

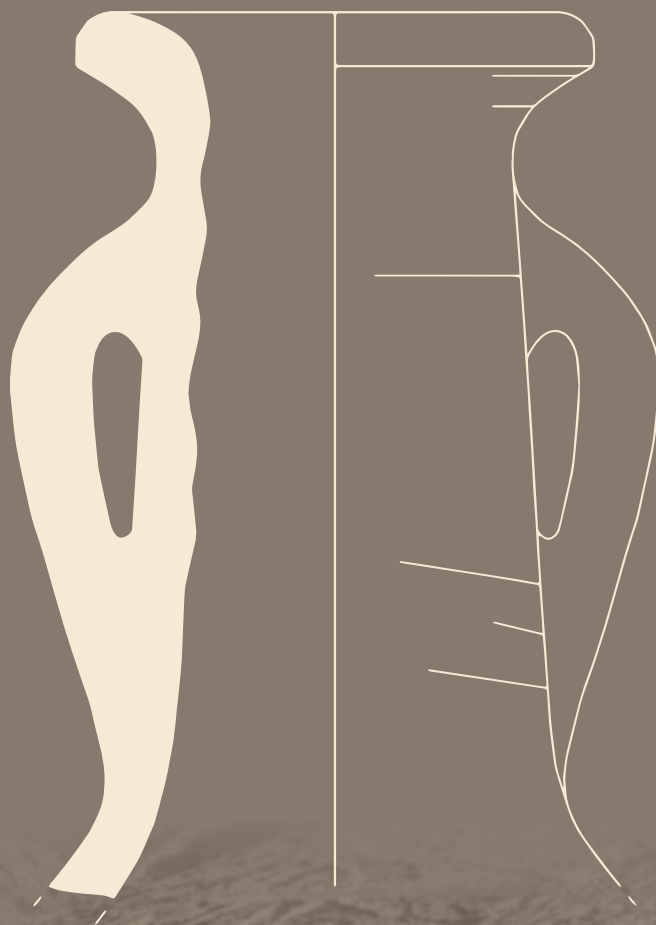
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SENJ – ŠTELA:

povezanost i potrošnja
antičkoga grada kroz
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Sveučilište u Zadru
University of Zadar

Zadar, 2024.

**SENJ – ŠTELA: POVEZANOST I POTROŠNJA ANTIČKOG GRADA
KROZ KERAMIČKE NALAZE**

**SENJ – ŠTELA: CONNECTIVITY AND CONSUMPTION OF THE
ROMAN CITY THROUGH POTTERY EVIDENCE**

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1. Uvod

Umreženost i razmjena dobara osnova su ekonomije Rimskoga Carstva čiji je pokretač, uz poslovično značajne poljoprivredne aktivnosti, bila mediteranska trgovina, omogućena stvaranjem jedinstvene političke kontrole nad svim njegovim dijelovima, što je za posljedicu imalo jedinstvenu ili barem integriranu monetarnu ekonomiju, jedinstveni pravni okvir i raširenost državnih investicija u transportnu infrastrukturu (Wilson, A., Bowman, A. 2018, 2–6). Ključni doprinos razumijevanju obima antičke trgovine dolazi iz arheoloških izvora koji omogućavaju prepoznavanje roba i dobara koji su cirkulirali područjem rimske države (Tchernia, A. 2016, 79–81), sve intenzivnije od posljednjih stoljeća prije Krista pa sve do duboko u kasnu antiku (Wilson, A., Bowman, A. 2018, 5; Cirelli, E. 2017). Osim objektivnih razloga i posljedica takve umreženosti, ona je omogućila i stvaranje jedinstvenih (makar regionalnih) tržišta, ali i ukusa, uvodeći nove namirnice ili proizvode određenih regija (npr. Komar, P. 2020, 285), često na štetu lokalne proizvodnje, stvarajući tako globalizirano društvo te dodatno pogodujući razmjenu. Na koji je način istočni Jadran sudjelovao u toj trgovini, prvenstveno kao konzument,¹ moguće je također rekonstruirati na temelju arheoloških depozita, no njihovo je stanje objavljenosti za sada prilično oskudno, što se posebno odnosi na kopnene lokalitete, dok određeni uvid pružaju oni podvodni – luke, a posebno brodolomi (za sveobuhvatne preglede vidi Jurišić, M. 2000; Pešić, M. 2019, oboje s ranijom literaturom).

Manjak podataka (što je posebno vidljivo na kartama distribucija pojedinih keramičkih vrsta) posebno je izražen za područje sjevernoga Jadrana, odnosno Kvarnera i Hrvatskog primorja – antičke sjeverne (kasnije tarsatičke) Liburnije. U tom kontekstu posebno su značajna istraživanja antičkoga kompleksa na lokalitetu Štela u Senju koja je 1995. godine proveo Gradski muzej Senj pod vodstvom Ante Glavičića. Arheološka iskopavanja na Šteli bila su zaštitnoga karaktera. Međutim, zbog

¹ Unatoč brojnim pokušajima još uvijek nije moguće sa sigurnošću definirati ključne proizvode s kojima se istočni Jadran mogao uključiti u širu trgovinu (Gliksman, K. 2005; Lipovac Vrkljan, G., Konestra, A. 2018).

1. Introduction

Networking and the exchange of goods were the basis of the Roman Empire's economy, driven by the Mediterranean trade and the proverbial significant agricultural activities. This trade was made possible by the creation of a single political control over the Empire, which resulted in a single, or at least integrated, monetary economy, a single legal framework, and widespread government investments in transport infrastructure (Wilson, A., Bowman, A. 2018, 2–6). Archaeological sources essential to understanding the scope of ancient trade come from identifying wares and goods that circulated in the territory of the Roman state (Tchernia, A. 2016, 79–81), increasingly intensively from the last centuries BC until deep into Late Antiquity (Wilson, A., Bowman, A. 2018, 5; Cirelli, E. 2017).

In addition to the objective reasons and consequences of such networking, it also enabled the creation of unique (albeit regional) markets, as well as tastes, by introducing new foods or products from specific regions (e.g., Komar, P. 2020, 285), often to the detriment of local production, thus creating a globalized society and additionally favoring exchange. How the eastern Adriatic participated in that trade, primarily as a consumer,¹ can also be reconstructed based on archaeological deposits, but their published status is quite scarce for now. This especially applies to land sites, while underwater ones – ports, and especially shipwrecks (for comprehensive reviews, see Jurišić, M. 2000; Pešić, M. 2019, both with earlier literature) provide some insight.

The lack of data (particularly visible on the distribution maps of certain ceramic types) is especially noticeable in the area of the northern Adriatic, Kvarner, and the Croatian littoral – ancient northern (later Tarsatic) Liburnia. In this context, the research on the Roman complex at the Štela site in Senj, carried out in 1995 by the City Museum of Senj under the leadership of Ante Glavičić, is particularly significant. Archaeological excavations

¹ Despite numerous attempts, it is still impossible to clearly define the key products with which the eastern Adriatic could have been included in the broader trade (Gliksman, K. 2005; Lipovac Vrkljan, G., Konestra, A. 2018).

nerazumijevanja investitora istraživanje nije bilo moguće provesti prema pravilima metodologije arheološkoga iskopavanja te su tadašnji radovi svedeni na dokumentiranje pojedinih struktura i prikupljanje pokretnoga materijala bez šire analize i dokumentacije konteksta. Tom prilikom prikupljena je i znatna količina pokretnoga materijala među kojim je dominantna kategorija keramička građa čija su tipološko-kronološka klasifikacija, analiza i interpretacija predmet ovoga rada. Iako lokalitet nije istraživao stratigrafski, analiza keramike omogućila je njegov smještaj u tipološko-kronološki kontekst. Osim toga, ako kontekst promatramo kao značajan za antičku Seniju (što on zasigurno jest s obzirom na obim i tipološku raznolikost), podatci koje iz njega dobivamo nadilaze tipološko-kronološku interpretaciju te nam daju vrijedne informacije o trgovinskim vezama, posebice importu, koje je taj antički centar ostvarivao sa širim jadranskim, odnosno mediteranskim prostorom te s neposrednom unutrašnjošću. Naime, iz samoga Senja do sada je objavljen tek manji korpus keramičkih nalaza (Fadić, I. 1988; 1999; Starac, R. 1999). S obzirom na to da su i drugi objavljeni zatvoreni konteksti (ili konteksti s nešto većom količinom materijala) na Kvarneru rijetki, korpus sa Štele tim je vrijedniji za proučavanje keramičkih nalaza ovoga prostora, posebno ako uzmemo u obzir važnost Senije kao luke te komunikacijskoga sjecišta kopnenih i pomorskih mreža (Glavaš, V. 2010).

at Štela had a rescue purpose. However, due to the misunderstanding with the investors, it was impossible to carry out the research according to the rules of the archaeological excavation methodology, and the works, at the time, were reduced to documenting individual structures and collecting portable material without a broader analysis and documentation of the context. On that occasion, a considerable amount of portable material was collected, among which ceramic materials were the dominant category. Their typological-chronological classification, analysis, and interpretation are the subject of this book. Although the site was not stratigraphically excavated, the analysis of the ceramics enabled its placement in a typological-chronological context. In addition, if we view the context as significant for ancient Senia (which it certainly is, given its scope and typological diversity), the data we obtained from it goes beyond a typological-chronological interpretation and provides us with valuable information about trade relations, especially imports, which this ancient center realized within the wider Adriatic, the Mediterranean area and with the immediate interior. Namely, only a tiny corpus of ceramic finds from Senj itself has ever been published (Fadić, I. 1988; 1999; Starac, R. 1999). Considering that other published closed contexts (or contexts with a slightly more significant amount of material) from the Kvarner are rare, the corpus from Štela is all the more valuable for the study of ceramic finds from this area, especially if we take into account the importance of Senia as a port and communication intersection of land and maritime networks (Glavaš, V. 2010).

2. Arheološke značajke antičke Senije

Grad Senj smješten je u jugoistočnome dijelu Hrvatskoga primorja (Karta 1). Geografski, taj prostor karakteriziraju niži brdoviti obronci Kapele na sjevernome te strmi krševiti obronci Velebita na južnome dijelu. Senj (Slika 1) je nastao na ušću nekoć aktivnoga Senjskog potoka u Jadransko more, na mjestu gdje se međusobno približavaju obronci Kapele i Velebita, koje razdvaja duboko usječena Senjska draga. Upravo zahvaljujući svomu geografskom položaju podno planinskoga prijevoja Vratnik (690 m n. v.), najkraće komunikacije kojom je bio moguć brz i lagan prelazak s mora na kontinent, područje današnjega Senja naseljeno je od najranijih vremena. To se lučko obalno naselje afirmiralo na temelju trgovine i prometa ljudi i dobara zbog čega je Senj tijekom povijesti bio fokalna zona širega područja.

2. Archaeological characteristics of ancient Senia

The city of Senj is located in the southeastern part of the Croatian Littoral (Map 1). Geographically, this area is characterized by the lower slopes of Mount Kapela in the northern part and the steep, rugged slopes of Mount Velebit in the south. Senj (Figure 1) arose at the mouth of the once-active Senjski Potok stream into the Adriatic Sea, where the slopes of Kapela and Velebit meet, separated by the deeply cut Senjska Draga. Because of this particular geographical position at the foot of the Vratnik mountain pass (690 m above sea level), the shortest line of communication that allowed a quick and easy crossing from the sea to the continent, the area of today's Senj has been inhabited since the earliest times. This harbor coastal settlement asserted itself by trade and traffic of people and goods, so throughout history, it remained the focal zone of the broader area.



Slika 1: Zračna snimka Senja

Figure 1: Aerial view of Senj



Karta 1: Geografski smještaj Senije u kontekstu antičke topografije sjeverne Liburnije (STRM 2017)

Map 1: Geographical location of Senia in the context of the ancient topography of northern Liburnia (STRM 2017)

Dosadašnje znanstvene spoznaje dokazuju da je područje današnjega grada Senja naseljeno od ranoga željeznog doba (Glavičić, A. 1966, 391–393; 1968, 11–13; Glavičić, M. 1991/1992, 97–103; 1992/1993, 79–84), dok za sada nema dokaza da je bilo naseljeno i u ranijim prapovijesnim razdobljima. Međutim, s obzirom na stanje istraženosti, na to treba svakako računati te s velikom vjerojatnošću pretpostaviti da je prvo naselje na tim prostorima nastalo još u brončanome dobu. Moguće je da je već tada, ali svakako u ranome željeznom dobu, to najranije naselje formirano na obroncima brda Kuk gdje je dokumentirano postojanje željeznodobne gradine (Glavičić, A. 1966, 391–393; Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 79–84). Većina se istraživača slaže da je u željeznome dobu to naselje po svoj prilici bilo središte jedne veće zajednice te je već tada moglo imati ulogu najznačajnije luke i trgovišta ovoga dijela Jadrana (Glavičić, A. 1966, 391–393; 1992, 95; Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 79–84). Raniji istraživači središnje naselje te zajednice smještaju na prostor gradine Kuk (Glavičić, A. 1966, 391–393; Viličić, M. 1988, 68) i na njezine terasasto oblikovane obronke (Slika 2) (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 79–84). Međutim, noviji terenski pregledi i prostorne analize ukazuju na mogućnost naseljenosti padina i nižih predjela Kuka (Glavaš, V. 2015, 178), uz korito Senjskoga potoka, pa čak i prostora uz morsku obalu. Naime, zbog nepogodnoga i izrazito strmoga terena na Kuku te zbog vrlo često nepovoljnih klimatskih prilika, osobito zimi, ostatke prapovijesnoga naselja vjerojatnije treba očekivati u ravnijim predjelima koji su znatno pogodniji za život, na mjestu gdje se u antici razvija i antički grad. Arheološka iskopavanja na tome području još nisu provedena pa je te pretpostavke za sada teško potvrditi. Međutim, nalaz brončanoga torkvesa i narukvice sa Štele (Glavičić, A. 1968, 11–12) ide u prilog toj tezi.

Vrlo su rano stanovnici senjskoga područja ostvarili komunikaciju sa suvremenim mediteranskim zajednicama što potvrđuju ulomci apulske keramike, pronađeni na gradini Kuk (Glavičić, M. 1994, 45–46). Ti trgovački odnosi nastavljaju se tijekom čitavoga željeznog doba da bi svoj vrhunac dosegli u vremenu od 4. do 1. st. pr. Kr. kada se intenziviraju veze s italiskim prostorom o čemu svjedoče površinski nalazi s gradine Kuk (Glavaš, V. *et al.* 2020). U tom se periodu razvijala luka predrimske Senije čija je obala izgledala znatno drukčije nego danas te se usijecala u kopno u obliku dubokoga morskog zaljeva (Viličić, M. 1988, 68). M. Viličić pretpostavlja da je zaljev izgledao poput fjorda,

Current scientific knowledge proves that the area of today's town of Senj has been inhabited since the early Iron Age (Glavičić, A. 1966, 391–393; 1968, 11–13; Glavičić, M. 1991/1992, 97–103; 1992/1993, 79–84). There is so far no evidence of earlier inhabitation. Still, considering the state of research, we should certainly count on this and assume with significant probability that the first settlement in these areas dates back to the Bronze Age. It is possible that already then, but certainly in the early Iron Age, the earliest settlement was formed on the slopes of the Kuk hill, where the existence of an Iron Age hillfort is documented (Glavičić, A. 1966, 391–393; Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 79–84). Most researchers agree that in the Iron Age, that settlement was most likely the focus of a larger community and could already have played the role of the most important port and trading center of this part of the Adriatic (Glavičić, A. 1966, 391–393; 1992, 95; Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 79–84). Earlier researchers placed the central settlement of that community in the area of the Kuk hillfort (Glavičić, A. 1966, 391–393; Viličić, M. 1988, 68) and on its terraced slopes (Figure 2) (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 79–84). However, recent field surveys and spatial analyses indicate the possibility of settlement on Kuk's slopes and lower areas (Glavaš, V. 2015, 178), along the bed of Senjski Potok stream, and even the sea coast. Namely, due to the unfavorable and extremely steep terrain on Kuk and often very unfavorable climatic conditions, especially in winter, the remains of the prehistoric settlement should more likely be expected in the flatter terrain much more suitable for life, in the place where the city developed in Antiquity. Archaeological excavations in that area have not been carried out yet, so it is difficult to confirm these assumptions. However, the discovery of a bronze torque and a bracelet from Štela (Glavičić, A. 1968, 11–12) supports this thesis.

Very early on, the Senj area's inhabitants achieved communication with contemporary Mediterranean communities, which is confirmed by fragments of Apulian ceramics found at the Kuk hillfort (Glavičić, M. 1994, 45–46). These trade relations continued throughout the Iron Age, peaking from the 4th to the 1st century BC, when connections with the Italic area intensified, as evidenced by surface finds from the Kuk hillfort (Glavaš, V. *et al.* 2020). In that period, the port of pre-Roman Senia was developed. The coast looked significantly different than today, so it formed a deep bay (Viličić, M. 1988, 68). M. Viličić assumes



Slika 2: Zračna snimka prapovijesne gradine Kuk

Figure 2: Aerial view of the prehistoric hillfort Kuk

dužine 1,5 km (Viličić, M. 1988, 68), te je dosezao do područja podno gradine Kuk. U njega se ulijevao Senjski potok koji je reguliran tek u 18. stoljeću (Glavičić, A. 1966, 265; Szavitz Nossan, S. 1970, 174) i koji je tijekom vremena nanio veliku količinu sedimenta što je prirodno postupno zasipavalo duboki morski zaljev (za slične pretpostavke u slučaju obližnjih Crikvenice i Rijeke vidi Konestra, A. *et al.* 2022a, 23–25).

Uz zaljev i korito potoka razvijala se predrimaska Senija čije ostatke treba očekivati na potezu od Štele (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 83) pa sve do križanja ulica Silvija Strahimira Kranjčevića i Kajetana Knežića. Još tada je Senija, zahvaljujući izuzetnom strateškom položaju, imala sve uvjete da nakon uspostave rimske uprave postane antički urbani centar sa svim karakteristikama rimskoga grada što potvrđuju i antički izvori koji Seniju spominju još kao *oppidum*. U tome su kontekstu posebno značajni Plinijevi navodi iz djela *Naturalis Historia*, III, 140 (Čače, S. 1978/1979; 1992/1993; Degrassi, D. 1929/1930; Margetić, L. 1978/1979), jer on, pri

that it looked like a 1.5 km long fjord (Viličić, M. 1988, 68) that reached the area under the Kuk hillfort. Senjski Potok flowed into it, regulated only in the 18th century (Glavičić, A. 1966, 265; Szavitz Nossan, S. 1970, 174). Over time, it deposited a large amount of sediment, which gradually filled the deep bay (for similar assumptions in the case of nearby Crikvenica and Rijeka, see Konestra, A. *et al.* 2022a, 23–25).

Along the bay and the stream bed, the pre-Roman Senia was developed, the remains of which should be expected on the line from Štela (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 83) up to the intersection of the streets of Silvije Strahimir Kranjčević and Kajetan Knežić. Thanks to its exceptional strategic position, Senia had all the prerequisites of becoming an ancient urban center with all the characteristics of a Roman city after the Roman administration was established, confirmed by ancient sources mentioning Senia as an *oppidum*. In this context, Pliny's statements from *Naturalis Historia*, III, 140 (Čače, S. 1978/1979; 1992/1993; Degrassi, D. 1929/1930;

opisu Liburnije, spominje *oppida* podno Velebita, a među njima i Seniju (Suić, M. 2003, 420–421; Starac, A. 2000, 84; Milivojević, F. 2021, 227, 252; Vitelli Casella, M. 2021, 246–247). Seniju je naveo i Klaudije Ptolomej u svojoj *Geografiji* (Kozličić, M. 1980, 122–126, 172–173; 1981/1982, 24; Starac, A. 2000, 84). U kopnenome itinerariju *Itinerarium Antonini Augusti*, u poglavljima 273 i 274, gdje se opisuje put od Akvileje do Siscije, Senija se navodi na udaljenosti od 116 milja od Akvileje (Matijević-Sokol, M. 1994, 36; Starac, A. 2000, 84). Senija je ucrtana i na Tabuli Peutingeriani kao *Port. Senia* na cesti br. 50 koja vodi od Akvileje do Tesalonike (Matijević-Sokol, M. 1994, 37). Spominje ju i *Cosmographia* Geografa Ravenjanina u sklopu tarsatičke Liburnije (Matijević-Sokol, M. 1994, 37–39; Križman, M. 1979, 326–328, 330–331, 334–335; Starac, A. 2000, 84; Suić, M. 2003, 444–445) te Guido Pisanus u kasnijemu izvodu istoga djela (Cambi, N., Pasini, U. 1980, 293; Matijević-Sokol, M. 1994, 39).

Na području prapovijesne i predrimske Senije do sada nisu provedena arheološka istraživanja, pa se sve teorije o njezinu značenju, posebno istaknutom od 2. st. pr. Kr., temelje na slučajnim pronalascima pokretnoga materijala. To je vrlo vjerojatno vezano, osim za intenziviranje rimskoga interesa na istočnome Jadranu, i za osnivanje kolonije Akvileje 181. godine prije Krista čime je prostor Kvarnera i sjevernoga Hrvatskog primorja postao dio interesne sfere Rima (Vitelli Casella, M. 2021, 86–125; usp. i Milivojević, F. 2021, 89–92). Autori uglavnom smatraju da od tada u Seniju pristiže veći broj trgovaca sa sjevernoitalskih prostora (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 83) što bi predstavljalo samo nastavak trgovačke atraktivnosti prostora, praćene, kako je i ranije istaknuto, tijekom čitavoga željeznog doba, a posebno od 4. st. pr. Kr. (Glavaš, V. *et al.* 2020). Strateški položaj i značaj te njezin status u tadašnjemu rimskom svijetu zasigurno su utjecali i na odluku da upravo Senija bude polazna točka Oktavijanu u njegovu ratu protiv Japoda i drugih zajednica u unutrašnjosti 35. godine prije Krista (Zaninović, M. 1984, 31–32; Starac, A. 2000, 17, 108; Šašel Kos, M. 2012, 97–99; Vitelli Casella, M. 2021, 246–249). Vrlo su vjerojatno svi ti čimbenici omogućili da Senija rano dobije pravni status municipija rimskih građana (*municipium civium Romanorum*) koji je upisan u *tribus Sergia* (Zaninović, M. 1984, 32; Vitelli Casella, M. 2021, 246–249) što potvrđuje natpis iz 2. stoljeća *CIL* IV, 02451 Marka Valerija Kvintilijana, vojnika rodom iz Senije koji je pokopan u Rimu. Da je Senija bila rimski municipij, potvrđuje i natpis *CIL* III, 3017 na kojemu se spominje gradsko

Margetić, L. 1978/1979) are particularly significant, because describing Liburnia, he mentions Senia among the *oppida* at the foot of Velebit (Suić, M. 2003, 420–421; Starac, A. 2000, 84; Milivojević, F. 2021, 227, 252; Vitelli Casella, M. 2021, 246–247). Claudius Ptolemaeus also mentioned it in his *Geographia* (Kozličić, M. 1980, 122–126, 172–173; 1981/1982, 24; Starac, A. 2000, 84). In the land itinerary *Itinerarium Antonini Augusti*, in chapters 273 and 274, describing the road from Aquileia to Siscia, Senia is listed at a distance of 116 miles from Aquileia (Matijević-Sokol, M. 1994, 36; Starac, A. 2000, 84). Senia was drawn as a *Port. Senia* on the *Tabula Peutingeriana*, on the road No. 50 from Aquileia to Thessalonica (Matijević-Sokol, M. 1994, 37). It was also mentioned by the Geographus Ravennas in *Cosmographia* as part of Tarsatic Liburnia (Matijević-Sokol, M. 1994, 37–39; Križman, M. 1979, 326–328, 330–331, 334–335; Starac, A. 2000, 84; Suić, M. 2003, 444–445) as well as by Guido Pisanus in the later excerpt of the same work (Cambi, N., Pasini, U. 1980, 293; Matijević-Sokol, M. 1994, 39).

Archaeological research has yet to be carried out in prehistoric and pre-Roman Senia, so all theories about its meaning, especially prominent from the 2nd century BC, are based on accidental finds of portable material. Apart from the intensification of Roman interest in the eastern Adriatic, it is most likely related to the founding of the colony of Aquileia in 181 BC, which made the area of Kvarner and the northern Croatian littoral of interest to Rome (Vitelli Casella, M. 2021, 86–125; cf. Milivojević, F. 2021, 89–92). The authors generally believe that since then, a more significant number of traders from the northern Italian areas arrived in Senia (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 83), representing a continuation of the commercial attractiveness of the area, followed, as it was pointed out earlier, throughout the entire Iron Age, and especially from the 4th century BC (Glavaš, V. *et al.* 2020). The strategic position and importance of its status in the Roman world at that time certainly influenced the decision to make Senia the starting point for Octavian in his war against the Iapodes and other communities in the interior in 35 BC (Zaninović, M. 1984, 31–32; Starac, A. 2000, 17, 108; Šašel Kos, M. 2012, 97–99; Vitelli Casella, M. 2021, 246–249). All these factors likely enabled Senia to receive the legal status of a *municipium* of Roman citizens (*municipium civium Romanorum*) early on, which was registered in the *tribus Sergia* (Zaninović, M. 1984, 32; Vitelli Casella, M. 2021, 246–249), confirmed by the inscription from the 2nd century *CIL* IV, 02451 of Marcus Valerius Quintilian, a soldier born in

vijeće (*ordo decurionum*). Stoga je vjerojatno već od 35. godine prije Krista i Oktavijanova prolaska pri napadu na Japode Senija postala antičko središte s autohtonim, ali i doseljenim stanovništvom (Starac, A. 2000, 84). Nakon ostvarivanja municipaliteta to antičko središte postaje glavni centar širega prostora, a taj status Senija će zadržati tijekom čitavoga trajanja rimske uprave.

Antički se grad razvija uz morsku obalu te uz korito senjskoga potoka. Međutim, precizan raster grada nije moguće rekonstruirati jer su arheološka istraživanja većeg opsega izostala. Osim toga, Senj je tijekom povijesti doživio brojne devastacije, posebice zbog razaranja u 2. svjetskom ratu, ali i tijekom recentnih građevinskih radova kada je arheologija zanemarena, a kulturni slojevi gotovo u potpunosti devastirani. Ono što je razvidno iz postojećih podataka jest da je Senija bila antičko urbanizirano središte u pravome smislu te sintagme, što podrazumijeva veću koncentraciju ljudi, cirkuliranje dobara i usluga, ali i prisutnost svih onih građevina i aktivnosti koje karakteriziraju grad antike. Arhitektonska istraživanja povijesne gradske jezgre (Viličić, M. 1988, 68) te arheološka iskopavanja (Degmežić, I. 1952; Glavičić, A. 1973; 1975; Glavičić, M. 1995; 1995a; 1993; Ljubović, B. 2008; Ljubović, B., Martinov, D. 2013; Martinov, D., Ljubović, B. 2015; Starac, R. 1999) ukazuju na to da je Senija bila tipični rimski grad, izgrađen u duhu antičke urbanističke tradicije čiji su izgled definirale ceste. Glavna magistralna cesta koja je spajala Akvileju i Seniju nije se spuštala u grad, već je prolazila dublje u unutrašnjost, kroz senjsko zaleđe, preko Žute Lokve (Patch, K. 1990, 86–87; Szavitz Nossan, S. 1970, 128) te je moguće da je ta dionica oblikovana već za Augusta (Starac, A. 2000, 54). Senija je s tom glavnom cestom bila povezana sporednim, manjim cestama. Jedna od njih prolazila je preko Vratnika, najnižega planinskog prijevoja kojim su povezane obala i unutrašnjost (Glavaš, V. 2010).

Arhitektonski izgled stare gradske jezgre današnjega Senja u potpunosti odražava srednjovjekovnu tradiciju (Viličić, M. 1990, 203–234). Iako je u srednjem vijeku urbanistički izgled grada u potpunosti promijenjen, pretpostavlja se da se tada zadržalo antičko nasljeđe s dvije glavne gradske komunikacije koje su se sjekle pod pravim kutom i pružale u smjeru SZ-JI te SI-JZ (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 85). Sjecište tih dviju komunikacija (*cardo maximus* i *decumanus maximus*) bilo je u blizini današnje katedrale.

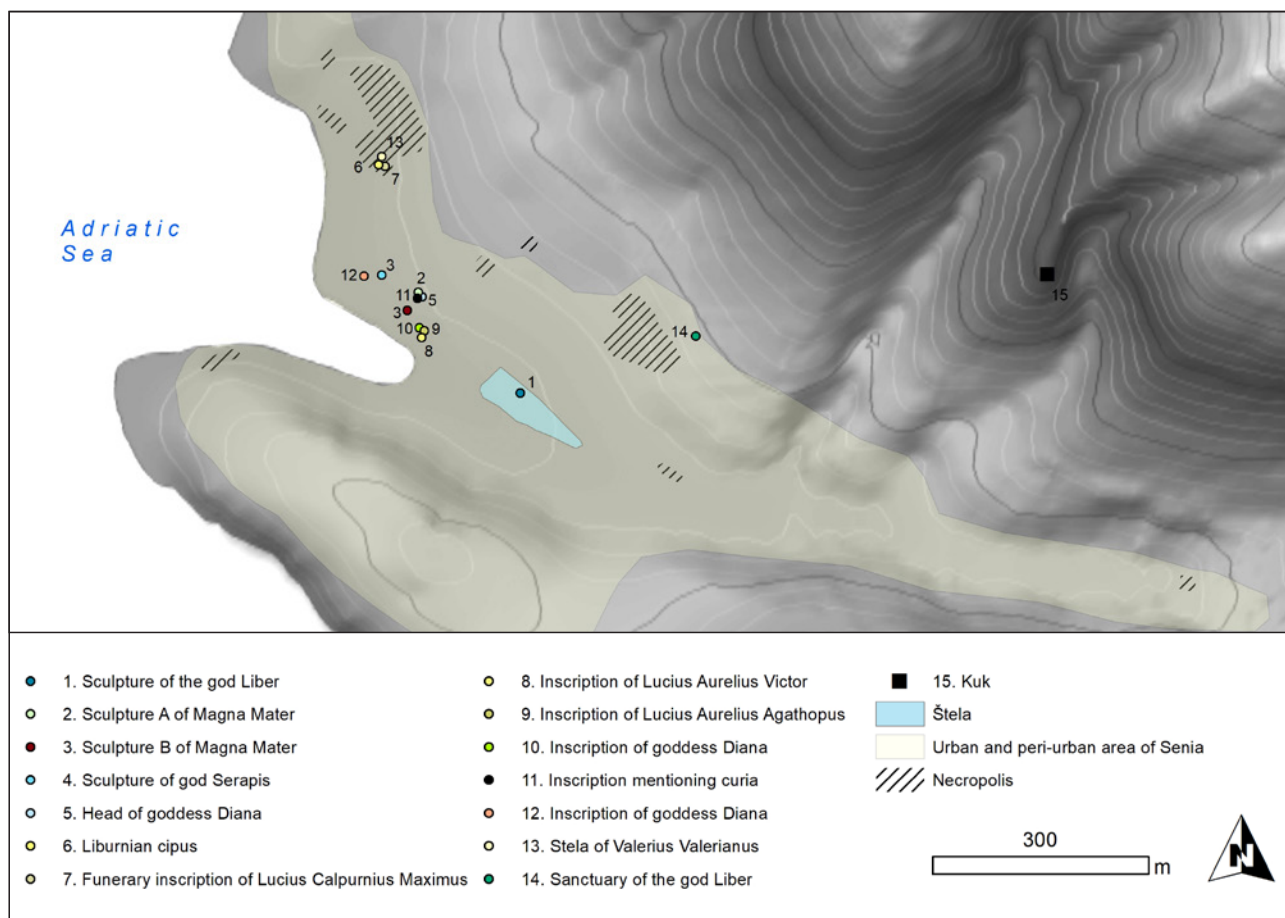
Senia and buried in Rome. That Senia was a Roman municipium is also confirmed by the inscription *CIL III, 3017*, which mentions the city council (*ordo decurionum*). Therefore, probably from the year 35 BC and Octavian's passing through to attack the Iapodes, Senia became an ancient center with an autochthonous as well as settled population (Starac, A. 2000, 84). After the realization of the municipality, this ancient center becomes the main focus of the wider region. It will maintain this status throughout the Roman administration.

The Roman city was developed along the sea coast and the bed of the Senjski Potok. However, reconstructing the city's precise grid is not possible due to the absence of large-scale archaeological excavations. Additionally, Senj has experienced numerous devastations throughout history, mainly due to the destruction in the 2nd World War, but also during recent construction works that neglected archeology, so some cultural layers were almost completely devastated. What is clear from the existing data is that Senia was an urbanized center in the true sense of the word, which implies a greater concentration of people, circulation of goods and services, and the presence of all those buildings and activities that characterized the city of Antiquity. Architectural research of the historic city center (Viličić, M. 1988, 68) and archaeological excavations (Degmežić, I. 1952; Glavičić, A. 1973; 1975; Glavičić, M. 1995; 1995a; 1993; Ljubović, B. 2008; Ljubović, B., Martinov, D. 2013; Martinov, D., Ljubović, B. 2015; Starac, R. 1999) indicate that Senia was a typical Roman city, built in the spirit of the ancient urban tradition whose plan was defined by roads. The main road connecting Aquileia and Senia did not pass through the city but went deeper inland, through the hinterland of Senia, via Žuta Lokva (Patch, K. 1990, 86–87; Szavitz Nossan, S. 1970, 128), the section possibly built already at the time of emperor Augustus (Starac, A. 2000, 54). Senia was connected to that main road by secondary, more minor roads. One passed over Vratnik, the lowest mountain pass connecting the coast and the interior (Glavaš, V. 2010).

The architectural appearance of the old city center of today's Senj fully reflects the medieval tradition (Viličić, M. 1990, 203–234). Although the urban appearance of the city was completely changed in the Middle Ages, it is assumed that the ancient heritage with the two primary city communications that intersected at right angles and extended in the NW-SE and NE-SW directions was preserved (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 85). The intersection of those two communications (*cardo maximus* and *decumanus maximus*) was near today's cathedral.

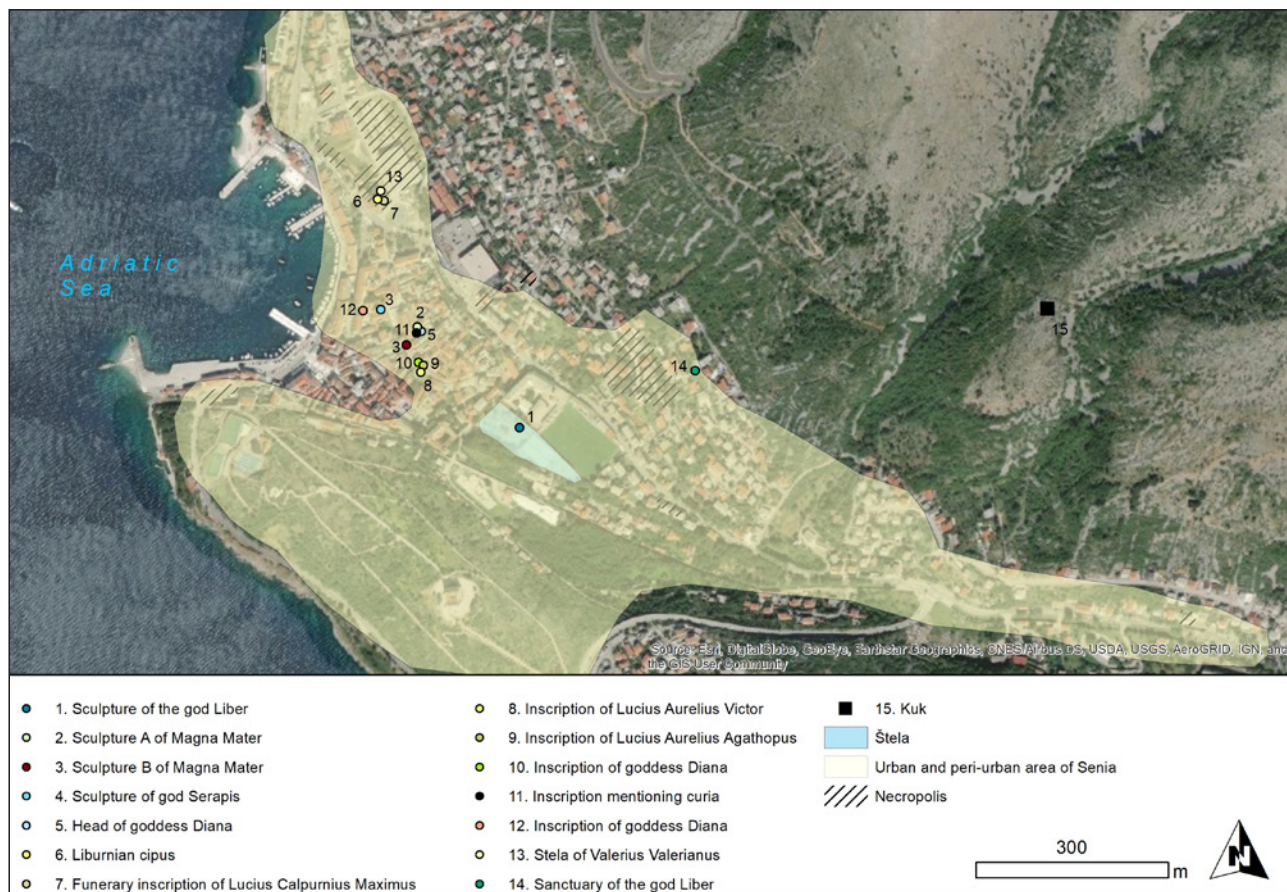
Antička Senija zauzimala je mnogo veću površinu nego srednjovjekovni Senj (Karta 2, Karta 3). Pretpostavlja se da su najraniji urbani elementi grada nastali u 1. st. pr. Kr. i u 1. st. Najveći gospodarski razvoj grada dogodio se u razdoblju 2.–3. st. kada Senija ima tipičnu antičku urbanu formu (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 97). Na temelju arheoloških istraživanja i slučajnih nalaza pretpostavlja se da je grad tada obuhvaćao prostor od Svetoga Ambroza i Ulice Damira Tomljanovića Gavrana gdje je bila njegova sjeverna granica. Na sjeveroistoku se granica nalazila na predjelu od Lopice do Varoša, a na jugoistoku prostor uz Ulicu Kajetana Knežića do predjela Stolačko naselje. Iako se u literaturi jugozapadna granica pretpostavljala na području reguliranoga senjskog potoka (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993), tijekom građevinskih radova na izgradnji staračkoga doma na Travici pronađeni su antički kulturni slojevi. Arheološka su istraživanja tom prilikom ponovno izostala pa nije moguće reći više o tom dijelu grada. Međutim, i taj prostor potrebno je uvrstiti u urbani areal Senije.

Roman Senia occupied a much larger area than medieval Senj (Map 2, Map 3). It is assumed that the earliest urban elements of the city originated in the 1st century BC. The town's most significant economic development occurred in the 2nd-3rd centuries when Senia had a typical ancient urban form (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 97). Based on archaeological research and accidental finds, it is assumed the city included the area from Sveti Ambroz and Damir Tomljanović Gavran Street, its northern border. In the northeast, the border was located in the area from Lopica to Varoš, and in the southeast, the area along Kajetana Knežića Street to Stolačko Naselje. Although in the literature, the southwestern border was assumed to be in the area of the regulated Senjski Potok stream (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993), during construction work and building of the nursing home in Travica Roman cultural layers were found. Archaeological research was regrettably absent again, so it is impossible to say more about that part of the city. However, it should also be included in the urban area of Senia.



Karta 2: Urbani krajolik antičke Senije s kartiranim položajima antičkih natpisa i skulpture prikazan na digitalnome modelu reljefa. Karta prikazuje Seniju s pretpostavljenom obalnom linijom u antici

Map 2: Urban landscape of ancient Senia with mapped positions of ancient inscriptions and sculptures shown on a digital relief model. The map shows Senia with the assumed coastline in antiquity



Karta 3: Urbani krajolik antičke Senije s kartiranim položajima antičkih natpisa i skulpture prikazan na satelitskoj snimci. Karta prikazuje odnos današnjega Senja i pretpostavljene antičke obalne linije (podloga: Esri, Digital Globe, GeoEye, I-cubed, USDA FSA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community)

Map 3: Urban landscape of ancient Senia with mapped positions of ancient inscriptions and sculptures shown on a satellite image. The map shows the relationship between today's Senj and the assumed ancient coastline (source: Esri, Digital Globe, GeoEye, I-cubed, USDA FSA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community)

Iako arheološki nisu dokazani, pretpostavlja se da je i Senija krajem 1. stoljeća prije Krista i početkom 1. stoljeća morala imati bedeme (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 85; Starac, A. 2000, 85). Izgradnja bedema obično se veže za dobivanje municipalnoga statusa, a fortifikacije predstavljaju i jedan od osnovnih urbanističkih elemenata grada antike (Suić 2003, 188, 195–203). Pretpostavku o postojanju bedema potvrđuje i činjenica da su i ostala antička središta na tome području kao što su *Curicum* (*CIL* III, 13295), *Tarsatica* (Faber, A., Matejčić, R. 1969, 317–318), *Arba* (*CIL* III, 3117), *Argyruntum* (*CIL* III, 14322) u tom periodu dobila bedeme.

Položaj antičkoga foruma još uvijek je upitan, no pretpostavlja se da se nalazio na već ranije spomenutome sjecištu *cardo maximus* i *decumanus maximus*, i to u blizini današnje katedrale Blažene Djevice Marije. M. Glavičić (1992/1993, 88) smatra da se forum nalazio na području današnje Široke

Although they have not been archaeologically proven, it is assumed that Senia must have had ramparts at the end of the 1st century BC and the beginning of the 1st century AD (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 85; Starac, A. 2000, 85). The construction of ramparts is usually connected with obtaining municipal status, and fortifications represent one of the fundamental urban planning elements of an ancient city (Suić, M. 2003, 188, 195–203). The assumption of the existence of ramparts is also confirmed by the fact that the other Roman centers in the area, such as *Curicum* (*CIL* III, 13295), *Tarsatica* (Faber, A., Matejčić, R. 1969, 317–318), *Arba* (*CIL* III, 3117), and *Argyruntum* (*CIL* III, 14322) received ramparts during the same period.

The location of the ancient forum still needs to be determined. However, it is assumed to be located at the previously mentioned intersection of *cardo maximus* and *decumanus maximus*, near today's Cathedral of the Blessed Virgin Mary. M. Glavičić

kuntrade, 70 m jugoistočno od katedrale. Čitav prostor oko katedrale i Široke kuntrade činio bi tako središnji dio Senije s forumom i svim popratnim sadržajima antičkoga urbanog središta. Na tome prostoru, u neposrednoj blizini foruma odvijale su se političke i religijske aktivnosti grada što potvrđuju pronađena natpisna građa i skulptura. Pretpostavku o postojanju foruma na području Široke kuntrade učvrstio je i pronalazak natpisa Lucija Valerija Agatopa (?) (*CIL* III 3017) (Karta 2, Karta 3) sa spomenom kurije koji dodatno potvrđuje status Senije kao municipija (Glavičić, A. 1982, 63–65; Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 58–59; Zaninović, M. 1980a, 324). Osim toga, uz vanjski zid svetišta današnje katedrale pronađeni su ostatci rimske arhitekture s mozaikom te skulpture A i B *Magnae Matris* (Degmežić, I. 1952, 251; Glavičić, A. 1968, 23; Glavičić, M. 2013, 17–36). To ukazuje na činjenicu da se na području katedrale, u neposrednoj blizini foruma, nalazio *metroon*, tj. svetište posvećeno Velikoj Majci Bogova, što potvrđuju i dva posvetna natpisa (Glavičić, A. 1993/1994, 63–64). Greda s natpisom Veridije Psyche, datirana u sredinu 2. stoljeća (Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 64), pronađena je u blizini tzv. skulpture A *Magnae Matris*, iza svetišta katedrale (Degmežić 1952, 251). Natpis se dovodi u vezu s gradnjom ili dogradnjom objekata oko metrona u antoninskome periodu (Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 64). U blizini je pronađen još jedan natpis iste datacije za koji, zbog stanja očuvanosti, nije moguće reći ništa više osim da se radi o zavjetnoj munificijenciji, i to zasigurno vezanoj za Veliku Majku Bogova (Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 64–65). Sa svetištem *Magnae Matris* povezuju se ostatci objekta popločeni mozaikom od crno-bijelih kockica s ornamentom pletera (Degmežić, I. 1952, 251–262). Pretpostavlja se i da je u Seniji došlo do sinkretizma Kibebe i Dijane (Cambi, N. 1993, 36) jer je *Magna Mater* prikazana kako sjedi na stijeni u prirodi sa životinjama. Na sinkretizam bi mogao ukazivati i nalaz glave božice Dijane koji je pronađen u neposrednoj blizini u sekundarnoj upotrebi te dva natpisa posvećena božici Dijani (Glavičić, A. 1968, 30; Zaninović, M. 1981–1982, 43–45; Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 65–66; *ILJug*-02, 918) koji su također pronađeni u blizini. Na jednome od natpisa (Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 66) Dijanino ime navedeno je u ranijemu obliku kao *Deana*, a osobe koje podižu natpis L. Valerije Prisk i Veracija Paula italskoga su podrijetla što potvrđuje italsku komponentu stanovništva antičke Senije (Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 66). Sve to ukazuje i na prisutnost

(1992/1993, 88) believes the forum was located in today's Široka Kuntrada, 70 m southeast of the cathedral. The entire area around the cathedral and Široka Kuntrada would thus form the central part of Senia with the forum and all the accompanying contents of the ancient urban center. In that space, right next to the forum, the political and religious activities of the city took place, as confirmed by the found inscriptions and sculpture. The assumption of the existence of a forum in the area of Široka Kuntrada was also fortified by the discovery of an inscription of Lucius Valerius Agathopus (?) (*CIL* III 3017) (Map 2, Map 3) mentioning the curia, which additionally confirms the status of Senia as a *municipium* (Glavičić, A. 1982, 63–65; Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 58–59; Zaninović, M. 1980a, 324). Additionally, the remains of Roman architecture with a mosaic and the sculptures A and B of the *Magnae Matris* were found next to the outer wall of the sanctuary of today's cathedral (Degmežić, I. 1952, 251; Glavičić, A. 1968, 23; Glavičić, M. 2013, 17–36). It indicates that in the area of the cathedral, in the immediate vicinity of the forum, there was a *metroon*, i.e., a shrine dedicated to the Great Mother, which is confirmed by two dedicatory inscriptions (Glavičić, A. 1993/1994, 63–64). A beam with the inscription of Verridia Psyche, dated to the middle of the 2nd century (Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 64), was found near the so-called sculpture A *Magnae Matris*, behind the sanctuary of the cathedral (Degmežić, I. 1952, 251). The inscription is connected with the construction or addition of buildings around the *metroon* in the Antonine period (Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 64). Another inscription of the same date was found nearby. However, due to the state of preservation, it is impossible to say anything more than it was a votive munificence, undoubtedly related to the Magna Mater (Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 64–65). The remains of the building, paved with a mosaic of black and white *tesserae* with a wattle ornament, are associated with the *Magnae Matris* sanctuary (Degmežić, I. 1952, 251–262). It is also assumed that in Senia, there was a syncretism between Cybele and Diana (Cambi, N. 1993, 36) because *Magna Mater* is shown sitting on a rock in nature with animals. Syncretism could also be indicated by the head of the sculpture of goddess Diana, found in the immediate vicinity in secondary use, and two inscriptions dedicated to the goddess Diana (Glavičić, A. 1968, 30; Zaninović, M. 1981–1982, 43–45; Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 65–66; *ILJug*-02, 918) also found nearby. Diana's name is stated in an earlier form as *Deana* on one of the inscriptions (Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 66). The people who dedicated the inscription, L. Valerius Priscus

Dijanina hrama na tome uskom području iako je njegova lokacija još uvijek nepoznata.

