of the sigillata finds and 1.1 % of all finds), and Hayes 61 (1 piece – 2.2 % of the sigillata finds and 1.1 % of all finds). The most frequent type of decoration on these sigillata vessels is rouletting. Only one vessel has a personalized graffito on it (Fig. 3 – Distribution of sigillata vessel types).

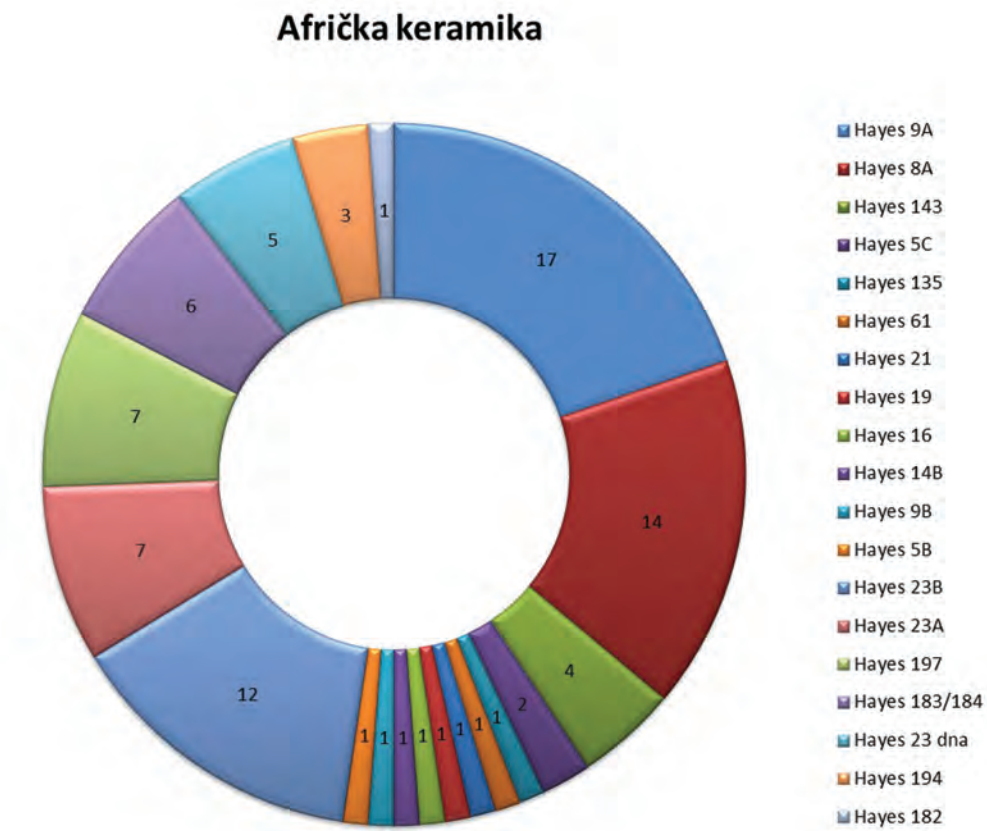
The earliest form among the African cooking vessels found on the Zaton port seabed is the deep Hayes 192-

169 J. W. Hayes 1972, 48.

168 J. W. Hayes 1972, 33.

Slika 4. Raspodjela tipova kuhinjskog posuđa
Figure 4. Distribution of cooking ware types

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194 (3 kom. – 7,3 % nalaza kuhinjske keramike, 3,4 svih) i poklopac tipa Hayes 182 (1 kom. – 2,4 % nalaza kuhinjske keramike, 1,1 % svih) (Sl. 4 – raspodjela tipova kuhinjskog posuđa).

Antička luka u Zatonu nastala je kao gospodarska luka obližnje *Aenonae*, koja je bila okružena plitkim morem, a zbog te pličine brodovi dubljeg gaza nisu mogli pristati u grad. Izgradnjom *Aenonae* od prvog stoljeća nadalje ta je antička luka postala važna tranzitna luka na istočnojadranskoj plovidbenoj ruti. Većina primjeraka (31 kom. od 41 ukupno – 75,6 %) afričke kuhinjske keramike ima tragove gorenja u nekom obliku (od nekoliko mrlja do crnog ugljenastog sloja na vanjskoj strani posude) i može se pretpostaviti da su posude iz kategorije kuhinjske keramike najvjerojatnije predstavljale inventar brodova i brodice koji su se vezali za operativnu obalu tijekom godina u kojima je luka funkcionirala, dok se za sigilatne oblike to ne može tvrditi (Sl. 5 – tragovi gorenja na posudi).