Tri natpisa (*CIL III, 3017, CIL III, 3016, ILJug 247*) datirana u kraj 2. i početak 3. st., sa spomenom svećenika augustala (*ordo i corpus augustalium*) i *sacerdos Liburnorum*, posredno su potvrdila i štovanje carskoga kulta u Seniji (Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 56–58; Starac, A. 2000: 85, 58, 63, 134, 159). Ostatci hrama za sada nisu pronađeni (Glavičić, M. 2013), međutim s obzirom na to da je riječ o kultu kojim se između ostaloga promovira vlast, ostatke hrama svakako treba tražiti u neposrednoj blizini foruma.

U Seniji se štovao i kult Libera, zaštitnika vina i vinarstva, a izravna potvrda tomu je natpis pronađen 1913. godine u Čopićevo naselju, 300–400 m istočno od centra grada (Klemenc, J. 1940, 5), i to u sekundarnoj uporabi, kao poklopnicu kasnoantičkoga groba (Gabričević, B. 1956; Glavičić, M. 2002, 7). Na natpisu (*ILJug-01 247*) spominje se Lucije Gavije Optat, *sacerdos Liburnorum*, koji je u znak štovanja prema svojoj majci Gaviji Maksimidao obnoviti njegovo svetište (Glavičić, M. 2002, 7–8). Dodatna potvrda štovanja kulta Libera je i skulptura pronađena u vodospremi na Šteli (Glavičić, A. 1973, 457, 462–464) (Karta 2, Karta 3), a koja prikazuje nagoga mladića odjevenoga u *nebris*, s naramkom voća. Mladić u ruci drži *pedum*, a uz njega se nalazi stup obavijen vinovom lozom podno kojega leže pantera ili lav. U literaturi se prilično raspravljalo o položaju Liberova svetišta u Seniji (Degmežić 1952, 256; Gabričević, B. 1956, 56; Glavičić, M. 2002, 9–12), no tek je 2002. godine M. Glavičić (2002, 9–12) ostatke objekta (Glavičić, A. 1997, 17–30) koji su pronađeni u neposrednoj blizini mjesta nalaza natpis povezo s njegovim ostacima (Karta 2, Karta 3). Prema takvom tumačenju, hram bi bio smješten izvan antičke gradske jezgre, na području terasasto oblikovanih padina i vrtova, što odgovara simboličkim regeneracije prirode te misterijskoj naravi njegova kulta (Glavičić, M. 2002, 10–11).

U Seniji se pretpostavlja i postojanje svetišta posvećenoga bogu Serapisu (Brunšmid, J. 1898, 173; Glavičić, A. 1981/1982, 66–68; Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 69–70) na što ukazuje mramorni kip božanstva u sjedećem položaju na tronu s posvetnim natpisom *CIL III, 15092* s početka 3. stoljeća (Karta 2, Karta 3). Nažalost, poziciju hrama nije moguće približno odrediti.

Na teritoriju Senije dokumentiran je i kult Nepobjedivoga Mitre (*Deus Sol Invictus*) čije je štovanje potvrđeno dvama natpisima na žrtvenicima

and Veratia Paula are of Italic origin, which confirms the Italic component of the population of ancient Senia (Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 66). All this points to the presence of Diana's temple in that narrow area, even though its exact location is still unknown.

Three inscriptions (*CIL III, 3017, CIL III, 3016, ILJug 247*) dated at the end of the 2nd and the beginning of the 3rd century, mentioning the Augustal priests (*ordo* and *corpus augustalium*) and *sacerdos Liburnorum*, indirectly confirmed the worship of the imperial cult in Senia (Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 56–58; Starac, A. 2000: 85, 58, 63, 134, 159). The temple remains have not been found so far (Glavičić, M. 2013); however, considering that it is a cult that, among other things, promotes power, the temple remains should have been in the immediate vicinity of the forum.

The cult of Liber, the patron of wine and winemaking, was present in Senia as well, and this is directly confirmed by an inscription found in 1913 in the Čopićevo Naselje, 300–400 m east of the city center (Klemenc, J. 1940, 5), in secondary use, as a late antique grave cover (Gabričević, B. 1956; Glavičić, M. 2002, 7). The inscription (*ILJug-01 247*) mentions Lucius Gavius Optatus, *sacerdos Liburnorum*, who, as a sign of respect for his mother, Gavia Maxima, had his sanctuary rebuilt (Glavičić, M. 2002, 7–8). An additional confirmation of the cult of Liber is a sculpture found in a cistern on Štela (Glavičić, A. 1973, 457, 462–464) (Map 2, Map 3), which depicts a naked young man dressed in *nebris*, arms full of fruit. A young man also holds a *pedum* in his hand, standing next to a column wrapped in vines, under which lies a panther or a lion. The position of Liber's sanctuary in Senia was discussed in the literature quite a bit (Degmežić 1952, 256; Gabričević, B. 1956, 56; Glavičić, M. 2002, 9–12), but it was not until 2002 that M. Glavičić (2002, 9–12) connected the remains of the building (Glavičić, A. 1997, 17–30), found in the immediate vicinity of the site with the remains of the inscription (Map 2, Map 3). According to such an interpretation, the temple would be located outside the Roman city, in an area of terraced slopes and gardens, which would correspond to the symbolism of the regeneration of nature and the mystic nature of this cult (Glavičić, M. 2002, 10–11).

The existence of a sanctuary dedicated to the god Serapis is also assumed in Senia (Brunšmid, J. 1898, 173; Glavičić, A. 1981/1982, 66–68; Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 69–70), indicated by the marble statue of the deity in the seated position on the throne with the dedicatory inscription *CIL III, 15092*

(CIL III, 13283, *ILJug-02*, 920) iz 2. st. koji su pronađeni u selu Vratniku (Klemenc, J. 1933, 5, 140; Glavičić, A. 1968, 18–19; Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 67–69). Pretpostavlja se (Glavičić, M. 2013, 95–97) da je Mitrino svetište bilo uređeno uz stijenu u blizini putne postaje (Vekić, A. 1996; Kolak, T. 2012; Ožanić Roguljić, I. 2017) i magistralne ceste. S obzirom na veliki broj orijentalaca koji su bili prisutni u Seniji, kult Mitre sasvim je očekivan, a svakako bi trebalo očekivati postojanje manjega svetišta i na području grada. Osim dokaza o postojanju Mitrina svetišta, iz natpisa na žrtvenicima doznajemo da se u Seniji nalazio i carinski ured za Ilirik (*publicum portorium Illyrici*) koji dokazuje da je Senija bila glavni trgovački centar ovoga dijela Jadrana (Starac, A. 2000, 84, 54). Žrtvenike su podigli robovi koji su radili kao činovnici pri naplati portorija na robu u carinskome uredu koji se nalazio na komunikaciji koja je od Senije vodila prema Vratniku gdje se račvala na dva smjera: prema Sisciji te prema Arupiju. Sve je to potvrda cirkuliranja ljudi, dobara i usluga kroz Seniju što svjedoči o bogatstvu grada. Arheološka istraživanja pokazala su da je centar Senije bio monumentalan, a spomenici i objekti izgrađeni prema kanonima antičke arhitekture. Brojni su sporadični ostatci kamene plastike koji su pronađeni tijekom građevinskih radova u užemu centru grada (Glavičić, A. 1981/1982, 70–72; Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 89) i za koje se, nažalost, ne može odrediti kojim su objektima pripadali, ali potvrđuju da je Senija bila tipičan antički grad u čijoj su se uskoj jezgri nalazile javne i religijske građevine. Da je Senija bila suvremeni antički grad, potvrđuje i to što je imala javno kupalište. Kupališta su u gradovima antike bila standard te su u antičkome svijetu povezivana s idejom čistoće i civiliziranosti (Woolf, G. 2001, 181). Ona su bila značajno obilježje društvenoga života te su ih vrlo često karakterizirale monumentalne građevine, mozaici, spomenici i luksuzne prostorije za elitu. Prva potvrda o postojanju kupališta (*balneum*) u Seniji donesena je na natpisu Lucija Domicija Galikana Papinijana (CIL III 10054) koji spominje obnovu trošnoga kupališta čija se pozicija locirala na prostoru Štela.

Na području današnjega Senja otkriveni su brojni ostatci arhitekture i objekata (Glavičić, A. 1965, 315–322; 1966, 384–420; 1968, 5–45; 1970, 45–70; 1973, 447–464; 1975, 211–219; 1981, 171–186; 1982, 63–90; 1984, 7–28) kojima u većini slučajeva nije moguće odrediti funkciju. Budući da su tijekom građevinskih radova arheološka iskopavanja provedena tek u malome broju slučajeva, i

from the beginning of the 3rd century (Map 2, Map 3). Unfortunately, it is not possible to determine the exact position of the temple.

The cult of the Invincible Mithras (*Deus Sol Invictus*) is also documented. Two inscriptions on altars (CIL III, 13283, *ILJug-02*, 920) from the 2nd century found in the village of Vratnik confirm it (Klemenc, J. 1933, 5, 140; Glavičić, A. 1968, 18–19; Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 67–69).

It is assumed (Glavičić, M. 2013, 95–97) that Mitra's sanctuary was established next to the rock near the Roman road station (Vekić, A. 1996; Kolak, T. 2012; Ožanić Roguljić, I. 2017) and the main road. Considering the large number of Orientals in Senia, the cult of Mithras is reasonably expected, and a smaller shrine in the city area should certainly be expected. In addition to evidence of the existence of Mithra's sanctuary, we learn from the inscriptions on the altars that the customs office for Illyricum (*publicum portorium Illyrici*) was located in Senia, which proves that it was the main trading center of this part of the Adriatic (Starac, A. 2000, 84, 54). The altars were erected by the slaves who worked as clerks in collecting *portorium* on goods in the customs office on the road leading from Senia to Vratnik, where it branched in two directions: towards Siscia and Arupium. All this confirms the circulation of people, goods, and services through Senia, which testifies to the city's wealth. Archaeological research has shown that the center of Senia was monumental, and the monuments and buildings were built according to the canons of Roman architecture. Numerous sporadic remains of stone sculpture were found during construction works in the inner city center (Glavičić, A. 1981/1982, 70–72; Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 89). Unfortunately, it cannot be determined to which buildings they belonged. Still, they confirm that Senia was a typical Roman city, with public and religious buildings in its center. Senia was also a contemporary Roman city because it had a public bath. Baths were a standard feature in Roman towns, associated with the idea of cleanliness and civilization (Woolf, G. 2001, 181). They were a significant feature of social life, often characterized by monumental buildings, mosaics, memorials, and luxurious rooms for the elite. The first confirmation of the existence of baths (*balneum*) in Senia was the inscription of Lucius Domitius Gallicanus Papinianus (CIL III 10054), which mentions the restoration of a dilapidated bath located in the area of Štela.

In the area of modern Senj, numerous remains of architecture and buildings were discovered (Glavičić, A. 1965, 315–322; 1966, 384–420; 1968,

to najčešće na malim površinama, stambena je arhitektura praktički nepoznata, odnosno do danas u Senju nije u cijelosti istražen ni jedan stambeni objekt. Za sada najluksuzniji i jedini potvrđeni objekt te vrste otkriven je u blizini svetišta *Magnae Matris*, na prostoru iza svetišta katedrale Blažene Djevice Marije. Na tome je području pronađena tipična rimska kuća s atrijem s lijevom alom i triklinijem popločanim mozaikom koji je izrađen od crno-bijelih kockica (Degmežić, I. 1952, 251–262). U literaturi se navodi da bi taj objekt mogao biti u izravnoj vezi s metronom. Ostatci antičkih objekata pronalazeni su i tijekom recentnih zaštitnih istraživanja (Ljubović, B., Martinov, D. 2013; Martinov, D., Ljubović, B. 2015). Međutim, s obzirom na malu površinu istraživanja, vrlo često pronađene ostatke arhitekture nije moguće povezati tlocrtno. Isto tako, zbog ograničenoga prostora istraživanja vrlo često nije moguće reći radi li se o stambenoj ili nekoj drugoj građevini.

Dosadašnjim istraživanjima utvrđeno je da je urbanistički plan Senije imao plansku orijentaciju SZ-JI te da su svi objekti pozicionirani planski poštujući sva pravila izgradnje antičkoga grada. Strukture su građene tehnikom pravilnoga uslojavanja kamena koji je povezan žbukom, a u upotrebi su tehnike *opus caementicium*, *opus incertum*, *opus spicatum*, *opus pseudoisodomum* te *opus quadratum* (Glavaš, V. 2015, 261). Od sirovina za izgradnju upotrebljava se lokalni vapnenac, opeka, ali i uvozni mramor, dok se podovi popločavaju mozaicima. Sve to upućuje na to da je Senija reproducirala sliku tipičnoga antičkoga grada što je ujedno i izravan pokazatelj antičke društvene svijesti.

Za sada je nepoznato kako se grad razvijao i odakle se širio, što će zasigurno još dugo ostati nepoznanica. Poznato je da se središte antičkoga grada s forumom, vijećnicom i vjerskim sadržajima nalazilo na potezu između katedrale s trgom Cimiter do Široke kuntrade. Pretpostavlja se da se obala pružala od predjela Sv. Ambroz prema zapadnome rubu Frankopanskoga trga (Glavaš, V. 2015, 253). Budući da je morski zaljev bio znatno više usječen u more nego danas, istraživači pretpostavljaju da je obalna crta bila na potezu od Travice i Velikih vrata, uz Cilnicu i Samostan svetoga Franje, pa prema trgu Dvorac i ulici Potok (Glavičić, A. 1992, 85).

Prema pravilima rimskoga urbanizma nekropole su se nalazile izvan grada, uz komunikacije. Tako je bilo i u Seniji. Dosadašnja arheološka istraživanja potvrdila su postojanje antičkih nekropola na više lokacija (Karta 2, Karta 3). Najranije nekropole

5–45; 1970, 45–70; 1973, 447–464; 1975, 211–219; 1981, 171–186; 1982, 63–90; 1984, 7–28) whose function in most cases cannot be determined. During most construction works, archaeological excavations were carried out only sporadically and most often in small areas; residential architecture is practically unknown; that is, not a single residential building in Senj has been fully explored. For now, the most luxurious and only confirmed building of this kind was discovered near the sanctuary of *Magnae Matris*, in the area behind the sanctuary of the Cathedral of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It was a typical Roman house with an *atrium*, a left hall, and a *triclinium* paved with a mosaic made of black and white *tesserae* (Degmežić, I. 1952, 251–262). It is stated in the literature that this building could have been in direct connection with the *metron*. Recent rescue excavations also found remains of ancient buildings (Ljubović, B., Martinov, D. 2013; Martinov, D., Ljubović, B. 2015). However, considering the small area of the research, it is not possible to connect the architectural remains very often. Likewise, due to the limited area of research, it is also sometimes impossible to say whether some buildings were residential or not.

Previous research has established that Senia's urban plan had an NW-SE planning orientation and that all buildings were positioned according to the plan, respecting all of the rules of the construction of the Roman city. The structures were built by the proper layering of stone connected with plaster, and the techniques used are *opus caementicium*, *opus incertum*, *opus spicatum*, *opus pseudoisodomum*, and *opus quadratum* (Glavaš, V. 2015, 261). Local limestone, brick, and imported marble were used as the construction materials, while the floors were paved with mosaics. All this points to the fact that Senia reproduced the image of a typical Roman city, which is also a direct indicator of the same social consciousness.

It is currently unknown how the city developed and which direction it spread from; it will probably remain so for a long time. We know that the center of the ancient city with the forum, council hall, and religious facilities was located between the cathedral and Cimiter Square to Široka Kuntrada. It is assumed that the coast stretched from the area of Sv. Ambroz towards the western edge of Frankopanski Square (Glavaš, V. 2015, 253). Since the sea bay was much deeper than today, the researchers assume that the coastline was along the stretch from Travica and Velika vrata, along Cilnica and the Monastery of

razvijaju se na području nekadašnje pilane Olivieri (danas Konzum) te u Stolačkome naselju gdje su pronađeni grobovi u žarama. Postoje navodi starijih istraživača da su grobovi u žarama pronađeni i u blizini katedrale (Patch, K. 1990, 91, bilj. 208; Klemenc, J. 1940, 10). U kasnijoj literaturi ta je informacija prihvaćena sa skepsom jer se radi o središtu antičkoga grada (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 93), a postojanje nekropole nisu potvrdila ni recentna arheološka istraživanja na tome području. Vrlo često u literaturi se navodi da se ostatci nekropole protežu i na brdu Nehaj (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 91–92) što je kasnije demantirao M. Glavičić (2002b, 316). Osim toga, u recentnim zaštitnim istraživanjima na Nehaju nisu pronađeni tragovi nekropole (Ljubović, B. 2015).

Najznačajnija nekropola Senije bila je pozicionirana uz komunikaciju koja je iz grada vodila prema današnjemu Francikovcu. Njezini ostatci pronađeni su na potezu od nekadašnjega vrta Olivieri do Sv. Ambroza (Glavičić, A. 1975, 211–218; 1992, 92). Pretpostavlja se da je ukapanje na nekropoli trajalo sve do 3. st. (Glavičić, M. 2002a, 314) unatoč tome što su istraženi grobovi datirani u kraj 1. / početak 2. st. Na području vrta Olivieri pronađeni su incineracijski i inhumacijski ukopi te nadgrobni natpis Lucije Kalpurnije Maksime (Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 70–71), stela veterana Valerija Valerijana (Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 71–72), liburnski cipus Kvarte Livije (Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 71–72) te nadgrobni spomenik Aula Selija (Ljubović, B. 2008). Pronađeni su i ostatci objekta s polukružnim zidom i mozaikom (Ljubović, B. 2008, 279–292), kojemu nije moguće utvrditi namjenu jer arheološko istraživanje nije provedeno prema pravilima struke, već je lokalitet najvećim dijelom devastiran građevinskom mehanizacijom.

Uz komunikaciju koja je vodila prema Vratniku na području Stolačkoga naselja, uz današnju cestu prema Vratniku, otkrivena je još jedna nekropola antičke Senije (Glavičić, A. 1981, 177; 1992, 95). Pretpostavlja se da je na toj nekropoli bila ukopana manja židovska zajednica koja se u antici nastanila u Seniji što bi potvrdio nadgrobni spomenik Židova Aurelija Dionizija, podrijetlom iz Tiberijade, čiji je spomenik pronađen u blizini (Glavičić, A. 1981, 177; Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 75–76) i koji se veže za tu nekropolu.

Na području današnjega Doma zdravlja i Čopićeva naselja nalazila se još jedna veća nekropola s inhumiranim ostacima pokojnika (Glavičić, A. 1966, 405–406; 1968, 5–45; 1981, 181–186; 1984,

St. Francis, and towards Dvorac Square and Potok Street (Glavičić, A. 1992, 85).

According to the rules of Roman urban planning, necropolises were located outside the city, next to the roads; the same as in Senia. Previous archaeological research has confirmed the existence of Roman necropolises in several locations (Map 2, Map 3). The earliest necropolises were situated in the area of the former Olivieri sawmill (today's Konzum) and the Stolačko Naselje, where urn graves were found. Older researchers have stated that funerary urns were also located near the cathedral (Patch, K. 1990, 91, note 208; Klemenc, J. 1940, 10). In later literature, this information was accepted with skepticism because it was the center of the ancient city (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 93), and the existence of the necropolis was not confirmed even by recent archaeological research in that area. Literature very often stated that the remains of the necropolis extended to the Nehaj hill as well (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 91–92). This was later denied by M. Glavičić (2002b, 316). The recent rescue excavations on Nehaj showed no traces of the necropolis (Ljubović, B. 2015).

The most important necropolis of Senia was found along the road leading from the city to today's Francikovac. Its remains were found between the former Olivieri garden and Sv. Ambroz (Glavičić, A. 1975, 211–218; 1992, 92). It is assumed that burials in the necropolis lasted until the 3rd century (Glavičić, M. 2002a, 314), even though the excavated graves were dated to the end of the 1st/beginning of the 2nd century AD. In the area of the Olivieri garden, cremation and inhumation burials were found, along with various inscriptions: the tombstone of Lucia Calpurnia Maxima (Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 70–71), the stele of the veteran Valerius Valerianus (Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 71–72), the Liburnian *cippus* of Quarta Livia (Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 71–72) and the tombstone of Aulus Selius (Ljubović, B. 2008). Remains of a building with a semi-circular wall and a mosaic were also found (Ljubović, B. 2008, 279–292). However, since the archaeological research was not carried out according to the profession's rules, and the site was devastated mainly by construction machinery, we cannot determine its purpose.

Another Roman necropolis was found in Stolačko Naselje, along the present-day road to Vratnik (Glavičić, A. 1981, 177; 1992, 95). It is assumed that a small Jewish community of Roman Senia used it. The tombstone of a Jew could confirm this: Aurelius Dionysius, originally from Tiberias, was found nearby (Glavičić, A. 1981, 177; Glavičić, M. 1993/1994, 75–76) in a connection to that necropolis.

23–27; 1992; 1993, 45–54). Ta nekropola spada u najveće kasnoantičke nekropole Senije, a datira se u razdoblje 4. – 6. stoljeća. Iako je nekropola prilično devastirana izgradnjom kuća i obrađivanjem vrtova, pojedini su dijelovi istraženi te je ustanovljeno da su pokojnici pokapani na redove u ispruženome položaju unutar grobne arhitekture koja je izgrađena u tehnici suhozida, upotrebom amfora ili klesanjem u živu stijenu. Grobovi su većinom bili bez grobnih priloga. Na ovome lokalitetu pronađen je ranije spomenut natpis Lucija Gavija Optata o obnovi Liberova svetišta, a od ostalih pronađenih predmeta ističe se staklena boca s reljefom koji prikazuje dječju glavu (Fadić, I. 1982, 53–61; 1988, 65–70).

Kasnoantička nekropola utvrđena je i na području današnje magistrale, južno i jugozapadno od kule Šabac, i rasprostirala se sve do ulaza u Park senjskih književnika (Glavičić, A. 1966, 401–403; 1992, 93). Svi pronađeni grobovi sadržavali su skeletne ostatke pokojnika koji su se nalazili u jamama popločanima amforama, opekama ili su samo bile poravnate šljunkom ili malterom. Pokojnici su najčešće prekrivani velikim komadima amfora. Osim odraslih individua, pronađeni su i dječji grobovi u amforama (Glavičić, A. 1966, 401–403).

Već je spomenuto da ostatci antičkih komunikacija nisu ubicirani arheološkim istraživanjima. Međutim, njihov je položaj moguće prostorno odrediti upravo na temelju razmještaja nekropola koje su u Senju bile smještene uz današnju Staru cestu i Ulicu Kajetana Knežića. Osim prethodno spomenutih nekropola, antički grobovi pronađeni su i uz Vatrogasni dom te uz kuću Tazani-Olivieri (Glavičić, A. 1992, 94). Budući da su prema pravilima rimskoga urbanizma nekropole uglavnom smještane uz ceste, upravo bi Staru cestu trebalo smatrati jednom od komunikacija koje su iz Senije vodile prema Vratniku, na što ukazuje i sam toponim Stara cesta.

Pretpostavlja se da je u Seniji, vrlo brzo nakon Milanskoga edikta 313. godine, organizirana kršćanska zajednica (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 97), a prvi ranokršćanski objekt smješta se u blizini ruševina hrama *Magna Mater* (Glavičić, A. 1981/1982, 73–77), odnosno na područje današnje katedrale Blažene Djevice Marije. Pretpostavlja se i da je kršćanska zajednica u Senju već u 4.-5. stoljeću vrlo stabilna, što potvrđuju i spomeni najranijih biskupa. Prvi poznati biskup bio je Lovro koji je primio pismo od pape Inocenta I. (402. – 417.) protiv

In the area of today's Health Center and Čopićevo Naselje, there was another larger necropolis with inhumation burials (Glavičić, A. 1966, 405–406; 1968, 5–45; 1981, 181–186; 1984, 23–27; 1992; 1993, 45–54). This was one of Senia's largest late antique necropolises, dating back to the 4th-6th centuries AD. Although the necropolis was quite devastated by the construction of modern houses and the cultivation of gardens, some parts were excavated, and it was discovered that the deceased had been buried in rows, in an extended position within the drywall grave architecture, amphorae or carvings in the bedrock. The graves were mainly without any grave goods. On this site was found the previously mentioned inscription of Lucius Gavius Optatus, mentioning the restoration of Liber's sanctuary. Among other objects, a glass bottle bearing relief of a child's head stands out (Fadić, I. 1982, 53–61; 1988, 65–70).

The late antique necropolis was also established on the area of today's highway, south and southwest of the Šabac fortress, and extended to the entrance to the Park of Senjskih Književnika (Glavičić, A. 1966, 401–403; 1992, 93). All the graves found contained the skeletal remains of the deceased in pits paved with amphorae, bricks, or just lined with gravel or mortar. The dead were usually covered with large pieces of amphorae. In addition to adults, children's graves were also found in amphorae (Glavičić, A. 1966, 401–403).

It has already been mentioned that archaeological research did not uncover the remains of Roman communications. However, their position can be spatially determined precisely based on the distribution of necropolises in Senj along the present-day Stara cesta and Kajetan Knežić Street. In addition to the previously mentioned necropolises, Roman graves were found next to the fire station and the Tazani-Olivieri house as well (Glavičić, A. 1992, 94). Since, according to the rules of Roman urbanism, necropolises were predominantly located along roads, the Stara cesta should be considered one of the communications that led from Senia to Vratnik, as indicated by the toponym Stara cesta (Old Road) itself.

It is assumed that very soon after the Edict of Milan in 313 AD, Senia had an established Christian community (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 97), and the first early Christian building was located near the temple ruins of *Magnae Mater* (Glavičić, A. 1981/1982, 73–77) in the place of today's Cathedral of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It is also assumed that the Christian community in Senj already existed in the 4th and 5th centuries AD and was very stable; the mentions of the earliest bishops confirm that. The first known bishop was Laurentius, who received

pristaša Fotinove hereze, a drugi biskup Maksim (451. g.), spomenut i kao sudionik Kalcedonskoga sabora (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 98). U ranijoj stručnoj literaturi navodi se da su u 5. stoljeću barbari srušili Seniju i spalili ju do temelja, što su navodno potvrdili paljevinski slojevi pronađeni tijekom istraživanja (Zaninović, M. 1980, 191). Međutim, tijekom recentnih arheoloških iskopavanja koja su se provodila na različitim predjelima današnjega Senja nisu dokumentirani kulturni slojevi koji bi potvrdili takve navode. Vrlo je vjerojatno da je tada došlo do rušenja antičkoga grada jer se urbanistička forma antičke Senije u srednjemu vijeku gotovo u cijelosti mijenja. Osim toga, Senija je tada izgubila onaj dotadašnji sjaj, postupno stagnira i osiromašuje te će proći nekoliko stoljeća dok grad ponovno ne stekne ulogu najvažnijega trgovačkog i prometnog središta sjevernoga Jadrana.

2.1. Lokalitet Štela

Lokalitet Štela u Senju nalazi se na području današnje Osnovne škole Silvija Strahimira Kranjčevića i školsko-sportske dvorane *Robert Barbić – Beli* (Slika 3). Na tome području, s lijeve, sjeveroistočne strane Aleja i podno tvornice trikotaže *Neda*, približno od 1925. do 1946. godine nalazilo se nogometno igralište *Stella* koje je naziv dobilo po gostionici i hotelu *K zlatnoj zvijezdi*. Taj prostor nalazio se na kraju nekadašnje Knežičeve ceste koja je završavala Velikim vratima. Hotel *K zlatnoj zvijezdi* napušten je nakon 1. svjetskog rata, a zgrada je srušena 1941. godine zbog planirane izgradnje nove gimnazije (Glavičić, A. 1965, 275; 1973, 447). Prilikom kopanja temelja za gimnaziju nisu provedena arheološka istraživanja. Međutim, prema sjećanju Senjana koji su posjećivali gradilište, tom prilikom radnici su nailazili na veće zemljane posude s karboniziranim žitom (Glavičić, A. 1968, 35). Zgrada gimnazije na tome prostoru nije nikada izgrađena. Međutim, izgradnjom temelja već je tada devastiran dobar dio arheološkoga lokaliteta (Karta 4).

Godine 1956. na području Štele iskapana je jama za gašenje vapna (6 x 3 x 2 m). Jama se kopala južno od tvornice *Neda* i tada su na dubini od 0,30 do 1,80 m pronađeni antički kulturni slojevi s ostacima arhitekture, velike količine antičke keramike, fragmenti mozaika te desetak primjeraka antičkoga novca koji se datira u period od 1. do 4. stoljeća (Glavičić, A. 1968, 35; 1973, 447; vidi Tablicu 2).

a letter from Pope Innocent I (402-417 AD) against the supporters of Photinus' heresy, and the second bishop was Maximus (451 AD), also mentioned as a participant in the Council of Chalcedon (Glavičić, M. 1992 /1993, 98). The earlier bibliography stated that the barbarians demolished Senia in the 5th century AD and burned it to the ground, allegedly confirmed by the layers of soot found during the research (Zaninović, M. 1980, 191). However, during the recent archaeological excavations in different parts of today's Senj, no cultural layers that would confirm such claims were documented. The ancient city was likely demolished at that time because the urban form of Roman Senia in the Middle Ages was almost entirely changed. Additionally, Senia lost its former glory, gradually stagnated, and grew poor. Several centuries will pass until the city regains its role as the northern Adriatic's most critical commercial and traffic center.

2.1. Štela site

The archaeological site of Štela in Senj is located in the area of today's Silvije Strahimir Kranjčević Elementary School and the Robert Barbić-Beli school and sports hall (Figure 3). In that area, on the left, north-eastern side of Alej and at the foot of the Neda knitwear factory, from around 1925 to 1946, there was the Stella football field, which was named after an inn and hotel called K Zlatnoj Zvijezdi (Zvijezda – ita. *Stella*). This area was located at the end of the former Knežić road, which ended with the Great Gate. Hotel K Zlatnoj Zvijezdi was abandoned after World War I, and the building was demolished in 1941 due to the planned construction of a new gymnasium (Glavičić, A. 1965, 275; 1973, 447). No archaeological research was carried out when digging the foundations for the gymnasium. However, according to the memories of those who visited the construction site, on that occasion, the workers came across larger earthen pots with carbonized grain (Glavičić, A. 1968, 35). The gymnasium building was never built on that site. However, a good part of the archaeological site had already been devastated by the construction of the foundation (Map 4).

In 1956, a lime slaking pit (6 x 3 x 2 m) was excavated in the area of Štela. The pit was dug south of the Neda factory, and at a depth of 0.30 to 1.80 m, ancient cultural layers with remains of architecture, large quantities of ancient ceramics, fragments of mosaics, and a dozen examples of ancient coins dating from the 1st to 4th century AD (Glavičić, A. 1968, 35; 1973, 447; see Table 2) were found.

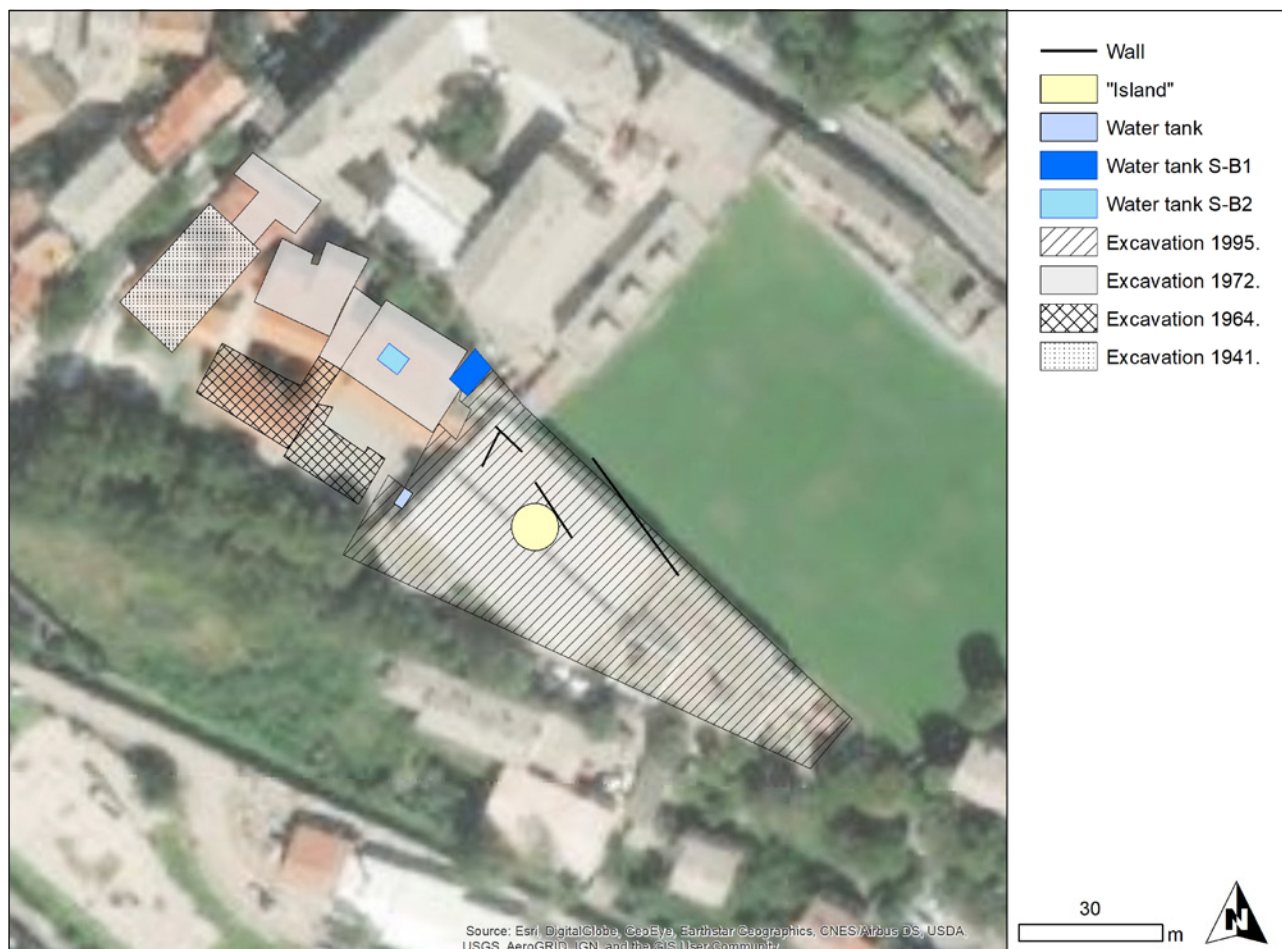


Slika 3: Zračna snimka današnjega Senja s označenom pozicijom lokaliteta Štela

Figure 3: Aerial photograph of today's Senj with the location of Štela marked

Godine 1964. na području Štele planirana je izgradnja kina. Radovi su započeli niveliranjem terena strojevima što je ponovno uzrokovalo devastaciju većih razmjera na tome lokalitetu (Karta 4). Tada se ponovno nailazi na antičke kulturne slojeve te ostatke arhitekture i hipokausta koji su odmah povezani s gradskim termama koje je prema natpisu *CIL* III, 10054, pronađenom 1872. godine (Glavičić, A. 1966, 410), zbog trošnosti obnovio namjesnik provincije Dalmacije Lucije Domicije Galikan Papinijan u 3. stoljeću (Glavičić, A. 1965, 275; 1973, 450). Pretpostavlja se da je gradnjom temelja za kino uništen veći dio termalnoga kompleksa na Šteli. Ipak, tom prilikom uspjelo se dokumentirati desetak stupića hipokausta te ostatke drugih prostorija kupališta kojima je funkcija određena pronalaskom okruglih i četvrtastih plosnatih opeka hipokausta i tubula (Glavičić, M. 1995, 30). Prostorije su bile zapunjene ulomcima amfora te građevinskim materijalom i žbukom antičke datacije (Glavičić, A. 1973, 450).

The building of the cinema in the area of Štela, planned in 1964, began with the mechanical leveling of the terrain. This again caused a large scale devastation of the site. Roman cultural layers were exposed, as well as the remains of the architecture, among which the hypocaust that was immediately connected to the city's thermal baths, which, according to the inscription *CIL* III, 10054, found in 1872 (Glavičić, A. 1966, 410), were dilapidated and later restored by the governor of the province of Dalmatia, Lucius Domitius Gallicanus Papinianus in the 3rd century (Glavičić, A. 1965, 275; 1973, 450). It is assumed that a large part of the thermal complex on Štela was destroyed during the construction of the foundations for the cinema. Nevertheless, it was possible to document ten columns of the hypocaust on that occasion, as well as the remnants of other rooms of the bathhouse, the function of which was determined by round and square flat bricks of the hypocaust and *tubuli* (Glavičić, M. 1995, 30). The rooms were filled with amphora fragments, building material, and Roman plaster (Glavičić, A. 1973, 450).



Karta 4: Štela – prostorni smještaj istraženih struktura i faze iskopavanja lokaliteta (podloga: Esri, Digital Globe, GeoEye, I-cubed, USDA FSA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community)

Map 4: Štela - spatial location of the excavated structures and the excavation phase of the site (source: Esri, Digital Globe, GeoEye, I-cubed, USDA FSA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community)

Osim antičkoga pokretnog materijala, tom su prilikom pronađene i lučna brončana tordirana fibula, brončani tordirani torkves i narukvica koji se datiraju u rano željezno doba. Predmeti su pronađeni tijekom građevinskih radova u iskapanome materijalu pa nije poznat kontekst nalaza (Glavičić, A. 1968, 11–12). A. Glavičić (1968, 11) pretpostavlja da su se svi predmeti nalazili u istome kontekstu i da su bili *in situ* pod antičkim kulturnim slojem što se, međutim, nije moglo potvrditi jer su slojevi uklanjani strojno do žive stijene.

Godine 1972. na području Štele započelo se s izgradnjom Osnovne škole Silvija Strahimira Kranjčevića. Građevinski radovi počeli su bez arheološkoga nadzora što je ponovno utjecalo na djelomičnu devastaciju lokaliteta (Karta 4). Međutim, s obzirom na to da su vrlo brzo uočeni ostatci antičkih kulturnih slojeva, arhitekture i podnica (Glavičić, A. 1973, 451), radovi su zaustavljeni te su na dijelu terena provedena zaštitna

In addition to Roman portable material, a bronze twisted arched fibula, a bronze twisted torque, and a bracelet dating to the early Iron Age were also found. The objects were found in the material excavated during construction works, so the context of the finds is unknown (Glavičić, A. 1968, 11–12). A. Glavičić (1968, 11) assumes that all objects were found in the same context and were *in situ* under the Roman cultural layer, which, however, could not be confirmed because the layers were mechanically stripped down to the bedrock.

In 1972 began the construction of the Silvija Strahimir Kranjčević Elementary School in Štela area. The construction works began without archaeological supervision, which again affected the partial devastation of the site (Map 4). However, because the remains of Roman cultural layers, architecture, and floors were noticed very quickly (Glavičić, A. 1973, 451), the works were stopped, and a rescue archaeological excavation was carried out on part of the terrain (Glavičić, A. 1973).

arheološka istraživanja (Glavičić, A. 1973). Tijekom arheološkoga iskopavanja nije istražena cijela površina obuhvaćena izgradnjom osnovne škole, već su istraživanja provedena na perifernome sjeverozapadnom dijelu kupališnoga kompleksa, i to na području od ukupno sedam sondi (S A1-5; S B1-2) različitih dimenzija. Unutar svih sondi pronađeni su ostatci antičke arhitekture te ukupno pet vodosprema (Glavičić, A. 1973; Glavičić, M. 1995). Na području dviju jugoistočnih sondi S B1 i B2 pronađene su i detaljnije dokumentirane dvije vodospreme (Karta 4). Obje su solidno građene. Pod vodospreme pronađene u S B1 bio je izrađen od opeka položenih na debelome sloju žbuke (Glavičić, A. 1973, 461). Vodosprema pronađena u S B2 popločana je manjim opekama postavljenima pravilno u redove, sa zakošenjem na spoju zidova i poda izrađenim od vodonepropusne žbuke (Glavičić, A. 1973, 461; Glavičić, M. 1995, 34–35). Vodosprema je vrlo vjerojatno bila natkrivena drvenom konstrukcijom i crjepovima što dokazuje zapuna vodospreme koja se sastojala od šute s tegulama, imbreksima i čavlima (Glavičić, M. 1995, 35). Posebnost te vodospreme je i što je u njezinoj zapuni pronađen mramorni kip Libera zbog čega je A. Glavičić (1973, 462–463) pretpostavio da se negdje na području Štele nalazio i Liberov hram. U šuti unutar cisterne S B2 pronađena je i velika kamenica kojoj A. Glavičić (1982, 69) pripisuje svečanu, možda čak i kultnu funkciju, a koja je mogla biti u upotrebi ili u termalnome kompleksu ili u Liberovu hramu.

Arheološka iskopavanja 1972. godine potvrdila su da se na području Štele nalazila veća javna građevina koja se može povezati s termama antičke Senije. Građevina je imala mozaične podove, sustav grijanja te vodospreme za kaptiranje vode. Pokretni materijal, a posebno novac koji je pronađen tijekom iskopavanja, pokazuje da je objekt bio u funkciji od 1. do kraja 4. stoljeća (Glavičić, A. 1973, 463).

Godine 1995. na području Štele započela je izgradnja školske sportske dvorane kasnije nazvane *Robert Barbić – Beli*. Dvorana je smještena jugoistočno od Osnovne škole Silvija Strahimira Kranjčevića. Građevinski radovi na dvorani i okolišu tada su obuhvatili površinu od oko 2900 m² (Karta 4). Nažalost, unatoč upozorenjima struke, pa čak i obustavi radova, došlo je do ponovne devastacije lokaliteta (Glavičić, M. 1995), toga puta čak i većih razmjera nego 1972. godine (Glavičić, A. 1973). Zbog toga lokalitet nije istražen prema pravilima struke, a dokumentacija je svedena

During the archaeological excavation, it was impossible to excavate the entire area covered by the construction of the elementary school; the rescue excavations were carried out in the peripheral northwestern part of the bathing complex, in an area with a total of seven trenches (S A1-5; S B1-2) of different dimensions. Remains of Roman architecture and a total of five cisterns were found in the trenches (Glavičić, A. 1973; Glavičić, M. 1995). In the area of the two southeastern trenches, S B1 and B2, two cisterns were found and documented in more detail (Map 4). Both were solidly built. The floor of the cistern found in S B1 was made of bricks laid on a thick layer of plaster (Glavičić, A. 1973, 461). The cistern found in S B2 was paved with smaller bricks placed regularly in rows, with a chamfer at the junction of the walls and the floor made of waterproof plaster (Glavičić, A. 1973, 461; Glavičić, M. 1995, 34–35). The water reservoir was most likely covered with a wooden structure and tiles, as evidenced by the filling of the water reservoir, which consisted of rubble with *tegule*, *imbrices*, and nails (Glavičić, M. 1995, 35). A special feature of this cistern is a marble statue of Liber found in its filling, which is why A. Glavičić (1973, 462–463) assumed that somewhere in the area of Štela was also a temple of Liber. A large stone vessel was also found in the debris inside the cistern S B2, to which A. Glavičić (1982, 69) attributes a ceremonial, perhaps even a cultic function, and which could have been used either in the thermal complex or in Liber's temple.

Archaeological excavations in 1972 confirmed a larger public building in the area of Štela, which can be connected to the baths of ancient Senia. The building had mosaic floors, a heating system, and water tanks for capturing water. Movable material, especially coins found during the excavation, shows that the building was in operation from the 1st to the end of the 4th century AD (Glavičić, A. 1973, 463).

In 1995, the construction of the school sports hall, later named Robert Barbić-Beli, began in the area of Štela. The hall is located southeast of Silvije Strahimir Kranjčević Elementary School. Construction work on the hall and the surrounding area then covered an area of about 2900 m² (Map 4). Unfortunately, despite the warnings of the profession and even the suspension of works, the locality was devastated again (Glavičić, M. 1995), this time even on a larger scale than in 1972 (Glavičić, A. 1973). For this reason, the locality was not investigated according to the profession's rules, and the

samo na dokumentiranje zidova u profilu te prikupljanje pokretnih nalaza iz profila (Glavičić, M. 1995). Stoga danas nije moguće povezati otkrivene strukture u smisleni tlocrt niti povezati ostatke sa situacijom otkrivenom 1972. godine.

Kulturni sloj na području dvorane bio je deo 4-5 m, a sadržavao je antičke, kasnoantičke, srednjovjekovne i recentne ostatke. Antički sloj, prosječne debljine oko 0,5 m, sadržavao je veću količinu građevinske keramike i amfora te ostatke arhitekture (Glavičić, M. 1995). Zidovi imaju usmjerenje sjeverozapad-jugoistok i sjeveroistok-jugozapad (Glavičić, M. 1995), što odgovara usmjerenju antičke arhitekture na području cijele Senije, i većinom su građeni u tehnici *opus incertum*. Nažalost, mnogi ostaci arhitekture nisu mogli biti detaljnije očišćeni ni dokumentirani, pa istraživači nisu mogli sa sigurnošću determinirati kojemu periodu pripadaju. Na čitavome području pronalazene su crno-bijele tesere što upućuje na postojanje podnih mozaika, dok su na nekoliko mjesta utvrđene i podnice od vapnene žbuke. Tijekom istraživanja je utvrđeno i da su objekti imali podrumске prostorije što potvrđuje pitos koji je pronađen *in situ* (Glavičić, M. 1995, 38–39). Tijekom građevinskih radova arheolozi su posebnu pozornost posvetili području tzv. „otoka“ (Glavičić, M. 1995, 36), odnosno dijelu terena koji se nalazio ispod stupa za električnu rasvjetu i na kojemu je dokumentiran bogat kulturni sloj (Karta 4). Na tome području dokumentiran je antički zid izgrađen u tehnici *opus incertum* i sloj koji sadrži veću količinu pokretnoga materijala koji je predmet istraživanja ovoga rada (Glavičić, M. 1995, 36–37).

Na sjeverozapadnome dijelu današnje dvorane tijekom građevinskih radova devastirana je još jedna manja antička vodosprema/bazen s crveno-bijelim mozaikom na podnici te vodonepropusnom žbukom na stranicama i uglovima, a koja je bila ukopana u zdravicu (Glavičić, M. 1995, 39–40). Još tijekom izgradnje temelja osnovne škole 1972. godine na sjevernome dijelu današnje dvorane utvrđeni su ostaci veće strukture ukopane u zdravicu za koju su istraživači pretpostavili da se radi o bazenu (Glavičić, M. 1995, 41). Podnica strukture izrađena je u tehnici *opus spicatum* te je na spoju sa zidovima premazana vodonepropusnom žbukom. Pretpostavlja se da je funkcija tog bazena unutar termi bila hladna kupelj, odnosno *frigidarium*. Isto tako, pretpostavlja se da je u kasnijemu, srednjovjekovnom periodu taj bazen mogao

documentation was reduced only to documenting the walls in the profile and collecting the movable finds (Glavičić, M. 1995). Therefore, it is now impossible to connect the discovered structures into a meaningful floor plan or connect the remains with the situation discovered in 1972.

The cultural layer in the area of the hall was 4-5 m thick and contained Roman, late antique, medieval, and recent remains. The Roman-era layer, with an average thickness of about 0.5 m, contained a large amount of ceramic building material and amphorae, as well as architectural remains (Glavičić, M. 1995). The walls are oriented northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest (Glavičić, M. 1995), corresponding to the direction of ancient architecture in the entire area of Senia, and were mostly built in the *opus incertum* technique. Unfortunately, many architectural remains could not be cleaned or documented in detail, so the researchers could not determine with certainty to which period they belonged. Black and white *tesserae* were found throughout the area, which indicates the existence of floor mosaics, while floors made of lime plaster were also found in several places. During the research, it was established that the buildings had basement rooms, which is confirmed by the *pythos* found *in situ* (Glavičić, M. 1995, 38–39). During the construction works, archaeologists paid special attention to the area of the so-called “island” (Glavičić, M. 1995, 36), which is part of the terrain that was located under the electric lighting pole and on which a rich cultural layer was documented (Map 4). An ancient wall built in the *opus incertum* technique and a layer containing a large amount of movable material, which is the research subject of this book, were documented in that area (Glavičić, M. 1995, 36–37).

In the northwestern part of today's hall, another smaller Roman cistern/pool with a red-white mosaic on the floor and waterproof plaster on the sides and corners, buried in the subsoil, was devastated during the construction works (Glavičić, M. 1995, 39–40). Even during the construction of the foundations of the elementary school in 1972, the remains of a larger structure buried in the sterile soil, which researchers assumed was a swimming pool, were found in the northern part of today's hall (Glavičić, M. 1995, 41). The structure's floor is made using the *opus spicatum* technique and coated with waterproof plaster at the junction with the walls. It is assumed that the function of that pool as a part of the thermal baths was that of a *frigidarium* (cold bath). Likewise, it is assumed that it could

služiti kao vodosprema za kaptiranje oborinskih voda (Glavičić, M. 1995, 42–43).²

Na Šteli je do sada prikupljena i veća količina antičkoga novca koji je pronađen tijekom različitih građevinskih radova, tijekom istraživanja, ali i koji su slučajno pronalazili građani (Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975; Glavičić, A. 1973, 463; Glavičić, M. 1995, 43–46). Najstariji primjerak novca srebrni je denar Cezara (Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, 171–172), a ostali pronađeni novac datira do početka 5. stoljeća (Tab. 2).

S obzirom na to da najveći dio Štele nije sustavno istražen te je devastiran građevinskim radovima, nije moguće govoriti o vremenu nastanka i urbanističkome razvoju kupališnoga kompleksa. Međutim, pretpostavlja se da je prostor urbanistički formiran u vrijeme cara Klaudija te je već tada izgrađeno kupalište s dodatnim objektima, a možda čak i zgradama javne funkcije (Glavičić, M. 1995, 46). Prema natpisu *CIL III 10054*, u 3. stoljeću trošno je kupalište obnovljeno novcem namjesnika provincije Dalmacije Lucija Domicija Galikana Papinijana koji je obnašao tu funkciju od 239. do 241. godine (Jagenteufel, A. 1958, 94). Pretpostavlja se da je kupalište prestalo funkcionirati u razdoblju kasne antike, a o njegovoj devastaciji mogli bi svjedočiti otkriveni paljevinski slojevi (Glavičić, A. 1973, 463; Glavičić, M. 1995, 46–47).

Tijekom čitavoga 20. stoljeća lokalitet Štela sustavno je uništavan različitim građevinskim radovima te se većina zaključaka o izgledu, funkciji i rasteru pronađenih objekata temelji samo na pretpostavkama. Isto tako, najveći dio lokaliteta nije iskopavan stratigrafski, pa je stratigrafija, a time i kronologija lokaliteta, ostala u potpunosti nepoznata.

have served as a reservoir for capturing rainwater in the medieval period (Glavičić, M. 1995, 42–43).²

A larger amount of Roman coins has been collected at Štela so far, as well, found during various construction works, during research, but also accidentally, by citizens (Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975; Glavičić, A. 1973, 463; Glavičić, M. 1995, 43–46). The oldest example is the silver *denarius* of Caesar (Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, 171–172). The youngest coins found date back to the beginning of the 5th century AD (Table 2).

Considering that the largest part of Štela has not been systematically excavated and has been devastated by construction works, it is impossible to speculate on the time of creation and urban development of the bathing complex. However, it is assumed that the area was urbanistically formed during the time of Emperor Claudius, and the baths with additional facilities and perhaps even public function buildings were already built then (Glavičić, M. 1995, 46). According to the inscription *CIL III 10054*, in the 3rd century, the dilapidated baths were rebuilt from funds of the governor of the province of Dalmatia, Lucius Domitius Gallicanus Papinianus, who held that office from 239 to 241 AD (Jagenteufel, A. 1958, 94). It is assumed that the baths ceased to function in Late Antiquity, and their devastation could be confirmed by the evidenced layers of soot (Glavičić, A. 1973, 463; Glavičić, M. 1995, 46–47).

Various construction works systematically destroyed the Štela site throughout the 20th century, and most conclusions about the appearance, function, and layout of the buildings found are based only on assumptions. Likewise, most of the site has not been excavated stratigraphically, so the stratigraphy, and thus the site's chronology, remains completely unknown.

² Zahvaljujemo prof. dr. sc. Miroslavu Glavičiću na svim korisnim informacijama o lokalitetu Štela te na savjetima tijekom izrade ovoga rada.

² We thank prof. Ph.D. Miroslav Glavičić for all the useful information about the Štela locality and for advice during the preparation of this book.

3. Metodologija istraživanja

Keramički materijal koji se obrađuje potječe s lokaliteta Štela u Senju (Karta 1, Slika 3).³ Već su ranije iznesene sve okolnosti tijekom istraživanja zbog kojih, nažalost, materijal nije stratigrafski prikupljen. Osim toga, u nekim slučajevima upitno je i njegovo podrijetlo sa Štele te je moguće da materijal potječe i s nekoga drugog lokaliteta u gradu. Većina materijala koja je prikupljena na Šteli potječe s područja tzv. „otoka“ (Karta 4) (Glavičić, M. 1995, 36), odnosno manjega dijela lokaliteta oko stupa za električni vod, koji je za razliku od ostalih predjela ostao nedevastiran dovoljno dugo da se može prikupiti materijal.

Arheološki je materijal po sakupljanju pohranjen u depou Gradskoga muzeja Senj, unutar brojem obilježenih kutija, u pojedinim slučajevima s bilješkom o sondi iz koje potječe, te je potom signiran inventarnim brojem. Stoga je kod katalogiziranja određen sustav obilježavanja koji donosi podatke o kutiji i inventarnome broju (Kutija/Inv.br). Zbog nepoznatoga konteksta i nestratigrafskoga prikupljanja nalaza materijal nije kvantificiran na način koji bismo primijenili na zatvorene kontekste (*estimated vessel equivalent* – EVE – ili *Minimum number of individuals* – MNI), već su analizirani dijagnostički ulomci te se donosi njihov ukupni broj. Kod izračuna količina pojedinih vrsta posuda (vidi Zaključak) primijenjeno je načelo 1 rub + 2 ručke + 1 dno = 1 primjerak, čime je na neki način dobiven MNI broj, odnosno procijenjeni broj posuda je minimalan. Zbog istoga su razloga i kronološke odrednice materijala vrlo široke, odnosno oslanjaju se isključivo na tipološko-komparativnu analizu. U analizi je primijenjena metodologija koja podrazumijeva podjelu na keramičke vrste – fino stolno posuđe, kućansko posuđe (stolno, skladišno, za pripremu hrane i sl.), kuhinjsko posuđe, uljanice, amfore te građevinska keramika. Unutar tih kategorija provedena je tipološka analiza, s povezivanjem na referentne tipologije, dok je u slučaju nepostojanja takvih analogija materijal određen prema najbližim morfološko-strukturnim analogijama unutar objavljenih lokaliteta užega ili širega područja.

³ Materijal za obradu ustupio je Gradski muzej Senj te ovom prilikom zahvaljujemo ravnateljici Blaženki Ljubović.

3. Research methodology

The processed ceramic material originates from the Štela locality in Senj (Map 1, Figure 3).³ All the circumstances of the research have already been presented, which is why, unfortunately, the material was not collected stratigraphically. In addition, in some cases, its origin from Štela is questionable, and the material may originate from another site in the city. Most of the material collected at Štela originates from the area of the so-called “island” (Map 4) (Glavičić, M. 1995, 36) that is a small part of the site around the electricity pole, which, unlike the other areas, remained intact long enough to collect material.

After collection, the archaeological material was stored in the depot of the City Museum of Senj, inside numbered boxes, in some cases with a note about the trench from which it came. It was then signed with an inventory number. Therefore, a marking system that provides information about the box and the inventory number (Box/Inv. no.) is specified in the catalogue. Due to the unknown context and the non-stratigraphic collection of finds, the material was not quantified the same way we would apply to closed contexts (estimated vessel equivalent-EVE, or a Minimum number of individuals-MNI). Still, diagnostic fragments were analyzed, and their total number was determined. When calculating the quantities of individual types of vessels (see Conclusion), the principle: one rim + 2 handles + 1 bottom = 1 specimen was applied, which in some way obtained the MNI number; that is, the estimated number of vessels is minimal. For the same reason, the chronological determinations of the material are very broad as they rely exclusively on typological-comparative analysis. The analysis applied a methodology that implies a division into ceramic classes – fine tableware, household ware (tableware, storage, food preparation, etc.), cooking ware, oil lamps, amphorae, and ceramic building materials. Within these categories, a typological analysis was carried out, with a connection to reference typologies. At the same time, in the absence of such analogies, the

³ The material for processing was provided by the Senj City Museum, and we would like to take this opportunity to thank the director, Blaženka Ljubović.

Kombinacijom tih kriterija materijal je i datiran, prema načelu „najranije pojavnosti u datiranome kontekstu – najkasnije pojavnosti u datiranome kontekstu“ (od – do). Rezultati provedene tipološke i kronološke analize keramičke građe dodatno su statistički obrađeni upotrebom analize (*aoristic analysis*) koja omogućava određivanje trenda izvoza odnosno uvoza pojedinih keramičkih vrsta (npr. Fentress, E., Perkins, P. 1987). Analiza se temelji na premisi da je svaka pojedina posuda mogla nastati u bilo kojoj godini proizvodnoga vijeka pojedinoga tipa, pa je mogla biti i komercijalizirana u bilo kojoj godini proizvodnoga vijeka.⁴ Stoga je trend izvoza/uvoza pojedinoga tipa moguće izračunati podijelivši svaki tip s godinama njegova trajanja. Takav pristup omogućava objektivnije sagledavanje trenda uvoza, a ne samo pojavnosti pojedinih tipova. S obzirom na to da bi analiza temeljena na jednogodišnjim intervalima bila nesvršishodna, odnosno previše detaljna, odabrani su intervali od 50 godina unutar kojih se svaki predmet, s obzirom na dužinu svoje proizvodnje, smjestio tijekom cijelog razdoblja ili pak njegova manjeg dijela. Da bismo dobili trend uvoza za Seniju, dobivene brojčane podatke za svaki vremenski interval pomnožili smo s brojem primjeraka koji su ovdje ustanovljeni, a rezultati su potom prikazani u obliku grafikona.

Unatoč objektivnim nedostacima ovoga korpusa materijala, prvenstveno nesigurnosti podrijetla manjega dijela korpusa, a potom i nedostatka preciznijega stratigrafskog konteksta nalaza, ovaj keramički materijal ipak omogućava interpretaciju kronologije korištenja prostora Štele te komparaciju s podacima dobivenima analizom drugih nalaza, mahom numizmatičkih (Tab. 2), ali i arhitektonskih, epigrafskih te skulpturnih (Glavičić, A. 1973; Glavičić, M. 1995).

material was determined according to the closest morphological-structural analogies within the published localities of a narrower or broader area. The material is dated by combining these criteria, according to the principle of “earliest appearance in a dated context-latest appearance in a dated context” (from-to). The results of the conducted typological and chronological analysis of the ceramic material were additionally processed statistically using the aoristic analysis, which enables the determination of individual ceramic types’ export or import trends (e.g., Fentress, E., Perkins, P. 1987). The analysis is based on the premise that each vessel could have been created in any year of the production life of a particular type and could have been commercialized in any year of the production life.⁴ Therefore, a particular type’s export/import trend can be calculated by dividing each type by the years of its duration. Such an approach enables a more objective view of the import trend and not just the occurrence of certain types. Given that an analysis based on one-year intervals would be useless, i.e., too detailed, intervals of 50 years were chosen, within which each item, given the length of its production, was placed during the entire period or a smaller part of it. To obtain the import trend for Senj, we multiplied the obtained numerical data for each time interval with the number of specimens established here, and the results were then presented in the form of a graph.

Despite the objective shortcomings of this corpus of material, primarily the uncertainty of the origin of a smaller part of the corpus and then the lack of a more precise stratigraphic context of the find, this ceramic material nevertheless enables the interpretation of the chronology of the use of the Štela area and comparison with the data obtained from the analysis of other finds, primarily numismatic (Table 2), but also architectural, epigraphic and sculptural (Glavičić, A. 1973; Glavičić, M. 1995).

⁴ Za metodu vidi detaljnije u: Bes, P. 2015, 5–7; Konestra, A. 2016, 124–125; Lipovac Vrkljan, G. *et al.* 2017, 320–322.

⁴ For the method, see more details in Bes, 2015, 5–7; Konestra, 2016, 124–125; Furlan, G. 2017, 326–328; Lipovac Vrkljan *et al.*, 2017, 320–322.

4. Tipološko-kronološka analiza keramičke građe

1. Prapovijesna keramika (Tabla 1)

Prapovijesnoj keramici pripada samo ulomak horizontalne valjkaste ručke 1⁵, a moguće ga je pripisati kasnomu brončanodobnom / ranomu željeznodobnom loncu/urni. Ručka se spaja na konkavnu stijenku pa je moguće pretpostaviti da je postavljena na najširi dio trbuha, vjerojatno bikonične posude, lonca. Prema obliku i položaju na posudi odgovarala bi tipu ručke A 1.2.2 prema klasifikaciji V. Barbarića (Barbarić, V. 2011, sl. 8, 175, 275–277). Iako je na Kvarneru, a posebno što se Senja tiče, stanje istraženosti prapovijesne keramike iznimno oskudno, ipak takve ručke nalaze analogije upravo na senjskom području (Ljubović, B. 2000, 164, kat. br. 337) te npr. u Vrbniku (gradina Kostrij), na bikoničnoj urni sa širokim izvije-nim rubom.⁶ Nešto poznatije slične su posude iz Istre, npr. iz Nezakcija (grob 1, Glogović, D. 1989, T. 1/6) i s Limske gradine (Urem, D. 2012, T. 26/15, 27/7, 31/10), ali i s područja južnoga Velebita u Vaganačkoj pećini (Forenbacher, S., Vranjican, P. 1985, T. 7, 10), sjeverne Dalmacije u Ninu (Batović, Š. 1987, Sl. 19/9) i u Radovinu (Vuković, M. 2014, kat. br. 48, T. 1/2) te srednje Dalmacije (Barbarić, V. 2011, karta 24).

4.2. Antičko fino stolno posuđe (Tabla 1, 2)

Ovom kategorijom obuhvaćeno je posuđe namijenjeno za konzumaciju hrane i pića (što ne isključuje i neke druge funkcije, odnosno upotrebu izvan te osnovne funkcije), a uglavnom je karakterizirano tankim stijenkama, različitim vrstama pre-maza i funkcionalno prilagođenim oblicima poput tanjura, zdjelica, čaša, šalice i sl.

⁵ Brojevi ulomaka unutar teksta odnose se na redne brojeve u katalogu u Tablici 1.

⁶ Posuda iz Vrbnika čuva se u zbirci Desetinec u Vrbniku. Zahvaljujemo kolegi Ranku Starcu (PPMHP Rijeka) na pomoći s pronalaženjem analogije.

4. Typological-chronological analysis of pottery and ceramics

4.1. Prehistoric pottery (Plate 1)

The only fragment of prehistoric pottery belongs to a horizontal coiled handle 1⁵, and it can be attributed to a late Bronze/early Iron Age pot/urn. The handle is connected to the concave wall, so it is possible to assume it was placed on the widest part of the belly, probably of the biconical vessel or pot. According to the shape and position on the vessel, it would correspond to handle type A 1.2.2 according to V. Barbarić's classification (Barbarić, V. 2011, fig. 8, 175, 275–277). Although in Kvarner, and especially as far as Senj is concerned, the state of prehistoric pottery research is extremely poor, nevertheless such handles find analogies in the area of Senja (Ljubović, B. 2000, 164, kat. br. 337) and, for example, in Vrbnik (Kostrij hillfort), on a biconical urn with a wide curved rim.⁶ Somewhat more famous are similar vessels from Istria, for example, from Nesactium (grave 1, Glogović, D. 1989, Pl. 1/6) and Limska Gradina (Urem, D. 2012, Pl. 26/15, 27/7, 31/10), but also from the area of southern Velebit in Vaganačka Pećina (Forenbacher, S., Vranjican, P. 1985, Pl. 7, 10), northern Dalmatia in Nin (Batović, Š. 1987, Fig. 19/9), in Radovin (Vuković, M. 2014, cat. no. 48, Pl. 1/2) and central Dalmatia, as well (see: Barbarić, V. 2011, map 24).

4.2. Fine wares (Plate 1, 2)

This category includes vessels intended for the consumption of food and drinks (which does not exclude some other functions, i.e., use outside of this primary function). It is mainly characterized by thin walls, different kinds of coatings, and functionally adapted shapes such as plates, bowls, beakers, and cups.

⁵ The numbers within the text refer to the ordinal numbers in the catalog in Table 1.

⁶ The urn from Vrbnik is preserved in the Desetinec collection in Vrbnik. We thank our colleague Ranko Starac (PPMHP Rijeka) for his help in finding an analogy.

4.2.1. Hellenistička keramika? (Tabla 1)

Ulomak dna **2** s crvenim premazom morfološki bi mogao pripadati enohoji ili peliki te bi mogao naći analogije unutar viškoga materijala (npr. Čargo, B. 2010, 136–137, n. 11, 13), gdje ima analogije i s oblicima sive produkcije (npr. Ugarković, M., Šegvić, B. 2017, fig. 5/2, 3 i fig. 11/c). U oba je slučaja datacija (kasno) 2. – 1. st. pr. Kr. (Čargo, B. 2010, 136–137; Ugarković, M., Šegvić, B. 2017, 176).

4.2.2. Italska *terra sigillata* (ITS) (Tabla 1, Slika 4)

Unutar materijala sa Štele prisutan je jedan ulomak dna na prstenastoj nozi (**3**) koji vjerojatno pripada tanjuru s okomitim stijenkama (npr. Consp. 18 ili 20). Ranijim su istraživanjima s područja Štele također utvrđena dna ITS tanjura (Consp. B 1.5 i 2.5, potonji s IPP pečatom VERECVNDVS, OCK 2344.1) (**4, 5**) te oblici Consp. 33.3.1 (**6**), moguće Consp. 28 (**7**) i jedan ulomak koji je moguće pripisati Sarius šalici (**8**) (Konestra, A. 2016, 262, 256–257, 279, 288–289). Sarius šalici moglo bi pripadati i još jedno dno (**9**, Sl. 4).

4.2.1. Hellenistic pottery? (Plate 1)

The base fragment **2** with a red slip could morphologically belong to *oenochoe* or *pelike* and could find analogies within the material from Vis (e.g., Čargo, B. 2010, 136–137, n. 11, 13), where there are also analogies with forms of gray ware production (e.g., Ugarković, M., Šegvić, B. 2017, fig. 5/2, 3 and fig. 11/c). In both cases, the dating is (late) 2nd-1st century BC (Čargo, B. 2010, 136–137; Ugarković, M., Šegvić, B. 2017, 176).

4.2.2. Italian Terra Sigillata (ITS) (Plate 1, Figure 4)

Within the material from Štela there is one fragment of the ring-footed base (**3**), that probably belongs to a plate with vertical walls (e.g., Consp. 18 or 20). Earlier investigations from the area of Štela also yielded the bases of ITS plates (Consp. B 1.5 and 2.5, the latter with the IPP stamp VERECVNDVS, OCK 2344.1) (**4, 5**) and the Conspectus shapes 33.3.1 (**6**), possibly 28 (**7**), as well as one fragment that can be attributed to the Sarius cup (**8**) (Konestra, A. 2016, 262, 256–257, 279, 288–289). Another base could also belong to the Sarius cup (**9**, Fig. 4). Although it



Slika 4: Fino stolno kućansko posuđe karakterističnih oblika i fature

Picture 4: Fine tableware with characteristic shapes and fabrics

lako je prema zasad skromnim količinama i uglavnom ulomcima dna teško donositi konkretne zaključke o toj keramičkoj vrsti, pojedini tipovi ITS mogli bi sugerirati raspon njezine pojavnosti od augustejskoga razdoblja (Consp. B 1.5 kao najraniji oblik) do barem sredine 1. st. Dosad je u Senju zabilježen i oblik Consp. 22.6.2., augustejske datacije s lokaliteta Varoš (Konestra, A. 2016, 246), što potvrđuje njezinu ranu pojavnost u antičkoj Senji.

4.2.3. Keramika tankih stijenki (KTS) (Tabla 1)

Samo jedan primjerak s utisnutim ukrasom pripada zdjelicama keramike tankih stijenki (**10**), a tip kojemu pripada nalazi tek nekoliko analogija na Jadranu. Iako se sličan oblik javlja unutar materijala keramičarske radionice u Crikvenici (moguće kao lokalni proizvod?), izvedba ruba i faktura ulomka sa Štele ne odgovaraju onima crikveničkih proizvoda. Najbliže su paralele tako zdjelice iz naronitanskoga augusteja (Topić, M. 2002, 215, kat. br. 108) i zadarske nekropole na položaju Relja (Perović, Š., Fadić, I. 2009, 120, n. 210), koje odgovaraju prema fakturi, a prva posve odgovara i morfološki. Na zapadnome Jadranu, odakle senjski primjerak vjerojatno i potječe, analogija bi mogla biti zdjelica iz okolice Ravene, koja također pripada keramici tankih stijenki sivo-oker boje sa sivim premazom (usporedivo s Fabrikatom E), no ima istaknuti rub (Maioli, M. G. 1972/1973, fig. 10). Slične su i šalice iz Cose (Marabini XXVII, Atlante II, tip Ricci 2/115) te zdjelica iz nekropole Angere (Sena Chiesa, G. 1985, 408, T. 82, 27). No s obzirom na to da je riječ o keramici tankih stijenki svijetle crvenkasto-narančaste fature, potonje pružaju tek morfološke analogije. Predložena datacija naronitanskoga primjerka u drugu pol. 1. st. mogla bi biti indikativna i za senjski primjerak, što bi odgovaralo i primjerku iz Angere koji datira u vrijeme Flavijevaca.

U kasno 1. – prvu pol. 2. st. datira rub šalice tzv. tipa *ollette a collarino* (lončić s „okovratnikom“) (**11**), po svemu sudeći egejske proizvodnje, koji pripada Hayesovu tipu Mug type 2 (Hayes, J. W. 1983, 107). Riječ je o tipu koji je izrazito čest na istočnome Jadranu, ali i šire (Pellegrino, E. 2009; Istenič, J., Schneider, G. 2000; Parica, M. 2008; Konestra, A. 2016, 427–434).

Prema objavljenjima građi, keramika tankih stijenki iz Senja za sada je slabo poznata. Međutim, iz Vitezoviće ulice poznat je ulomak ruba čaše

is difficult to draw concrete conclusions about this pottery class based on the currently modest quantities of mainly fragmented bases, certain types of ITS could suggest its range of appearance from the Augustan period (Consp. B 1.5 as the earliest form) to at least the middle of the 1st century AD. We already have a recorded Consp. 22.6.2. form, of Augustan dating, from the locality Varoš (Konestra, A. 2016, 246) which confirms its early appearance in Roman Senia.

4.2.3. Thin-Walled Ware (TWW) (Plate 1)

Only one specimen with an impressed decoration belongs to thin-walled ware bowls (**10**), and the type has only a few analogies in the Adriatic. Although a similar shape appears among the materials of the pottery workshop in Crikvenica (possibly as a local product?), the design of the rim and the fabric of the fragment from Štela do not match those of Crikvenica products. The closest parallels are the bowl from the Augusteum in Narona (Topić, M. 2002, 215, cat. no. 108) and the Zadar necropolis at the site of Relja (Perović, Š., Fadić, I. 2009, 120, n. 210), to which it corresponds according to the fabric; the former is a complete morphological match. In the western Adriatic, where the Senj specimen probably originated, an analogy could be the bowl from the Ravenna area, which also belongs to thin-walled gray-ochre pottery with a gray coating (comparable to Fabricate E), but with a prominent rim (Maioli, M. G. 1972/1973, fig. 10). Similar are also a cup from Cosa (Marabini XXVII, Atlante II, type Ricci 2/115) and the bowl from the Angera necropolis (Sena Chiesa, G. 1985, 408, Pl. 82, 27). However, considering it is a thin-walled pottery with a bright reddish-orange fabric, the latter only provide morphological analogy. The suggested dating of the Narona specimen to the second middle of the 1st century AD could also be indicative of the Senj specimen, and would also correspond to the specimen from Angera dating to the time of the Flavians.

The rim of the cup of the “*ollette a collarino*” type (pot with a “collar”) (**11**), apparently of Aegean production, belonging to Hayes’ Mug type 2 (Hayes, J. W. 1983, 107) dates to the late 1st-early 2nd century AD. It is a type that is extremely common in the eastern Adriatic, but also more broadly (Pellegrino, E. 2009; Istenič, J., Schneider, G. 2000; Parica, M. 2008; Konestra, A. 2016, 427–434).

According to the published material, thin-walled ware from Senj is poorly known. However,

Schindler Kaudelka 26a, datiran od 75. do 25. g. pr. Kr. (Konestra, A. 2016, 352–353), što bi ipak ukazivalo na to da je i ta keramička vrsta komercijalizirana od svojih najranijih do najkasnijih tipova.

4.2.4. Istočna *sigillata* A i B (ES A i B) i upitno (kasna glatka sjeveroitalska sigilata?) (Tabla 1)

Ulomak dna **12** prema fakturi odgovarao bi istočnoj sigilati A, iako je zbog jednostavnosti oblika i malih dimenzija ulomka teško preciznije odrediti formu. Ipak, s obzirom na morfologiju dna mogli bismo predložiti analogiju s formama 32 ili *tarde e*, f, g (Atlante II, T. V, 2). U prvome bi slučaju datacija bila unutar prva tri desetljeća 1. st., dok bi se u drugome odnosila na kasno 2. st. (antoninsko doba). S obzirom na to da kontekst nalaza ne pomaže u preciznijemu određivanju, datacija nužno ostaje široka.

Nešto brojnija, i očigledno „u fazi“ s dijelom ostalih nalaza, jest istočna sigilata B (ES B) koja se na Šteli uglavnom javlja u svojoj B2 varijanti. Prisutan je jedino oblik forma 60 (**14–17**), čija proizvodnja počinje u drugoj polovini 1. st. i nastavlja sve do druge pol. 2. st. (Atlante II, 56–57, 64). Tako mala pojavnost ES B, i to sa samo jednim oblikom, zasigurno nije realni pokazatelj uvoza toga posuđa na područje Senije, pogotovo ako se usporedi s kvarnerskim područjem, a posebice s nekropolom u Bakru gdje ta vrsta predstavlja 52,17 % sigilatnih nalaza u razdoblju između Nerona i antoninskoga razdoblja (Makjanić, R., 1983, 52). Slična se pojavnost bilježi i na širem prostoru, posebno ondje gdje nedostaju kasnije sigilatne produkcije (galiska, kasna italska i dr.) (usp. npr. Borzić, I., Eterović Borzić, A. 2015, 34–41; Žerjal, T. 2008; Dobreva, D., Griggio, A. M. 2021, 204–208). Stoga pojavnost ES B na Šteli prije govori o stanju istraženosti, no mogla bi upućivati i na svoju rezidualnost u kontekstu Štele. Upitna je pripadnost ulomka **13** istočnoj sigilati B. Ako je riječ o ovoj keramičkoj vrsti, mogli bismo ga ponovno povezati za formu 60, ali njegovu raniju inačicu (Atlante II, T. XIV, 5/6) koja nastaje na prototipu forme 19 ES B1. Primjerak sa Štele bi se tako smještao u prijelaznu fazu B1/2 i time datirao u ranije razdoblje oblika, odnosno između 50. i 90. g. po. Kr. Na gornjemu su Jadranu rani oblici forme 60 prilično rijetki, no javljaju se u Akvileji – Fondi Cossar (Dobreva, D., Griggio, A. M. 2021, 216). Ipak, ponešto drukčija morfologija ruba, ali

a fragment of the rim of a Schindler Kaudelka 26a beaker from Vitezovićeve Ulica, dated from 75 to 25 BC, indicates that this ware was commercialized from its earliest to its latest types.

4.2.4. Eastern *Sigillata* A and B (ES A and B) and questionable (late plain North Italian Sigillata?) (Plate 1)

According to the fabric, the base fragment (**12**) would correspond to the Eastern sigillata A. However, it is difficult to determine the form more precisely due to the simplicity of the shape and small dimensions of the sherd. However, considering the morphology of the base, we could suggest an analogy with forms 32 or *tarde e*, f, g (Atlante II, Pl. V: 2). In the first case, the dating would be within the first three decades of the 1st century AD, and in the second, to the late 2nd century AD (Antonine era). Considering that the context of the finds does not help to determine the dating more precisely, it remains broad by necessity.

Somewhat more numerous, and apparently “in phase” with some of the other finds, is the Eastern sigillata B (ES B), which mainly occurs in its B2 variant at Štela. Only the form 60 (**14–17**) is present, the production of which begins in the second half of the 1st century and continues until the second half of the 2nd century (Atlante II, 56–57, 64). Such a small occurrence of ES B, and with just one form at that, is certainly not a realistic indicator of the import of this ware to the Senia area, especially if compared to the Kvarner region, particularly the necropolis in Bakar, where this ware represents 52.17% of sigillata finds in the period between the Neronian and the Antonine period (Makjanić, R., 1983, 52). A similar occurrence is recorded in the broader area, especially where later sigillata productions (Galic, late Italian, etc.) are missing (cf., e.g., Borzić, I., Eterović Borzić, A. 2015, 34–41; Žerjal, T. 2008; Dobreva, D., Griggio, A. M. 2021, 204–208). Therefore, ES B’s appearance on Štela points to the state of research and its residuality in the context of Štela. It is questionable whether fragment **13** belongs to the eastern sigillata B. If it does, we could link it to the earlier version of form 60 again (Atlante II, Pl. XIV: 5/6), which originates in the prototype of form 19 ES B1. The specimen from Štela would thus be placed in the transitional phase B1/2 and accordingly dated to an earlier period, i.e., between 50 and 90 AD. Early shapes of form 60 in the upper Adriatic are rare,

i dna, mogle bi taj ulomak smjestiti u kategoriju kasne glatke sjeveroitalske sigilate, gdje bi odgovarao obliku identificiranomu u Akvileji – Fondi Cossar – i datiranomu u postantoninsko razdoblje (Mantovani, V. 2021, 176–177, t. I/7). Akvilejski je primjerak morfološki blizak kasnoj srednjoadriatickoj sigilati (*sigillata medioadriatica*), obliku Brecciaroli Taborelli 19-21 (Mantovani, V. 2021, 176; Brecciaroli Taborelli, L. 1978, 31–34), no ni senjski ni akvilejski primjerak ne posjeduju karakteristične tamnije pruge, dok prema makroskopskoj analizi pokazuju prilično slične fakturalne karakteristike: oker boja, pročišćena keramika s primjesama tinjca i gotovo posve izlizanim premazom (Mantovani, V. 2021, 176). Potonje značajke te taktilne karakteristike ulomka mogle bi ga ipak smjestiti i u neku od manje zastupljenih i tipološki slabije raščlanjenih istočnomediterranskih crvenopremazanih produkcija (npr. De Mitri, C. 2013, 6), posebice s obzirom na općenito slabu zastupljenost klasične kasne padske sigilate te drugih kasnih italskih sigilatnih produkcija. S obzirom na to da nisu pronađene sigurne analogije, kronologiju je nemoguće precizno definirati, no mogla bi odgovarati srednjemu i kasnom carskom razdoblju (Mantovani, V. 2021, 177).

4.2.5. Srednjogalska sigilata (SGS) (Tabla 1)

Kronološki nešto kasnije, u kraj 2. i prvu pol. 3. st., smješta se izolirani ulomak ruba srednjogalske sigilate (*Lesaux*), koji, po svemu sudeći, pripada čaši oblika Dragendorff 54/Déchelette 72/Bet 102 (18). Ulomak ramena tipološki istovjetne posude, s urezanim tzv. *cut-glass* ukrasom, također podrijetlom iz Gradskoga muzeja Senj, objavljen je u zasebno me radu (Konestra, A. 2015, 119). Srednjogalska se sigilata na Kvarneru javlja izrazito sporadično (kao, uostalom, ova i ostale galske sigilate drugdje duž Jadrana, npr. Morsiani, S. 2014, 227; De Mitri, C. 2017, 355–357), dok su druge galske produkcije za sad ustanovljene samo u Rijeci (Višnjić, J. *et al.* 2019, 102), a osim spomenutih primjera sa Štele, poznat je ulomak dna tanjura iz prve pol. 2. st. tipa Bet 91 s foruma Fulfina (Konestra, A. 2015a, 161–162, T. 7, 5). Istovjetna čaša prisutna je na više lokaliteta u Akvileji (Cipriano, S. 2021, 184–185 s ranijom literaturom).

but occur in Aquileia-Fondi Cossar (Dobrev, D., Griggio, A. M. 2021, 216). Nevertheless, the slightly different morphology of the rim, as well as the base, could place this fragment in the category of late plain North Italian sigillata, where it would correspond to the form identified in Aquileia-Fondi Cossar, and dated to the post-Antonine period (Mantovani, V. 2021, 176–177, item I/7). The Aquileian specimen is morphologically close to the late Central Adriatic sigillata (*sigillata medioadriatica*) form Brecciaroli Taborelli 19-21 (Mantovani, V. 2021, 176; Brecciaroli Taborelli, L. 1978, 31–34). However, neither Senj nor the Aquileia specimen possesses characteristic darker stripes. At the same time, according to the macroscopic analysis, they show pretty similar textural characteristics: ochre color, refined pottery with admixtures of mica, and almost wholly worn slip (Mantovani, V. 2021, 176). The latter characteristics and tactile characteristics of the fragment could still place it in one of the less represented and typologically less analyzed Eastern Mediterranean red-coated productions (e.g., De Mitri, C. 2013, 6), especially considering the generally weak representation of the classical late Po valley sigillata and other late Italian sigillata productions. Given that no reliable analogies were found, it is impossible to define the chronology precisely, but it could correspond to the middle and late imperial period (Mantovani, V. 2021, 177).

4.2.5. Central Gaulish sigillata (CGS) (Plate 1)

An isolated fragment of the rim of a Central Gaulish sigillata (*Lesaux*), by all accounts belonging to a beaker of the form Dragendorff 54/Déchelette 72/Bet 102 (18) could be dated to the end of the 2nd and the first half of the 3rd century AD. A fragment of the shoulder of a typologically identical vessel, with an incised so-called cut-glass decoration, also originating from the Senj City Museum, was previously published (Konestra, A. 2015, 119). However, Central Gaulish sigillata appears extremely sporadically in Kvarner (like this and other Gallic sigillata elsewhere along the Adriatic, e.g., Morsiani, S. 2014, 227; De Mitri, C. 2017, 355–357), while other Gallic productions are for now established only in Rijeka (Višnjić, J. *et al.* 2019, 102), and apart from the mentioned examples from Štela, a fragment of the base of a plate from the first half of the 2nd century AD type Bet 91 from forum in Fulfinum (Konestra, A. 2015a, 161–162, Pl. 7, 5). The same beaker is present in several localities in Aquileia (Cipriano, S. 2021, 184–185 with earlier literature).

4.2.6. Panonska premazana keramika (PGW) (Tabla 1)

Jednako je sporadična i pojava panonske premazane keramike (*Pannonische glanztonware*) koja je na Šteli zastupljena tek s jednim ulomkom stijenke zdjelice (**19**). Panonska premazana keramika dokumentirana je i u obližnjemu Svetom Jurju, i to jednim ulomkom stijenke (Konestra, A. 2015, 119), kao i na nekoliko drugih kvarnerskih lokaliteta, no uvijek u vrlo malomu broju, dok se jedino u Baški na otoku Krku zamjećuje znatnija pojavnost unutar grobnih priloga nekropole Sv. Marka (Bekić, L., Višnjić, J. 2008; Ožanić Roguljić, I., Konestra, A. 2017). Datacija tipova te keramičke vrste s područja Kvarnera, no i na širem prostoru jadranske obale, mahom obuhvaća 2. stoljeće (Ožanić Roguljić, I., Konestra, A. 2017, 456; Konestra, A. *et al.* 2022) unutar kojega se smješta i ulomak sa Štele.

4.2.7. Afričko crvenopremazano posuđe (ARS) (Tabla 1, 2)

Najbrojniji materijal koji možemo smjestiti u kategoriju finoga stolnog posuđa pripada sjevernoafričkomu crvenopremazanom (ili sigilatnom) posuđu (ARS) koje se javlja od svojih najranijih oblika u fakturi A koja se proizvodila u okolici Kartage (Atlante I, 14). Riječ je o oblicima Hayes 9A (**20-21**) i B (**22-25**) koji datiraju u prvu odnosno drugu polovinu 2. st. (Hayes, J. W. 1972, 35–37). Kao i potonji datiran je i tip Hayes 8B (**26**), također u fakturi A (Hayes, J. W. 1972, 33–35). Na Šteli je pronađen i jedan moguće cjeloviti primjerak zdjelice Hayes 16, koji je ranije objavljen (Glavičić, M. 1995, T. XV/5).

Unutar 2. st. te eventualno ranoga 3. st. smješta se i nekoliko rubova za koje je tek u nekoliko slučajeva moguće odrediti točan tip, a spadaju u široku skupinu jednostavnih zdjelica Hayes 14/17 (Hayes, J. W. 1972, 39–43). Preciznije je moguće definirati dva ulomka Hayes 14 zdjelica (**27-28**) te jednoga koji odgovara Hayes 16 (**29**) te im precizirati dataciju u pol. 2. st., u potonjemu slučaju i nešto kasnije (Hayes, J. W. 1972, 41). Ostali ulomci okomitih stijenki s tek lagano zadebljanim rubom (**30-32**) mogli bi odgovarati nekoj od varijanti navedenih tipova, no preciznija definicija nije moguća. Uz te bismo oblike mogli povezati ulomak dna **33**.

4.2.6. Pannonian Glazed Ware (PGW) (Plate 1)

The appearance of Pannonian glazed ware (*Pannonische glanztonware*) is equally sporadic and represented at Štela with only one fragment of the bowl wall (**19**). Pannonian glazed ware is also documented with one fragment of a vessel wall in the nearby Sveti Juraj (Konestra, A. 2015, 119), as well as in several other Kvarner localities, but always in minimal numbers. Only in Baška on the island of Krk is there a significant appearance within the grave goods in the necropolis of Sv. Marko (Bekić, L., Višnjić, J. 2008; Ožanić Roguljić, I., Konestra, A. 2017). Types of this ware from the Kvarner area, but also broader Adriatic coast, are dated mainly to the 2nd century AD (Ožanić Roguljić, I., Konestra, A. 2017, 456; Konestra *et al.* 2022), including the fragment from Štela.

4.2.7. African Red Slip Ware (ARS) (Plate 1, 2)

The most numerous material that we can place in the category of fine tableware belongs to the North African red slip (or sigillata) ware (ARS), which appears from its earliest forms in the A fabric, produced in the vicinity of Carthage (Atlante I, 14). These are forms Hayes 9A (**20-21**) and B (**22-25**), dating to the first and second half of the 2nd century AD, respectively (Hayes, J. W. 1972, 35–37). Like the latter, type Hayes 8B (**26**) was dated, also in fabric A (Hayes, J. W. 1972, 33–35). One already published (Glavičić, M. 1995, Pl. XV/5), a possibly complete specimen of the Hayes 16 bowl, was found at Štela.