Nadalje, pojava ranijih tipova afričke keramike potvrđuje uključenost *Aenonae* u važne pomorske trgovačke rute Rimskog Carstva – rani oblici afričke sigilate, kao i italške, sjevernoitalske i istočne sigilate, čest su nalaz u podmorju luke u Zatonu.

type casserole that was produced between the second half of the 1st and late 2nd centuries. The 2nd century saw the advent of other forms of the vessel types Hayes 23A and Hayes 23B, Hayes 183/184 and the lid of the Hayes 182 type. The latest form of the cooking ware found in Zaton (which also outlived the actual functioning of the port) is the casserole of the Hayes 197 type. Statistically, the most common form of casseroles is the Hayes 23B type (12 pieces – 29.2 % of the cooking ware finds and 13.8 % of all finds). It is followed by the casseroles of the Hayes 23A type (7 pieces – 19.5 % of the cooking ware finds and 8 % of all finds) and Hayes 197 type (7 pieces – 19.5 % of the cooking ware finds and 8 % of all finds). The casseroles of the Hayes 23 type stand out among the other types by their quantity. When taken together, both subtypes and the base fragments identified beyond doubt as belonging to this type account for more than a half of the cooking ware finds, or almost 30 % of all the African pottery finds. This type is very common in the archaeological contexts of the 2nd century.¹⁶⁹ It is followed by the pots of the Hayes 183/184 type (6 pieces – 14.6 % of the cooking ware finds and 6.9 % of all finds), base fragments of the Hayes 23 type (5 pieces – 12.2 % of the cooking ware finds and 5.7 % of all finds) and Hayes 194 type (3 pieces – 7.3 % of the cooking

169 J. W. Hayes 1972, 48.














Slika 5. Tragovi gorenja na posudi
Figure 5. Vessel with traces of burning












foto / photo: D. Taras












ware finds and 3.4 of all finds), and a lid of the Hayes 182 type (1 piece – 2.4 % of the cooking ware finds and 1.1 % of all finds) (Fig. 4 – Distribution of cooking ware types).













The coastal Roman city of *Aenona* was surrounded with shallow waters, so ships with a deeper draft could not make port and put in there. This is why a commercial port was built in the nearby Zaton. From the 1st century on, it became an important transit port on the Eastern Adriatic sea-route. Most of the specimens (31 out of 41 pieces, or 75.6 %) of the African cooking ware exhibit traces of burning in one form or the other (ranging from a few stains to a dark charred layer on the outer side) and it can be assumed that the vessels from this category were probably in use on the ships and boats coming alongside the quay while the port was in operation. This cannot be claimed for the sigillata vessels (Fig. 5 – Traces of burning on a vessel).












Also, the finds of some earlier types of the African pottery confirm that *Aenona* was part of the important seaborne trade routes of the Roman Empire. Early forms of African sigillata, together with Italic, North Italic and Eastern sigillata, make common finds on the Zaton port seabed.












Redni broj	Profil	Inventarni broj	Godina	Osnovne dimenzije	Tip
1		244H	1979.	V. = 8.6 cm P. O. = 19.7 cm	Hayes 9a
2		3290H	1983.	V. = 8.7 cm P. O. = 19.7 cm	Hayes 9a
3		6993H	X	V. = 6.5 cm R. P. O. = 19 cm	Hayes 9a
4		4046H	1983.	V. = 5.5 cm R. P. O. = 19 cm	Hayes 9a
5		1278H 2313H	2003. 2007.	V. = 6 cm P. O. = 17.5	Hayes 9a
6		420H	6934H	V. = 6.3 R. P. O. = 18	Hayes 9a
7		6394H	X	V. = 5,5 cm R. P. O. = 16 cm	Hayes 9a
8		4047H	1979.	V. = 5,8 cm R. P. O. = 21 cm	Hayes 9a
9		6207H	2011.	V. = 6.3 cm R. P. O. = 18 cm	Hayes 9a
10		613H	2002.	V. = 4.7 cm R. P. O. = 17 cm	Hayes 9a
11		2815H	X	V. = 5.2 cm P. O. = 14.6 cm	Hayes 9a