There are also several rims from the 2nd and possibly early 3rd century AD, for which the exact type can only be determined in a few cases, corresponding to the broad group of simple bowls Hayes 14/17 type (Hayes, J. W. 1972, 39–43). It is, however, possible to define two fragments of Hayes 14 bowls (**27-28**) and one corresponding to Hayes 16 (**29**) more precisely, specifying their dating to the mid-2nd century, also somewhat later for the latter (Hayes, J. W. 1972, 41). Other vertical bowl-wall fragments with only slightly thickened edges (**30-32**) could correspond to one of the aforementioned variants, but a more precise definition is impossible. We could also connect the base fragment **33** with these shapes.

Čaši/zdjelici tipa Hayes 36/Pallares 6/Lamboglia 6bis (Atlante I, T. LXXII/8–9), vjerojatno u A fakturi, odgovara rub **34**. Tip, često ukrašen s reljefnim aplikama, datira u prvu pol. 3. st., odnosno pretpostavlja se proizvodnja od razdoblja Severa, u fakturama A¹ i A^{1/2} (Atlante I, 146–147; vidi i Mackensen, M. 2006; Mackensen, M., Schneider, G. 2006, fig. 3/3, fig. 4/5).

Na Šteli je s nekoliko ulomaka prisutna široko rasprostranjena zdjela Hayes 50A u proizvodnji C1 (**35**) i moguće 50B u C2/3 proizvodnji (**36, 37**). Oblik je već poznat iz Senja, s trga Cimiter (Starac, R. 1999, 75, T. 1/2). Te zdjele potječu iz radionica s područja Bizacene (Atlante I, 58; Bonifay, M. 2010, 41–42, fig. 7), dok je potonji oblik moguće prisutan i u proizvodnji D (Atlante I, 78) (**38**), iako je teško razlučiti radi li se možda o obliku Hayes 64 u proizvodnji D2 (usp. Sagui, L. 1980, 498; Atlante I, 86). Kronološki raspon tih zdjela obuhvaća period od polovine 3. do polovine 4. st. u slučaju ranijih oblika s C fakturom, odnosno 4. st., a moguće i kasnije, u slučaju oblika u C2 i D fakturi (Hayes, J. W. 1972, 73; Atlante I, 86). U ranijim istraživanjima također je identificiran jedan ulomak Hayes 50 podrijetlom sa Štele, no tada je pogrešno determiniran kao ITS (Konestra, A. 2016, kat. br. 419). Oblik Hayes 50 izrazito je čest duž Mediterana, ali i na Jadranu, i na kopnenim i na podmorskim lokalitetima (Pešić, M. 2019, 285–287; vidi i Trivini Bellini, M. 2021, 310–311). Proizvodnji C također pripada ulomak ruba koji nalazi analogije s tipom Hayes 62, moguće varijanta B (**39**), koju Hayes datira od polovine 4. do prve četvrtine 5. st. (Hayes, J. W. 1972, 107–109), dok prema Atlante I, 62 ne bi prelazila u 5. st.

Proizvodnji D, koja potječe iz radionica sjevernoga Tunisa (Bonifay, M. 2010, 42, fig. 7), odgovara nešto manji broj ulomaka. Maleni ulomak ruba, moguće tanjura Hayes 59B, pripada proizvodnji D1 (**40**) te datira od drugoga desetljeća 4. st. do u 5. st. (Hayes, J. W. 1972, 100; Atlante I, 83). Najkasniji primjerak ARS onaj je tipa Hayes 91B, koji bi mogao, zbog svojih manjih dimenzija, pripadati kasnijoj varijanti (Bonifay, M. 2004, 179) (**41**), koja datira u drugu pol. 5. – početak 6. st., i mogao bi signalizirati kasnije aktivnosti na lokalitetu. Prema posljednjim revizijama kronologije ARS taj bi oblik mogao biti i kasniji, s datacijom do u drugu polovinu 6. st. (Sanders, G. 2020, 373). Tipu 91B pripada i ulomak posude pronađene na trgu Cimiter u Senju (Starac, R. 1999, 75, T. 1/1).

The rim **34** corresponds to the cup/bowl of Hayes 36/Pallares 6/Lamboglia 6 bis type (Atlante I, Pl. LXXII/8–9), probably in A fabric. This type, often decorated with relief appliqués, dates to the first half of the 3rd century AD. It is assumed that it belongs to the Severan age production A1 and A1/2 (Atlante I, 146–147; see also Mackensen, M. 2006; Mackensen, M., Schneider, G. 2006, fig. 3/3, fig. 4/5).

A widespread Hayes 50A bowl of C1 production (**35**) and possibly 50B of C2/3 production (**36, 37**) is also present with several fragments at Štela. This shape is already known from Cimiter square in Senj (Starac, R. 1999, 75, Pl. 1/2). These bowls come from Byzacena workshops (Atlante I, 58; Bonifay, M. 2010, 41–42, fig. 7), while the latter form is possibly also present in production D (Atlante I, 78) (**38**), although it is difficult to distinguish whether it is perhaps the form of Hayes 64 in the production of D2 (cf. Sagui, L. 1980, 498; Atlante I, 86). The chronological range of these bowls includes the period from the middle of the 3rd to the middle of the 4th century AD in the case of earlier forms with C fabric; the 4th century AD, possibly even later in the case of shapes in C2 and D fabric (Hayes, J. W. 1972, 73; Atlante I, 86). In earlier research, a Hayes 50 fragment originating from Štela had also been wrongly identified as ITS (Konestra, A. 2016, cat. no. 419). The Hayes 50 shape is widespread along the Mediterranean and Adriatic land and underwater sites (Pešić, M. 2019, 285–287; see also Trivini Bellini, M. 2021, 310–311). Also identified as production C is a rim fragment that finds analogies with Hayes type 62, possibly variant B (**39**), which Hayes dates from the middle of the 4th to the first quarter of the 5th century (Hayes, J. W. 1972, 107–109), while according to Atlante I, 62 would not pass into the 5th century AD.

To production D, which originates from workshops in northern Tunisia (Bonifay, M. 2010, 42, fig. 7), correspond a slightly smaller number of fragments. A small rim fragment, possibly of the Hayes 59B plate, belongs to production D1 (**40**) and dates from the second decade of the 4th to the 5th century AD (Hayes, J. W. 1972, 100; Atlante I, 83). The latest example of ARS is the one of type Hayes 91B, which could, due to its smaller dimensions, belong to a later variant (Bonifay, M. 2004, 179) (**41**), from the second half of the 5th-beginning of the 6th century, and could signal later activities on the site. According to the latest revisions of the ARS chronology, this form could be even later, dating to the second half of the 6th century (Sanders, G. 2020, 373). A vessel fragment found in the Cimiter square in Senj (Starac, R. 1999, 75, Pl. 1/1) also belongs to Type 91B.

4.2.8. Late Roman C / fokejsko crvenopremazano posuđe (LR C/PRSW)? (Tabla 2)

Crvenopremazanom posuđu podrijetlom iz Fokeje, ali i nekih drugih središta istočnoga Mediterana (poznatom i kao LR C, odnosno *Phocaean red slipped ware*) (Bes, P. 2015, 24–26), preciznije tipu Hayes 5 (Hayes, J. W. 1972, 339), mogao bi pripadati rub tanjura **42**. Ako je analogija ispravna, posuda datira od sredine 5. do sredine 6. st. (Hayes, J. W. 1972, 339).

Inače prilično rijetka, ali ipak prisutna i na Kvarneru (vjerojatno zbog manjka istraživanja), LR C javlja se duž cijele istočne obale Jadrana (Ugarković, M., Konestra, A. 2018, 84 s ranijom literaturom), posebno s tipom Hayes 3 u njegovim mnogim varijantama (npr. Pröttel, P. M. 1996, T. 53; Mardešić, J., Šalov, T. 2002, kat. br. 10, 11, 121, 169, 184).

4.2.9. Crvenopremazano posuđe nesigurne atribucije (Tabla 2, slika 4)

U crvenopremazano posuđe, no upitno u koju kategoriju, moguće i ACW/ARS, mogao bi se smjestiti poklopac (**43**) s ukrasom trokuta utisnutih kotačićem (*rulleting*) (Sl. 4). Na vanjskoj površini predmeta nalazi se gusti, lagano hrapavi crveni premaz, dok je donja strana nepremazana. Prema jedinoj pronađenoj analogiji moglo bi se raditi o proizvodu tunijskih radionica (produkcija ARS D1/2) iz razdoblja 530. – 600. g. Međutim, s obzirom na to da jedini analogni primjerak potječe iz Kartage, upitno je radi li se o istovjetnome predmetu. Iako, s obzirom na to da je i kartaški primjerak premazan samo s vanjske strane, a senjski posve odgovara fakturi ARS D, nije posve isključeno da se radi upravo o tipu *Atlante* LIII, 5 iz toga, za Senj vrlo kasnoga razdoblja (*Atlante* I, 115–116, T. LIII, 5).

4.3. Kućansko posuđe (Tabla 2, slika 4)

U kategoriju kućanskoga posuđa smješta se šarolika grupa predmeta koje karakteriziraju pročišćena ili djelomično pročišćena keramička struktura te funkcija. Odnosno, u ovu kategoriju grupiramo posuđe namijenjeno pripremi, ali ne i kuhanju te čuvanju hrane i tekućina, kao i neke oblike posuđa za posluživanje. Dijapazon oblika kućanskoga posuđa tako obuhvaća tarionike, zdjele, vrčeve, lonce i razno drugo posuđe.

4.2.8. Late Roman C/Phocaean Red Slip Ware (LR C/PRSW)? (Plate 2)

The plate rim **42** could belong to the red slip ware originating from Phocaea, but also made in some other centers of the eastern Mediterranean (also known as LR C, i.e., Phocaean red slip ware) (Bes, P. 2015, 24–26), more precisely, to the Hayes 5 type (Hayes, J. W. 1972, 339). If the analogy is correct, the vessel dates from the mid-5th to the mid-6th century AD (Hayes, J. W. 1972, 339).

Otherwise quite rare, but still present in Kvarner (probably due to the lack of research), LR C occurs along the entire eastern Adriatic coast (Ugarković, M., Konestra, A. 2018, 84 with earlier literature), especially with the Hayes 3 type in its many variants (e.g., Pröttel, P. M. 1996, Pl. 53; Mardešić, J., Šalov, Pl. 2002, cat. no. 10, 11, 121, 169, 184).

4.2.9. Red slip ware of uncertain attribution (Plate 2, Figure 4)

A lid (**43**) decorated with rulleated triangles could belong to the red-slipped ware, but it is questionable to which class; possibly ACW/ARS as well (Figure 4). There is a thick, slightly rough red coating on the outer surface of the sherd, while the underside is uncoated. According to the only analogy found, it could be a product of the Tunisian workshops (ARS production D1/2) from the period 530–600 AD. However, given that the only analogous specimen comes from Carthage, it is questionable whether it is the same type. Although, considering that the Carthaginian one is coated only on the outside, and the Senj one completely matches the ARS D fabric, the *Atlante* LIII type 5, from the period very late for Senj, is not to be excluded (*Atlante* I, 115–116, Pl. LIII, 5).

4.3. Common ware (Plate 2, Figure 4)

The common ware category includes a motley group characterized by a refined or partially refined fabric and function. It is a category of vessels intended for food preparation but not cooking, i.e. for storing food and liquids, along with some serving vessels. The range of shapes thus includes mortars, bowls, jugs, pots, and various others.

The group includes everyday and morphologically diverse pottery that was produced in a large

Riječ je o čestome i morfološki raznolikome posuđu koje se proizvodilo u velikome broju radionica, pa je na primjer u obližnjoj Crikvenici zabilježeno više od stotinu različitih tipova kućanskoga posuđa (Ožanić Roguljić, I. 2018), stoga je na temelju fature teško definirati podrijetlo. Ipak, pojedini specifični oblici prepoznati unutar materijala sa Štele pripadaju importiranomu posuđu. Tako ulomci ruba i ručke (**44**) te poklopca (?) (**45**) pripadaju sjevernoafričkomu kućanskom posuđu, tzv. *Africaine commune*, preciznije vrču Tip 50 prema M. Bonifayu (Bonifay, M. 2004, fig. 284) i moguće poklopcu Tip 39–40 (Bonifay, M. 2004, fig. 152). Zbog malih dimenzija ulomka vrč je teško preciznije smjestiti u jednu od dviju varijanti pa bi šira datacija odgovarala 3. – 4. st., dok se datacija poklopca smješta od kraja 2. i tijekom 3. i 4. st. (Bonifay, M. 2004, 275, 285).

Fakturom (pročišćena ružičasta keramika s oker površinom) i dimenzijama kućanskomu bi posuđu odgovarao i ulomak izvijenoga ruba s urezom i vrata **46** koji vjerojatno pripada boci ili vrču s jednom ručkom (usp. npr. iz Akvileje s datacijom od 1. do 3. st., Mian, G. 2017, 166, fig. 6/1, i iz Settefinestre s datacijom u 1. st., Papi, E. 1985, 128, Tav. 34/9).

Loncu ili vrču mogao bi pripadati ulomak izvijenoga ruba **47**, koji s unutarnje strane ima ulegnuće za poklopac, a s vanjske vodoravni urez. Obično ti lonci imaju i ručke, kao kod primjeraka iz crikveničke radionice (Ožanić Roguljić, I. 2018, 41, JW 1), međutim u ovom se slučaju one nisu sačuvale. Datacija tih posuda smješta se u šire ranoantičko razdoblje, što potvrđuju analogije iz Crikvenice, bakarske nekropole, ali i šire, uz moguće javljanje do antoninskoga razdoblja (Ricobono, D. 2007, 99, n. 23; Ožanić Roguljić, I. 2018, 41, oba s ranijom literaturom; Shindler Kaudelka, E. 1989, 144, T. 26/26). Vrčevima ili manjim loncima mogli bi pripadati i ulomci **48–50** koji također nalaze analogije u Crikvenici, ali i šire (Ožanić Roguljić, I. 2012, VŠ 1, T. 49; 2018, 41, JW 3; Mian, G. 2017, 173, Tipo 5; Schindler Kaudelka, E. 2012, 214, fig. 6/17, 24/4; Cividini, T. 2021, 415, T. VII/1–4 s ranijom literaturom; usp. i Konestra, A. 2015a, T. 10/4 za Fulfin).

Kućanskomu posuđu većih dimenzija pripada jedan ulomak izvijenoga ruba tarionika ili veće zdjele **54** (usp. Varga, G. 2010, fig. 149, 4/24, 26; Šimić Kanaet, Z. 2010, T. 314/2751) i također veće zdjele ili manjega dolija **52**. Loncima bi se mogao pripisati rub **51**, dok je rub **53** teško oblikovno klasificirati s obzirom na njegove male dimenzije,

number of workshops. In nearby Crikvenica, more than a hundred types of locally produced common ware were recorded (Ožanić Roguljić, I. 2018), so it is not easy to define the origin based solely on the fabric. Nevertheless, some specific shapes recognized in the material from Štela belong to the imported pottery. Thus, fragments of the rim, handle (**44**), and lid (?) (**45**) belong to North African household ware, the so-called *Africaine commune*, more precisely, the Type 50 jug, according to M. Bonifay (Bonifay, M. 2004, fig. 284) and possibly the Type 39–40 lid (Bonifay, M. 2004, fig. 152). Due to the small dimensions of the sherd, it is not easy to place the jug more precisely in one of the two variants, so a broader dating would correspond to the 3rd–4th century AD, while the dating of the lid could be from the end of the 2nd and during the 3rd and 4th centuries AD (Bonifay, M. 2004, 275, 285).

The fabric (refined pink with an ochre surface) and the dimensions of a sherd of everted rim with a groove and neck **46**, indicate that it probably belongs to a common ware single-handled bottle or jug (compared with one from Aquileia, dating from the 1st to the 3rd century AD, Mian, G. 2017, 166, fig. 6/1, and from Settefinestre dated to the 1st century, Papi, E. 1985, 128, Tav. 34/9).

A fragment of everted rim **47** could belong to a pot or jug with a recess for the lid on the inside and a horizontal groove on the outside. These pots usually also have handles, as with the examples from the Crikvenica workshop (Ožanić Roguljić, I. 2018, 41, JW 1); however, they were not preserved in this case. The dating of these vessels is placed in the broader early Roman period, which is confirmed by analogies from Crikvenica, the Bakar necropolis, but also beyond, with possible dating back to the Antonine period (Ricobono, D. 2007, 99, n. 23; Ožanić Roguljić, I. 2018, 41, both with earlier literature; Shindler Kaudelka, E. 1989, 144, Pl. 26/26). Fragments **48–50** could also belong to jugs or smaller pots, which also find analogies in Crikvenica, as well as further afield (Ožanić Roguljić, I. 2012, VŠ 1, Pl. 49; 2018, 41, JW 3; Mian, G. 2017, 173, Type 5; Schindler Kaudelka, E. 2012, 214, fig. 6/17, 24/4; Cividini, T. 2021, 415, Pl. VII/1–4 with earlier literature; cf. Konestra, A. 2015a, Pl. 10/4 for Fulfinum).

Fragment of everted rim (**54**) belongs to a larger-sized household vessel possibly a mortar or a larger bowl (cf. Varga, G. 2010, fig. 149, 4/24, 26; Šimić Kanaet, Z. 2010, Pl. 314/2751) as well as a larger bowl or a smaller *dolium* **52**. Rim **51** could be attributed to the pots, while rim **53** is difficult to classify in terms of shape due to its small dimen-

iako bi mogao naći analogije na području središnje jadranske Italije (usp. Konestra, A. 2015, 267, cat. n. 1745). Datacija tih primjeraka također obuhvaća šire antičko razdoblje.

Ulomak **55** okomite tek neznatno profilirane ručke vrlo svijetle i pročišćene fature mogao bi također pripadati kućanskomu posudu – vrču ili stolnoj amfori, kao i profilirana ručka **56**, s narančastijom fakturom i apliciranim kružnim diskom na vršnome dijelu.

4. 4. Uljanice i reljefno posuđe (Slika 5, 6)

U materijalu sa Štele sačuvano je rame, moguće volutne uljanice, ukrašeno nizom ovula (**57**, slika 5). Na ulomku su vidljivi tragovi crvenoga premaza.

Ranije je objavljena jedna firma uljanica sa Štele, s pečatom *FORTIS* (Glavičić, M. 1995, XIV/2).

Sa Štele također potječe ulomak plastično izrađene posude (boca, balzamarij?) (Slika 6) s prikazom glave bradatoga muškarca i malim ušicama za vješanje te vrlo uskim otvorom na vrhu glave, koja je interpretirana kao prikaz umornoga Herakla (Glavičić, M. 1995, 36–37, T. XIII, XIV/1). Iako nisu pronađene precizne analogije, posuda svojom izradom podsjeća na reljefne bočice s istočnoga Mediterana, posebice iz Egipta, a to se prvenstveno

sions. However, it could find analogies in central Adriatic Italy (cf. Konestra, A. 2015, 267, cat. n. 1745). The dating of these specimens also covers the broader Roman period.

Fragment **55**, with a vertical, slightly profiled handle of a very bright and refined fabric could also belong to a household vessel—a jug or a table amphora, like that of a profiled handle **56**, with a more orange fabric and an applied circular disc on the top part.

4. 4. Oil lamps and Relief Ware (Figure 5, 6)

Among the material from Štela there is a preserved shoulder of the possible volute oil lamp, decorated with a row of ovules (**57**, Fig. 5). Traces of red slip are still visible on the fragment.

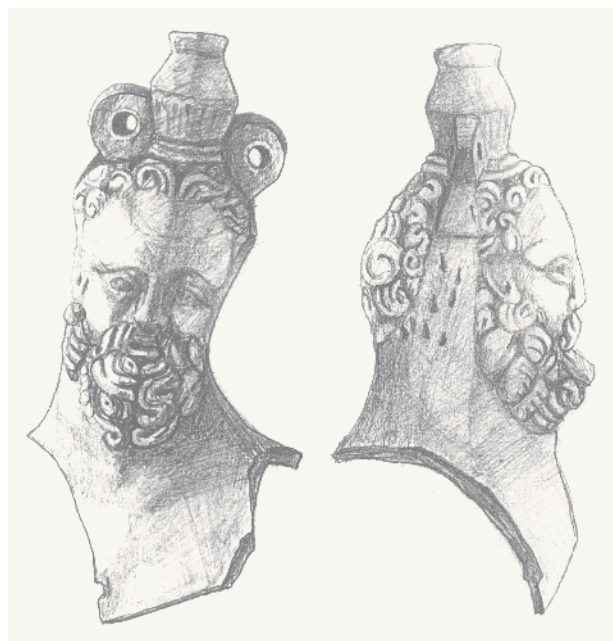
One *firmalampen* from Štela bearing the stamp *FORTIS* (Glavičić, M. 1995, XIV/2) has already been published.

A fragment of a relief vessel (bottle, *balsamarium*?), also from Štela (Figure 6), bears the representation of a bearded man's head, lateral small handles for hanging and a very narrow opening at the top of the head. It was interpreted as a representation of a tired Heracles (Glavičić, M. 1995, 36–37, Pl. XIII, XIV/1). Although no precise analogies



Slika 5: Ulomak ramena uljanice s ukrasom ovula (**57**)

Picture 5: Fragment of the shoulder of an oil lamp with ovuli decoration (**57**)



Slika 6: Reljefna posuda s prikazom glave bradatoga muškarca (crtež: S. Olujić, prema: Glavičić 2013, 80, Sl. 5)

Picture 6: Relief vessel depicting the head of a bearded man (drawing: S. Olujić, according to: Glavičić 2013, 80, Fig. 5)

odnosi na izgled izljeva i malih kružnih ručica (usp. Hayes, J. W. 1997, 16, fig. VI, iz British Museum; predmet AE37540 interpretiran je kao Hermes).⁷ Predložene datacije obuhvaćaju ptolomejsko i rano rimsko razdoblje (vidi bilj. 6 i Hayes, J. W. 1997, 16, fig. VI).

4.5. Kuhinjsko posuđe (Tabla 2–5)

Keramičkoj klasi kuhinjskoga posuđa pripisani su svi oblici lonaca, kaserola, vrčeva, poklopaca, peka i sličnih posuda čija morfologija i faktura upućuju na njihovu primarnu namjenu upotrebe na vatri, odnosno termičke obrade hrane. To je posuđe, uz amfore, najzastupljenije unutar materijala sa Štele, a moguće ga je podijeliti na nekoliko vrsta koje upućuju i na kronologiju i na podrijetlo posuda, a prema čemu je u nastavku organizirana obrada.

4.5.1. Ranocarsko italsko kuhinjsko posuđe (Tabla 2)

U ovu se kategoriju smješta posuđe čije je podrijetlo moguće smjestiti na italski poluotok, a pripadaju joj dva ulomaka tzv. pompejanskih tanjura, odnosno keramike s crvenim unutaršnjim premazom (*a vernice rossa interna*) (58–59⁸). Riječ je o vrsti kojoj pripadaju uglavnom posude koje bismo mogli definirati kao tave ili posude za pečenje (Topić, M. 2004, 305; Borzić, I. 2020, 95). Odnosno, riječ je o posudama ravnoga dna, niskih konkavnih ili prema van zakošenih stijenki, uvijenoga ili izvijenoga i zadebljanoga ruba. Međutim, osnovna im je karakteristika debeli premaz obično tamnocrvene boje koji je sprečavao lijepljenje hrane za posudu, a karakterizira ih i gruba faktura, često s vulkanskim inkluzijama (Godineau, C. 1970; Chiosi, E. 1996; Corti, C. 1997, 105; Topić, M. 2004, 305; Borzić, I. 2020, 94–95). Proizvodnja toga posuđa, inicijalno lokalizira-

⁷ Vidi i: https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/Y_EA26820, https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/Y_EA37540; za druge slične predmete: https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/Y_EA37539, https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/X_3985.

⁸ Ulomak stijenske nije bilo moguće nacrtati zbog malih dimenzija.

have been found, the vessel resembles relief flasks from eastern Mediterranean, especially from Egypt, and this primarily refers to the shape of the spout and small circular handles (cf. Hayes, J. W. 1997, 16, fig. VI, from the British Museum; object AE37540 has been interpreted as Hermes).⁷ Suggested dates include the Ptolemaic and early Roman periods (see note 6 and Hayes, J. W. 1997, 16, fig. VI).

4.5. Cooking ware (Plate 2-5)

Pots, casseroles, jugs, lids, bakeware, and similar vessels whose morphology and fabric indicate the primary purpose of use on fire or for thermal processing of food belong to the class of cooking ware. Along with amphorae, these vessels are the most represented among the materials from Štela, and it is possible to divide them into several classes that indicate both their chronology and the origin, according to which this analysis was organized.

4.5.1. Early Imperial Italic Cooking Ware (Plate 2)

This category includes vessels originating on the Italian peninsula; two fragments of the so-called Pompeian plates, that is, Internal Red-Slip Cookware (*a vernice rossa interna*) (58–59⁸). It is a type that mainly includes vessels that we could define as pans or baking vessels (Topić, M. 2004, 305; Borzić, I. 2020, 95). They are characterized by a flat base, low concave or outward beveled walls, and everted or inverted and thickened rims. However, their primary characteristic is a thick slip, usually dark red, which prevents food from sticking to the dish, and they are further characterized by a coarse fabric, often with volcanic inclusions (Godineau, C. 1970; Chiosi, E. 1996; Corti, C. 1997, 105; Topić, M. 2004, 305; Borzić, I. 2020, 94–95). The production of these, initially localized in central Italy (Tuscany-Lazio-Campania), began as early as the 2nd century

⁷ See also: https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/Y_EA26820; https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/Y_EA37540; for other similar objects: https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/Y_EA37539; https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/X_3985.

⁸ The fragment of the wall could not be drawn due to its small dimensions.

na u središnjoj Italiji (Toscana – Lazio – Campania), započinje već u 2. st. prije Krista, no široka se distribucija javlja od augustejskoga doba i traje sve do kraja 2. – početka 3. st. (Cavassa, L. 2016, 264), a tijekom stoljeća razvijaju se i sjevernoitalske te provincijalne inačice (Corti, C. 1997, 105; Cavassa, L. 2016, 264). Primjerak sa Štele u potpunosti odgovara srednjoitalskoj proizvodnji, moguće onoj lociranoj u Kampaniji (moguće u Cumi), i to tipu I prema E. Chiosi (1996) ili 28–33 prema C. Godineau (1970, Pl. II–III), što bi ga smještalo u razdoblje od pol. 1. do početka 2. st.

Na istočnoj obali Jadrana keramika s crvenim unutarnjim premazom prisutna je na više kopnenih (od Narone, Salone, Tilurija, Burnuma, Jadera i dr.) te na brojnim podmorskim lokalitetima (Topić, M. 2004, 305, 333, kat. br. 72–78, T. 19, 20; Šimić Kanaet, Z. 2010, T. 245–246; Konestra, A. 2019, 43, kat. br. 35 s ranijom literaturom; Borzić, I. 2020, 93–94, Tab. 73/4–6, vidi potonje i za distribuciju na istočnome Jadranu), dok se na Kvarneru, u Fulfinu, pojavljuju slične posude s bifidnim rubom i pripadnim poklopcima također kampanske produkcije (Konestra, A. 2015a, 172, 174, T.13/1, 2, T. 14/1, 2).

Italskoga su podrijetla i dva ulomka ruba (**60–61**) lonaca s četvrtasto oblikovanim rubom ispod kojega se nalazi profilacija (u literaturi poznati kao *olle a orlo modanato*). Rame tih posuda često je ukrašeno nizom ureza ili utisnutih jednostavnih motiva, dok oblik tijela može znatno varirati od niskoga globularnoga do višega elipsastoga. Međutim, kod senjskih primjeraka donji dio posude nije sačuvan, a ni eventualne ručke, koje su obično oblikovane polumjesečasto. Podrijetlo, prvenstveno formalno, a moguće uglavnom i proizvodno, zasigurno im je na italskom poluotoku, odnosno u sjevernoj (od Ligurije do Veneta i Emilie Romagne) te u manjoj mjeri u središnjoj Italiji (regija Marche), gdje su se proizvodili u, po svemu sudeći, velikome broju radionica, od 1. i u manjoj mjeri sve do 3. – 4. st. (Corti, C., Tarpini, R. 1997, 120–122; Ardis, C. *et al.* 2019, 93 s ranijom literaturom). Recentna su istraživanja predložila mogućnost primarnoga korištenja tih posuda za transport namirnica, a tek potom njihovu ponovnu upotrebu u kuhinji, čemu je gruba faktura većega dijela primjeraka bila izrazito pogodna, ali i u sepulkralne svrhe (Ardis, C. *et al.* 2019, 94–99; usp. Konestra, A. 2015, 120, fig. 5). Lonci s četvrtasto oblikovanim rubom javljaju se često i na istočnome Jadranu (Šimić Kanaet, Z. 2010, 38, T. 144/1577; Konestra, A. 2014, 266, kat. br. 5, 6 s ranijom literaturom; Borzić, I. 2014, T. 1/12; Ardis,

BC, but wide distribution started from the Augustan era and lasted until the end of the 2nd-beginning of the 3rd century AD (Cavassa, L. 2016, 264). Over the centuries, northern Italian and provincial versions were also developed (Corti, C. 1997, 105; Cavassa, L. 2016, 264). The specimen from Štela fully corresponds to the Central Italian production, maybe one located in Campania (possibly in Cumae), namely type I according to E. Chiosa (1996) or 28–33 according to C. Godineau (1970, Pl. II–III), which would date it to the middle of 1st-beginning of the 2nd century AD.

Internal Red-Slip Cookware is present at several land sites on the eastern Adriatic coast (at Narona, Salona, Tilurium, Burnum, Iader, etc.) and numerous underwater sites (Topić, M. 2004, 305, 333, cat. no. 72–78, Pl. 19, 20; Šimić Kanaet, Z. 2010, Pl. 245–246; Konestra, A. 2019, 43, cat. no. 35 with earlier literature; Borzić, I. 2020, 93–94, Tab. 73/4–6, see the latter also for distribution in the eastern Adriatic), while in Kvarner, in Fulfinum, appear similar vessels of Campanian production with a bifid rim and corresponding lids (Konestra, A. 2015a, 172, 174, Pl. 13/1, 2, Pl. 14/1, 2).

Two rim fragments (**60–61**) of pots with a square-shaped rim and profiling underneath (known in the literature as *olle a orlo modanato*) are also of Italian origin. The shoulder of these vessels is often decorated with rows of notches or embossed simple motifs. The shape of the body can vary significantly from low globular to somewhat higher, elliptical. However, the lower part of the pot has not been preserved, nor have the possible handles, usually crescent-shaped. Their origin, primarily formal, and possibly mainly by production, is undoubtedly the Italian peninsula, i.e., the North (from Liguria to Veneto and Emilia Romagna) and to a lesser extent central Italy (the Marche region), where they were produced, by all accounts judging by a large number of workshops, from the 1st and to a lesser extent to the 3rd-4th century AD (Corti, C., Tarpini, R. 1997, 120–122; Ardis, C. *et al.* 2019, 93 with earlier literature). Recent research has suggested the possibility of the primary use of these containers for transporting food, and only their secondary reuse, not only in the kitchen, for which the coarse fabric of most of the specimens was extremely suitable, but also for sepulchral purposes (Ardis, C. *et al.* 2019, 94–99; cf. Konestra, A. 2015, 120, fig. 5). Pots with a square-shaped rim also appear frequently in the eastern Adriatic (Šimić Kanaet, Z. 2010, 38, Pl. 144/1577; Konestra, A. 2014, 266, cat. no. 5, 6 with earlier literature; Borzić, I. 2014, Pl. 1/12; Ardis, C. *et*

C. *et al.* 2019, 98–99), i u naseljima i u nekropolama, pa je i iz Senja poznato nekoliko primjeraka (Konestra, A. 2015, 120, fig. 5), dok se na Kvarneru javljaju u Fulfinu (nekropola Kurilovo; Konestra, A. 2014, 266, kat. br. 5, 6), Baški (nekropola Sv. Marka; Bekić, L., Višnjić, J. 2008, T. 8/91) i Rijeci (Višnjić, J. *et al.* 2019, 112–113, T. 6/3, 4, fig. 17). S obzirom na to da istočnojadranski primjerci uglavnom potječu iz konteksta 1. i 2., tek eventualno 3. st., i za senjske bi primjerke takva datacija bila najizglednija.

Sličnomu ishodišnom i kronološkom horizontu pripada i grupa tipološki sličnih lonaca s istaknutim, ponekad ukrašenim ramenom, kratkim vratom koji završava različito oblikovanim, no uvijek izvijenim i zadebljanim rubom (63, 64, 66). Oni nalaze analogije u Akvileji – Canale Anfora, s tipovima lonaca 6 i 8 za koje je pretpostavljeno regionalno, odnosno sjevernoitalsko podrijetlo i datacija u 1. i 2. st. Na nekima je, kao i na jednome senjskom ulomku (66), vanjska površina zacrnjena (Cividini, T. 2017, 242–244, Fig. 12, fig. 14; Ardis, C., Riccato, A. 2023, 33). Analogije imaju i na drugim lokalitetima u regiji (npr. Crosada u Trstu i dr., Riccobono, D. 2007a, 109–110, tipo 9, T. 25/17 s ranijom literaturom) te na širem prostoru sjeverne Italije, gdje su se, uz potvrđenu proizvodnju u Bellinzago Novarese, ovi lonci vjerojatno proizvodili u više radionica, moguće i u Neblu u Sloveniji (Ardis, C., Riccato, A. 2023, 35, 38). Prema pojedinim nalazima i rijetkim epigrafskim naznakama, pretpostavlja se da su ovi lonci korišteni i za čuvanje te transport namirnica (Ardis, C., Riccato, A. 2023, 34–35, 38). Najranija pojavnost ovoga tipa smješta se u kraj 1. st. pr. Kr., a trajanje proizvodnje dokumentirano je sve do 3. – 4. st. te uz pojedine morfološke promjene i kasnije, no uz najveću rasprostranjenost kroz 1. i 2. st. po. Kr. (Ardis, C., Riccato, A. 2023, 35). U Akvileji i široj okolici analogiju nalazi i lonac 65 (Tip 15 prema Riccato, A. 2020, 36, T. XI/5 s ranijom literaturom), a senjskoj bi varijanti mogao odgovarati primjerak u fakturi 9a (crvenkasto-narančaste boje), čija bi se datacija prema tome smještala u razdoblje 1. – 3. st. Pojedine se varijante takvih lonaca javljaju i na istočnome Jadranu, npr. u Naroni (Topić, M. 2004, T. 28–30), Tiluriju (Šimić-Kanaet, Z. 2010, 38, T. 143/1570, 1572, 1573), Burnumu (Zabehlicky-Scheffenegger, S. 1979, 33, T. 14/1, 2), Poli (Matijašić, R. 1991, 106, 107, 112, 118), gdje se također smještaju u isti kronološki horizont, kojemu po svoj prilici pripadaju i primjerci sa Štele.

al. 2019, 98–99), both in settlements and in necropolises, and several examples are also known from Senj (Konestra, A. 2015, 120, fig. 5), while in Kvarner they occur in Fulfinum (necropolis of Kurilovo), Baška (necropolis of St. Mark) and Rijeka (Konestra, A. 2014, 266, cat. no. 5, 6; Bekić, L., Višnjić, J. 2008, Pl. 8/91; Višnjić, J. *et al.* 2019, 112–113, Pl. 6/3, 4, fig. 17). Given that the Eastern Adriatic specimens mostly come from contexts of the 1st and 2nd, only possibly the 3rd century AD, it would be the most likely dating for the Senj specimens as well.

A group of typologically similar pots with a prominent, sometimes decorated shoulder and a short neck that ends in a differently shaped, but always everted and thickened rim belongs to a similar origin and chronological horizon (63, 64, 66). They have analogies in Aquileia-Canale Anfora, with pot types 6 and 8, which are assumed to be of regional, i.e., North Italian origin, and dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. On some, as well as on one fragment from Senj (66), the outer surface is blackened (Cividini, T. 2017, 242–244, Fig. 12, fig. 14; Ardis, C., Riccato, A. 2023, 33). The analogies are also found in other regional localities (e.g., Crosada in Trieste and elsewhere, Riccobono, D. 2007a, 109–110, type 9, Pl. 25/17 with earlier literature), but also in different places in Northern Italy where production is supposed in several workshops, one of which was excavated at Bellinzago Novarese and another at Neblu in Slovenia (Ardis, C., Riccato, A. 2023, 35, 38). Based on certain finds and rare epigraphic indications, it is supposed that these pots were also used as storage and transport vessels (Ardis, C., Riccato, A. 2023, 34–35, 38). Earliest examples are dated to the end of the 1st century BC, while production continued to the 3rd–4th century and, with morphological changes, even later, though maximum outputs can be placed within the 1st and 2nd century AD (Ardis, C., Riccato, A. 2023, 35). An analogy for pot 65 is also found in Aquileia and the surrounding area (Type 15 according to Riccato, A. 2020, 36, Pl. XI/5 with earlier literature), and the example in fabric 9a (reddish-orange in color) could correspond to the Senia variant, therefore dating to the period of the 1st–3rd century AD. Certain variants of such pots also occur in the eastern Adriatic, for example, in Naroni (Topić, M. 2004, Pl. 28–30), Tilurium (Mimi-Kanaet, Z. 2010, 38, Pl. 143/1570, 1572, 1573), Burnum (Zabehlicky-Scheffenegger, S. 1979, 33, Pl. 14/1, 2), Pola (Matijašić, R. 1991, 106, 107, 112, 118), where they are also placed in the same chronological horizon, to which the specimens from Štela probably belong.

Specifično oblikovani rub s plastično izrađenom trakom nastalom utisnućima prstom **67** blizak je pojedinim primjercima iz Trsta, gdje datira u razdoblje kraja 1. i početka 3. st., te Akvileje i Zadra (Riccobono, D. 2007a, 107, Tipo 3, Tav. 24/6; Cividini, T. 2017, 247, Tipo 16, fig. 22; Bekić, L. 2017, T. 1/89, 11).

Unutar materijala sa Štele prepoznato je i jedno rebro antičke peke (*clibanus*), oblika koji je služio za pečenje, bilo kao današnja peka, bilo kao prijenosna krušna peć (Cubberley, A. L. *et al.* 1988). Poznat još iz prapovijesti (npr. Karavanić, I. *et al.* 2015, 121, fig. 5/a; vidi i Vida, T. 2016), taj je oblik gotovo nepromijenjen, barem na nekim područjima, preživio antiku i javlja se u srednjemu vijeku. Na istočnoj obali Jadrana veća se pojavnost registrira upravo od kasne antike (vidi niže), dok su antički primjerci rijetki (za sličnu tendenciju na širem području vidi Arthur, P. 2007, 178; Vida, T. 2016). Ipak, ulomak **62** odgovarao bi oblicima ranoantičke datacije, preciznije tipu Olcese III koji datira od 2. st. prije Krista do augustejskoga razdoblja (Olcese, G. 2003, 88–89, Tav. XVIII, 3) te je razmjerno čest na zapadnoj obali Jadrana (npr. Cividini, T. 2017, 252; Ventura, P., Degrassi, V. 2016, Tav. 3/11; Konestra, A. 2015b s ranijom literaturom).

4.5.2. „Ilirsko“ kuhinjsko posuđe (ICW) (Tabla 2)

Dva ulomka ruba lonaca (**68, 69**) pripadaju tzv. ilirskom kuhinjskom posuđu, podrijetlom iz današnje Albanije, čija se proizvodnja, prema posljednjim istraživanjima, vezuje za južni dio pokrajine, odnosno gradove Dyrrachium i Buthrotum (Shehi, E. 2016, 212). Specifično oblikovani rub, ponekad odvojen od tijela posude kratkim vratom, izvijen je i zadebljan, s gornje strane ukošen prema unutra, dok je s vanjske strane prisutan duboki vodoravni urez, a s unutarnje ulegnuće za poklopac. Te posude obično imaju dvije manje ručke, no na primjercima sa Štele nisu sačuvane. Ulomak **68** izrađen je od crveno-narančaste gline s brojnim bijelim primjesama, dok je **69** gotovo crn, moguće zbog gorenja. Iako se smatralo da je proizvodnja tih posuda započela od pol. 2. st. prema uvezenim modelima (Reynolds P. *et al.* 2008, 84), novija su istraživanja pokazala da bi moglo biti riječi o kontinuitetu proizvodnje iz predrimskog razdoblja, s evolucijom oblika i trajanjem tijekom 4. st., a moguće i kasnije (Reynolds, P. *et al.* 2008, 74; De Mitri, C. 2010; Shehi, E. 2016, 210, 212).

The specifically shaped rim with a plastic strip created by fingertip impressions **67** is close to some examples from Trieste, where it dates from the end of the 1st to the beginning of the 3rd century, as well as from Aquileia and Zadar (Riccobono, D. 2007a, 107, Tipo 3, Tav. 24/6; Cividini, T. 2017, 247, Type 16, fig. 22; Bekić, L. 2017, Pl. 1/89, 11).

Among the materials from Štela, we can recognize one rib of Roman baking cover/*clibanus*, used for baking just like modern time baking domes or as a portable bread oven (Cubberley, A. L. *et al.* 1988). Known since prehistoric times (e.g., Karavanić, I. *et al.* 2015, 121, fig. 5/a; see also Vida, T. 2016), this form survived Antiquity almost unchanged, at least in some areas, appearing in the Middle Ages as well. On the eastern coast of the Adriatic, a higher occurrence is registered precisely from Late Antiquity (see below), while Roman specimens are rare (for a similar tendency in a wider area, see Arthur, P. 2007, 178; Vida, T. 2016). Nevertheless, fragment **62** would correspond to Early Roman forms, more precisely, to Olcese III type, which dates from the 2nd century BC to the Augustan period (Olcese, G. 2003, 88–89, Plate XVIII, 3) and is relatively common on the west coast of the Adriatic (e.g., Cividini, T. 2017, 252; Ventura, P., Degrassi, V. 2016, Tav. 3/11; Konestra, A. 2015b with earlier literature).

4.5.2. “Illyrian” Cooking Ware (ICW) (Plate 2)

Two rim fragments from the pots (**68, 69**) belong to the so-called Illyrian Cooking Ware, originating from today's Albania. According to recent research, its production is linked to the southern part of the region, namely the cities of Dyrrachium and Buthrotum. (Shehi, E. 2016, 212). The specifically shaped rim, sometimes separated from the body of the vessel by a short neck, is everted and thickened, beveled inwards on the upper side. There is a deep horizontal groove on the outside and a recess for the lid on the inside. These vessels usually have two smaller handles, but they are not preserved on the specimens from Štela. Fragment **68** is made of red-orange clay with numerous white admixtures, while **69** is almost black, possibly due to burning. Although it was believed that the production of these vessels began at the middle of the 2nd century, according to imported models (Reynolds P. *et al.* 2008, 84), recent research has shown that it could be a question of continuity of production from the pre-Roman period, with the evolution of form and duration during the 4th century AD, and possibly

Senjski primjerci odgovaraju tipu ICW I, preciznije varijanti 3.V prema E. Shehiju (2016, fig. 4 s ranijom literaturom). Budući da se razdoblje najvećega izvoza toga posuđa smješta u 2. i 3./4. st. (Reynolds, P. *et al.* 2008, 74, 84; Donat, P. 2017, 235), senjske bismo ulomke uvjetno mogli smjestiti u to razdoblje. Iako je uglavnom zastupljeno na matičnome području i jugu Italije, gdje je poznato i kao „ceramica di San Foca“ (De Mitri, C. 2010; 2018: 80–82, fig. 5), ovo se posuđe javlja i u Dalmaciji, Istri (Narona, Brač, Tilurij, Salona, Brioni; Shehi, E. 2016, 211, fig. 7 s ranijom literaturom; Konestra, A. 2019, 44, kat. br. 52) te na gornjemu Jadranu (Akvileja, Donat, P. 2017, 235–326 s ranijom literaturom).

4.5.3. Egejsko kuhinjsko posuđe (ECW/*Corrugated cooking ware*) i slične produkcije (Tabla 2, 3)

Skupini kuhinjskoga posuđa egejskoga podrijetla pripada veći broj primjeraka mahom lonaca, bikoničnih kaserola, vrčeva i poklopaca. Osim vrlo rasprostranjenoga posuđa ECW ili *Corrugated/Ribbed Cooking Ware*, na Šteli se javlja još nekoliko faktura koje bi odgovarale egejskomu i maloazijskomu podrijetlu i/ili kasnijim proizvodnjama (npr. *Late Roman micaceous cooking ware*, vidi niže).

Proizvodnja „standardnoga“ ECW posuđa pretpostavljala se u nekoliko radionica u Maloj Aziji i Atici, odnosno na Egejskim otocima, no prema novijim istraživanjima utvrđeno je kako je dobar dio ovih proizvoda, barem onih koji su cirkulirali Jadranom, proizveden u Fokeji, te u Çandarlı i Pergamu, dok su se morfološki slične posude moguće proizvodile i u Kampaniji (Žerjal, T., Vidrih Perko, V. 2017; Bolzoni, G. 2018, 65; Riccato, A. 2020, 147–148 s ranijom literaturom; Warner Slane, K., Kiriati, E. 2014, 908). Tipologija ECW-a i danas se uglavnom oslanja na onu koju je J. W. Hayes uspostavio tijekom obrade materijala iz Dionizijeve vile u Knosu (Hayes, J. W. 1983), uz dopune prema H. S. Robinsonu (Robinson, H. S., 1959) te noviju literaturu, s obzirom da niti jedna raščlamba nije obuhvatila sve oblike ovoga prilično standardiziranoga, ali ipak još uvijek nedovoljno poznatoga posuđa (Bolzoni, G., 2018, 65–66; Riccato, A. 2020, 147, 149). Ovo se posuđe javlja uglavnom na istočnome Mediteranu, ali često je i na Jadranu te se povremeno javlja i u zapadnoj Italiji, od Flavijevaca do 3., a ponegdje i 4. st. (Warner Slane, K., Kiriati, E. 2014, 908; Riccato, A. 2020, 153).

even later (Reynolds, P. *et al.* 2008, 74; De Mitri, C. 2010; Shehi, E. 2016, 210, 212).

The Senj specimens correspond to ICW I type, more precisely to variant 3.V, according to E. Shehi (2016, fig. 4 with earlier literature). The largest exports of this ware were in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th centuries AD (Reynolds, P. *et al.* 2008, 74, 84; Donat, P. 2017, 235). We could tentatively place the Senj fragments in that period. Even though this ware is mainly represented in the native area and the south of Italy, where it is also known as “ceramica di San Foca” (De Mitri, C. 2010; 2018, 80–82, fig. 5), it also appears in Dalmatia, Istria (Narona, Brač, Tilurium, Salona, Brijuni; Shehi, E. 2016, 211, fig. 7 with earlier literature; Konestra, A. 2019, 44, cat. no. 52) and in the upper Adriatic (Aquileia, Donat, P. 2017, 235–326 with earlier literature).

4.5.3. Aegean Cooking Ware (ECW/*Corrugated Cooking Ware*) and similar productions (Plate 2, 3)

The group of cooking ware of Aegean origin is present in a large number, consisting mostly of pots, biconical casseroles, jugs and lids. In addition to the very widespread ECW or *Corrugated/Ribbed Cooking Ware*, several other fabrics corresponding to Aegean and Asia Minor origin and/or later productions (e.g., *Late Roman micaceous cooking ware*, see below) appear on Štela.

The production of “standard” ECW cooking ware was assumed in several workshops in Asia Minor and Attica, that is, on the Aegean islands, but according to recent research, it has been established that a good part of these products, at least those that circulated in the Adriatic, were produced in Phocaea, as well as in Çandarlı and Pergamum, while morphologically similar vessels were possibly produced in Campania (Žerjal, T., Vidrih Perko, V. 2017; Bolzoni, G. 2018, 65; Riccato, A. 2020, 147–148 with earlier literature; Warner Slane, K., Kiriati, E. 2014, 908). The ECW typology is still mainly based on the one established by J. W. Hayes during the processing of the material from Villa Dionysos in Knossos (Hayes, J. W. 1983), with additions according to H. S. Robinson (Robinson, H. S. 1959) and recent literature, since neither analysis included all forms of this rather standardized, but still insufficiently known ware (Bolzoni, G. 2018, 65–66; Riccato, A. 2020, 147, 149). This ware occurs mostly in the eastern Mediterranean. However, it is also often found in the Adriatic and occasionally in western Italy, from

ECW posuđe tipično je i za lokalitete istočnoga Jadrana (npr. Naron, Salona, Jader i dr., Jurišić, M. 2000, 37; Topić, M. 2004, 309; Konestra, A. 2019, 43), pa tako i one podmorske, i luke (Parica, M. 2008; Taras, D. 2014, s ranijom literaturom) i brodolome, gdje je u nekoliko slučajeva prisutno kao glavina tereta, a pojavljuje se i kao brodska oprema (Jurišić, M. 2000, 37; brodolom Uljeva B: Bekić, L. 2015, 71–75). Među brodolomima ističu se onaj kod rta Izmetište na Paklenim otocima, s obzirom na to da je uz ECW prisutna i ES B (Ilakovac, B. 1968; Jurišić, M. 2000), onaj kod Vignja (Rapanić, Ž. 1972; Radalj, M. 2017) te za kvarnersko područje značajan, iako neistražen, brodolom kod Nerezina (Jurišić, M. 2000, 37, 70). Rasprostranjenost ECW posuđa na gornjemu je Jadranu također velika, u kontekstima ruralnih i manjih naselja, brodoloma i luka te urbanih središta, ali i brojnih nekropola (Riccatto, A. 2020, 160–162, fig. 12).

4.5.3.1. Lonci i kaserole

Unutar materijala sa Štele najčešći su oblici lonac i kaserola, koje nije uvijek lako razlikovati kada nisu sačuvani cjelovitiji profili. Ipak, ponekad je moguće, na temelju konveksnosti stijenke i prisutnosti ureza na gornjemu dijelu stijenke (usp. i Riccato 2020, 149), opredijeliti se za jedan od navedenih oblika. Oni se potom dijele na nekoliko tipova koje je na osnovi profila ruba definirao J. W. Hayes (1983, 105–106). Prvom tipu lonaca, s vodoravnim rubom trokutastoga profila, odgovara ulomak **70**. Drugomu pak tipu, s koso postavljenim rubom, odgovara većina primjeraka koji su klasificirani kao lonci, odnosno primjerci **71–78**. Taj tip lonaca već je identificiran u Senju, u Varoši, odnosno Čopićevo naselju (kuća Tomljanović), gdje su utvrđeni grobovi i zid (ranije?) građevine (Fadić, I. 1999, Sl. 2).

Kaserolama nedvojbeno pripadaju cjelovitije sačuvani primjerak **79**, koji se pripisuje tipu 2 (razdioba prema profilu ruba istovjetna je kao i kod lonaca), te vjerojatno primjerci **80** i **85**, dok se ulomak **82** ne smješta precizno u Hayesovu tipologiju zbog izrazito vodoravno postavljenoga ruba, čime bi odgovarao primjerku s atenske Agore G 193, koji je, međutim, lonac (Robinson, H. S. 1959, 42, Pl. 7, G 193; vidi i Parica, M. 2008, T. 3/2), a mogao bi se pripisati i nekoj od kasnijih varijanti s tendencijom izravnavanja odnosno izvijanja ruba prema dolje (Sackett, L. H. 1992, 169–170, fig. 4). Kaserole tipa

the Flavians to the 3rd and sometimes even the 4th century AD (Warner Slane, K., Kiriati, E. 2014, 908; Riccato, A. 2020, 153).

ECW ware is also typical for the localities of the eastern Adriatic (e.g., Naron, Salona, Jader etc., Jurišić, M. 2000, 37; Topić, M. 2004, 309; Konestra, A. 2019, 43), including underwater sites, both in ports (Parica, M. 2008; Taras, D. 2014, with earlier literature) as well as in shipwrecks, as they are sometimes the bulk of the cargo, but occasionally also appear among the ship's equipment (Jurišić, M. 2000, 37; Uljeva B shipwreck: Bekić, L. 2015, 71–75). Among the shipwrecks, the one near Rt Izmetište on the Pakleni Otoci stands out, considering that along with ECW there is also ES B (Ilakovac, B. 1968; Jurišić, M. 2000), as well as the one near the island Viganj (Rapanić, Ž. 1972; Radalj, M. 2017). For the Kvarner area, there is a significant, although yet unexplored, shipwreck near Nerezine (Jurišić, M. 2000, 37, 70). The prevalence of ECW in the upper Adriatic is also strong in the contexts of rural and smaller settlements, shipwrecks and ports, urban centers, as well as numerous necropolises (Riccatto, A. 2020, 160–162, fig. 12).

4.5.3.1. Pots and casseroles

The most common forms among the materials from Štela are the pot and the casserole, which are not always easy to distinguish without the more complete profile. However, based on the convexity and the presence of a groove on the upper part of the wall (cf. also Riccato 2020, 149), it is sometimes possible to opt for one of the mentioned forms. They are then divided into several types based on the rim profile, as defined by J. W. Hayes (1983, 105–106). Fragment **70** thus corresponds to the first type of pots, with a horizontal rim of a triangular profile. The second type, with an obliquely placed rim, corresponds to most specimens classified as pots, i.e., specimens **71–78**. This type of pot has already been identified in Senj, in Varoš, i.e. Čopićevo Naselje (Tomljanović house), where the graves and the wall of the (earlier?) building were found (Fadić, I. 1999, Fig. 2).

The more fully preserved specimen **79**, attributed to type 2 (the typology according to the profile of the rim is the same as that of the pots), undoubtedly belongs to casseroles, as well as probably specimens **80** and **85**, while fragment **82** does not fit precisely into Hayes' typology due to its extremely horizontally placed rim, which would correspond to the example from the Athenian Agora G 193 (a pot). (Robinson, H. S. 1959, 42, Pl. 7, G 193; see also Parica, M. 2008, Pl. 3/2), but it could also be attributed to some of the later variants where the rim tends to flatten or curve downwards, as well (Sackett, L. H. 1992, 169–170, fig.

2 također su već utvrđene u Senju, na položaju nekropole u Čopićevo naselju (Fadić, I. 1999, sl. 2). Tipu 3 prema Hayesu, sa širokim rubom izvijenim prema dolje, mogli bismo pripisati rub uvjetno kaserole **83**. Vrlo slično oblikovani rub u Akvileji definiran je kao imitacija ECW (Riccatto, A. 2020, 158, tav. LXIV/4), dok su slične posude prepoznate i u Knosu, s datacijom 2. – 4. st. (usp. Sackett, L. H. 1992, Pl. 188/15, iz razdoblja Severa). Kaserola je po svoj prilici i primjerak **84** koji, međutim, vjerojatno ne odgovara standardnoj ECW, već nalazi analogije u zasigurno importiranome primjerku iz Butrinta, koji s primjerkom sa Štele dijeli sličan profil ruba i prisutnost zlatnoga tinjca u fakturi (Reynolds, P. 2004, 334, CW 10, cat. 376, fig. 13.215). Također, cjelovitije sačuvani primjerak **81** definitivno pripada kaserolama, no zbog oblika ruba koji je dijagonalno postavljen i s vanjske strane ima deblji urez, pa je stoga profiliran, ne nalazi preciznije analogije unutar ECW (iako je faktura vrlo slična egejskoj) i mogao bi odgovarati epirskoj proizvodnji identificiranoj u Butrintu, gdje nalazi analogije u nekoliko primjeraka kaserola sa slično oblikovanim rubom koje datiraju u 3. i 4. st. (Reynolds, P. 2004, 227, 333, CW 1B, fig. 13/73–74).

Egejskomu kuhinjskom posuđu ili nekoj od „imitacija“⁹ mogao bi pripadati i ulomak ruba vjerojatno kaserole **89**, čiji vodoravni, trokutasto zadebljani profil ne nalazi precizne analogije, odnosno radije podsjeća na posude manjih dimenzija (vidi gore KTS i dolje Tip 4) (tzv. Hayes tip 4, Hayes, J. W. 1983, 105–106) nego lonce ili kaserole, iako je dimenzijama bliži potonjima. Stoga bi, s obzirom na dimenzije i morfologiju, posuda sa Štele mogla pripadati repertoaru koji se javlja u kasnoantičkim kontekstima juga Italije, npr. u Salapiji, istovremeno s tzv. *Late Roman Aegean Micaceous Cooking Ware* (De Mitri, C. 2022, 282, t. XXXV, 2–5).

Za ulomke rubova **86** i **87** teško je odrediti pripadaju li loncima ili kaserolama, dok je za primjerak **88** moguće pretpostaviti potonje, iako je ulomak suviše malen za definitivnu atribuciju. S obzirom na oblikovanje ruba pripadaju tipu 2 Hayesove podjele (Hayes, J. W. 1983, 106–107).

Tipu 4 Hayesovih *cooking pots* po svoj prilici pripadaju rubovi **90–93** koji nalaze vrlo precizne analogije u Akvileji (Riccatto, A. 2020, 151, T. LVII/6–9). Nazvane i *mini-pots* (Riccatto, A. 2020, 151) ili *small cooking pots* (Hayes, J. W. 1983, 106; vidi i Robinson,

4). Type 2 casseroles have also already been found in Senj, at the location of the necropolis in the Čopićevo Naselje (Fadić, I. 1999, fig. 2). We could tentatively attribute the broad downward curved rim of the casserole **83** to type 3 according to Hayes. A very similarly shaped rim in Aquileia has been defined as an ECW imitation (Riccatto, A. 2020, 158, pl. LXIV/4), while similar vessels were also recognized in Knossos, dating from the 2nd-4th century AD (cf. Sackett, L. H. 1992, Pl. 188/15, from the Severan period). Specimen **84** is probably a casserole which, however, probably does not correspond to the standard ECW, but finds analogies in the certainly imported specimen from Butrint, which shares a similar rim profile and the presence of gold mica in the fabric with the specimen from Štela (Reynolds, P. 2004, 334, CW 10, cat. 376, fig. 13.215). The more completely preserved specimen **81** definitely belongs to casseroles as well, but due to the diagonally placed rim, with a thicker groove on the outside and is therefore profiled, it finds no precise analogies within the ECW (although the fabric is very similar to the Aegean). It could, however, correspond to the Epirote production identified in Butrint, where it has analogies in several examples of casseroles with a similarly shaped rim dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD (Reynolds, P. 2004, 227, 333, CW 1B, fig. 13/73–74).

Rim fragment **89**, of the probable casserole, could also belong to Aegean cooking ware or to one of its “imitations”⁹, whose horizontal, triangularly thickened profile does not find precise analogies, i.e., it rather resembles vessels of smaller dimensions (see TWW above and Type 4 below) (so-called Hayes type 4, Hayes, J. W. 1983, 105–106) than pots or casseroles. However, it is closer to the latter in dimensions. Therefore, considering the dimensions and morphology, the vessel from Štela could belong to the repertoire that appears in the late antique contexts in southern Italy; for example, in Salapia, at the same time as the so-called Late Roman Aegean Micaceous Cooking Ware (De Mitri, C. 2022, 282, p. XXXV, 2–5).

It is difficult to determine whether the rim fragments **86** and **87** belong to pots or casseroles, while for specimen **88**, it is possible to assume the latter. However, the fragment is too small for definitive attribution. Concerning the shaping of the rim, they belong to type 2 of the Hayes subdivision (Hayes, J. W. 1983, 106–107).

The rims **90–93** probably belong to Hayes cooking pots type 4, with exact analogies in Aquileia (Riccatto, A. 2020, 151, Pl. LVII/6–9). Also called *mini-pots* (Riccatto, A. 2020, 151) or *small cooking pots* (Hayes, J. W. 1983, 106; see also Robinson, H.

⁹ Vidi i Parica, M. 2008, 90.

⁹ See also Parica, M. 2008, 90.

H. S. 1959, 42, Pl. 7, G. 192), te posude vrlo su slične standardnim loncima, no znatno su manjih dimenzija, a javljaju se u varijantama bez ručke i s jednom ručkom, dok A. Riccato navodi i mogućnost dviju ručki (Riccato, A. 2020, 151). Prema materijalu iz Knosa datirali bismo ih u drugu polovinu 2. st., dok su u Korintu datirani u 2. st. uz moguću lokalnu proizvodnju ili import iz Atike (Warner Slane, K. 1990, 76, fig. 20/180, 181), što odgovara i pojedinim talijanskim analogijama (Cipriano, S. 2016, 77). Međutim, nije isključena njihova pojavnost sve do 4. st. (Bolzoni, G. 2018, 68–69; Riccato, A. 2020, 151–152). Pojedini primjerci, poput **90** i **91**, mogli bi odgovarati i nešto kasnijim inačicama egejskoga kuhinjskog posuđa datiranim tijekom 5. st. (usp. Albarella, U. *et al.* 1993, 181–184, fig. 11). Te su posude prilično česte na istočnome Jadranu, u kontekstima 2. – 3. st., gdje su često interpretirane kao posude za piće, čemu su svakako mogli služiti senjski primjerci **92** i **93**, dok su ostali, s oko 13 cm promjera ruba nešto veći od standarda i stoga je njihova funkcija upitna (usp. i Cipriano, S. 2016, 77; Žerjal, T., Vidrih Perko, V. 2017, 254). Također, slično oblikovane posude već su prepoznate u Senju (Čopićevo naselje, Fadić, I. 1999, sl. 2). Senju najbliža analogija većega broja (ukupno 18) takvih posuda je nekropola u Baški na otoku Krku gdje se vrlo slično oblikovane posude javljaju u više varijanti, što je autore ponukalo na interpretaciju lokalne proizvodnje barem jednoga dijela ovoga korpusa, a prema ranijim pretpostavkama iznesenima za emonsku nekropolu (Istenič, J., Schneider, G. 2000, fig. 3, 1, 4–6; Bekić, L., Višnjić, J. 2008, 225–226 s ranijom literaturom). Na širem području Jadrana te su male posude česti grobni prilog u razdoblju 2. – 3., moguće i 4. st. (Riccato, A. 2020, 151 s ranijom literaturom), pa tako i u Istri i Dalmaciji (Kamenjarin, I. 2014, 11, s ranijom literaturom) gdje se nerijetko javljaju uz tzv. *ollette a collarino* također egejskoga podrijetla (usp. npr. Bekić, L., Višnjić, J. 2008; Kamenjarin, I. 2014, 18), no gdje bi pojedine asocijacije grobnih priloga mogle dijelom i produljiti njihovo korištenje.¹⁰

¹⁰ Na nekropoli u Krtinama posuda ovoga tipa pronađena je u grobu s ARS Hayes 44, koja datira u razdoblje od 220. g. do kraja 3. st., u grobu u asocijaciji s lukovičastom fibulom tipa Pröttel 3/4B koja datira od druge pol. 4. do u 5. st. te u asocijaciji s ARS Hayes 31 datiranom u prvu pol. 3. st. (Kamenjarin, I. 2014, 28, 60–61, 74–75, G. 8, G. 30, G. 40; Hayes, J. W. 1972, 53, 61–62; Pröttel, P. M. 1988, 359, Abb. 4a *passim*). U nekropoli sv. Marka u Baški javljaju se pak uz ACW Hayes 23A, ARS Hayes 8 i 31 (Bekić, L., Višnjić, J. 2008).

S. 1959, 42, Pl. 7, G. 192), these vessels are very similar to standard pots, but they are much smaller in size. They appear in variants without handles and with one handle, while A. Riccato also mentions the possibility of two handles (Riccato, A. 2020, 151). According to the material from Knossos, we would date them to the second half of the 2nd century AD, while in Corinth, they are dated to the 2nd century AD with possible local production or import from Attica (Warner Slane, K. 1990, 76, fig. 20/180, 181), which also corresponds to certain Italian analogies (Cipriano, S. 2016, 77). However, their appearance until the 4th century AD is not excluded (Bolzoni, G. 2018, 68–69; Riccato, A. 2020, 151–152). Certain specimens, such as **90** and **91**, could also correspond to somewhat later versions of Aegean cooking ware dated to the 5th century AD (cf. Albarella, U. *et al.* 1993, 181–184, fig. 11). These vessels are quite common in the eastern Adriatic, in contexts of the 2nd–3rd centuries AD, where they are often interpreted as drinking vessels, for which the Senj specimens **92** and **93** could certainly be used. The others, with a rim diameter of about 13 cm, somewhat wider than the standard, are therefore, of a questionable function (cf. also Cipriano, S. 2016, 77; Žerjal, T., Vidrih Perko, V. 2017, 254). Similarly shaped vessels have already been recognized in Senj (Čopićevo Naselje, Fadić, I. 1999, fig. 2). The closest analogy to Senj with a larger number (18 in total) of such vessels is the necropolis in Baška on the island of Krk, where very similarly shaped vessels appear in several variants, prompting the authors to interpret them as the local production of at least one part of this corpus, according to the earlier assumptions made for the Emona necropolis (Istenič, J., Schneider, G. 2000, fig. 3, 1, 4–6; Bekić, L., Višnjić, J. 2008, 225–226 with earlier literature). In the wider area of the Adriatic, these small vessels were common grave goods in the period of the 2nd–3rd, possibly also the 4th century AD (Riccato, A. 2020, 151 with earlier literature), as well as in Istria and Dalmatia (Kamenjarin, I. 2014, 11, with earlier literature) where they often appear alongside the so-called *ollette a collarino* vessels, also of Aegean origin (cf. e.g. Bekić, L., Višnjić, J. 2008; Kamenjarin, I. 2014, 18). Certain associations of grave goods could partly extend their use.¹⁰

¹⁰ At the necropolis in Krtina, a vessel of this type was found in a grave with ARS Hayes 44, which dates to the period of 220 to the end of the 3rd century AD, in a grave associated with a crossbow fibula of type Pröttel 3/4B dating from the second half of the 4th to 5th century AD and in association with ARS Hayes 31 dated to the first half of the 3rd century (Kamenjarin, I. 2014, 28, 60–61, 74–75, G. 8, G. 30, G. 40; Hayes, J. W. 1972, 53, 61–62; Pröttel, P. M. 1988, 359, Abb. 4a *passim*). In the necropolis of St. Marko in Baška it also occurs with ACW Hayes 23A, ARS Hayes 8 and 31 (Bekić, L., Višnjić, J. 2008).

4.5.3.2. Vrčevi – grijači

Egejskomu posuđu pripada ulomak ruba i ručke vrča **94**, koji odgovara tipu s trilobnim izljevom (Hayes, J. W. 1983, 106; usp. i Pavolini, C., Coletti, C. M. 1996, fig. 6/3), odnosno tzv. grijačima (Warner Slane, K., Kiriati, E. 2014, 908; Bolzoni, G. 2018, 71). Primjerak sa Štele nalazi najbližu analogiju u Akvileji, gdje se javlja s nenarebrenim tijelom, čime odskaka od ECW standarda (Riccatto, A. 2020, LVII/1). Također, rub **95** s oštećenjem na spoju s ručkom mogao bi pripadati klasičnijemu obliku tih vrčeva. Vrčevi grijači ECW prepoznati su i na lokalitetu nekropole u Čopićevo naselju u Senju (Fadić, I. 1999, sl. 2, T. 3/19–20).

Nekoliko rubova, poneki sa spojem ručke, svojom keramičkom strukturom¹¹ uvelike podsjećaju na proizvode istočnoga Mediterana pa iako nisu pronađene precizne analogije, smjestili bismo ih u ovu kategoriju (**96–99**).

4.5.3.3. Tave

Ulomak **100**, ulomak ruba i tijela tave sa zaobljenim okomitim rubom i vodoravnim rebrom, na kojem je aplicirana mala drška s otisnucima prsta, pripada tipu Agora J22 (Robinson, H. S. 1959, pl. 72, J22). Riječ je o jednoj od varijanti tih posuda, koja datira u razdoblje od pol. 2. st. do pol. 3., uz moguće nešto raniju pojavnost i nešto kasnije korištenje tijekom 4. st. (Riccatto, A. 2020, 156). Da je tomu tako, potvrđuje i brodolom kod rta Izmetište, koji prema preliminarnim podacima datira u prvu pol. 2. st. (Ilakovac, B. 1968, Tab. 5/1762; Jurišić, M. 2000, 36, fig. 26/1). Istovjetne se posude nalaze i na brodolomu kod Vignja, gdje se taj tip tave javlja znatno češće (Jurišić, M. 2000, 36, fig. 33, 36), onom kod Nerezina (Istenič, J., Schneider, G. 2000, fig. 5/3) te u lučkome depozitu u Janicama (Parica, M. 2008, T. 5/3). Drukčiji tip ECW tava utvrđen je u Senju u Čopićevo naselju (Fadić, I. 1999).

¹¹ Faktura im je uglavnom narančasto-smeđa, često s tamnijim glinenim premazom na vanjskoj površini. Keramika je uglavnom čvrsta, na dodir gruba, često s bijelim (vapnenac?) primjesama i ponekad s tinjcem. Moguću analogiju donosi D. Dobrega u neobjavljenome sudjelovanju na 29. kongresu Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautores, 2014 (vidi: https://www.academia.edu/8548213/Aegean_Levantine_and_Illyrian_Cooking_wares_in_Northern_Adriatic_distribution_patterns, fig. 1/9).

4.5.3.2. Jugs-heaters

A fragment of the rim and handle of jug **94** belongs to Aegean pottery, which corresponds to the type with a trilobed spout (Hayes, J. W. 1983, 106; cf. also Pavolini, C., Coletti, C. M. 1996, fig. 6/3), i.e. the so-called heaters (Warner Slane, K., Kiriati, E. 2014, 908; Bolzoni, G. 2018, 71). The specimen from Štela has the closest analogy in Aquileia, where it occurs with a non-ribbed body, thus deviating from the ECW standard (Riccatto, A. 2020, LVII/1). Also, rim **95**, damaged at the junction with the handle, could belong to a more classic form of these jugs. ECW heating jugs were also recognized at the necropolis site in Čopićevo Naselje in Senj (Fadić, I. 1999, fig. 2, Pl. 3/19–20).

Several rims, some with a handle connection, strongly resemble products from the Eastern Mediterranean by their fabric.¹¹ So, although no precise analogies have been found, we would place them in this category (**96–99**).

4.5.3.3. Pans

Fragment **100**, a sherd of the rim and body of a pan with a rounded vertical edge and a horizontal rib, to which a small handle with fingerprints impressions was applied, belongs to Agora J22 type (Robinson, H. S. 1959, pl. 72, J22). It is one of the variants of those vessels, dating back to the mid-2nd to mid-3rd century AD, with a possibility of a somewhat earlier appearance and a bit later use during the 4th century (Riccatto, A. 2020, 156). It is also confirmed by the shipwreck near Rt Izmetište, which, according to the preliminary data, dates back to the first half of the 2nd century AD (Ilakovac, B. 1968, Tab. 5/1762; Jurišić, M. 2000, 36, fig. 26/1). Identical vessels are also found at the shipwreck near Viganj, where this type of pan occurs much more often (Jurišić, M. 2000, 36, fig. 33, 36), as well as that at Nerezine (Istenič, J., Schneider, G. 2000, fig. 5/3) and in the port deposit in Janice (Parica, M. 2008, Pl. 5/3). A different type of ECW pan was found in Senj in the Čopićevo Naselje (Fadić, I. 1999).

¹¹ Their fabric is mostly orange-brown, often with a darker clay slip on the outer surface. The ceramic is mostly compact, rough to the touch, often with white (limestone?) admixtures and sometimes with mica. A possible analogy is provided by D. Dobrega in an unpublished contribution to the 29th congress Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautores, 2014 (see: https://www.academia.edu/8548213/Aegean_Levantine_and_Illyrian_Cooking_wares_in_Northern_Adriatic_distribution_patterns, fig. 1/9).

4.5.3.4. Poklopci

Osim samih recipijenata za kuhanje ECW uključuje i nekoliko tipova poklopaca. Mahom je riječ o oblicima sa zaobljenim ili tek lagano zadebljanim rubom s gustim narebnjenjima s vanjske i unutarnje strane te uglavnom nepravilno oblikovanom stožastom drškom koji odgovaraju Hayesovu tipu 1 (Hayes, J. W. 1983, 106; Riccato, A. 2020, 156–157). Njihovo korištenje uz lonce, kaserole i tave ECW produkcije potvrđeno je dimenzijama koje međusobno posve odgovaraju, ali i zajedničkim nalazima na brodolomima (npr. onom kod Izmetišta: Ilakovac, B. 1968; Jurišić, M. 2000, 36, fig. 24–25), što, dakako, uvjetuje i istovjetnu kronologiju.

U materijalu sa Štele prisutna su tek tri ulomka rubova poklopaca koja s većom sigurnošću možemo pripisati ECW posuđu – **101** i **102**, koji pripadaju standardnoj varijanti (Riccato, A. 2020, LXII/5–6) te **104** koji nalazi analogije u Akvileji (Riccato, A. 2020, LXII/7). Uz rubove prisutna je i jedna nepravilno oblikovana drška čija faktura također odgovara istočnomediteranskoj proizvodnji (**103**).

Nekoj od istočnomediteranskih proizvodnji, možda u odnosu na standardni ECW vremenski kasnijoj, mogli bi pripadati prema van izvijeni rub poklopca **105** i **106**, za koje nisu pronađene adekvatne analogije, no fakturalno su vrlo slični ranije spomenutoj kaseroli **84**.

4.5.4. Kasnoantičko „tinjasto“ egejsko kuhinjsko posuđe (*Late Roman micaceous Aegean cooking ware*) (Tabla 5)

Keramička klasa koju je K. Warner Slane definirala kao *Late Roman micaceous Aegean cooking ware* prepoznata je na nizu lokaliteta, posebice Egeje, Jadrana,¹² zapadne Italije i zapadnoga Mediterana, a karakterizira je siva ili smeđa faktura, ponekad s crnom površinom te primjesom tinjca, dok je njezina povezanost s ranijim ECW posuđem prepoznata na temelju morfološkoga razvoja pojedinih oblika (Warner Slane, K. 2000, 309–310). Već je J. W. Hayes u materijalu iz Knossosa identificirao „kasne oblike kuhinjskih lonaca“ koji odgovaraju klasi koju je izdvojila Warner Slane i koju ona datira u 4. i rano 5. st., uz mogućnost lokalne proizvodnje (Hayes, J. W. 1983, 126, fig. 8/92–95). Veća količina posuda te vrste pronađena je u kontekstu prve

4.5.3.4. Lids

In addition to the cooking vessels, ECW includes several types of lids. These are primarily forms with a rounded or only slightly thickened rim with dense ribbing on the outside and inside and a usually irregularly shaped conical handle that corresponds to Hayes type 1 (Hayes, J. W. 1983, 106; Riccato, A. 2020, 156–157). Their use together with pots, casseroles, and pans of ECW production is confirmed by dimensions that fully correspond to each other, but are also found together in shipwrecks (e.g., the one at Izmetišta: Ilakovac, B. 1968; Jurišić, M. 2000, 36, fig. 24–25), which, of course, indicates the same chronology.

In the material from Štela, there are only three fragments of lid rims that we can quite certainly attribute to ECW – **101** and **102**, which belong to the standard variant (Riccato, A. 2020, LXII/5–6), and **104**, which has analogies in Aquileia (Riccato, A. 2020, LXII/7). Along with the rims, there is an irregularly shaped handle of the fabric corresponding to Eastern Mediterranean production (**103**). The everted rim of lids **105** and **106**, for which no adequate analogies have been found but whose fabric is very similar to that of the previously mentioned casserole **84**, could belong to some of the eastern Mediterranean productions, perhaps later than the standard ECW.

4.5.4. Late Roman Micaceous Aegean Cooking Ware (Plate 5)

The pottery class defined by K. Warner Slane as *Late Roman micaceous Aegean cooking ware* is recognized in several localities, especially the Aegean, the Adriatic,¹² western Italy, and the western Mediterranean, and characterized by a gray or brown fabric, sometimes with a black surface and an admixture of mica. In contrast, its connection with earlier ECW can be recognized based on the morphological development of individual forms (Warner Slane, K. 2000, 309–310). J. W. Hayes had already identified “late forms of kitchen pots” in the material from Knossos, corresponding to the class distinguished by Warner Slane that she dates to the 4th and early 5th centuries AD, with the possibility of local production (Hayes, J. W. 1983, 126, fig. 8/92–95). A larger quantity of vessels of this

¹² Posljednje u Riccato, A. 2020, 165–167, fig. 13.

¹² See last in Riccato, A. 2020, 165–167, fig. 13.

polovine 5. st. u S. Giacomo degli Schiavoni, u regiji Molise u Italiji, koja stoga pruža relativno širok uvid u tipologiju i oblike koji pripadaju loncima, kaserolama i tavama/zdjelama (Albarella, U. *et al.* 1993, fig. 11). Prema nalazima s drugih lokaliteta korištenje toga posuđa moguće je pratiti i u 6. st., što je u Akvileji potvrđeno barem do njegove polovine (Warner Slane, K. 2000, 310; Riccato, A. 2020, 165).

Na Šteli ovaj je vrsti moguće pripisati ulomke ruba lonca **156** i **157** koji odgovaraju tipu 61C i 61A iz S. Giacomo degli Schiavoni (Albarella, U. *et al.* 1993, fig. 11), odnosno Hayesovim 92 i 95 (Hayes, J. W. 1983, fig. 8) i nekolicini primjeraka iz Akvileje (u prvome slučaju Riccato, A. 2020, fig. LXVI/1, 2, 3, a u drugome moguće fig. LXVI/6). Drugdje na istočnome Jadranu posude te vrste, lonci i tave/zdjele, za sada su pronađene na lokalitetu Vid – Erešove bare kod Metkovića (Mardešić, J., Šalov, T. 2002, kat. br. 116, 135, moguće i 81, 91), u Saloni (Solín – Plinovod EVN, osobni uvid), Zadru i Rijeci (Bekić, L. 2009, T. 6/9, 8/4, Višnjić, J. *et al.* 2019, 112, T. 4/7; Riccato, A. 2020, 167, fig. 13).

4.5.5. Afričko kuhinjsko posuđe (ACW) (Tabla 4, 5)

Kuhinjsko posuđe podrijetlom iz sjeverne Afrike, odnosno mahom današnjega Tunisa, u materijalu sa Štele javlja se sa svim najčešćim oblicima i tipovima koje je moguće podijeliti u nekoliko većih morfoloških kategorija, odnosno kaserole, lonce (*marmitte*), tave i poklopce.¹³ Osim toga, moguće ga je podijeliti i na nekoliko kategorija s obzirom na način produkcije, tj. na tretman površine, na kojoj se ponekad javljaju sivkaste pruge uz rub posuda (tzv. *orlo annerito*) ili sivkasti tragovi po površini (tzv. *a patina cinerognola*) (produkcija C), polirana površina s prugama (tzv. *politura a bande*) ili pre-maz, uglavnom s unutarnje strane (produkcija B) i posude koje svojim karakteristikama uvelike podsjećaju na afričko sigilatno posuđe (produkcija A) (Bonifay, M. 2004, 210–211; Mukai, T. 2016, 27; usp. i Pešić, M. 2019, 306–307).

Ovo se posuđe, uglavnom na svome matičnom području, počinje javljati od 1. st., a masovniji izvoz bilježi se od 2. pa sve do 5. st., najkasnije njegove polovine, nakon čega proizvodnja ponovno

type was found in the context of the first half of the 5th century AD at S. Giacomo degli Schiavoni, in the Molise region of Italy, which therefore provides a relatively broad insight into the typology and shapes of pots, casseroles and pans/bowls (Albarella, U. *et al.* 1993, fig. 11). According to finds from other sites, it is possible to trace the use of this ware to the 6th century AD, as confirmed in Aquileia at least until mid-century (Warner Slane, K. 2000, 310; Riccato, A. 2020, 165).

The rim fragments **156** and **157** from Štela can be attributed to this ware, of 61C and 61A type from S. Giacomo degli Schiavoni (Albarella, U. *et al.* 1993, fig. 11), or Hayes 92 and 95, respectively (Hayes, J. W. 1983, fig. 8) as well as several specimens from Aquileia (in the first case, Riccato, A. 2020, fig. LXVI/1, 2, 3, and in the second case, possibly fig. LXVI/6). Elsewhere in the eastern Adriatic, vessels of this type, pots and pans/bowls, have so far been found at the site of Vid-Erešove Bare near Metković (Mardešić, J., Šalov, T. 2002, cat. no. 116, 135, possibly also 81, 91), in Salona (Solín-Plinovod EVN, personal insight), Zadar and Rijeka (Bekić, L. 2009, Pl. 6/9, 8/4, Višnjić, J. *et al.* 2019, 112, Pl. 4/7; Riccato, A. 2020, 167, fig. 13).

4.5.5. African Cooking Ware (ACW) (Plate 4, 5)

Cooking ware originating from North Africa, i.e., primarily present-day Tunisia, appears in the material from Štela with all the most common shapes and types that can be divided into several larger morphological categories, i.e., casseroles, pots (*marmitte*), pans, and lids.¹³ In addition, it is also possible to divide it into several categories considering the mode of production, i.e., the treatment of the surface, which sometimes shows grayish stripes along the rim of the vessels (so-called *orlo annerito*) or grayish marks on the surface (so-called *a patina cinerognola*) (production C), polished surface with stripes (so-called *politura a bande*) or coating, mainly on the inside (production B) and vessels whose characteristics strongly resemble African sigillata ware (production A) (Bonifay, M. 2004, 210–211; Mukai, T. 2016, 27; cf. Pešić, M. 2019, 306–307).

This ware, mainly in its native area, began to appear in the 1st century AD. More mass export is recorded from the 2nd until the 5th century AD, or

¹³ ACW proizvodnja uključuje i neke druge oblike (Leitch, V. 2010, 12) koji za sada nisu prisutni na Šteli u Senju.

¹³ ACW production also includes some other forms (Leitch, V. 2010, 12) which are not currently present at Štela in Senj.

postaje lokalnoga karaktera (Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 4–5; Leitch, V. 2010, 13; Pešić, M. 2019, 308). S obzirom na tehnološke karakteristike, a posebice na značajke glinene smjese i tehnologiju pečenja, smatra se da su ove posude bile izuzetno kvalitetne, odnosno bile su posve prilagođene funkciji kuhanja i učestalij promjeni temperature, dok je dodatna prednost pojedinih oblika i produkcija bila premazana unutarnja površina koja je, kao i kod pompejanskih tanjura/tava, osiguravala da se hrana ne lijepi (Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 79; Leitch, V. 2010, 13). Način korištenja posuda, iz čega bi trebalo uslijediti i njihovo imenovanje, podrazumijeva, kod gotovo svih oblika, i to zbog oblikovanja dna, polaganje na metalne nosače (Rivet, L. 1996, 336, fig. 9; Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 51, 79 *passim*). Ipak, predloženo je i ponešto drukčije, zajedničko korištenje pojedinih oblika koji bi tvorili kuhinjski set (Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 81–82), a prema nekima i kombinaciju triju posuda kao set za kuhanje u vodenoj kupki (tzv. *bain-marie*, *bagnomaria*) (Fentress, E. 2010 *contra* Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 82, vidi potonje i za raniju literaturu). Upravo zbog posve drukčije metode korištenja posuda u odnosu na danas teško im je dodijeliti suvremena imena, stoga se koristi ustaljeno imenovanje iz uglavnom strane literature, koje je što je više moguće prilagođeno hrvatskomu jeziku. Ostaje, dakako, upitno, jesu li se posude afričke proizvodnje (mahom nastale na punskim i ranim italskim modelima) koristile na isti način i u drugim provincijama, odnosno jesu li prilagođavane regionalnim kuhinjama zbog svojih povoljnih tehnoloških značajki ili njihova rasprostranjenost govori u prilog uvođenju novih kulinarskih tradicija (usp. Fentress, E. 2010; Dobрева, D. *et al.* 2018, 315–316; vidi i Leitch, V. 2010).

4.5.5.1. Kaserole (*marmitte*)

Tipičan oblik ACW posuđa plitka je kaserola s visokim konkavnim obodom, naglašenim prijelazom prema dnu („stepenica“) koje je konkavno i s vanjske strane narebreno. Na Šteli se taj oblik javlja s varijantama Culinaire (A) Type 1 prema M. Bonifayu, odnosno Hayes 23 A (107) i B (108–113) (Bonifay, M. 2004, 211; Hayes, J. W. 1972, 45–48), koje se razlikuju po zadebljanju ruba. Dok se prvi oblik javlja od Flavijevaca te tijekom 2. st., drugi je ponešto kasniji i pojavljuje se od prve pol. 2. st. do kraja 4. st. Kronološke se razlike uglavnom očituju u visini zadebljanja ruba, a kasniji su oblici debljih

the mid-5th at the latest. After that, the production becomes more local again (Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 4–5; Leitch, V. 2010, 13; Pešić, M. 2019, 308). Considering the technological characteristics, especially the characteristics of the clay paste and the firing technology, it is considered that these vessels were of exceptional quality; that is, they were wholly adapted to the function of cooking and frequent temperature changes, while an additional advantage of specific forms and productions was the coated inner surface which, as with Pompeian plates/pans, ensured that food did not stick (Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 79; Leitch, V. 2010, 13). The way of using the vessels, from which their naming should also follow, implies, in almost all forms, due to the shapes of the base, placing them on metal supports (Rivet, L. 1996, 336, fig. 9; Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 51, 79 *passim*). However, something different was also proposed: the joint use of individual shapes that would form a kitchen set (Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 81–82), and according to some, a combination of three vessels as a set for cooking in a water bath (so-called *bain-marie*, *bagnomaria*) (Fentress, E. 2010 *contra* Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 82, see the latter for earlier literature as well). It is precisely because of the entirely different cooking methods compared with modern times, it is difficult to assign modern names. Therefore, we used the established naming as much as possible, primarily from foreign literature adapted to the Croatian language. Of course, it remains questionable whether African-made vessels (mainly based on Punic and early Italian models) were used in the same way in other provinces, i.e., whether they were adapted to regional cuisine due to their favorable technological features or whether their prevalence speaks in favor of the introduction of new culinary traditions (cf. Fentress, E. 2010; Dobрева, D. *et al.* 2018, 315–316; see also Leitch, V. 2010).

4.5.5.1. Casserole (*marmitte*)

A typical form of ACW ware is a shallow casserole dish with a high concave rim, accentuated by a transition towards the base (a “step”) that is concave and ribbed on the outside. This form occurs at Štela with variants of Culinaire (A) Type 1 according to M. Bonifay, i.e., Hayes 23 A (107) and B (108–113) (Bonifay, M. 2004, 211; Hayes, J. W. 1972, 45–48), which differ in the thickening of the rim. While the first form appears from the Flavians and during the 2nd century AD, the second is somewhat later and appears from the first half of the 2nd until the end of the 4th century AD. Chronological differences are mainly evident in the height of the rim thickening,

stijenki i naglašenijega prijelaza prema dnu, dok s vremenom nestaju i narebnja (Bonifay, M. 2004, 211). Prema nekim autorima te su posude korištene za kuhanje *pulsa*, dok su ponekad interpretirane, što je manje vjerojatno, kao peke (Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 80 s ranijom literaturom). Neko inačica toga tipa mogla bi odgovarati posuda iz groba 58 s predjela Varoš – Dolac / Dom zdravlja (Fadić, I. 1988, 59, Sl. 1).

Kaserolama pripada i izrazito rasprostranjeni (Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 81) tip Hayes 197/ Culinaire (C/A) Type 10, kojeg karakterizira bademasti zadebljani rub s profilacijom za prihvat poklopca, narebrena unutarnja površina stijenki te siva patina (**114–116**) ili zacrtni rub (**117**, vjerojatno i **118**). Oblik datira od 2. st., najčešće se javlja u 3. st., a pojedine inačice smještaju se i 4. – 5. st. (Hayes, J. W. 1972, 209; Bonifay, M. 2004, 225). Primjerci sa Štele ipak pripadaju standardnim tipovima datiranima u vrijeme njihove najčešće pojavnosti, a tako bi se mogli smjestiti i oni pronađeni u Čopićevo naselju (Fadić, I. 1999, T. 5/32, 33, 6/40). Prema pojedinim studijama ta se kaserola, posebno inačica većih dimenzija, koristila za kuhanje namirnica u većoj količini vode i moguće uz poklopce Hayes 196 (Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 81).

4.5.5.2. Lonci

Ponešto drukčije (znatno sličnije loncima) oblikovane su posude Hayes 183 – Culinaire (C) Type 15 i Hayes 184 – Culinaire (B) Type 7 (Bonifay, M. 2004, 217–221, 227–228), iako su i one uglavnom šire nego više kao što je slučaj s kaserolama. Primjerak **121** jedini ima vanjsku premazanu površinu te pripada tipu Hayes 184, moguće C ili kasnijoj varijanti prema M. Bonifayu (Bonifay M. 2004, 220–221) te bi prema tome datirao u 3. – 4. st. Rubovi **119** i **122** nisu premazani i pripadaju većoj varijanti Hayes 184, varijantama ruba B i C te također datiraju u kraj 3. – 4. st. (Bonifay M., 2004, 227–229). Zapravo, i **121** i **122** nalaze najprecizniju morfološku analogiju u tipu Atlante CVII/11 (definiran *a patina cinerognola*), datiranomu na temelju primjerka iz Kartage u drugu pol. 4. – drugu pol. 6. st. (Atlante II, 219–220). Manji ulomak ruba **120** odgovarao bi obliku Ostia III, fig. 331 ili Ostia I, fig. 56/Hayes 184, datiranomu u razdoblje druge pol. 1. – 3. st. (Atlante II, 223–224).

Loncu ili kaseroli pripada i ulomak stijenske s prijelazom prema dnu **123**.

and the later forms have thicker walls and a more pronounced transition towards the base, while the ridges also disappear over time (Bonifay, M. 2004, 211). According to some authors, these vessels were used for cooking pulses, but sometimes they were interpreted, less likely, as baking covers (Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 80 with earlier literature). A vessel from grave 58 from the area Varoš-Dolac/Dom Zdravlja could correspond to a variant of this type (Fadić, I. 1988, 59, Fig. 1).

Casseroles, characterized by an almond-shaped thickened rim with profiling for holding the lid, ribbed inner wall surface and a gray patina (**114–116**) or blackened rim (**117**, probably also **118**) belong to the extremely widespread (Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 81) Hayes 197/Culinaire (C/A) Type 10. The shape dates back to the 2nd century and most often occurs in the 3rd century AD, with specific variants dated to the 4th–5th century AD (Hayes, J.W. 1972, 209; Bonifay, M. 2004, 225). The specimens from Štela belong to the standard types, though, dated at the time of their most frequent appearance, and those found in the Čopićevo Naselje could also be dated the same way (Fadić, I. 1999, Pl. 5/32, 33, 6/40). According to some studies, this casserole, especially in its larger version, was used to cook food in a large amount of water and possibly with Hayes 196 lids (Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 81).