Redni broj	Profil	Inventarni broj	Godina	Osnovne dimenzije	Tip
12		4051H	X	V. = 4.9 cm R. P. O. = 15 cm	Hayes 9a
13		6935H	X	V. = 4.3 cm R. P. O. = 20 cm	Hayes 9a
14		6936H	1978.	V. = 2,9 cm R. P. O. = 20 CM	Hayes 9a
15		6937H	1983.	V. = 2.7 cm R. P. O. = 15 cm	Hayes 9a
16		580H	2002.	V. = 2 cm R. P. O. = 15 CM	Hayes 9a
17		6938H	X	V. = 3,4 cm	Hayes 9a
18		1197H	2003.	V. = 3.2 cm	Hayes 9a
19		1835H	2005.	V. = 4 cm P. O. = 13.6 cm	Hayes 9b
20		271H	1982.	V. = 7.6 cm P. O. = 23.7 cm	Hayes 8a
21		162H	1979.	V. = 8.4 cm P. O. = 22 cm	Hayes 8a
22		2544H	1979.	V. = 7 cm P. O. = 21.5 cm	Hayes 8a









Redni broj	Profil	Inventarni broj	Godina	Osnovne dimenzije	Tip
23		5485H	2011.	V. = 7 cm P. O. = 20.1 cm	Hayes 8a
24		2519H	1983.	V. = 4.9 P. O. = 17.3 cm	Hayes 8a
25		2097H	2006.	V. = 5.3 cm P. O. = 16.7 cm	Hayes 8a
26		3289H	1979.	V. = 5.3 cm P. O. = 16.4 cm	Hayes 8a
27		6927H	X	V. = 4,8 cm R. P. O. = 21 cm	Hayes 8a
28		6928H	X	V. = 5 cm R. P. O. = 16 cm	Hayes 8a
29		6929H	X	V. = 5.4 cm R. P. O. = 16 cm	Hayes 8a
30		6930H	X	V. = 5.4 cm R. P. O. = 16 cm	Hayes 8a
31		6931H	X	V. = 6.1 cm R. P. O. = 23	Hayes 8a
32		6932H	X	V. = 6.4 cm R. P. O. = 24 cm	Hayes 8a
33		2520H	1983.	V. = 7.4 cm P. O. = 24.2 cm	Hayes 8b

Redni broj	Profil	Inventarni broj	Godina	Osnovne dimenzije	Tip
34		155H	X	V. = 8,9 cm P. O. = 10,9 cm	Hayes 143
35		5425H	2011.	V. = 9,7 cm P. O. = 10 cm	Hayes 143
36		3513H 2633H	X	V. = 6,8 cm R. P. O. = 12 cm	Hayes 143
37		3288H	1979.	V. = 7,7 P. O. = 24,9 cm	Hayes 5c
38		6939H	1979.	V. = 6 cm R. P. O. = 25 cm	Hayes 5c
39		5574H	2011.	V. = 4,4 R. P. O. = 17	Hayes 5b
40		3369H	X	V. = 9,2 cm P. O. = 22,8 cm	Hayes 14b
41		4117H	X	V. = 4 cm R. P. O. = 15,5 cm	Hayes 16
42		2176H	2006H	V. = 5,2 cm P. O. = 21,5 cm	Hayes 19
43		2807H	1987.	V. = 7,4 cm P. O. = 17,3 cm	Hayes 21
44		2847H	1979.	V. = 4,3 cm P. O. = 35,5 cm	Hayes 61
45		3369H	X	V. = 9,2 cm P. O. = 22,8 cm	Hayes 135