4.5.5.2. Pots

Hayes 183-Culinaire (C) Type 15 and Hayes 184-Culinaire (B) Type 7 vessels are shaped somewhat differently (much more similar to pots) (Bonifay, M. 2004, 217–221, 227–228). They are also mostly wider than higher, though, as is the case of the casseroles. Specimen **121** is the only one with an outer coated surface and belongs to the Hayes 184 type, possibly C or a later variant, according to M. Bonifay (Bonifay M. 2004, 220–221) and would, therefore, date to the 3rd–4th century AD. Rims **119** and **122** are not coated and belong to the larger variant Hayes 184, rim variants B and C, and date to the end of the 3rd–4th century AD (Bonifay M., 2004, 227–229). Exemplars **121** and **122** find the most precise morphological analogy in the Atlante type CVII/11 (defined *a patina cinerognola*), dated to the second half of the 4th–second half of the 6th century AD, based on a specimen from Carthage (Atlante II, 219–220). A smaller fragment of rim **120** would correspond to the shape Ostia III, fig. 331 or Ostia I, fig. 56/Hayes 184, dated to the period of the second half of the 1st–3rd century AD (Atlante II, 223–224). Wall fragment **123**, with a transition towards the base also belongs to the pot or casserole.

4.5.5.3. Tave

Oblik Hayes 181 ili Culinaire (A) Type 3, Culinaire (B) Type 4 i 5 prema M. Bonifayu zapravo se odnosi na nekoliko varijanti plitkih tava – tanjura – koje se morfološki oslanjanju na italske inačice, odnosno pompejanske crvenopremazane tanjure/tave (Bonifay, M. 2004, 211–215; Leitch, V. 2010, 14). M. Bonifay razradio je detaljnu kronološku sekvencu svoga oblika Culinaire (B) Type 5 (Bonifay, M. 2004, 214, fig. 113), čije stijenke s vremenom postaju konkavnije, a u posljednjoj varijanti gotovo okomite, s naglim zaobljenim prijelazom prema dnu. Također, postupno nestaje profilirana „stepenica“ na samome dnu. Dok ulomak **124** pripada Culinaire (B) Type 4, prema navedenom bi se sekvenciranju ostali materijal sa Štele mogao podijeliti na Culinaire (B) Type 5 varijantu A (**125–128**), B? (**129**) i C (**130**), što bi govorilo u prilog mahom ranijoj dataciji tih posuda, odnosno u razdoblje kraja 1. – prve polovine 2. st. za većinu primjeraka te u šire razdoblje 3. st. za one B i C tipa (Bonifay, M. 2004, 214). Moguće je da su korištene uz poklopce Hayes 195 (Ikäheimo, J. 2003: 82) ili 182 (Bonifay, M. 2004, 217). Također bi se ACW obliku 181 mogla pripisati i jedna posuda s lokaliteta nekropole u Čopićeve naselju (Fadić, I. 1999, Sl. 2).

4.5.5.4. Poklopci

Jednostavan oblik kupolastih posuda s više ili manje zadebljanim ili pak posve nenaglašenim rubom te s ravnom kalotom, prstenastim ili punim drškama naveo je brojne autore na rasprave o njihovoj funkciji kao poklopca ili pak tanjura/zdjela, ako ne i peka (Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 75–76). Prema studiji koju je proveo J. Ikäheimo, čini se da su ove posude ipak dizajnirane da bi služile kao poklopci (Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 75–78), a toj se interpretaciji uglavnom priklanjaju i kasniji autori (npr. Bonifay, M. 2004, 217). S obzirom na mahom prilično male ulomke s uglavnom sačuvanim rubovima, ponekad je atribucija pojedinomu tipu bila prilično problematična. Obliku Hayes 182 (u B proizvodnji), varijanti C, mogli bi pripadati ulomci poklopca s prema gore istaknutim rubom **131–133** (potonja dva u inačici iz El Jema sa žućkastim rubom), a varijanti D **134**, što bi ih smještalo u kraj 2. i 3., odnosno potonju u 4. st. (Bonifay, M. 2004, 217).

Gotovo oblikovno istovjetni jesu poklopci Hayes 195, no izrađeni su u inačicama bez premaza, odnosno sa zacrnjenim rubom ili sivom patinom (Culinaire C), kojima pripadaju **135–139** te

4.5.5.3. Pans

The form Hayes 181 or Culinaire (A) Type 3, Culinaire (B) Type 4 and 5, according to M. Bonifay refers to several variants of shallow pans-plates morphologically leaning on the Italic versions, i.e. Pompeian red-coated plates/pans (Bonifay, M. 2004, 211–215; Leitch, V. 2010, 14). M. Bonifay worked out a detailed chronological sequence of his form Culinaire (B) Type 5 (Bonifay, M. 2004, 214, fig. 113), the walls of which became more concave over time, and in the last variant almost vertical, with an abrupt rounded transition towards the base. Also, the profiled “step” at the base is gradually disappearing. While fragment **124** belongs to Culinaire (B) Type 4, according to the sequencing mentioned above, the rest of the material from Štela could be divided into Culinaire (B) Type 5 variant A (**125–128**), B? (**129**) and C (**130**), which would speak in favor of a much earlier dating of those vessels, that is, to the period of the end of the 1st–the first half of the 2nd century AD for most of the specimens, and to the broader period of the 3rd century AD for those of type B and C (Bonifay, M. 2004, 214). It is possible they were used with Hayes 195 (Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 82) or 182 (Bonifay, M. 2004, 217) lids. It is also possible to attribute one vessel from the necropolis site in the Čopić Naselje to the ACW form 181 (Fadić, I. 1999, Fig. 2).

4.5.5.4. Lids

The simple form of domed vessels with a more or less thickened or completely unaccented rim and a flat calotte, ringed or solid handles has led numerous authors to discuss their function as lids or plates/bowls, if not baking covers (Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 75–76). According to the study conducted by J. Ikäheimo, it seems that these vessels were nevertheless designed to serve as lids (Ikäheimo, J. 2003, 75–78), and this interpretation is mostly supported by later authors (e.g., Bonifay, M. 2004, 217). Considering the size of the rather small sherds with mostly preserved rims, the attribution to a particular type was sometimes problematic. Fragments of lids with an upwardly prominent rim **131–133** (the latter two in the version from El Jem with a yellowish rim), belong to Hayes form 182 (in B production), variant C, or D in the case of fragment **134**. This would place them at the end of the 2nd and 3rd, the latter even in the 4th century AD (Bonifay, M. 2004, 217).

Hayes 195 lids are almost identical in shape, but they are manufactured in versions without the

upitno **140–141**. Svi su morfološki bliski varijanti C prethodnoga tipa, pa su vjerojatno i kronološki istovjetni.

Poklopcima s neistaknutim rubom kružnoga profila tipa Hayes 185 (Culinaire B), varijanti C, pripadaju primjerci **142–144** (sa žučkastim rubom), koji datiraju u kraj 2. i pol. 3. st. (Bonifay, M. 2004, 221). Ulomci **145** i **146** mogli bi pak pripadati varijanti B, s istom datacijom.

Tipu poklopaca Hayes 196 (Culinaire C), čiji se jednostavni, tek lagano zadebljani rub s vremenom postupno zadebljava, pripadaju primjerci **147–153** – varijanti A, te **154** i **155** – varijanti B. Potonja je ranija i proizvodnja joj započinje u 2. st., dok ona varijante A uglavnom započinje s razdobljem Severa, no obje traju tijekom 3. st. (Bonifay, M. 2004, 226–227).

Svi navedeni ACW oblici javljaju se duž cijeloga istočnog Jadrana, posebno Hayes 23 i Hayes 197 te, čini se, u nešto manjoj mjeri Hayes 183/184, i to od današnje Albanije (npr. Shkodra-Rugia, B. 2017), preko Narone (Topić, M. 2003, 361–362), Salone (Mardešić, J., Chevalier, P. 2003, 755–761; Konestra, A. 2019), Tilurija (Šimić-Kanaet, Z. 2010, 27–28), Tarsatike (Percan, T. 2009) i niza podmorskih lokaliteta (Pešić, M. 2019, 306–320, 612). Također, učestali su na gornjemu Jadranu, dok je na zapadnoj obali njihova pojavnost moguće nešto manja (npr. Zulini, E. 2007, n. 888 s raspravom i ranijom literaturom; 2017, posebno n. 7 s ranijom literaturom; Dobрева, D. *et al.* 2018, 315). U Senju su ranijim istraživanjima također utvrđeni ACW ulomci, na primjer poklopci Hayes 196 (Starac, R. 1999, T. 1: 6) te moguće Hayes 195 (Starac, R. 1999, T. 1: 12)¹⁴ s istraživanja na trgu Cimiter te kaserola Hayes 197 iz destruiranih kasnoantičkih grobova u Čopićevo naselju (Varoš) (Fadić, I. 1999, T. 5/32, 33, 6/40). Također, iz grobova na predjelu Varoš – Dolac u Senju potječe kaserola Hayes 23A (Fadić, I. 1988, 59, G. 58, T. 2/1, Sl. 1 (gore)), za koju međutim autor smatra da nije izvorni afrički proizvod (Fadić 1988, 61), dok je jedan veći ulomak sa Štele već ranije objavljen (Glavičić, M. 1995, XVI/5).

coating, i.e., with a blackened rim or gray patina (Culinaire C), to which **135–139** and questionably **140–141** belong. All of them are morphologically close to variant C of the previous type, so they are probably chronologically identical as well.

Specimens **142–144** (with a yellowish rim) belong to the lids with a non-prominent round profile rims of Hayes 185 (Culinaire B) type, variant C, dating from the end of the 2nd to the mid-3rd century AD (Bonifay, M. 2004, 221). Fragments **145** and **146** could also belong to variant B, with the same dating.

Specimens with the simple, slightly thicker rim that gradually thickens over time. **147–153** belong to the type of Hayes 196 (Culinaire C) lids variant A, and **154** and **155** to variant B. The latter is an earlier type and its production began in the 2nd century AD, while the variant A mostly begins with the Severan period, with both lasting during the 3rd century AD (Bonifay, M. 2004, 226–227).

All the listed ACW forms occur along the entire eastern Adriatic, especially Hayes 23 and Hayes 197, and seemingly, to a lesser extent Hayes 183/184, all the way from today's Albania (e.g. Shkodra-Rugia, B. 2017), through Narona (Topić, M. 2003, 361–362), Salona (Mardešić, J., Chevalier, P. 2003, 755–761; Konestra, A. 2019), Tilurium (Šimić-Kanaet, Z. 2010, 27–28), Tarsatica (Percan, T. 2009) and a number of underwater sites (Pešić, M. 2019, 306–320, 612). Also, they are more common on the upper Adriatic, while on the west coast their incidence is possibly somewhat lower (e.g. Zulini, E. 2007, n. 888 with discussion and earlier literature; 2017, especially n. 7 with earlier literature; Dobрева, D. *et al.* 2018, 315). ACW fragments were also found in Senj in earlier research, for example the lids Hayes 196 (Starac, R. 1999, Pl. 1: 6) and possibly Hayes 195 type¹⁴ (Starac, R. 1999, Pl. 1: 12) from the excavation on Cimiter Square, and the casserole Hayes 197 from the destroyed late antique graves in Čopićevo Naselje (Varoš) (Fadić, I. 1999, Pl. 5/ 32, 33, 6/40). Also, the Hayes 23A casserole (Fadić, I. 1988, 59, G. 58, P. 2/1, Fig. 1 (above)) originates from the graves in the Varoš-Dolac area in Senj, but the author assumes it is not an original African product (Fadić 1988, 61), while a larger fragment from Štela was already published earlier (Glavičić, M. 1995, XVI/5).

¹⁴ Na tablama su prikazani kao zdjele, no s obzirom na navod o „rubu sa sivim premazom“ i morfologiji moguće je pretpostaviti da je riječ o rubovima poklopaca.

¹⁴ On the plates they are drawn as bowls, but considering the statement mentioning the “rim with a gray coating” and the morphology, it is possible to assume that they are the rims of the lids.

4.5.6. Ostalo kasnoantičko kuhinjsko posuđe (Tabla 5)

U ovu su kategoriju grupirane posude koje ne pripadaju ustaljenim tipologijama, odnosno podrijetlo im nije moguće definirati sa sigurnošću. Ovdje su smještene i pojedine posude koje odgovaraju kuhinjskomu posuđu rasprostranjenomu na širem području Jadrana, posebno gornjega i okolnih područja današnje Slovenije i Austrije, a prema analogijama moguće ga je smjestiti u kasnoantičko razdoblje.

Prema tako definiranim postavkama u grupu „jadranskoga“ kasnoantičkog posuđa mogli bismo, unatoč nadasve jednostavnomu profilu, smjestiti lonac **158** (gruba smeđa faktura, ostatci čađe na površini) koji nalazi analogije u tipu 50 iz Akvileje, odnosno IIIh iz Invillina datiranih u 5. st. (Riccatto, A. 2020, 56, T. XXVIII/1). Akvilejskomu tipu 38/Invillino III d mogao bi pripadati manji ulomak ruba **159**, s izvijenim i pri vrhu zadebljanim rubom (posebno primjercima Riccatto, A. 2020, XXV/10–11), a koji je na tome području iznimno široko datiran, od kraja 3. do 4. st. pa sve do 6. st., a ponegdje i kasnije (Riccatto, A. 2020, 54–55). Različite varijante tih lonaca vrlo su rasprostranjene u Sloveniji, javljaju se i u Istri, a ukrašeni ulomak sličnoga tipa poznat je iz Fulfina (Ruffieux, P. 2010, Pl. 3/6–8; Konestra, A. 2015a, T. 12/5; Riccatto, A. 2020, 55 s ranijom literaturom). Sličnom bi se tipu mogao pripisati i ulomak ruba **160**, sličan tipu Invillino III c., datiranom od 4. do 7. st. (Bierbrauer, V. 1987, T. 74),¹⁵ uz koji bismo zbog sličnosti u fakturi mogli pridodati i primjerak **161**, no potonji ne nalazi precizne analogije u komparativnome materijalu. Italski import kasnoantičkoga kuhinjskog posuđa zabilježen je u Senju i na trgu Cimiter (Starac, R. 1999, 77, T. 2/9, 14, 3/6–7).

Osim lonaca, u kasnoantičko posuđe mogli bismo smjestiti i ulomak peke (ili eventualno zdjele, tal. *catino-coperchio*) **162**, odnosno posude s gotovo nenaznačenim ravnim rubom čija je površina prekrivena tankim i kratkim urezima, grupiranim u nekoliko redova. Nalazi analogije u Invillinu (Bierbrauer, V. 1987, Tip I a+b, c, T. 70–71, 83/11, 84/13, 15, 17 – s drukčijim ukrasom, T. 99/22, i T. 125, posebno br. 8).

¹⁵ Oblik bi odgovarao akvilejskome tipu 37 (Riccatto, A. 2020, T. XXIV/5–8) iako materijal s Invillina u našem slučaju pruža preciznije paralele.

4.5.6. Other Late Antique Cooking Ware (Plate 5)

This is the category for the vessels not belonging to established typologies, i.e., of the origin that cannot be clearly defined; some correspond to the cooking ware distributed in the broader area of the Adriatic, especially in the north and the surrounding regions of today's Slovenia and Austria. According to the analogies, it is possible to date it to Late Antiquity.

According to the thusly defined settings, we could place the pot **158** (rough brown fabric, remains of soot on the surface), in the group of “Adriatic” late antique tableware despite its simple profile that finds analogies in type 50 from Aquileia, i.e., IIIh from Invillino, dated to the 5th century (Riccatto, A. 2020, 56, Pl. XXVIII/1). A smaller fragment **159**, with an everted and thickened near the top rim could belong to the Aquileian type 38/Invillino III d (especially the specimens Riccatto, A. 2020, XXV/10–11), exceptionally widely dated in that area; from the end of 3rd to the 4th century, even up to the 6th century AD, and sometimes even later (Riccatto, A. 2020, 54–55). Different variants of these pots are widespread in Slovenia; they also occur in Istria, and a decorated fragment of a similar type is known from Fulfinum (Ruffieux, P. 2010, Pl. 3/6–8; Konestra, A. 2015a, Pl. 12/5; Riccatto, A. 2020, 55 with earlier literature). The rim fragment **160** could be attributed to the similar, Invillino III c1 type, dating from the 4th to the 7th century AD (Bierbrauer, V. 1987, P. 74).¹⁵ Due to the similarity in fabric, we could also add specimen **161**, even though the latter does not find precise analogies in the comparative material. The Italian import of late antique cooking ware was also recorded in Senj at Cimiter Square (Starac, R. 1999, 77, Pl. 2/9, 14, 3/6–7).

In addition to the pots, a fragment of a baking cover **162** (possibly a bowl, tal. *catino-coperchio*) can also belong to the late antique cooking ware. It is a vessel with an almost unmarked flat rim, whose surface is covered with thin and short incisions, grouped in several rows, that has an analogy in Invillino (Bierbrauer, V. 1987, Type I a+b, c, Pl. 70–71, 83/11, 84/13, 15, 17 – with different decoration, Pl. 99/22, and Pl. 125, especially No. 8).

¹⁵ The shape would correspond to Aquileian type 37 (Riccatto, A. 2020, Pl. XXIV/5–8) although the material from Invillino could provide more precise parallels in our case.

4.6. Amfore (Tabla 6–9, Slika 7)

Amfore su, uz pojedine oblike lonaca i vrčeva, klasično skladišno i transportno posuđe antičkoga svijeta, ali i ranoga te razvijenoga srednjovjekovlja, korišteno za skladištenje i prevoženje cijeloga niza prehrambenih proizvoda te pojedinih sirovina (Rauh, N. *et al.* 2013, 145–146; Borzić, I. 2020, 123; npr. Radić Rossi, I., Borzić, I. 2022, 47–52, 121–124). Transportna namjena amfora prvenstveno se odnosi na distribuciju proizvoda brodom, o čemu uvelike ovisi i njihov oblik koji je, uz pojedina kronološko-tipološka odstupanja, u glavnim značajkama uglavnom vrlo ujednačen (Rauh, N. *et al.* 2013, 145–146, 159). Na širem sredozemnom području standardizacija proizvodnje javlja se od helenističkoga razdoblja (Rauh, N. *et al.* 2013, 147, 158) kada se amfore počinju pojavljivati i na kvarnerskome području (Glavaš, V. *et al.* 2020), dok se najraznolikija tipologija i posljedično najšarolikija provenijencija vežu za kasnija stoljeća (usp. Rauh, N. *et al.* 2013, 147, 158–166; Cirelli, E. 2021, 108). Iako je za svaki tip amfora moguće predložiti primarni transportirani proizvod, ponovna upotreba ove transportne ambalaže bila je iznimno česta, ne samo u smislu punjenja drugim sadržajem već i u druge svrhe (npr. građevinske ili skladišne), stoga je rekonstrukcija proizvodnje i razmjene isključivo na temelju amfora zapravo prilično upitna (Eiring, J. *et al.* 2004, 464; Beltrán Lloris, M. 2021, 13–14; Martin-Kilcher, S., Tchernia, A. 2021, 35–36; Peña, J. T. 2021, 88). Zbog istoga razloga u nastavku se donosi analiza amfora prema podrijetlu, a ne sadržaju. Tako su na Šteli utvrđene amfore jadranskoga, istočnomediteranskog i afričkoga podrijetla, dok se rijetko javljaju one sa zapadnoga Mediterana.

4.6.1. Jadranske amfore (Tabla 6, Slika 7, 8)

Najraniji zabilježeni tipovi amfora na istočnome Jadranu pripadaju recipijentima šire jadranske proizvodnje koji se javljaju od 4. do 3. st. pr. Kr. Prvenstveno je, na kvarnerskome području, riječ o grčko-italskim tipovima koji su prisutni i u Senju (Kuk), no nedostaju na Šteli te nešto kasnijim Lamboglia 2 tipovima (usp. Glavaš, V. *et al.* 2020). Podrijetlo im se uglavnom veže za zapadnu obalu Italije, odnosno južnu i srednju Italiju, iako su pojedina proizvodna središta pretpostavljena i u Dalmaciji (pregledno u Lipovac Vrkljan, G. *et al.* 2018 s ranijom literaturom), a smatra se da je u njima uglavnom prevažano vino. Unutar kasnije

4.6. Amphorae (Plate 6–9, Figure 7)

Along with certain forms of pots and jugs, amphorae are classic storage and transport vessels of the ancient world, but also of the early and developed Middle Ages, used for storing and transporting a whole range of food products and certain raw materials (Rauh, N. *et al.* 2013, 145–146; Borzić, I. 2020, 123; e.g. Radić Rossi, I., Borzić, I. 2022, 47–52, 121–124). The transport purpose of the amphora primarily refers to the distribution of products by ship, so they are shaped accordingly. With some chronological-typological deviations, it is mostly very uniform in its main features (Rauh, N. *et al.* 2013, 145–146, 159). In the wider Mediterranean area, the standardization of production occurred during the Hellenistic period (Rauh, N. *et al.* 2013, 147, 158) when amphorae began to appear in the Kvarner (Glavaš, V. *et al.* 2020), while the most diverse typology and consequently, the most eclectic provenances relate to later centuries (cf. Rauh, N. *et al.* 2013, 147, 158–166; Cirelli, E. 2021, 108). Although it is possible to propose a primary transported product for each type of amphora, the reuse of this transport packaging was widespread, not only in terms of carrying other contents but also for other purposes (e.g., construction or storage); therefore, the reconstruction of production and exchange solely based on amphorae becomes quite questionable (Eiring, J. *et al.* 2004, 464; Beltrán Lloris, M. 2021, 13–14; Martin-Kilcher, S., Tchernia, A. 2021, 35–36; Peña, J. T. 2021, 88). For the same reason, the amphorae are analyzed below according to their origin, not the content. Amphorae of Adriatic, Eastern Mediterranean and African origin have all been found at Štela, while those from the Western Mediterranean were rare.

4.6.1. Adriatic Amphorae (Plate 6, Figure 7, 8)

The earliest recorded types of amphorae in the eastern Adriatic belong to the containers of the wider Adriatic production, which appeared from the 4th to the 3rd century BC. Primarily, in the Kvarner area, these are the Greco-Italic types that are also present in Senj (Kuk) but are missing from Štela, and the slightly later Lamboglia 2 types (cf. Glavaš, V. *et al.* 2020). Their origin is mainly linked to the western coast of Italy, i.e., southern and central Italy. However, some production centers are also assumed to be in Dalmatia (reviewed in Lipovac Vrkljan, G. *et al.* 2018 with earlier literature), and it is considered that they were predominantly used for

tipologije jadranskih amfora također se javljaju recipijenti za vino, no osim onih većih dimenzija i vretenastoga oblika počinju se javljati i manje amfore s ravnim dnom, uglavnom srednjoitalskoga podrijetla. Manje su i tzv. riblje amfore, također uvožene iz središnje jadranske Italije. Oba se potonja tipa, međutim, javljaju i u repertoaru crikveničke radionice koja je svoje proizvode distribuirala i u Senju (Lipovac Vrkljan, G., Ožanić Roguljić, I. 2013). Osim navedenih, na širem jadranskom prostoru proizvode se i amfore za transport ulja (ovoidne, Dressel 6b i dr., vidi npr. Cipriano, S., Mazzocchin, S. 2017), no one su za sada razmjerno rijetke na istočnome Jadranu.

4.6.1.1. Lamboglia 2 i pripadni čepovi

Najraniji nalazi amfora sa Štele pripadaju jadranskim vinskim amforama posljednjih stoljeća pr. Kr., vjerojatno tipu Lamboglia 2 (**168**), iako je zbog malih dimenzija sačuvanoga ruba teško razlučiti taj od kasnih tipova grčko-italskih amfora, a uz Lamboglia 2 tip mogli bismo povezati i ulomak dna i ručke (Slika 7) (Horvat, J. 1997, 60–65). U svakome slučaju, vjerojatno se radi o rezidualnome materijalu. Ulomci republikanskih amfora poznati su i s Kuka te drugih naselja podvelebitskoga

wine transport. Wine amphorae also feature in the later typology of Adriatic amphorae, but in addition to those large dimensioned and spindle-shaped, smaller flat-based amphorae, mainly of Central Italian origin, are beginning to appear. The smaller, so-called fish amphorettes were also imported from central Adriatic Italy. Both of the latter types, however, also appear in the repertoire of the Crikvenica workshop, which distributed its products in Senj, as well (Lipovac Vrkljan, G., Ožanić Roguljić, I. 2013). In addition to the above, amphorae for oil transport (of ovoid shape, Dressel 6b, etc., see, e.g., Cipriano, S., Mazzocchin, S. 2017) are also produced in the wider Adriatic area, but are still relatively rare in the eastern Adriatic.

4.6.1.1. Lamboglia 2 and related stoppers

The earliest finds of amphorae from Štela belong to the Adriatic wine amphorae of the last centuries BC, probably the Lamboglia 2 type (**168**), although due to the small dimensions of the preserved rim, it is difficult to distinguish it from the late types of Greco-Italic amphorae, and we could also associate a fragment of the base and handle (Figure 7) with the Lamboglia 2 type (Horvat, J 1997, 60–65). In any case, these are probably residuals within later contexts. Fragments of Republican amphorae are also known



Slika 7: 1 – rub, 2 – ručka, 3 – dno amfore Lamboglia 2 (**168**)

Picture 7: 1 – rim, 2 – handle, 3 – bottom of Lamboglia 2 amphora (**168**)



Sl. 8: Čepovi amfora: 1, 2 – čepovi izrađeni u kalupu (**169, 170**); 3, 4 – čepovi izrađeni od tijela afričkih amfora (**222, 223**)

Picture 8: Amphora stoppers: 1, 2 – stoppers made in a mold (**169, 170**); 3, 4 – stoppers made of walls of African amphorae (**222, 223**)

primorja (Glavaš, V. *et al.* 2020). Moguće da bi uz te amfore trebalo povezati i čepove **169, 170** (izrađene u kalupu) i **171** (izrađen na kolu) (Slika 8). Nepotpuno i loše sačuvani primjerak **169**, barem koliko je moguće rekonstruirati na temelju preostalog dijela, na gornjoj površini ima jednu reljefnu liniju (nastalu u proizvodnji?) i, osim same središnje drške, nepravilnu kružnu izbočinu. Takav je čep identificiran npr. u Resniku (Šuta, I. 2012-2013, T. 7/4). Čep **170** na gornjoj strani diska ima reljefno obilježje nepravilnoga oblika. Slična je oznaka prisutna na nekoliko čepova iz Resnika, iako nije moguće definirati radi li se o posve istovjetnome obliku (Šuta, I. 2012-2013, T. 10/2–4). Čep izrađen na kolu nalazi analogije u brojnim sličnim primjercima, npr. onom iz Crikvenice (Lipovac Vrkljan, G. *et al.* 2012-2013, T. 3/9) ili tipu AC II D1 iz Akvileje (Chinelli, R. 1991, T. 46).

4.6.1.2. Amfore ravnoga dna

Amfore ravnoga dna podrijetlom sa zapadne obale Jadrana prepoznate su na temelju nekoliko ulomaka rubova i dna (**172–176**) koje je moguće pripisati inačici Forlimpopoli. Radionice tih amfora potvrđene su u okolici antičkoga *Forum Popili* u *regio VIII Aemilia* (Aldini, T. 1999). Riječ je o amforama manjih dimenzija (oko 50 cm visine) i zapremnine oko 20 l, a pretpostavlja se da su uglavnom služile za prijevoz vina, moguće i nekih drugih proizvoda kao što su riblji umaci (Pannella, C. 1989, 149; Cacciaguerra, L. 1991, 33–34). Česte su na istočnome Jadranu (Jurišić, M. 2000), a brodolom s tim amforama istražen je kod Ilovika (Orlić, M. 1982). Oblik rubova **172** i **173** upućuje na tipove A1/2 T. Aldinija (Aldini, T. 1999), dok je oblike dna moguće povezati s tipovima A2/D. Rubove je moguće datirati u drugu pol. 1. st. – početak 2. st., a dna, s obzirom na to da su kod oba tipa vrlo slična,

from Kuk and other settlements on the Velebit coast (Glavaš, V. *et al.* 2020). It is possible that stoppers **169, 170** (made in a mold), and **171** (made on a wheel) could be connected to these amphoras (Figure 8). The incomplete and poorly preserved specimen **169**, at least as far as can be reconstructed based on the remaining fragment, had a single relief line on the upper surface (a result of manufacture?) and, apart from the central handle itself, an irregular circular protrusion. Such a stopper was identified, for example, in Resnik (Šuta, I. 2012-2013, Pl. 7/4). The stopper **170** has an irregularly shaped relief feature on the upper side of the disc. A similar label is present on several stoppers from Resnik, although it is impossible to define whether they are completely identical in shape (Šuta, I. 2012-2013, Pl. 10/2–4). The stopper made on the wheel finds analogies in numerous similar specimens, for example, the one from Crikvenica (Lipovac Vrkljan, G. *et al.* 2012-2013, P. 3/9) or the type AC II D1 from Aquileia (Chinelli, R. 1991, Pl. 46).

4.6.1.2. Flat-Based Amphorae

Flat-based amphorae originating from the western coast of the Adriatic were recognized based on several rim and base fragments (**172–176**) that can be attributed to the Forlimpopoli variant. The workshops of these amphorae were confirmed in the vicinity of the ancient *Forum Popili* in *Regio VIII Aemilia* (Aldini, T. 1999). These are amphorae of smaller dimensions (about 50 cm tall) with a capacity of about 20 liters, and it is assumed that they were mainly used for the wine transport, possibly also for some other products such as fish sauces (Pannella, C. 1989, 149; Cacciaguerra, L. 1991, 33–34). They are common in the eastern Adriatic (Jurišić, M. 2000), and a shipwreck with these amphorae was investigated near Ilovik (Orlić, M. 1982). The shape of the rims **172** and **173** suggests the types A1/2 of T. Aldini (Aldini, T. 1999), while the shapes of the bases can be connect-

nije moguće preciznije tipološki odrediti, stoga je datacija primjeraka sa Štele široka i obuhvaća razdoblje od druge pol. 1. st. do sredine 3. st.

Amforama ravnoga dna mogla bi pripadati i dna **178–180** koja i fakturom podsjećaju na one lokalne proizvodnje iz Crikvenice (Tip 1 i tip 4) (Lipovac Vrkljan, G., Starac, R. 2014, T. 1; Lipovac Vrkljan, G. 2016, kat. br. 31–34, 38). Ipak, na temelju tih morfološki ne pretjerano karakterističnih dijelova posuda nije moguće sa sigurnošću tvrditi da nije riječ o nekim većim skladišnim posudama, posebno u slučaju ulomka **179**.

4.6.1.3. Riblje amforete

Osim amfora ravnoga dna, za jadransku se regiju veže i tip manjih amfora, tzv. *anforette adriatiche*, koje slijede morfologiju Dressel 6B, no manjih su dimenzija i javljaju se u nekoliko tipova koji se uglavnom razlikuju po oblikovanju ruba (Carre, M. B. *et al.* 2009; Borzić, I. 2011, 82–83; Gaddi, D., Maggi, P. 2017, 314). Slične su se amfore, međutim, proizvodile i u Crikvenici (Lipovac Vrkljan, G., Konestra, A. 2017), iako senjski tip (**177**) vjerojatno pripada, s obzirom na fakturu i detalje ruba, ital-skomu tipu II, odnosno onima s trakastim rubom (*con orlo a fascia*) (Gaddi, D., Maggi, P. 2017, fig. 96/2). Na temelju *titula picta* i ostataka pronađenih u brodolomu Grado I (Auriemma, R. 2000) moguće je zaključiti da su te amfore služile za prijevoz ribljih proizvoda, i to uglavnom usoljene ribe i umaka (*liquamen* i *muria*) (Gaddi, D., Maggi, P. 2017, 322–327). Prepoznata tipologija, prema materijalu iz Akvileje, datira u razdoblje od Flavijevaca do 3. st. (Gaddi, D., Maggi, P. 2017).

4.6.2. Istočnomediteranske amfore (Tabla 6)

Ovim su poglavljem obuhvaćene sve transportne amfore čije je podrijetlo moguće smjestiti na područje istočnoga Mediterana, odnosno na područje Egeje (bilo otoka bilo pojedinih obalnih područja), Male Azije i Levanta. Na Šteli uglavnom izostaju ranocarske istočnomediteranske amfore – javljaju se isključivo Crétoise¹⁶, dok su nešto češći primjerci kasnoantičkih amfora, poglavito Late Roman 1 i 2. Potonji su tipovi po svoj prilici pronađeni i na trgu Cimiter u Senju, o čemu, međutim, svjedoče samo

¹⁶ U tome je kontekstu zanimljiv ulomak ručke moguće rodske amfore s trga Cimiter u Senju (Starac, R. 1999, 75, T. 2/1).

ed with types A2/D. It is possible to date the rims to the second half of the 1st century–beginning of the 2nd century AD. However, considering in both types they are similar, it is impossible to typologically determine the bases more precisely. Therefore, the dating of the specimens from Štela is broad and covers the period from the second half of the 1st century to the middle of the 3rd century AD.

The bases **178–180**, which resemble those of local production from Crikvenica by fabric (Type 1 and Type 4) (Lipovac Vrkljan, G., Starac, R. 2014, Pl. 1; Lipovac Vrkljan, G. 2016, cat. no. 31–34, 38) could belong to the flat-based amphorae. Nevertheless, based on those morphologically non-characteristic features, it is impossible to ascertain whether they were part of larger storage vessels, especially in the case of fragment **179**.

4.6.1.3. Fish Amphorettes

In addition to amphorae with a flat base, the Adriatic region is also associated with a type of small amphorae, so-called *anforette adriatiche*. They follow the morphology of Dressel 6B but are smaller in size and occur in several types that differ mainly by the shape of the rim (Carre, M. B. *et al.* 2009; Borzić, I. 2011, 82–83; Gaddi, D., Maggi, P. 2017, 314). Similar amphorae, however, were also produced in Crikvenica (Lipovac Vrkljan, G., Konestra, A. 2017), although the Senj sherd (**177**), considering the fabric and rim details, probably belongs to Italic type II, i.e. those with a band rim (*con orlo a fascia*) (Gaddi, D., Maggi, P. 2017, fig. 96/2). Based on the *tituli picti* and remains found in the Grado I shipwreck (Auriemma, R. 2000), it is possible to conclude that these amphorae were used to transport fish products, mainly salted fish and sauces (*liquamen* and *muria*) (Gaddi, D., Maggi, P. 2017, 322–327). According to Aquileian material, the recognized typology dates back to the period of the Flavians to the 3rd century AD (Gaddi, D., Maggi, P. 2017).

4.6.2. Eastern Mediterranean Amphorae (Plate 6)

This chapter includes all transport amphorae whose origin can be placed in the Eastern Mediterranean area, i.e., the Aegean area (islands or certain coastal areas), Asia Minor, and the Levant. Early Imperial Eastern Mediterranean amphorae are mostly absent from Štela-only Crétoise¹⁶ occurs, while examples of

¹⁶ In this context, a fragment of the handle of a possible Rhodian amphora from Cimiter Square in Senj is interesting (Starac, R. 1999, 75, Pl. 2/1).

ulomci stijenki (Starac, R. 1999, 75, T. 3/9, 11–12). Na temelju provedene analize, ali i cjelokupnoga stanja istraženosti amfora na istočnome Jadranu, u većini slučajeva nije bilo moguće preciznije definirati podrijetlo pojedinih tipova, a koji su se proizvodili na širem području u velikome broju radionica (npr. Eiring, J. *et al.* 2004, 463).

4.6.2.1. Amphore Crétoise 1

U ranije tipove istočnomediteranskih amfora smješta se ulomak **181** koji pripada tipu AC 1c, preciznije podtipu Portale, E. C. 2010, fig. 5, 2–3, koji datira od kraja 2. te tijekom 3. st. (Auriemma, R., Degrassi, V. 2017, 348–349, fig. 24/2). Za ove se amfore vezuje transport kretskega slatkog vina *passum* (Marangou-Lerat, A. 1995, 156–160; Auriemma, R., Degrassi, V. 2017, 347). Zbog morfološke sličnosti ruba, kratkoga, gotovo nepostojećega vrata i visoko postavljenih ručki ovom bismo tipu s oprezom mogli pripisati i ulomak **182**, a prema izvedbi ruba i vrata i ulomak **183**.¹⁷ Na Kvarneru kretske su amfore za sada vrlo rijetki nalaz, a tip AC 1, no u varijanti D, pronađen je u podmorju Jadranova (uvale Havišće i Lokvišće te rt Ertak) (Borzić, I. *et al.* 2022, 102; za istočnojadransku distribuciju Crétoise 1 amfora vidi posljednje u Radić Rossi, I., Borzić, I. 2022, 78).

4.6.2.2. Late Roman 1

Nekoliko ulomaka ručki (**184–188**) moguće je, prema karakterističnome obliku i fakturi, pripisati tipu amfora Late Roman 1, međutim s obzirom na to da nisu utvrđeni rubovi osim opće datacije, a koja obuhvaća razdoblje od 4. do pol. 7. st. (Pieri, D. 2005, 70–76), o njima nije moguće detaljnije govoriti. Osim toga, pojedine narebrenne stijenke također bi se mogle pripisati ovim amforama.

4.6.2.3. Late Roman 2 (Keay 65)

Globularne amfore istočnomediteranskoga podrijetla identificirane su na Šteli prema dva primjerka ruba (**189–190**), jednomu većem ulomku narebrenne stijenke s ručkom (**191**) i jednomu ulomku vrata s ručkom (**192**). Međutim, nije isključeno da nekoliko ručki te veći broj kaneliranih stijenki pripada tomu tipu pa bi njihov konačni broj mogao biti nešto veći. Rub **189** ističe se zbog

late antique amphoras are somewhat more common, especially Late Roman 1 and 2. The latter types were most likely also found on Cimiter square in Senj, which is only evidenced by the fragments of walls (Starac, R. 1999, 75, Pl. 3/9, 11–12). Based on the analysis carried out, as well as the overall state of amphora research in the eastern Adriatic, it was mostly impossible to define the origin of individual types produced in a wider area with large number of workshops more precisely (e.g., Eiring, J. *et al.* 2004, 463).

4.6.2.1. Amphora Crétoise 1

Fragment **181** belongs to type AC 1c, more precisely, subtype Portale, E. C. 2010, fig. 5, 2–3, dating from the end of the 2nd and during the 3rd century (Auriemma, R., Degrassi, V. 2017, 348–349, fig. 24/2). These amphorae are associated with Cretan sweet wine *passum* transport (Marangou-Lerat, A. 1995, 156–160; Auriemma, R., Degrassi, V. 2017, 347). Due to the morphological similarity of the rim, the short, almost non-existent neck, and the high-placed handles, we could cautiously attribute the fragment **182** to this type, and according to the design of the rim and the neck, fragment **183**, as well.¹⁷ Cretan amphorae are currently a scarce find in Kvarner. However, the type AC 1 in variant D was found underwater, near Jadranovo (bays Havišće and Lokvišće and cape Ertak) (Borzić, I. *et al.* 2022, 102; for the eastern Adriatic distribution of Crétoise 1 amphora, see lastly in Radić Rossi, I., Borzić, I. 2022, 78).

4.6.2.2. Late Roman 1

Several fragments of handles (**184–188**) can be attributed to the Late Roman 1 amphora type according to the characteristic shape and fabric; however, considering that the rims have not been determined except for the general dating, covering the period from the 4th to the middle of the 7th century AD (Pieri, D. 2005, 70–76), it is not possible to go into great detail. Additionally, certain ribbed walls could also be attributed to these amphorae.

4.6.2.3. Late Roman 2 (Keay 65)

Two examples of rims (**189–190**) of globular amphorae of Eastern Mediterranean origin were identified at Štela: one larger fragment of a ribbed wall with a handle (**191**) and one fragment of the neck with a handle (**192**). However, it is not excluded that several handles and a larger number of walls with

¹⁷ Ostaje otvorena mogućnost njihove pripadnosti galskim amforama (usp. Cipolato, A., Indino, G. 2022, T. 2/6).

¹⁷ The possibility of their belonging to Gallic amphorae remains open (cf. Cipolato, A., Indino, G. 2022, Pl. 2/6).

polukružnoga ureza ispod ruba. Točnu im je varijantu teško odrediti samo na temelju ruba, no ipak pripadaju A ili B varijanti prema D. Pieri, što ih smješta u razdoblje od kasnoga 4. te tijekom 6. st. (Pieri, D. 2005, 86–88), odnosno prije pojave varijante s kraćim rubom koja datira od sredine 6. st. (Karagiorgou, O. 2001, 131). Proizvodnja im se smješta na šire područje Egejskoga mora, uključujući pojedine otoke (Kos) i obale male Azije (Knid), a pretpostavlja se i na obalama Crnoga mora. Njihov je sadržaj još uvijek dvojben, ali se pretpostavlja da su uglavnom služile za prijevoz maslinova ulja ili rjeđe vina (Karagiorgou, O. 2001; Pieri, D. 2005, 86–88).

4.6.2.4. Agora M273 similis

Rub i vrat sa spojem ručke **193**, vrlo specifične fature tamnocrvene boje s mnogo primjesa tinjca (po čemu podsjeća na onu LR 3 amfore, usp. Pieri, D. 2005, 100), mogli bismo pripisati širokomu dijapazonu amfora koje se obično nazivaju Agora M273, a preteča su Samos Cistern Type/Baggy amfora (Pieri, D., Bonifay, M. 1995, 114; Arthur, P. 1998).

Senjski primjerak odgovara nešto ranijoj varijanti čiji je rub jasno žlijebom odvojen od proširenoga vrata, s čije je pak unutarnje strane prisutno udubljenje nastalo pritiskom prsta tijekom spajanja ručki, stoga bi više odgovarao tipu A Knidske proizvodnje prema tipologiji A. Opaïta (Opaït, A. 2014, 442), odnosno amforama P 13181 i P 16350 ili L55 s atenske Agore (Robinson, H. S. 1959, pl. 17/L55). S obzirom na to da definitivna tipologija tih amfora, odnosno sve varijante različitih istočno-mediteranskih proizvodnih centara, još uvijek nije definirana, dataciju je moguće iznijeti prema analogijama i ona bi obuhvaćala razdoblje 4. st. Prema A. Opaïtu dva primjerka amfora koje je objavio D. Vrsalović (Vrsalović, D. 1974, nos. 127–128) također treba pripisati toj širokoj skupini, po svemu sudeći vinskih amfora.

4.6.3. Zapadnomediteranske amfore (Tabla 6–9)

Amforama proizvedenima na području zapadnoga Mediterana (galske, iberske i sjevernoafričke provincije) pripada veći broj amfora sjevernoafričke proizvodnje, uglavnom podrijetlom s područja današnjega Tunisa te u manjoj mjeri Libije. Od 2. st. transport sjevernoafričkih proizvoda intenzivira se, pa su tako i na Jadranu brojni tipovi tih amfora

horizontal rilling belong to that type, so their final number could be somewhat higher. The rim of **189** stands out because of the semicircular cut below. It is difficult to determine the exact variant based only on the rim. However, they still belong to the A or B variant according to D. Pieri, which places them from the late 4th and throughout the 6th century AD (Pieri, D. 2005, 86–88), that is, before the appearance of the variant with a shorter rim dating from the mid-6th century AD (Karagiorgou, O. 2001, 131). Their production was located in the wider area of the Aegean Sea, including certain islands (Kos) and the coast of Asia Minor (Knidos), with assumed presence on the Black Sea coast, as well. The cargo they carried is still uncertain, but it is assumed it was mainly olive oil or, less often, wine (Karagiorgou, O. 2001; Pieri, D. 2005, 86–88).

4.6.2.4. Agora M273 Similis

The rim and the neck with the connection of the handle **193**, of particular dark red color fabric with many admixtures of mica (resembling that of the LR 3 amphora, cf. Pieri, D. 2005, 100), could be attributed to a wide range of amphorae commonly called Agora M273, the forerunners of the Samos Cistern Type/Baggy amphora (Pieri, D., Bonifay, M. 1995, 114; Arthur, P. 1998).

Senj specimen corresponds to a slightly earlier variant, its rim being clearly separated by a groove from the widened neck, on the inner side of which there is an indentation from the finger pressure used to join the handles; therefore, it would correspond more to type A of the Knidos production according to the typology of A. Opaït (Opaït, A. 2014, 442), respectively amphorae P 13181 and P 16350 or L55 from the Athenian Agora (Robinson, H. S. 1959, pl. 17/L55). Given that the definitive typology of these amphorae, i.e., all the variants of different Eastern Mediterranean production centers, has not yet been defined, the dating can be put forward according to analogies, including the 4th century AD. According to A. Opaït, two examples of amphorae published by D. Vrsalović (Vrsalović, D. 1974, nos. 127–128) apparently for wine, should also be attributed to that broad group.