Redni broj	Profil	Inventarni broj	Godina	Osnovne dimenzije	Tip
46		3703H	1982.	V. = 3.5 cm P. O. = 17.2 cm	Hayes 23a
47		2404H	2007.	V. = 3.4 cm P. O. = 17.2 cm	Hayes 23a
48		2528H	X	V. = 4.4 cm P. O. = 20.5 cm	Hayes 23a
49		2450H	2007.	V. = 4.6 cm R. P. O. = 24 cm	Hayes 23a
50		1243H	2003.	V. = 5 cm R. P. O. = 20 cm	Hayes 23a
51		5569H	2011.	V. = 4.6 cm	Hayes 23a
52		6940H	1982.	V. = 4 cm	Hayes 23a
53		530H	2002.	V. = 3.8 cm P. O. = 20.8 cm	Hayes 23b
54		2840H	1979.	V. = 4.5 cm P. O. = 23.4	Hayes 23b
55		4278H	X	V. = 6.6 cm P. O. = 25 cm	Hayes 23b
56		4315H	X	V. = 4.8 cm P. O. = 20.1 cm	Hayes 23b

Redni broj	Profil	Inventarni broj	Godina	Osnovne dimenzije	Tip
57		6941H	1979.	V. = 5,9 cm P. O. = 23,7 cm	Hayes 23b
58		6942H	2012.	V. = 4,2 cm R. P. O. = 20,5 cm	Hayes 23b
59		6943H	X	V. = 5,4 cm R. P. O. = 25 cm	Hayes 23b
60		6944H	X	V. = 5,9 cm R. P. O. = 23,7 cm	Hayes 23b
61		6945H	X	V. = 5,2 cm R. P. O. = 25 cm	Hayes 23b
62		6946H	X	V. = 5 cm R. P. O. = 24 cm	Hayes 23b
63		6947H	X	V. = 5,7 cm R. P. O. = 24 cm	Hayes 23b
64		3145H	2006.	V. = 4,4 R. P. O. = 26 cm	Hayes 23b
65		5936H	2011.	V. = 1,4 cm	dno Hayes 23
66		2221H 2252H	2007.	V. = 1,8 cm	dno Hayes 23
67		6201H	2011.	X	dno Hayes 23

Redni broj	Profil	Inventarni broj	Godina	Osnovne dimenzije	Tip
68		6948H	X	X	dno Hayes 23
69		5856H	2011.	X	dno Hayes 23
70		1830H	2005.	V. = 6.2 cm P. O. = 14.9 cm	Hayes 197
71		2529H	X	V. = 6.1 cm P. O. = 15.6 cm	Hayes 197
72		2808H	1983.	V. = 6 cm P. O. = 15.7 cm	Hayes 197
73		1860H	2005.	V. = 5.4 cm P. O. = 16.4 cm	Hayes 197
74		6949H	1983.	V. = 5.8 cm R. P. O. = 15.8 cm	Hayes 197
75		6950H	X	V. = 5.5 cm R. P. O. = 19.8 cm	Hayes 197
76		1256H	2003.	V. = 9 cm R. P. O. = 24 cm	Hayes 197
77		2185H 5801H	2007. 2011.	V. = 9,2 cm R. P. O. = 20 cm	Hayes 183/184
78		477H 2184H 2467H 6228H	2002. 2007. 2007. 2011.	V. = 9.6 cm R. P. O. = 20 cm	Hayes 183/184

Redni broj	Profil	Inventarni broj	Godina	Osnovne dimenzije	Tip
79		117H	1966.	V. = 11.1 cm P. O. = 25.5 cm	Hayes 183/184
80		2835H	2002.	V. = 9.6 cm P. O. = 26.5 cm	Hayes 183/184
81		2125H	2006.	V. = 7.1 cm R. P. O. = 31 cm	Hayes 183/184
82		2082H 5621H	2006. 2011.	V. = 6.8 cm R. P. O. = 29 cm	Hayes 183/184
83		2752H	X	V. = 2.6 cm P. O. = 27 cm	Hayes 194
84		3925H	1983.	V. = 8 cm R. P. O. = 24 cm	Hayes 194
85		3926H	X	V. = 7 cm R. P. O. = 23 cm	Hayes 194
86		4200H	X	V. = 2.8 cm P. O. = 27.5 cm	Hayes 182

Tablica 1 – Katalog sigilatnog posuđa i kuhinjskog posuđa (V. – visina, P. O. – promjer oboda posude, R. P. O. – rekonstruirani promjer oboda posude)

Table 1 – Sigillata and cooking ware catalogue (V. – height, P. O. – rim diameter, R. P. O. – reconstructed rim diameter)

nacrtao / drawing by: R. Maršić, priredio / prepared by: D. Taras



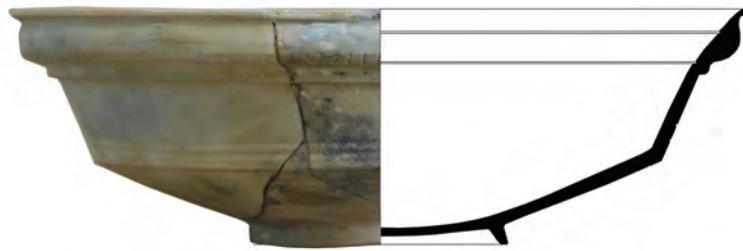
1



2



3



4



5





1



2



3

156





1

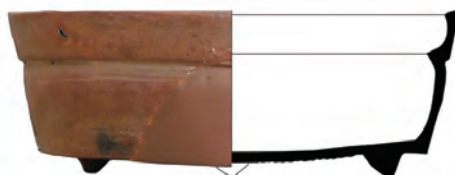


2



3





1



2



3





159



1





1



2





1

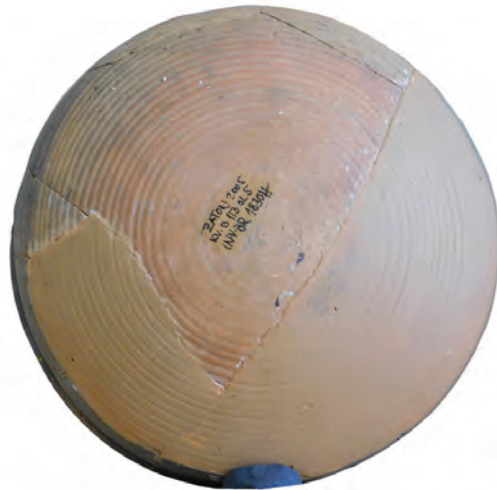


162

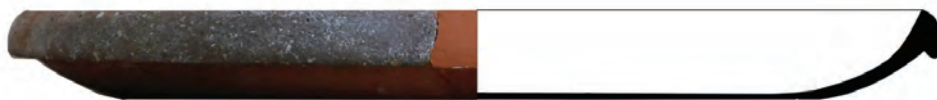


1





1

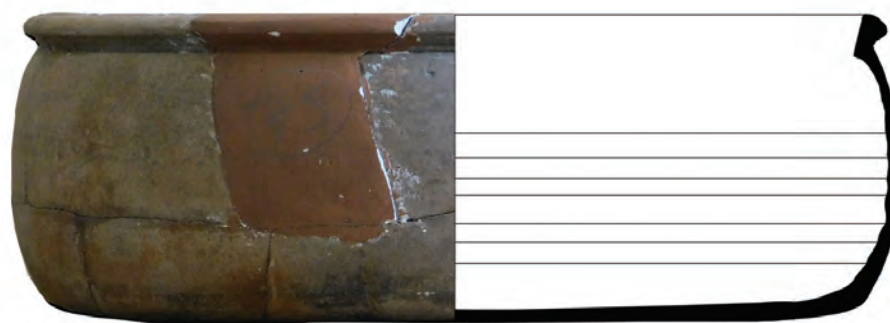


2

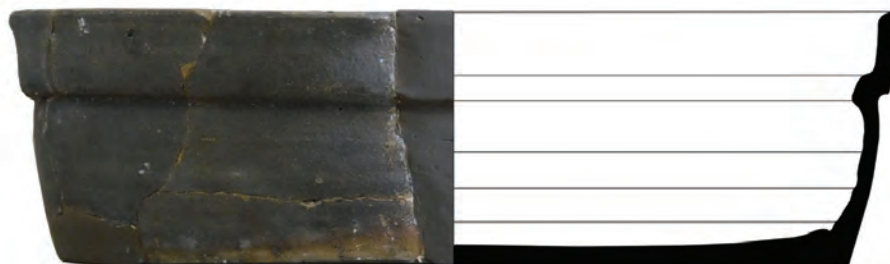




1



2



3



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