4.6.3. Western Mediterranean Amphorae (Plate 6–9)

Among the amphorae produced in the area of the Western Mediterranean (Gallic, Iberian, and North African provinces), there is a large number of those of North African production, mainly originating from the area of today's Tunisia and, to a lesser extent, Libya. Since the 2nd century AD, the transport of North African products has intensified, making the numerous types of these amphorae among the

među najčešćim nalazima, što je razvidno iz pregleda podzemskih (Pešić, M. 2019), ali proizlazi i iz sada parcijalnih objava amfora s pojedinih kopnenih lokaliteta (npr. Bonifay, M., Capelli, C. 2019).

Ostale amfore podrijetlom iz provincija zapadnoga Mediterana znatno su rjeđe, ne samo na Šteli već i na širem jadranskom prostoru. Hispanske, odnosno one podrijetlom s Iberskoga poluotoka nešto su češće, a nalaze se i u kontekstu brodoloma (Ožanić Roguljić, I., Borzić, I. 2018; Cipriano, S., Mazzocchin, S. 2022, 793–794), dok su galske rijetke i uglavnom prisutne u vrlo niskim postotcima (Auriemma, R. et al. 2012, 169; Cipoloto, A. 2018; Cipoloto, A., Indino, G. 2022, 213).

4.6.3.1. Afričke amfore

Najranija utvrđena amfora koja pripada proizvodnji provincija sjeverne Afrike tip je Tripolitana I, koja datira od Augustova doba do pol. 2. st. (194), iako se najviše izvozila na prijelazu 1. u 2. st. (Bonifay, M. 2004, 105). Taj tip potječe iz istoimene sjevernoafričke provincije, odnosno iz današnje Libije i Tunisa, a moguće je pretpostaviti transport ulja (Bertoldi, T. 2012, 190; Bonifay, M. 2004, 105–107). Slične, no ipak nešto kasnije datacije amfora je tipa Leptiminus II (195), podrijetlom iz istoimenoga grada Bizacene, gdje je proizvodnja potvrđena nalazima keramičarskih peći (Opaït, A. 2000). Prilično široka datacija, od Flavijevaca do prve pol. 3. st., uvjetovala je razvoj većega broja varijanti, a senjska se smješta u kasniju inačicu s konveksnim rubom, no za sve se varijante pretpostavlja transport garuma (Opaït, A. 2000, 441–442; Bonifay, M. 2004, 94).

Ulomak vrata s ručkom i nekoliko ulomaka narebrenoga tijela i široke, u središnjemu dijelu kanelirane ručke (196) – svi s površinskim bjelkastim premazom – mogli bi upućivati na tip Keay 1A (Dressel 30), podrijetlom iz *Mauretaniae Caesarensis* ili Prokonzularne Afrike (Mazzocchin, S. 2019, 638; Pešić, M. 2019, 229), čija proizvodnja započinje krajem 2. i traje tijekom 3. st., nastajući kao imitacija Gauloise 4 amfore. Moguće je da tome tipu pripada i ravno dno (kat. br. 55C/07) koje fakturom odgovara navedenim ulomcima. Na Jadranu su prepoznate na nekoliko podzemskih lokaliteta (Pešić, M. 2013, 1208, 1209; 2019, 229–230) od kojih izdvajamo Sv. Juraj – kupalište (Pešić, M. 2019, 429–460), a što se kopnenih nalaza tiče, značajna je analogija u Tarsatici (Višnjić, J. 2009, 127–128, T. 4/4, 4/5?).

most common finds in the Adriatic. This is evident from the review of underwater sites (Pešić, M. 2019). However, it is also evident from the current partial publications of amphorae from some others (e.g., Bonifay, M., Capelli, C. 2019).

Other amphorae originating from the provinces of the western Mediterranean are much rarer, not only in Štela but also in the wider Adriatic area. Hispanic, that is, those originating from the Iberian Peninsula, are somewhat more common and are also found in the shipwreck contexts (Ožanić Roguljić, I., Borzić, I. 2018; Cipriano, S., Mazzocchin, S. 2022, 793–794), while Gallic are rare, mostly present in very low percentages (Auriemma, R. et al. 2012, 169; Cipoloto, A. 2018; Cipoloto, A., Indino, G. 2022, 213).

4.6.3.1. African Amphorae

The earliest confirmed amphora belonging to the production of the provinces of North Africa is the Tripolitana I type, which dates from the Augustan era to middle of the 2nd century AD (194). However, it was mostly exported at the turn of the 1st-2nd century AD (Bonifay, M. 2004, 105). This type originates from the North African province of the same name, that is, from today's Libya and Tunisia, and it is possible to assume they were used for oil transport (Bertoldi, T. 2012, 190; Bonifay, M. 2004, 105–107). The amphora of the Leptiminus II type (195), of similar, but somewhat later date, originated from the town of the same name in Byzacena, where production was confirmed by finds of ceramic kilns (Opaït, A. 2000). Fairly broad dating, from the Flavians to the first half of the 3rd century AD, caused the development of a larger number of variants, and the one from Senj belongs the later version with a convex rim. Nevertheless, the transport of garum is assumed for all variants (Opaït, A. 2000, 441–442; Bonifay, M. 2004, 94).

A fragment of a neck with a handle and several fragments of a ribbed body and a wide, centrally fluted handle (196) – all with a whitish surface coating – could point to the type Keay 1A (Dressel 30), originating from *Mauretaniae Caesarensis* or Proconsular Africa (Mazzocchin, S. 2019, 638; Pešić, M. 2019, 229). Its production began at the end of the 2nd and continued during the 3rd century AD, emerging as an imitation of the Gauloise 4 amphora. It is possible that a flat base (cat. no. 55C/07) also corresponds to this type, as it is similar to the mentioned fragments by fabric. This type has been recognized in several underwater sites in the Adriatic (Pešić, M. 2013, 1208, 1209; 2019, 229–230), among which we single out the nearby site of Sv. Juraj (St. George)-bathing area (Pešić, M. 2019, 429–460), and as far as continental finds are concerned, there is a significant analogy in Tarsatica (Višnjić, J. 2009, 127–128, Pl. 4/4, 4/5?).

Unutar 3. st. datira i tip *Africana II B* „pseudo-tripolitana“ (197), koji karakterizira rub S-profila. S obzirom na podrijetlo tih amfora iz radionica u zaleđu El Jema te u središnjemu Tunisu M. Bonifay pretpostavlja transport ulja ili vina (Bonifay, M. 2004, 110, 114). U kvarnerskome kontekstu značajan je nalaz toga tipa iz Omišaljškoga zaljeva (Pešić, M. 2019, 203).

Nešto kasnije, odnosno od sredine 3. i tijekom 4. st., smještaju se amfore *Africana I C* kasna varijanta /Bonifay 21c/Keay 3b (Bonifay, M. 2004, 106–107; Keay, S. J. 1984, 100–109) (198), za koje se pretpostavlja transport ulja. Jedna od radionica tih amfora smješta se u južnu Bizacenu (Bonifay, M. 2004, 31), a za senjski nalaz značajna je njihova pojavnost na brodolomu u Povilama (Pešić, M. 2019, 73–76, 198 s ranijom literaturom).

Amfore tipa *Africana III/Keay 25/Bonifay 27–29* na Šteli se pojavljuju s više primjeraka u varijantama III A (199–201), od kojih jedna s pečatom (202), III B (203–210) i III C (211–212), dok za jedan primjerek nije moguće definirati varijantu (213). Tome bi tipu (možda varijanti C) mogao pripadati i primjerek T. 3/10 s trga Cimiter u Senju (Starac, R. 1999, 75, 77). Prema tipologiji S. Keaya, koja se nastavlja na onu ostijskih *termi del nuotatore* S. Manacorde, te su amfore podijeljene u sedam podtipova s velikim brojem varijanti (Keay, S. J. 1984, 184–212). Proizvodnju amfora ranije A-varijante moguće je pratiti od kraja 3. st., no one su, kao i varijanta B, karakteristične za 4. st. te ih se definira i kao afričke cilindrične amfore srednjih dimenzija. Tipološki im se razvoj nastavlja na *Africana III* varijantu C, datiranu od kraja 4. do pol. 5. st. i tipološki vezanu za kasnije *spatheione* (Bonifay, M. 2004, 122). Rane A varijante proizvod su Bizacene ili Zeugitane, varijanta B moguće potječe s područja Nabeula, dok se varijanta C proizvodila na potonjemu području i u Bizaceni. Parcijalno sačuvani pečat utisnut i uokviren također utisnutom kvadratnom kartušom, koji se javlja unutar korpusa sa Štele (202), posve odgovara cjelovitomu primjerku pronađenomu u sondažnim istraživanjima u ulicama P. R. Vitezovića / I. Hreljanovića u Senju, gdje je ustanovljen još jedan pečatirani primjerek *Africana IIIA* te moguće još jedan bez pečata i ponešto drukčije morfologije ruba (Glavičić, M. 1995, T. III/1–3). S obzirom na to da nisu pronađene analogije za pečat na primjerku 202, a i samo čitanje je nesigurno,¹⁸ teško

The *Africana II B* “Pseudo-Tripolitana” (197), which is characterized by the S-profiled rim, also dates to the 3rd century. Considering the origin of these amphorae was in the workshops in the hinterland of El Jem and in central Tunisia, M. Bonifay assumed the transport of oil or wine (Bonifay, M. 2004, 110, 114). In the Kvarner context, the significant find of this type comes from the Omišalj bay (Pešić, M. 2019, 203).

Somewhat later, from the middle of the 3rd and during the 4th century AD, date the *Africana I C* late variant /Bonifay 21c/Keay 3b amphora (Bonifay, M. 2004, 106–107; Keay, S. J. 1984, 100–109) (198), for which oil transport is assumed. One of the workshops of these amphorae is located in southern Byzacena (Bonifay, M. 2004, 31), and their appearance in the shipwreck in Povile is significant for the Senj find (Pešić, M. 2019, 73–76, 198 with earlier literature).

Amphorae of the type *Africana III/Keay 25/Bonifay 27–29* appear with several examples at Štela, in variants III A (199–201), one even bearing a stamp (202), III B (203–210) and III C (211–212), while it was impossible to define the variant for another (213). The specimen Pl. 3/10 from Cimiter square in Senj could also belong to this type (perhaps variant C) (Starac, R. 1999, 75, 77). According to the typology of S. Keay, continuing that of the Ostian *terme del nuotatore* of S. Manacorda, these amphorae are divided into seven subtypes with a large number of variants (Keay, S. J. 1984, 184–212). The amphorae production of the earlier A-variant can be traced back to the end of the 3rd century AD. However, just like variant B, they are characteristic for the 4th century AD and are also defined as medium-sized African cylindrical amphorae. Their typological development continues with *Africana III* variant C, dating from the end of the 4th to the mid-5th century AD, and typologically related to later *spatheion* (Bonifay, M. 2004, 122). The early A variants are a product of Byzacena or Zeugitana; the B variant possibly originating from the Nabeul area, while the C variant was produced in the latter area and in Byzacena. A partially preserved stamp, stamped and framed by a stamped square cartouche, occurs within the corpus from Štela (202). It fully corresponds to the complete specimen found in excavations of P.R. Vitezović /I. Hreljanović streets in Senj, where another stamped specimen with a square cartouche of *Africana IIIA* was found and possibly another one, without a stamp but of a somewhat different rim morphology (Glavičić, M. 1995, Pl. III/1–3). No analogies have been found for the stamp on specimen 202, and the reading itself is uncertain¹⁸ it is not easy

¹⁸ Znakovi podsjećaju na grčka slova ΓΟ, međutim to u kontekstu ovih amfora dosad nije zabilježeno.

¹⁸ The signs resemble the Greek letters ΓΟ, however this has never been recorded in the context of these amphorae.

je prejudicirati o njegovu sadržaju. Pečati na tim amforama prilično su rijetki i uglavnom su, osim u dva dosad zabilježena slučaja, anepigrafski (Keay, S. J. 1984, 192–193) pa se primjerci iz Senja izdvajaju kao vrlo značajni. Smatra se da su te amfore prevozile vino (Bonifay, M. 2004, 122). Iznimno česte na istočnome Jadranu, te su amfore pronađene i u okolici Senja (npr. Povile, Lukovo Otočko, rapsko podmorje, Karlobag itd.) (Pešić, M. 2019, 208–213), dok je u Fulfinu jedan cjeloviti primjerak korišten za ukop (Čaušević-Bully, M. *et al.* 2019, paragraf 31, fig. 15/2).

U drugu pol. 4. st. moguće je datirati i jedan primjerak Keay 27A/Bonifay Type 36 (Bonifay, M. 2004, 129–132) amfore (**214**). Riječ je o cilindričnim amforama čije se podrijetlo smješta na područje zapadno od Kartage, a proizvod kojim se trgovalo i koji se nalazio u tim amforama nije sigurno utvrđen, no u pojedinim se slučajevima moglo raditi o vinu (Bonifay, M. 2004, 132). Prema M. Bonifayu, za Keay 27 valjalo bi vezati tip Keay 36 zbog zajedničkih morfoloških značajki i zbog značajki fature (Bonifay, M. 2004, 129–131). Unutar materijala sa Štele ističu se dva ulomka ruba (**215–216**) koji bi mogli odgovarati jednoj od varijanti toga tipa, no s obzirom na male dimenzije teško je odrediti kojoj, iako je vjerojatnija varijanta B. Obje se varijante tih amfora datiraju u 5. st. (Bonifay, M. 2004, 129–131). Amfore Keay 27 također se javljaju na brodolomu kod Povila (Pešić, M. 2019, 214), dok je u Fulfinu amfora Keay 36 korištena za ukop unutar kasnoantičkoga mauzoleja (Čaušević-Bully, M. *et al.* 2019, paragraf 31, fig. 15/1).

Nastavno na tipove amfora Africana III C razvile su se afričke cilindrične amfore malih dimenzija, odnosno tzv. *spatheia* (tip Keay 26), koje bi se zapravo moglo smatrati njihovom manjom varijantom s obzirom na to da je u nekoliko radionica zabilježena njihova istovremena proizvodnja (Bonifay, M. 2004, 125). Prema tipologiji M. Bonifaya te je amfore moguće podijeliti u tri osnovna tipa. Unutar materijala sa Štele javlja se *spatheion* 1A (Type 31) (**218**) koji datira od početka do polovine 5. st. (Bonifay, M. 2004, 125). Među najkasnije nalaze amfora, a i ostale keramike s lokaliteta, smješta se *spatheion* tip 3 (vjerojatno varijanta A) (**219**), odnosno tzv. minijaturistički *spatheion* (Bonifay, M. 2004, 127–129). Datacija se proteže od polovine 6. st. do sredine 7. st., dok se na temelju kasnoantičkih lokaliteta u Sloveniji predlaže datacija u rano 6. st. Pretpostavlja se da su te amfore služile za transport vina, iako nisu isključeni i drugi proizvodi (Bonifay,

to judge its content. Stamps on these amphorae are quite rare and, except for the two cases recorded so far, primarily anepigraphic (Keay, S. J. 1984, 192–193), so the specimens from Senj stand out as very significant. It is believed that these amphorae were used for wine transport (Bonifay, M. 2004, 122). Extremely common in the eastern Adriatic, these amphorae were also found in the vicinity of Senj (e.g. Povile, Lukovo Otočko, Rab island, Karlobag, etc.) (Pešić, M. 2019, 208–213), while one complete specimen was used for burial in Fulfinum (Čaušević-Bully, M. *et al.* 2019, paragraph 31, fig. 15/2).

One specimen of Keay 27A/Bonifay Type 36 (Bonifay, M. 2004, 129–132) amphora (**214**) could be dated to the second half of the 4th century AD. These are cylindrical amphorae that originated west of Carthage, and the product they were carrying has not yet been determined, but it could be wine in some cases (Bonifay, M. 2004, 132). According to M. Bonifay, the Keay 36 type should be associated with Keay 27 due to common morphological and fabric features (Bonifay, M. 2004, 129–131). Among the materials from Štela, two fragments of the rim (**215–216**) stand out, possibly corresponding to one of the variants of that type. However, given the small dimensions, it is difficult to determine which one, although variant B is more likely. Both variants of these amphoras are dated to the 5th century AD (Bonifay, M. 2004, 129–131). Keay 27 amphorae are also found in the shipwreck near Povile (Pešić, M. 2019, 214), while amphora Keay 36 was used for burial inside a late antique mausoleum in Fulfinum (Čaušević-Bully, M. *et al.* 2019, paragraph 31, fig. 15/1).

Africana III C amphora types were followed by the development of African cylindrical amphorae of small dimensions, i.e., the so-called *spatheia* (type Keay 26), which could be considered their smaller variant considering that their simultaneous production was recorded in several workshops (Bonifay, M. 2004, 125). According to M. Bonifay's typology, these amphorae can be divided into three basic types. *Spatheion* 1A (Type 31) (**218**), dating from the beginning to the mid-5th century appears within the material from Štela (Bonifay, M. 2004, 125). Among the late amphorae and other pottery finds is *spatheion* type 3 (probably variant A) (**219**), or the so-called miniature *spatheion* (Bonifay, M. 2004, 127–129). The dating extends from the mid-6th century to the mid-7th century AD. However, based on late antique sites in Slovenia, early 6th century AD was suggested. It is assumed that these amphorae were used for the wine transport, even though other products are also not excluded (Bonifay, M. 2004, 129; Modrijan, Z. 2011, 144–147). The rim **217**

M. 2004, 129; Modrijan, Z. 2011, 144–147). Rub **217** teško je pobliže definirati, no po svoj prilici pripada tipovima Keay 25 ili 26. Nekoliko ulomaka tipa *spatheion* potječe s trga Cimiter u Senju (Starac, R. 1999, 75, T. 2/6–8).

Nekoliko ulomaka rubova mogli bismo pripisati sjevernoafričkim amforama, no atribucija im nije posve sigurna. Tako bi **220** mogao odgovarati tipu Africana II D1/Keay 7, i to moguće varijanti sjevernotuniške proizvodnje sa svijetlom fakturom (Keay, S. J. 1984, 446; Bonifay, M. 2004, 115–119). Ako prihvatimo analogiju, taj bi se ulomak datirao od polovine 3. pa do prve trećine 4. st., ako ne i nešto kasnije (Keay, S. J. 1984, 123–126; Bonifay, M. 2004, 117). Istoga podrijetla mogao bi biti i ulomak **221**, a koji bismo mogli pripisati ili tipu Keay 8A, iako morfologija ruba ne odgovara u potpunosti, ili pak tipu Africana II/III transitional (usp. Bonifay, M., Capelli, C. 2019, 72, Pl. 10/117). Ako prihvatimo drugu analogiju, ulomak bi datirao u 4. st., dok bismo ga prema prvoj mogli datirati u 5. – 6. st. (Keay, S. J. 1984, 126–129).

Dva primjerka diskoidnih čepova amfora oblikovanih od stijenki amfore moguće je prema fakturi pripisati posudama afričkoga podrijetla (**222–223**) (Slika 8).

4.6.3.2. Hispanske amfore

U materijalu sa Štele prepoznato je nekoliko ulomaka amfora hispanske proizvodnje. Riječ je o tipovima Beltran IIA-D,¹⁹ Dressel 28 i moguće Dressel 20, čija se proizvodnja smješta u antičku Betiku. Prvi je tip (**224**) poznat s drugih, uglavnom podvodnih lokaliteta s područja provincije Dalmacije (Ožanić Roguljić, I., Borzić, I. 2018), a prisutan je i u brijunskom „kastromu“ (González Cesteros, H., Berni Millet, P. 2019, 53), no uz nje ga se smještaju i pojedini drugi oblici hispanske proizvodnje koji datiraju u sličan raspon, odnosno između ranoga 1. st. i pol. 2. st. Prema nalazima *titula picta* te su amfore po svoj prilici služile za prijevoz ribljih proizvoda (*garum*, *liquamen* i dr.) (Borzić, I. 2011). Amfora ravnoga dna Dressel 28 prisutna je ulomkom ruba **225**. Amfora je tipična za ranocarsku proizvodnju doline Guadalquivira, a smatra se evolucijom tzv. *urceus* (García Vargas, E., Bernal Casasola, D. 2008, 674–675). Pretpostavlja se, doduše uglavnom na temelju oblika, da je

¹⁹ Zahvaljujemo kolegi Igoru Borziću na pomoći u definiranju ulomka te na svim ostalim korisnim savjetima. Vidi i: <http://amphorae.icac.cat/amphora/beltran-ia-baetica-coast/features>.

is difficult to define more precisely, but it most likely belongs to the Keay 25 or 26 type. Several sherds of the *spatheion* type were found in the Cimiter square in Senj (Starac, R. 1999, 75, Pl. 2/6–8).

We could attribute several rim fragments to North African amphorae, but this attribution is not very certain. Thus, **220** could correspond to the type Africana II D1/Keay 7, and possibly a variant of North Tunisian production with a light fabric (Keay, S. J. 1984, 446; Bonifay, M. 2004, 115–119). If we accept the analogy, this fragment would be dated from the mid-3rd to the first third of the 4th century AD, if not a little later (Keay, S. J. 1984, 123–126; Bonifay, M. 2004, 117). Fragment **221** could be of the same origin, attributed either to the Keay 8A type, even though the morphology of the rim does not fully match it, or to the Africana II/III transitional type (cf. Bonifay, M., Capelli, C. 2019, 72, Pl. 10/117). If we accept the second analogy, the fragment would date to the 4th century, while according to the first, we could date it to the 5th–6th century AD (Keay, S. J. 1984, 126–129).

Two specimens of discoid amphora stoppers formed from the amphora walls can be attributed to vessels of African origin (**222–223**) (Figure 8).

4.6.3.2. Hispanic amphorae

Several fragments of Hispanic amphorae were recognized in the material from Štela, i.e., types Beltran IIA-D,¹⁹ Dressel 28, and possibly Dressel 20, whose production is located in Roman Baetica. The first type (**224**) is known from other, primarily underwater localities in the Dalmatian province (Ožanić Roguljić, I., Borzić, I. 2018) and is also present in the Brijuni “castrum” (González Cesteros, H., Berni Millet, P. 2019, 53), but along with it some other forms of Hispanic production are dating back to a similar range, i.e. between the early 1st century and a mid-2nd century AD. According to the finds of the *tituli picti*, these amphorae were most likely used for transporting fish products (*garum*, *liquamen*, etc.) (Borzić, I. 2011). The flat-based Dressel 28 amphora is present with the rim fragment **225**. The amphora is typical of the early imperial production of the Guadalquivir valley and is considered an evolution of the so-called *urceus* (García Vargas, E., Bernal

¹⁹ We would like to thank our colleague Igor Borzić for his help in defining the fragment and for all other useful advice. See also: <http://amphorae.icac.cat/amphora/beltran-ia-baetica-coast/features>.

služila za transport vina (García Vargas, E. 2004, 511).

Ulomak vrata s rubom i početkom ručke **226** mogli bismo pripisati hispanskoj uljnoj Dressel 20 amfori, no varijanti manjih dimenzija kakva je ustanovljena u antoninskome razdoblju (García Vargas, E., Bernal Casasola, D. 2008, 675, fig. 8). Međutim, s obzirom na vrlo jednostavnu morfologiju sačuvanoga ulomka, ta atribucija ostaje dvojbeno. Posthadrijanske Dressel 20 prisutne su u „kastromu“ na Brijunima (González Cesteros, H., Berni Millet, P. 2019, 52) i na brojnim dalmatinskim lokalitetima (Ožanić Roguljić, I., Borzić, I. 2018, 513–518). U Žutoj Lokvi u senjskome zaleđu javlja se njihova ranija varijanta (Ožanić Roguljić, I., Borzić, I. 2018, 516, fig. 5), dok u Fulfinu moguće čine tek mali postotak nalaza amfora (Čaušević-Bully, M. 2019, paragraf 28–19, fig. 13).

Ulomak ručke **265**, zbog karakteristično oblikovane profilacije, također bi se mogao pripisati hispanskim amforama, iako nije moguće precizno determinirati tip.

4.6.3.3. Galske amfore?

Zapadnomediterranske provenijencije mogao bi biti i ulomak ruba **227** koji nalazi analogije s Galouise 4 amforama, koje su se od 1. do 3. stoljeća proizvodile uglavnom u regiji Narbonne, ali i drugdje u Galiji, što uvjetuje njihovu tipološku varijabilnost (Laubenheimer, F. 1989, 132–135; Cipolato, A., Indino, G. 2022, 212–213). Istomu bi tipu moglo pripadati i dno **228**. Taj tip amfora manjih dimenzija uglavnom ravnoga dna povezuje se s transportom različitih vrsta vina (Laubenheimer, F. 2004, 164) i široko je rasprostranjen na zapadnome Mediteranu, dok je na Jadranu, kao i ostali galski tipovi amfora, prilično rijedak. Na primjer, na lokalitetu Canale Anfora u Akvileji prema minimalnome broju posuda javlja se sa svega 0,45 %, u odnosu na 58,74 % afričkih i 40,81 % hispanskih amfora (Gaddi, D. 2017, 373). Na lokalitetima duž cijeloga Jadrana pojavnost tih amfora, koja se uglavnom smješta od sredine 1. do sredine 2. st., ne prelazi 1 % te je prema tome teško govoriti o trgovinskim vezama dviju regija, već prije o sporadičnoj pojavnosti zbog ograničenih kontakata (Cipolato, A., Indino, G. 2022, 214–215). Tako i na Kvarneru, gdje su te amfore moguće prepoznate u Fulfinu, njihova pojavnost zajedno s hispankima čini 3,8 % na ukupni MNI od 345 amfora (Čaušević-Bully, M. *et al.* 2019, paragraf 28–39, fig. 13).

Casasola, D. 2008, 674–675). It is assumed, mainly based on its shape, that it was used for wine transport (García Vargas, E. 2004, 511).

The fragment of the neck with rim and stem of the handle **226** could be attributed to the Hispanic Dressel 20 oil amphora but to a variant of smaller dimensions dated in the Antonine period (García Vargas, E., Bernal Casasola, D. 2008, 675, fig. 8). Considering the very simple morphology of the preserved fragment, this attribution remains doubtful. Post-Hadrianic Dressel 20 amphorae are present in the “castrum” in Brijuni (González Cesteros, H., Berni Millet, P. 2019, 52) and in numerous Dalmatian localities (Ožanić Roguljić, I., Borzić, I. 2018, 513–518). In Žuta Lokva, in the hinterland of Senj, they appear in an earlier variant (Ožanić Roguljić, I., Borzić, I. 2018, 516, fig. 5), while in Fulfinum, they make only a tiny percentage of amphora finds (Čaušević-Bully, M. 2019, paragraph 28–19, fig. 13).

Handle fragment **265**, due to its characteristic profile, could also be attributed to Hispanic amphora, although it is not possible to determine the precise type.

4.6.3.3. Gaulish Amphorae?

The rim fragment **227** has analogies in Galouise 4 amphorae produced from the 1st to the 3rd century AD, mainly in the Narbonne region, but also elsewhere in Gaul, which accounts for typological variability (Laubenheimer, F. 1989, 132–135; Cipolato, A., Indino, G. 2022, 212–213). The base **228** could also belong to the same type. This type of amphora of smaller dimensions, mainly with a flat base, is associated with the transport of various types of wine (Laubenheimer, F. 2004, 164) and is widely distributed in the western Mediterranean, but rare in the Adriatic, like other Gaulish amphora types. For example, at the Canale Anfora site in Aquileia, according to the minimum number of individuals (MNI), it occurs with only 0.45%, compared to 58.74% of African and 40.81% of Hispanic amphorae (Gaddi, D. 2017, 373). In localities along the entire Adriatic, the occurrence of these amphorae, which mainly date from the mid-1st to the mid-2nd century AD, does not exceed 1%; it is, therefore, difficult to speak of trade relations between the two regions, but instead of a sporadic occurrence due to limited contacts (Cipolato, A., Indino, G. 2022, 214–215). Likewise, in Kvarner, where these amphorae are recognized in Fulfinum, their occurrence, together with the Hispanic ones, makes up 3.8% of the total MNI of 345 amphoras (Čaušević-Bully, M. *et al.* 2019, paragraph 28–39, fig. 13).

4.6.3.4. Amfore neidentificiranih tipova ili podrijetla (Slika 9)

Dobar dio sačuvanih ručki i ulomaka tijela jasno je moguće pripisati amforama, a ponekad je moguće atribuirati im i provenijenciju, no ne i tip. Kod pojedinih je slučajeva pak moguće uvjetno predložiti samo tip. Takav je slučaj ulomka bifidne ručke amfore koja zasigurno pripada tipu Dressel 2-4, no njezina provenijencija ostaje upitna (**229**).

Iako su u većoj mjeri sačuvani, za ulomke ruba i dijela vrata dviju vjerojatno manjih amfora (**230** i **231**) analogije unutar poznatih tipologija nisu sasvim sigurne. Dok bi prva mogla odgovarati amfori Ostia II, 521/Ostia III, 369-370/tip „Spello“, datiranoj od pol. 1. do kraja 2. st. (Topić, M. 2004, kat. br. 43; usp. Panella, C. 1989, 144–146; Patterson, H., Lapadula, E. 1997), za primjerak **231** kao ni za ulomak izvijenoga ruba s naglašenim zadebljanjem na prijelazu prema vratu i spoju s ručkom (**232**) analogije nisu pronađene premda bi njegova faktura (tamnonarančasto/smeđa glina s bijelim i primjesama tinjca (?)) mogla ukazivati na istočno-mediteransko podrijetlo.

Afričkomu podrijetlu po svoj prilici valja pripisati ulomak vrata i ramena **233**, ulomke vrata i ručke **234–235**, a moguće i maleni ulomak ruba **236** (sivo-bjelkaste fature) koji bi mogao pripadati tipu *spatheion* 1(?) (usp. Bonifay, M. 2004, 124–125).

Ulomku istaknutoga, trakastog i prema van zaokruženoga ruba **239** nije bilo moguće definirati tip, a ni podrijetlo. Svjetlonarančasta faktura sa žučkastim premazom moguće ga povezuje s pojedinim produkcijama kućanskoga posuđa, a oblik moguće nalazi analogiju u Akvileji/Canale Anfora (Mian, G. 2017, 189, fig. 25/6).

Zadebljanomu prstenastom rubu **241** koji se nadovezuje na vrat konkavnoga profila, sa svijetlom (oker-smečkastom) dosta pročišćenom fakturinom (ističu se samo željezni oksidi i pokoja kalcitna primjesa), zbog morfološke jednostavnosti i relativno malenoga ulomka također nije definirana analogija.

Afričkim je amforama moguće pripisati brojna dna koja nije uvijek moguće najpreciznije povezati s određenim tipom i/ili varijantom, stoga se donose tek taksativno, uz prijedlog moguće tipološke atribucije i posljedične datacije: **243** (Africana I/Keay 3, druga polovina 2. – 4. st.) (Keay, S. J. 1984, 108–109, fig. 41/2); **244–245** (Keay 25, kasno 3./4. st. – polovina 5. st.) (Keay, S. J. 1984, fig. 87/4, 88–89); **247–249** (Keay 26/*spatheion*, rano 4. st. – 6. (7.)

4.6.3.4. Amphorae of unidentified types or origins (Figure 9)

A good part of the preserved handles and fragments of the body can clearly be attributed to amphorae, and sometimes, it is possible to attribute the provenance but not the type. In some cases, it is possible to conditionally suggest only the type – as in the case of a bifid amphora handle fragment that undoubtedly belongs to Dressel 2-4 type, but its provenance remains questionable (**229**).

Although preserved to a greater extent, for the fragments of the rim and part of the neck of two probably smaller amphorae (**230** and **231**), the analogies within the known typologies are only partially certain. While the first one could correspond to amphora Ostia II, 521/Ostia III, 369-370/“Spello” type, dated from mid-1st to the end of the 2nd century AD (Topić, M. 2004, cat. no. 43; cf. Panella, C. 1989, 144–146; Patterson, H., Lapadula, E. 1997), for specimen **231** as well as for a fragment of an everted rim with a pronounced thickening at the transition to the neck and the connection with the handle (**232**), no analogies were found, although its fabric (dark orange/brown clay with white and admixtures of mica (?)) could indicate an Eastern Mediterranean origin.

The neck and shoulder fragment **233**, the neck and handle fragments **234–235**, and possibly also the small rim fragment **236** (of gray-whitish fabric) should probably be attributed to an African origin, the latter probably belonging to the *spatheion* type 1(?) (cf. Bonifay, M. 2004, 124–125).

It was impossible to define the type or origin for the fragment **239** with a prominent, banded, and everted rim. The light orange fabric with a yellowish slip possibly connects it with various household tableware productions; as for the shape, it may be possible to find an analogy in Aquileia-Canale Anfora (Mian, G. 2017, 189, fig. 25/6).

Due to its morphological simplicity and relatively small size, no analogy has been found for the thickened ringed rim fragment **241**, attached to the neck of the concave profile, with a light (ochre-brownish), relatively refined fabric (only iron oxides and some calcite admixture stand out).

It is possible to attribute numerous bases to African amphorae, but they cannot always be most precisely linked to a specific type and variant. Therefore there are only taxative suggestions of a possible typological attribution and consequent dating: **243** (Africana I/Keay 3, second half of 2nd to 4th century AD) (Keay, S. J. 1984, 108–109, fig. 41/2); **244–245** (Keay 25, late 3rd/4th century to mid-5th



Slika 9: Ručke i dna amfora upitne tipološke atribucije

Picture 9: Amphora handles and bases of uncertain typological attribution

st.) (Keay, S. J. 1984, fig. 91/14); **250** (Keay 57, polovina 5. – kasnije 6. st.) (Keay, S. J. 1984, fig. 130/3–6). Za nekoliko dna koja zasigurno pripadaju afričkim amforama nije, međutim, moguće predložiti tip, iako bi pojedine mogle pripadati i inače brojnim Keay 25 amforama (**251–254**), dok bi **255** mogao rubno pripadati Keay 26 tipu. Dna **257** i **258** mogla bi pripadati hispanskim amforama Almagro 21A-B/Keay 19 (kasno 3./4. st. – prva pol. 5. st.) (Keay, S. J. 1984, fig. 66–67, 156–168), dok dno **259**, unatoč specifičnomu obliku, ne nalazi preciznije analogije.

Dva ulomka, **263**, vjerojatno iste ili istovjetne ručke mogla bi pripadati nekoj od galskih amfora, no analogija samo na temelju tih ulomaka nije moguća.

Ulomcima amfora kojima nije bilo moguće definirati tip/podrijetlo pripada i šiljasto dno **275** na kojemu je, čini se prije pečenja, urezan grafit u obliku slova S. Prema potonjoj karakteristikici, ali i obliku, moglo bi ga se povezati s nekom od afričkih proizvodnji (za urezane oznake na afričkim amforama vidi: Bonifay, M. 2004, 21, fig. 8). Dno i ručka **274** istovjetne, svjetloružičaste fature sa znatnom količinom primjesa i svjetlijom prevlakom ne nalaze precizne analogije, no mogle biti istočnomediterranskoga podrijetla.

Ulomci ručki **272** i **273** mogli bi pripadati LR 2 i LR 4. Prvomu bismo tipu mogli pripisati i ručku **264**. Dok su potonje amfore razmjerno česte, LR 4 za sada je rjeđe zabilježena na Kvarneru, no izdvaja se cjelovita amfora korištena za ukop iz mauzoleja kasnoantičke nekropole Fulfina (Čaušević-Bully, M. *et al.* 2019, paragraf 31, fig. 15/3).

4.7. Nedefinirano i srednjovjekovno/ranonovovjekovno posuđe (Tabla 10, Slika 4)

4.7.1. Posuđe upitne klasifikacije

Nekoliko rubova mahom kuhinjskoga posuđa, zbog malih dimenzija ili nekarakteristične morfologije/fature, nije bilo moguće tipološki i kronološki preciznije smjestiti. Riječ je o rubu lonca s plastičnim udubljenjima **163**, profiliranome rubu lonca **164**, rubu lonca **165** i rubu tave **166**. Dok za rub poklopca nije moguće iznijeti podrobija zapažanja, plastična ukrasna traka lonca **163** nalazi brojne analogije s rimskodobnim, ali i kasnijim materijalom jadranskoga područja, no oblik ruba uglavnom ne odgovara navedenim posudama

century AD) (Keay, S. J. 1984, fig. 87/4, 88–89); **247–249** (Keay 26/*spatheion*, early 4th century–6th (7th) century AD) (Keay, S. J. 1984, fig. 91/14); **250** (Keay 57, mid-5th–later 6th century AD) (Keay, S. J. 1984, fig. 130/3–6). It is impossible to propose a type for several bases that indeed belong to African amphorae. However, some could belong to the otherwise numerous Keay 25 amphorae (**251–254**), while **255** could marginally belong to the Keay 26 type. Bases **257** and **258** could belong to the Hispanic amphorae Almagro 21A-B/Keay 19 (late 3rd or 4th century–first half of the 5th century AD) (Keay, S. J. 1984, figs. 66–67, 156–168), while base **259**, despite its specific shape, does not have more precise analogies.

Two fragments, probably of the same or an identical handle (**263**), could belong to one of the Gaulish amphorae, but an analogy based only on these fragments is impossible.

The amphora fragments whose type/origin could not be defined include the pointed-base fragment **275**, which had an incised *graffito* in the shape of the letter S, possibly made before firing. According to the latter, as well as the shape, it could be connected to one of the African productions (for incised markings on African amphorae, see: Bonifay, M. 2004, 21, fig. 8). The base and handle (**274**) of the same, light pink fabric with a considerable amount of admixture and a lighter slip do not have precise analogies, but could be of Eastern Mediterranean origin. Fragments of handles **272** and **273** could belong to LR 2 and LR 4. We could also attribute handle **264** to the former. While the latter amphoras are relatively common, LR 4 is less frequently recorded in Kvarner so far, but a complete amphora used for burial from the mausoleum in the late antique Fulfinum necropolis stands out (Čaušević-Bully, M. *et al.* 2019, paragraph 31, fig. 15/3).

4.7. Undefined and Medieval/Early Modern Tableware (Plate 10, Figure 4)

4.7.1. Pottery of questionable classification

Due to their small dimensions or uncharacteristic morphology/texture, several rims, mostly of cooking ware could not be placed typologically and chronologically more precisely, such as the rim of the pot with plastic depressions **163**, the profiled rim of the pot **164**, the rim of the pot **165**, and the rim of the pan **166**. While it is not possible to make more detailed observations about the rim of the lid, the plastic decorative band of pot **163** finds

(usp. npr. Bekić, L. 2017, kat. br. 89, 11; 2017a, kat. br. 8). Slično bi se moglo reći i za rub **164**, koji podsjeća na antičke primjerke, no sigurna atribucija nije moguća.

4.7.2. Srednjovjekovna i ranonovovjekovna keramika

Unutar materijala sa Štele nalazi se i nekoliko primjeraka kasnosrednjovjekovne odnosno ranonovovjekovne keramike koja govori o korištenju toga prostora u kasnijim razdobljima. Posuđe je moguće podijeliti u nekoliko vrsta i tipova stolnoga/finoga ili pak kuhinjskoga posuđa.

Dno cilindrične posude **280** pripada engobiranoj i neravnomjerno zeleno glaziranoj keramici – *ingobbiata invetriata* – i vjerojatno posudi tipa *albarello* (posuda za čuvanje namirnica, mirodija, farmaceutskih pripravaka), a nalazi vrlo precizne analogije u gradu Hvaru (Gusar, K., Visković, E. 2012, 3, kat. br. 15 s ranijom literaturom) i na širem jadranskom i italjskom prostoru s datacijom u 15. – 16. st. (npr. Bruno, G. A. *et al.* 2003, 171, T. III/6; Alfano, A., Sacco, V. 2014, 26, fig. 29/VIUT22.27). Zelenoglaziranoj keramici pripada i rub vrča (?) **281** (Slika 4).

Dno vrča ili slične posude za tekućine **282** pripada majolici sa smeđozelenim biljnim ukrasima te, iako ne nalazi precizne analogije, po svoj prilici datira u 14. st. i potječe iz radionica srednje ili sjeverne Italije,²⁰ kao vjerojatno i ulomak ruba tanjura **283**. Prema fakturalnim karakteristikama dno **285** moglo bi odgovarati olovno glaziranomu loncu koji nalazi analogije u Novigradu (Gusar, K., Ilkić, M. 2016, kat. br. 10, T. 2/3).

Posuda koničnoga oblika **286** s tek lagano izvijenim i naglašenim rubom ukrašena je jednostruknom valovnicom 2 – 3 cm ispod ruba i nizom neravnomjernih ureza na rubu (upitno je radi li se u potonjem slučaju o ukrasu). Moguće da je posuda bila glazirana, no prevlaka se nije sačuvala. Iako nisu pronađene preciznije analogije, moguće je isključiti antičku dataciju te posude. Također bez analogija, no zasigurno postantičke datacije je i dno s rupom **284**.

Kuhinjskoj keramici 14. – 15. st. moguće je pripisati peku – zdjelu (*catino-coperchio*) **288**

numerous analogies with Roman-era but also later material from the Adriatic region, but the shape of the rim generally does not correspond to the mentioned vessels (cf. e.g. Bekić, L. 2017, cat. no. 89, 11; 2017a, cat. no. 8). The same could be said for rim **164**, which resembles Roman examples, but a specific attribution is not possible.

4.7.2. Medieval and Early Modern pottery

Several examples of Late Medieval and Early Modern ceramics speak of continuous use of Štela from prehistory until our time. Vessels can be divided into several classes and types of tableware/fine-ware and cooking-ware. The base of the cylindrical vessel **280** belongs to unevenly green-glazed and slipped (engobe) – *ingobbiata invetriata* – ceramics of probably an *albarello*-type vessel (vessel for storing food, spices, pharmaceutical preparations) and finds exact analogies in the city of Hvar (Gusar, K., Visković, E. 2012, 3, cat. no.15 with earlier literature), as well as in the wider Adriatic and Italian area, dating to the 15th-16th century AD (e.g., Bruno, G. A. *et al.* 2003, 171, Pl. III/6; Alfano, A., Sacco, V. 2014, 26, fig. 29/VIUT22.27). The jug (?) rim **281** also belongs to green-glazed ceramics (Figure 4).

The base of a jug or similar liquid container **282** belongs to maiolica with brown-green floral decorations, and although it does not have precise analogies, it most likely dates to the 14th century and originates from workshops in central or northern Italy.²⁰ Fragment of the plate rim **283** probably belongs to the same. According to the factual characteristics of base **285**, it could correspond to a lead-glazed pot with analogies in Novigrad (Gusar, K., Ilkić, M. 2016, cat. no. 10, Pl. 2/3). The conical vessel **286**, with a slightly everted and accentuated rim, is decorated with a single wavy line 2-3 cm below the rim and a series of uneven notches on the top of the rim (it is questionable whether the latter is an intentional decoration). The vessel had possibly been glazed, but the glaze was not preserved. Although no more precise analogies have been found, it is possible to rule out the Roman dating of this vessel. The base with a hole **284** is also without analogies but of certain post-Antique dates.

Vessel **288** can be attributed to cooking ware, more precisely, the baking cover/dish (*catino-co-*

²⁰ Zahvale kolegici Soniji Virgili na pomoći u definiranju ove posude.

²⁰ Thanks to our colleague Sonia Virgili for her help in defining this vessel.

koja nalazi prilično bliske analogije na lokalitetu Crosada u Trstu, no i u široj regiji te sjevernoj Italiji (Borzacconi, A. 2007, 388–389, T. 94/24, 95/26). Također kuhinjskomu posuđu, ali bez preciznije analogije, pripada i ulomak ruba **287**.

4.8. Građevinska keramika i arhitektonski elementi (Slika 10)

Unutar materijala sa Štele prikupljena je minimalna količina građevinske keramike, odnosno jedna tegula s višestrukom polukružnom oznakom utisnutom prstima (**289**) i nekoliko ulomaka tubula (**290**). Tegula, izrazito žučkaste fakture, podsjeća na proizvode peći lociranih u uvali Podšilo na otoku Rabu, čije tegule također imaju slične utisnute oznake (Lipovac Vrkljan, G., Šiljeg, B. 2012).

S područja Štele poznato je i nekoliko tegula s pečatom (istraživanja 1972. g., zapadno od sonde A1), koji glase [...]JANA (PANSIANA) te [...]MEROTIS (C. TIT. HERMEROTIS) (Glavičić, A. 1973, 460). Tubuli se javljaju u nekoliko varijanti urezanih motiva – križnih, dijagonalnih i horizontalnih, a posebno su značajni jer signaliziraju postojanje grijanih prostora, a pronađeni su i tijekom ranijih istraživanja, uz *in situ* ostatke hipokausta (Glavičić, A. 1966, 409). Ulomci tubula s križnim urezima mogli bi pripadati proizvodnji crikveničke radionice (usp. Konestra, A. *et al.* 2020). Osim toga, prikupljen je i ulomak mozaičnoga poda od keramičkih tesera (Slika 10, 55C/A15), a istovjetne ili pak mozaike od kamenih tesera spominje i A. Glavičić (Glavičić, A. 1966, 409–410; Glavičić, A. 1973, 461).

Kameni arhitektonski elementi uključuju nekoliko profiliranih ulomaka i moguće fragmente baze manjega stupa (Slika 10, 55C/A16, A17).

perchio) which finds fairly close analogies at the Crosada site in Trieste, but also broader in the region and northern Italy (Borzacconi, A. 2007, 388–389, Pl. 94/24, 95/26). The rim fragment **287** also belongs to cooking ware but without a more precise analogy.

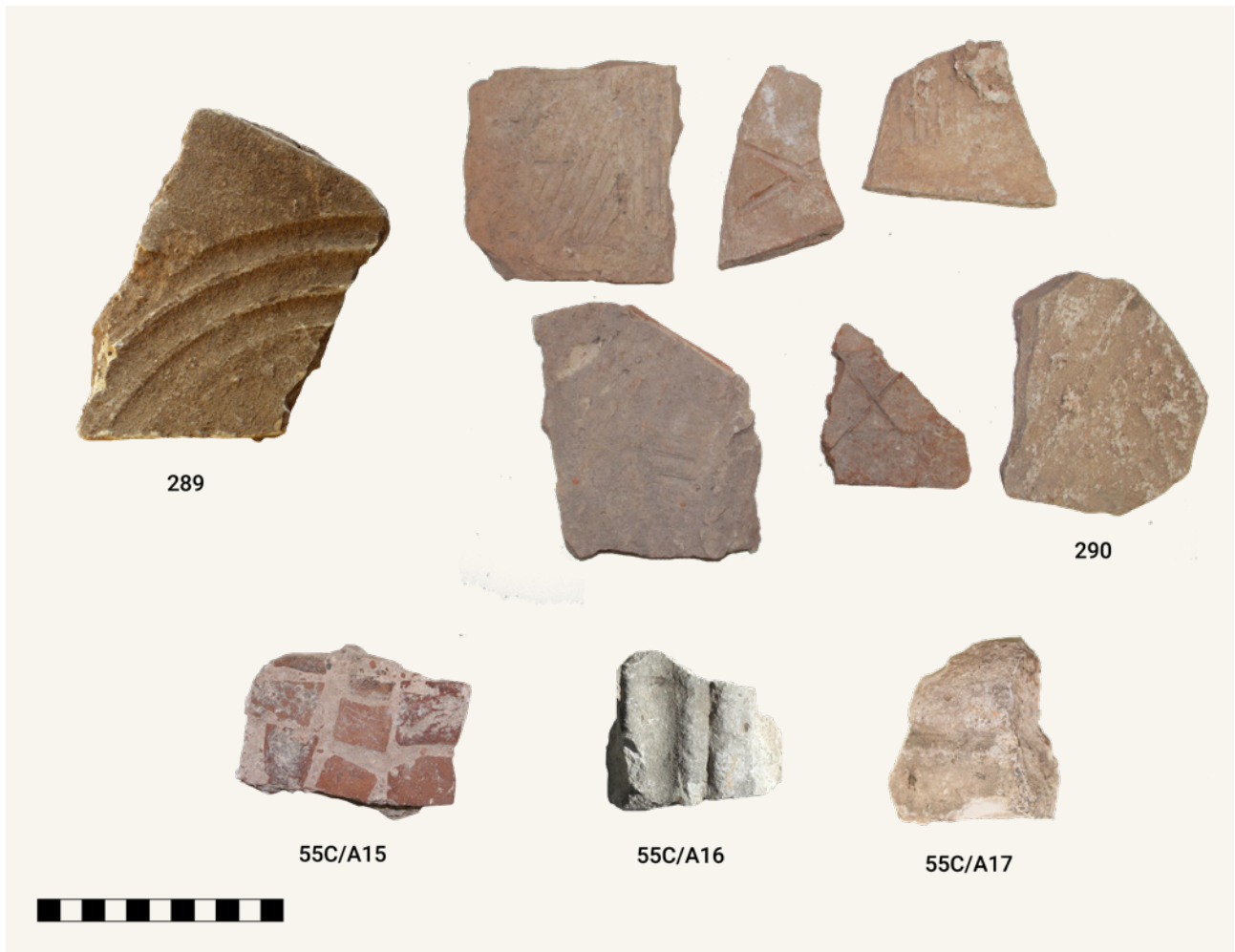
4.8. Ceramic building materials and architectural elements (Figure 10)

Within the material from Štela, a minimal amount of ceramic building materials was collected, i.e., one *tegula* with multiple semicircular finger-impressed markings (**289**) and several *tubuli* fragments (**290**). The *tegula*, with a distinctly yellowish fabric, is reminiscent of the products of the kilns located in the bay of Podšilo on the island of Rab. *Tegulae* from there also bear similar imprints (Lipovac Vrkljan, G., Šiljeg, B. 2012).

Several *tegulae* with a stamp are also found in Štela (in 1972, west of the trench A1), which read [...]JANA (PANSIANA) and [...]MEROTIS (C. TIT. HERMEROTIS) (Glavičić, A. 1973, 460).

Tubuli appear in several variants with incised motifs – cross-hatched, diagonal, and horizontal. They are particularly significant as they signal the existence of heated rooms. They were found during earlier research, along with *in situ* remains of hypocausts (Glavičić, A. 1966, 409). Fragments of *tubuli* with cross-hatch could belong to the production of the Crikvenica workshop (cf. Konestra, A. *et al.* 2020). In addition, a fragment of a mosaic floor made of ceramic *tesserae* was also collected (Figure 10, 55C/A15). Same or similar mosaics of stone *tesserae* are also mentioned by A. Glavičić (Glavičić, A. 1966, 409–410; Glavičić, A. 1973, 461).

Stone architectural elements include several profiled fragments and possibly a fragment of the base of a smaller column (Figure 10, 55C/A16, A17).



Slika 10: Ulomci tegula, tubula, mozaičnoga poda i kamenih ukrasnih elemenata

Picture 10: Fragments of *tegulae*, *tubuli*, mosaic floor and stone decorative elements

5. Rasprava

Keramološka analiza provedena na materijalu s lokaliteta Štela u Senju obuhvatila je otprilike 285 dijagnostičkih ulomaka²¹ keramičkih posuda i još nekoliko predmeta, odnosno ulomaka građevinske keramike te pojedinih arhitektonskih elementa koji su pronađeni tijekom iskopavanja. Analizirani materijal pokriva kronološki raspon od kasnoga brončanog/željeznog doba sve do ranoga novovjekovlja. Ipak, materijal datiran u staru eru, a moguće i pojedini ulomci datirani u rani principat, mogli bi se uvjetno rečeno smatrati rezidualnima²² unutar glavnine obrađenoga materijala. Odnosno, mogli bi se povezati s gradnjom i najranijim korištenjem utvrđenih struktura, za koje je i ranije pretpostavljena datacija u 1. st. (Glavičić, M. 1995, 46). Na koji su se način formirali kasniji slojevi teško je prejudicirati i razumjeti s obzirom na šture podatke koje je bilo moguće prikupiti tijekom građevinskih radova (Glavičić, M. 1995). Dio materijala mogao je biti korišten za niveliranje podova, zapunjavanje cisterni/bazena (što je potvrđeno i ranijim istraživanjima) itd. (usp. Reynolds, P. 2010, 93), a tek je jedan manji dio, po svoj prilici najkasniji materijal, indikativan za posljednji horizont korištenja prostora Štele u antici. Taj bi se najkasniji horizont mogao smjestiti u kasno 6. – 7. st., o čemu govore neki od najkasnijih nalaza, npr. amfora *spatheion* tip 3, moguće i pokoji ulomak LR 1 ili pretpostavljena amfora Keay 8a, kasni oblici ARS (Hayes 91B), mogući ulomak PRSW/LR C te pojedini oblici kuhinjskoga posuđa (kasni ACW i gruba kasnoantička keramika jadranske? provenijencije). Raspon koji obuhvaćaju keramički nalazi šire antičke datacije uvelike se poklapa s onim određenim numizmatičkim nalazima sa Štele (Tablica 2), koji stoga na neki način potvrđuju definiranu kronologiju. Srednjovjekovni

²¹ U pojedinim su slučajevima ulomci u katalog pribrojeni zajedno, npr. tubuli (kat. br. 290).

²² S obzirom na nepostojanje podataka o stratigrafiji nemoguće je odrediti koji je materijal u kojoj fazi/sloju rezidualan, no mala količina ovoga materijala mogla bi ukazivati na to da je tijekom istraživanja pronađena tek njegova manja količina, dok je glavnina odbačenoga materijala iz te rane faze po svoj prilici deponirana na nekome drugom mjestu.

5. Discussion

The ceramological analysis carried out on the material from the Štela site in Senj included approximately 285 diagnostic fragments²¹ of ceramic vessels and several other items, such as fragments of ceramic building materials and individual architectural elements found during the excavation. The analyzed material covers the chronological range from the late Bronze/Iron Age to the early modern period. Nevertheless, the material dated to BC, and possibly some fragments from the early Principate, could be conditionally considered residual²² within the bulk of the processed material. They could be connected with the construction and the earliest use of the unearthened structures, for which the dating in the 1st century was assumed earlier (Glavičić, M. 1995, 46). Given the limited data that could be collected during rescue excavation (Glavičić, M. 1995), it is difficult to hypothesize and understand how the later layers were formed. Some of the material could have been used for leveling floors, filling water cisterns/pools (which was also confirmed by earlier research), etc. (cf. Reynolds, P. 2010, 93), and only one minor part of the material, probably the latest, is indicative for the last horizon of Štela use in Antiquity. This latest horizon could be placed in the late 6th-7th century AD, as indicated by some of the latest finds, e.g., amphora of *spatheion* type 3, possibly a few fragments of LR 1 or the presumed amphora Keay 8a, late forms of ARS (Hayes 91B), a possible fragment of PRSW/LR C and some forms of cooking ware (late ACW and coarse late antique pottery of Adriatic? provenance). The range covered by ceramic finds of wider Roman dating largely coincides with certain numismatic finds from Štela (Table 2), which, therefore, in some way, confirm the defined chronology. Medieval and modern finds are scarce (which does not necessarily reflect the actual situation on the site); therefore, like prehistoric ones, they will be excluded from further discussion.

²¹ In some cases, the fragments are listed together in the catalog, e.g., tubuli (cat. no. 290).

²² Given the lack of stratigraphy, it is impossible to determine which material is residual in which phase/layer, but the small amount of this material could indicate that only a small amount of it was found during the research, while the bulk of the discarded material from that early phase is most likely deposited in another place.

i novovjekovni nalazi iznimno su rijetki (što ne mora nužno reflektirati stvarno stanje na lokalitetu), stoga će se, poput onih prapovijesnih, isključiti iz daljnje rasprave.

Zabilježeni keramički materijal velikom je većinom uvezen s izvanjadranskih područja, tek jedan manji dio pripada italskim oblicima, a glavina potječe s istočnoga (Egeja, Mala Azija, Kreta i sl.) odnosno zapadnoga Mediterana (Galija, Hispanija, Afrika). Također, gotovo neznatni dio mogao bi pripadati lokalnim kvarnerskim proizvodima – tegulama s otoka Raba (Lipovac Vrkljan, G., Šiljeg, B. 2012) odnosno posuđu i amforama iz obližnje crkveničke radionice, a koji su već zabilježeni na području Senije (amfora i vrčevi s nekropole kod današnjega Konzuma / ex vrt Olivieri, Lipovac Vrkljan, G., Ožanić Roguljić, I. 2013), no bez detaljnijih analiza izneseno ostaje tek pretpostavka.²³

Procijenjena minimalna količina keramičkih posuda iznosi 207 posuda, u što nisu uračunate one iz kategorija nesigurne atribucije (npr. pojedina dna, ručke i stijenke amfora). Prema tako definiranoj kvantifikaciji, dodatno suženoj na posuđe s preciznije definiranom kronologijom²⁴ i ono koje pripada širem antičkom razdoblju (čime je uzeo u obzir oko 200 posuda), pokušao se definirati trend uvoza koji se temelji na iznesenim kronološkim pokazateljima i prikazan je u intervalima od 50 godina. Izračun trenda, kojim je uključeno samo šire antičko razdoblje u koje datira glavina materijala, proveden je prema načelima aorisne analize. Uzimajući u obzir da je pojedina posuda mogla biti proizvedena u bilo kojoj godini unutar trajanja proizvodnje toga tipa, tako je ona mogla biti i komercijalizirana unutar bilo koje od tih godina. Ipak, potrebno je pretpostaviti da je posuđe moglo neko vrijeme biti skladišteno prije dopremanja na destinaciju, a jednako tako i put od radionice do destinacije oduzeo je izvjesno vrijeme.

Grafikon 1 stoga predstavlja tek indikativni trend, s mogućnošću pomaka cijele kronološke konstrukcije nešto kasnije, što ipak ne bi smjelo znatno utjecati na opći trend. Prema potonjemu, znatni rast dopremanja robe na Štelu, odnosno u Seniju,

The recorded ceramic material was mostly imported from non-Adriatic areas; only a small part belongs to Italian shapes, and the majority originates from the eastern (Aegean, Asia Minor, Crete, etc.) or western Mediterranean (Gaul, Hispania, Africa). Also, an almost insignificant part could belong to local Kvarner products – tegulae from the island of Rab (Lipovac Vrkljan, G., Šiljeg, B. 2012) or vessels and amphorae from the nearby Crikvenica workshop, which have already been recorded in the area of Senia (amphorae and jugs from the necropolis near today's Konzum/ex Olivieri garden, Lipovac Vrkljan, G., Ožanić Roguljić, I. 2013). However, without more detailed analysis, it remains only an assumption.²³

The estimated minimum number of ceramic vessels is 207, which does not include those from the categories of uncertain attribution (e.g., individual bases, handles, and amphorae walls). According to the quantification defined in this way, additionally narrowed down to vessels with a more precisely defined chronology²⁴ and those belonging to the wider Roman period (which took into account about 200 vessels), an attempt was made to define the trend of imports based on the presented chronological indicators and presented in 50-year intervals. The trend calculation, which includes only the broader Roman to which the bulk of the material dates, was carried out according to the principles of aoristic analysis. Considering that an individual vessel could have been produced in any year within the production period of that type, it could also have been commercialized within any of those years. Nevertheless, it is necessary to assume that the vessels could have been stored for some time before being delivered to the destination. Equally, the journey from the workshop to the destination took some time.

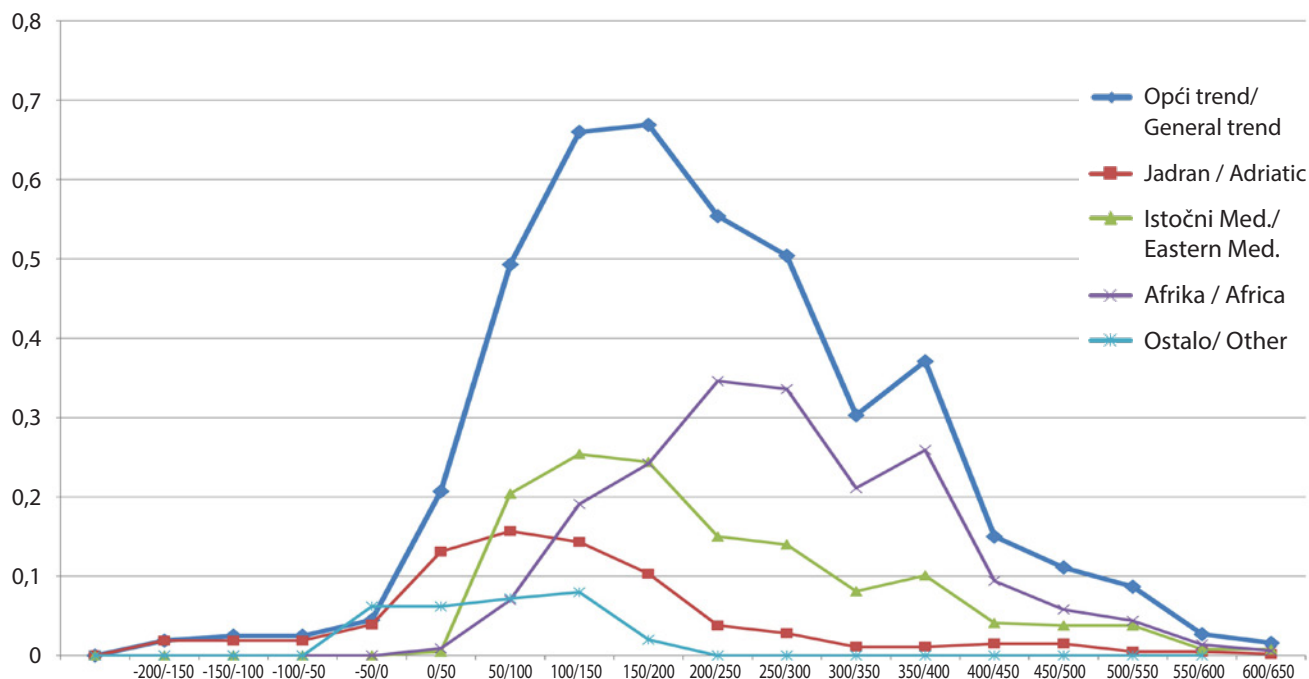
Graph 1 represents only an indicative trend, with the possibility of shifting the entire chronological structure somewhat later, which, however, should not significantly affect the general trend. According to the latter, the significant increase in the delivery of goods to Štela, i.e., to Senia, and therefore the intensification of the use of that space, starts at the beginning of the 1st century AD. The growth trend continued until the end of the 2nd-the beginning of

²³ Ostaje upitno je li Crikvenica bila izvorište građevinskoj keramici, posebno onoj namijenjenoj gradnji hipokausta i grijanih prostora, za što je proizvodila sve potrebne elemente i kojima je, barem dijelom, opskrbila gradilište rimskih termi u obližnjoj Rijeci (posljednje u Konestra, A. et al. 2020).

²⁴ U stoljeća ili godine, dok su isključeni primjerci koje je bilo moguće datirati samo u razdoblja.

²³ It remains questionable whether Crikvenica was the source of ceramic building materials, especially those intended for the construction of hypocausts and heated spaces, for which it produced all the necessary elements and with which, at least in part, it supplied the construction site of the Roman baths in nearby Rijeka (the last in Konestra, A. et al. 2020).

²⁴ In centuries or years, while specimens that could only be dated in periods were excluded.

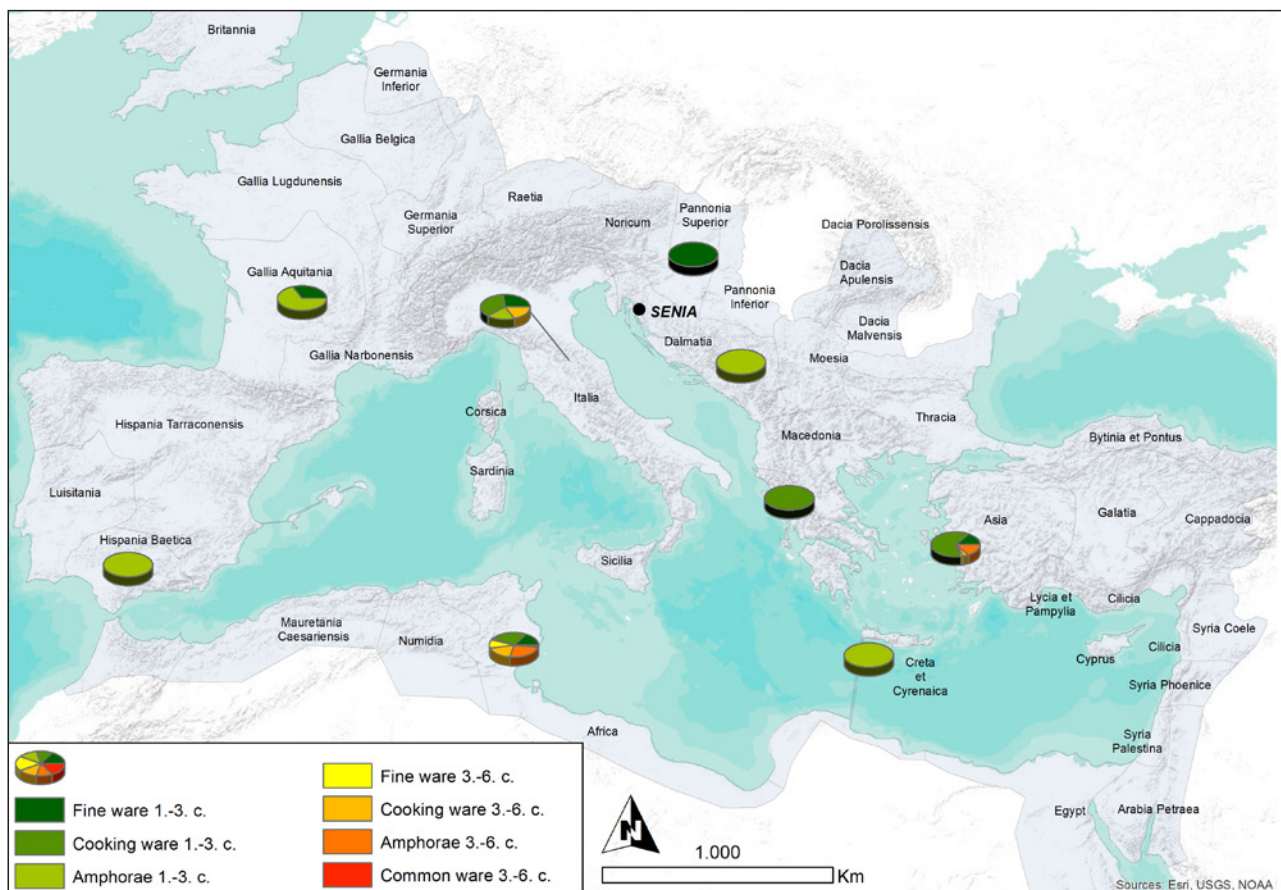


Graf. 1: Trend uvoza keramičke građe u Senj (Štela): opći trend i razvrstano prema provenijenciji

Graph 1: Trend of import of ceramic materials in Senj (Štela): general trend and classified according to provenance

a prema tome i intenzifikacija korištenja toga prostora započinje početkom 1. st. te trend rasta traje sve do kraja 2. – početka 3. st., pa je razdoblje druge pol. 2. – početka 3. st. ono najintenzivnije dopreme posuđa/namirnica. Rezultati ove analize potvrđuju i dosadašnje pretpostavke o urbanističkome razvoju Senije koja je svoj konačni oblik i najveći gospodarski razvoj zbog povećanja broja stanovnika doživjela u 2. i 3. stoljeću (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 97). Analiza materijala sa Štele pokazala je da je rano razdoblje karakterizirano izrazito „mješovitom“ robom pa se sve do 3. st. može pratiti njezino dopremanje iz svih emitivnih tržišta koja su zabilježena (Karta 5). Nakon toga razdoblja, uz opadanje općega trenda, raste jedino količina afričkoga materijala, pa treba pretpostaviti stabilno korištenje prostora Štele, uz nešto manje raznovrsni repertoar posuđa, barem do početka 5. st. (Karta 5). U tome kontekstu valja spomenuti i mogućnost, ako se na Šteli doista mogu smjestiti ostatci javnoga kupališta, i to onoga koje obnavlja L. Domicije Galikan Papinijan (Glavičić, M. 1993/94, 61), da je barem dio građevina iz kojih potječe obrađeni materijal obnovljen oko polovine 3. st. Stoga bi najviši vrh grafikona zapravo odgovarao neznatno ranijemu razdoblju pa je materijal koji je stigao do nas mogao biti korišten upravo tijekom tih radova, u građevinske svrhe koje su već spomenute. Obnova javnih prostora u 3. st. mogla se odviti i ako odbacimo raniju pretpostavku o lokaciji Galikanovih

the 3rd century AD, so the second half of the 2nd to the beginning of the 3rd century was the time of the most intensive supply of wares/goods. The results of this analysis confirm the previous assumptions about the urban development of Senia, which saw its final form and greatest economic development due to the increase in the number of inhabitants in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD (Glavičić, M. 1992/1993, 97). The analysis of the materials from Štela showed that the early period was characterized by extremely “mixed” goods, so until the 3rd century, its delivery from all recorded emission markets can be traced (Map 5). After that period, along with the decline in the general trend, only the amount of African material increased, so it should be assumed that the area of Štela was used stably, with a slightly less varied repertoire of dishes, at least until the beginning of the 5th century (Map 5). In this context, it is also worth mentioning the possibility of the remains of a public bath on Štela, namely the one restored by L. Domitius Gallicanus Papinianus (Glavičić, M. 1993/94, 61). That would indicate that the buildings from which the processed material was found were at least partially restored around the middle of the 3rd century. Therefore, the highest peak of the graph would correspond to a slightly earlier period, so the material that has reached us could have been used precisely for the purposes of the construction works already mentioned. The renovation of public spaces in the 3rd century could have taken place even if we



Karta 5: Proizvodno podrijetlo importirane antičke i kasnoantičke keramike pronađene na lokalitetu Štela u Senju (podloga: Esri, USGS, NOAA)

Map 5: Production origin of imported Roman and Late Antique pottery found at Štela site in Senj (source: Esri, USGS, NOAA)

termi na Šteli, a s obzirom na regionalni trend koji je uočen na primjer na Rabu (Lipovac Vrkljan, G. *et al.* 2017, 328, fig. 3) gdje kulminira monumentalizacijom foruma od razdoblja Severa (Cambi, N. 1998) ili u Tarsatici, gdje se u drugoj pol. 3. st. obnavlja javni termalni sklop i moguće grade bedemi (Višnjić, J. 2019, 91–92).

Nakon toga razdoblja, uz pretpostavljeno obnovljeno korištenje objekata, otpadni je materijal ponovno mogao biti deponiran drugdje,²⁵ pa bi vršno razdoblje, odnosno nagli pad od 3. st., vjerojatno trebao biti nešto blaži. Kako navode autori ranijih istraživanja, na području zahvata, uz zidove ranije faze, zatečeni su i pojedini za koje se predlaže kasnija datacija (Glavičić, M. 1995, 33, 46–47, 48), kao i grobovi, za koje se vežu numizmatički nalazi s kraja 4. st. (Glavičić, A. 1973, 461) (Tablica 2), pa je

²⁵ Pretpostavljeno je deponiranje otpadnoga materijala na prostoru tzv. „otoka“, odnosno djelu prostora koji je zahvaćen suvremenom gradnjom, ali je ponešto podrobnije istražen, pa je moguće da glavnina obrađene građe potječe upravo s toga područja (vidi u Glavičić, M. 1995, 36 *passim*).

reject the earlier assumption about the location of Galicanus's baths on Štela and considering the regional trend observed, for example, on Rab (Lipovac Vrkljan, G. *et al.* 2017, 328, fig. 3) where it culminates in the monumentalization of the forum from the Severan period (Cambi, N. 1998) or in Tarsatica, where the public bath complex was restored and the ramparts were possibly built in the second half of 3rd century (Višnjić, J. 2019, 91–92).

After that period, with the assumed renewed use of the facilities, the waste material could again be deposited elsewhere²⁵ so the peak period, i.e., the sharp decline from the 3rd century, should probably be milder. As stated by the authors of earlier studies, in the area of the construction, along with the walls of the earlier phase, some walls were found for

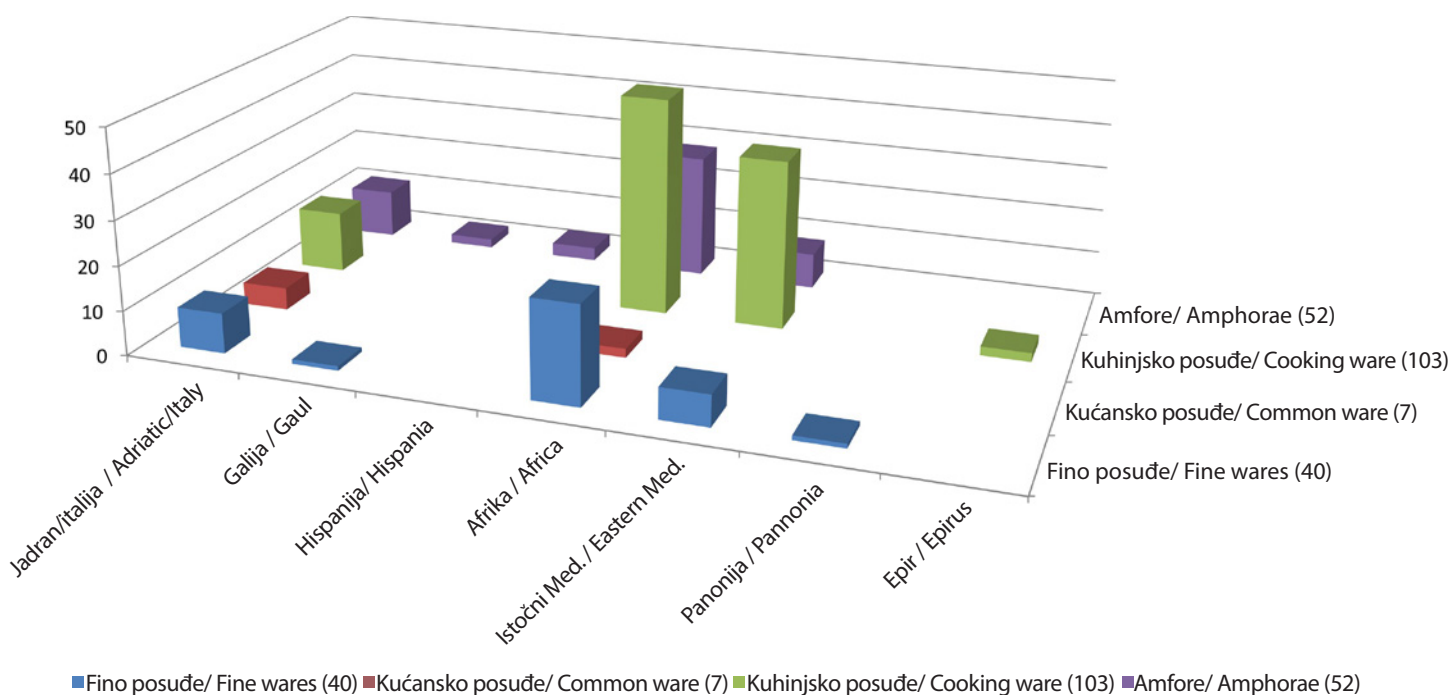
²⁵ It is assumed that waste material will be deposited in the area of the so-called “island”, that is, a part of the area that has been affected by modern construction, but has been explored in a little more detail, so it is possible that the bulk of the processed material originates from that area (see in Glavičić, M. 1995, 36 *passim*).

moguće pretpostaviti da se dio kasnijega materijala ne veže za mogući termalni sklop i druge ovdje pretpostavljene građevine, već za neke druge oblike korištenja prostora Štele dugo tijekom kasne antike (prema dataciji pojedinih ulomaka moguće sve do u 7. st.).

Promatrajući obrađeni materijal s aspekta provenijencije pojedinih keramičkih klasa, ali i njihove brojnosti (Grafikon 2), osim već utvrđene dominacije afričkih proizvoda moguće je utvrditi još neke pojedinosti. Glavnina uvezenoga materijala, pa tako i onoga afričkoga, ali i istočnomediteranskoga te jadranskoga, uključujući i jedinu klasu podrijetlom iz Epira, odnosi se na kuhinjsko posuđe (Grafikon 2). Unutar potonjega morfološki dominiraju lonac, poklopac i kaserola, dok su drugi oblici nešto manje zastupljeni (Grafikon 3). Žitelji antičke Senije očito su se iznova prilagođavali novim izvorima za nabavu posuđa za kuhanje. Tako s vremenom kaserole preuzimaju prevagu nad loncima, čije se korištenje vraća tek u kasnijim razdobljima. Na sličan način fluktuiraju i količina afričkoga materijala nad onim egejskim. Je li prijelaz s lonca (koji ne nestaje, ali je nešto manje zastupljen u afričkome materijalu) na kaserolu pratila i promjena kulinarskih tradicija, teško je reći samo na temelju keramičkoga materijala, no prema analizama keramičkih nalaza i zooarheoloških ostataka na

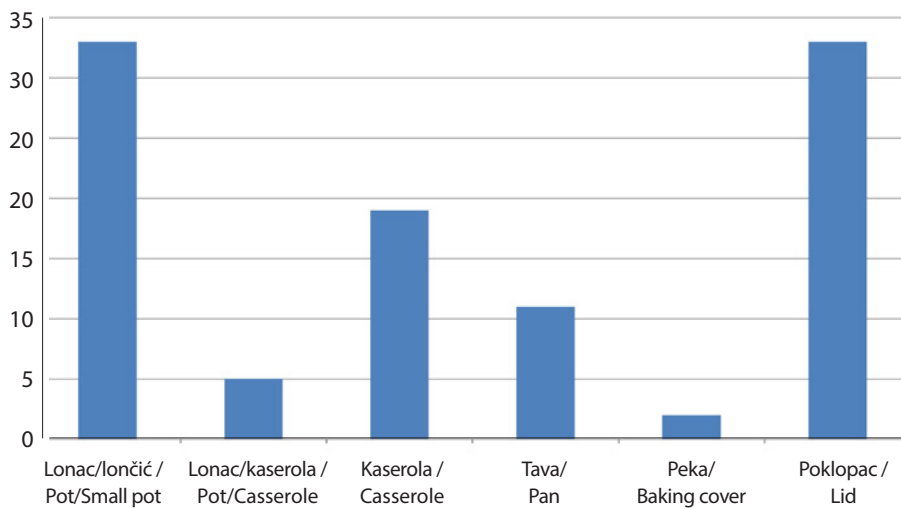
which a later date is suggested (Glavičić, M. 1995, 33, 46–47, 48). There were also graves with finds, numismatically dated to the end of the 4th century, as well (Glavičić, A. 1973, 461) (Table 2). Therefore, it is possible to assume that part of the later material is not related to the possible bath complex and other buildings assumed here, but to some other forms of long-term use of Štela during Late Antiquity (according to the dating of individual fragments, maybe up to the 7th century).

Observing the processed material from the aspect of the provenance of individual ceramic classes and their number (Chart 2), in addition to the already established dominance of African products, it is possible to determine some other details. The bulk of the imported material, including that from Africa, but also from the Eastern Mediterranean and the Adriatic, including the only class originating from Epirus, refers to cooking ware (Chart 2). The pot, lid, and casserole morphologically dominate within the latter, while other forms are slightly less common (Graph 3). The inhabitants of Roman Senia adapted to new sources for obtaining cooking utensils. Thus, over time, casseroles took over the pots, the use of which returned only in later periods. The amount of African over the Aegean material fluctuates similarly. Whether the transition from the pot (which does not disappear but is slightly less represented in the African material) to the casserole was accompanied by a change in culinary traditions is difficult to say based on the ceramic



Graf. 2: Kvantifikacija keramičkih klasa prema podrijetlu

Graph 2: Quantification of ceramic classes according to origin



Graf. 3: Kvantifikacija kuhinjskoga posuđa prema oblicima

Graph. 3: Quantification of cooking ware according to shapes

širemu jadranskom prostoru moguće je pretpostaviti da se za promjenu morfologije posuđa mogu vezati i određene promjene u pripremi hrane (npr. Arthur, P. 2007; Riccato, A. 2020, 190–191). Osim razlikovnosti u načinu kuhanja i značajkama dobivene hrane – tekuća hrana u loncu, kruća hrana u kaseroli – predložena je i razlikovnost u namirnicama. Lonac bi stoga bio pogodniji za duže kuhanje i uz veću količinu lonaca obično su utvrđene veće količine svinjskih ili goveđih kostiju, dok se za kaserole vežu kosti ovce/koze (Arthur, P. 2007, 17–19), a pojedini oblici, npr. kaserola, iziskuju i određene alate, kao što su stalci, kojima su kuhinje trebale biti opremljene (Riccato, A. 2020, 190). Treba li se rastući broj ACW povezati s predloženim specifičnim načinom upotrebe pojedinih oblika (Fentress, E. 2010), također ostaje upitno. Učestalost poklopaca, koja prati posebno ECW i ACW čiji recipijenti često posjeduju za njih posebno oblikovana ulegnuća, tipična je mediteranska tradicija i zasigurno govori o kulinarskoj praksi ovoga područja (Arthur, P. 2007, 16 s ranijom literaturom). Osim toga, samu brojnost ove kategorije moguće je objasniti i učestalim promjenama posuđa, koje je zbog izlaganja vatri, iako kvalitetno, ipak trajalo nešto kraće od vrčeva ili tanjura korištenih za skladištenje ili posluživanje hrane (Poblome, J. 2013, 82–84), o čemu bi mogli posvjedočiti i rezultati analiza s nekih udaljenijih lokaliteta (npr. za Marsej vidi: Moliner, M. 1996, fig. 17). Iako je količinska razlika ACW-a i ECW-a minimalna (10 posuđa), ona bi ipak mogla govoriti u prilog kasnijega formiranja zahvaćenih slojeva, odnosno mogla bi se objasniti kronološki, s povećanjem uvoza ACW-a od 3. st., odnosno istodobnim opadanjem uvoza ECW-a. Naime, kada se taj trend usporedi s dostupnim podacima okolnih

material alone, but according to the analysis of ceramic finds and zooarchaeological remains in the wider Adriatic area, it is possible to assume that the change in the morphology of the vessels can also be linked to certain changes in food preparation (e.g. Arthur, P. 2007; Riccato, A. 2020, 190–191). In addition to the differences in the cooking method and the characteristics of the resulting food – liquid food in a pot, solid food in a casserole – distinctiveness in foods was also suggested. The pot would, therefore, be more suitable for longer cooking, and with a larger quantity of pots, larger quantities of pork or beef bones are usually found, while sheep/goat bones are mostly found with casseroles (Arthur, P. 2007, 17–19). Certain forms, e.g., casserole, also require certain tools, such as racks, with which kitchens should be equipped (Riccato, A. 2020, 190). Whether the growing number of ACW should be linked to the proposed specific way of using certain forms (Fentress, E. 2010) also remains questionable. The frequency of lids, which follows especially ECW and ACW, whose recipients often have specially shaped depressions for them, is a typical Mediterranean tradition and certainly speaks of the culinary practice of this area (Arthur, P. 2007, 16 with earlier literature). In addition, the sheer number of this category can be explained by the frequent changes of vessels, which, due to exposure to fire, although of good quality, still lasted a bit shorter than jugs or plates used for storing or serving food (Poblome, J. 2013, 82–84). The results of analyses from some more distant localities could testify to this (e.g., for Marseille, see Moliner, M. 1996, fig. 17). Although the quantitative difference between ACW and ECW is minimal (10 vessels), it could nevertheless speak in favour of the later formation of the affected layers, i.e. it could be explained chronologically, with an increase in the import of ACW from the 3rd century, i.e., at the same time by declining ECW imports. Namely, when

područja, proizlazi ranija pojavnost ECW-a, dok je ACW uglavnom prisutnija u slojevima 4. – 5. st. (za Akvileju vidi: Donat, P., Zulini, E. 2017, 160–161; Riccato, A. 2020, 192). Upravo je Jadran preferencijalna destinacija egejsko-fokejskoga kuhinjskog posuđa, i to tijekom prve pol. 3. st., o čemu svjedoče i ranije spomenuti brodolomi (usp. i Butrint, Reynolds, P. 2010, 92; 2017, 376, fig. 12.12), ali i raniji nalazi te vrste iz Senja (Fadić, I. 1999, sl. 2). S lokalitetom Canale Anfora u Akvileji moguće je usporediti i neznatne količine ICW-a te pompejanskih tanjura (Donat, P., Zulini, E. 2017, 162). S druge strane, u stambenom kontekstu kuće Tita Makra (fondi Cossar) u Akvileji odnos dviju dominantnih produkcija još je izraženiji u korist ECW-a, iako se tamo javljaju veće količine ostalih proizvodnji (epirska, zapadnoitalska, lokalna) (Riccato, A. 2020, 187–188). Kada se trend uočen na Šteli usporedi s podacima dostupnima za istočni Jadran, u nekim se slučajevima uočava veća sličnost, odnosno dominacija ACW-a u odnosu na ECW, što je zabilježeno npr. u Naroni, gdje je prema dostupnim podacima ACW dvostruko brojniji od ECW-a (Topić, M. 2004, 307), Saloni – EVN / Porta Andetrija (preliminarno u Konestra, A. 2019),²⁶ dok je u nekim drugim kontekstima zabilježen obrnuti trend (npr. Episkopalni sklop, Mardešić, J., Chevalier, P. 2004, T. 1), što bi se također moglo pripisati kronološkim značajkama, ali i posebnostima u formiranju i stupnju istraženosti arheoloških depozita.²⁷ Unutar kasnoantičkoga kuhinjskog posuđa javlja se i niz posuda za koje je moguće pretpostaviti gornjojadransko-sjeveroitalско podrijetlo, što ipak ne utječe znatno na opći trend, no govori u prilog pripadanju širega područja gornjega Jadrana (a moguće i širega prostora) istovjetnomu tržištu kuhinjskih rekvizita. Čini se da je i na lokalitetu Cimiter u Senju, u kasnoantičkim slojevima, uglavnom prisutan ACW i „jadransko“ kuhinjsko posuđe (Starac, R. 1999).

Još su evidentnije razlike uočene u količinama finoga stolnog posuđa gdje ponovno dominiraju afrički proizvodi (ARS), uz gotovo istovjetnu pojavnost onih italskih te istočnomediteranskih, iako se u ovome kontekstu javljaju i rijetki proizvodi galskih i panonskih radionica (za potonje

this trend is compared with the available data of the surrounding areas, the ECW appears earlier. At the same time, the ACW is mostly present in the layers of the 4th-5th century (for Aquileia, see Donat, P., Zulini, E. 2017, 160–161; Riccato, A. 2020, 192). The Adriatic was the preferred destination for Aegean-Phocaeian cooking-ware during the first half of the 3rd century, as evidenced by the previously mentioned shipwrecks (cf. Butrint, Reynolds, P. 2010, 92; 2017, 376, fig. 12.12), but also earlier finds of this type from Senj (Fadić, I. 1999, Fig. 2). It is also possible to compare small amounts of ICW and Pompeian plates with the Canale Anfora site in Aquileia (Donat, P., Zulini, E. 2017, 162). On the other hand, in the residential context of Titus Macro's house (Fondi Cossar) in Aquileia, the relationship between the two dominant productions is even more pronounced in favour of ECW. However, there are larger amounts of other productions (Epirote, West Italic, local) (Riccato, A. 2020, 187–188). When the trend observed on Štela is compared with the data available for the eastern Adriatic, in some cases, a greater similarity is observed, i.e., the dominance of ACW in relation to ECW, which was recorded, for example, in Naroni, where, according to the available data, ACW is twice as numerous as ECW (Topić, M. 2004, 307), Salona-EVN/Porta Andetria (preliminarily in Konestra, A. 2019),²⁶ while in some other contexts, the opposite trend was recorded (e.g., Episcopal complex, Mardešić, J., Chevalier, P. 2004, Pl. 1), which could also be attributed to chronological features, but also to peculiarities in the formation and degree of research of archaeological deposits.²⁷ Within the late antique cooking-ware, there is also a number of vessels for which it is possible to assume an Upper Adriatic-Northern Italian origin, which, however, does not significantly affect the general trend but speaks in favour of the wider area of the upper Adriatic (and possibly a wider area) belonging to the same market of cooking props. It seems that ACW and “Adriatic” cooking-ware are also mostly present at the Cimiter site in Senj, in the late antique layers (Starac, R. 1999).

The differences are even more evident in the quantities of fine tableware, where again African products (ARS) dominate, with an almost equal occurrence of Italian and Eastern Mediterranean ones, although in this context there are also rare products of Gaulish and Pannonian workshops (for the latter, see: Konestra, A. *et al.* 2022). As in the previous

²⁶ Statistički podatci izneseni su na Skupu HAD-a u Solinu 2021. g. te su u postupku objave.

²⁷ Valja također uzeti u obzir i metodologije objave, naime, komparativni materijal nerijetko potječe iz sumarnih objava unutar izvještaja o istraživanjima, a ne iz posebnih radova posvećenih pokretnim nalazima.

²⁶ The statistical data was presented at the HAD Meeting in Solin in 2021 and is in the process of being published.

²⁷ It is also necessary to take into account the publication methodology, namely, the comparative material often originates from summary publications within research reports, and not from specific papers dedicated to finds.

vidi: Konestra, A. *et al.* 2022). Kao i u prethodnome slučaju, usporedba s dostupnim kontekstima ukazuje na moguće kronološke razloge tomu – Canale Anfora u Akvileji u 1. fazi bilježi dominaciju ES B, no već u 2. i 3. fazi prevladava ARS, dok su sve druge produkcije smatrane rezidualnima (Donat, P. *et al.* 2017, 68).²⁸ Također u Akvileji, na lokalitetu Fondi Cossar, dominacija ARS-a bilježi se od 3. do 5. st. nakon čega, iako prisutna, količinski znatno opada, a sličan je trend uočen i tijekom ranijih istraživanja ondje i u obližnjemu Gradu (Trivini Bellini, M. 2021, 334–335 s ranijom literaturom). Na gornjemu Jadranu Altino pruža sličnu sliku, s porastom ARS-a od 3. st. s produkcijom C kojoj se potom pridodaje ona D (Pagan, M. 2018, 82–83). U Saloni, u različitim kontekstima,²⁹ ARS uvelike nadilazi nalaze ES B i drugih kasnijih istočnih produkcija (Mardešić, J., Chevalier, P. 2004, T. 1), iako se u kasnijemu razdoblju tamo ipak bilježi znatna pojavnost PRSW/LR C (preliminarno u Konestra, A. 2019), koja je u Senju uočena s tek jednim možebitnim ulomkom. Prema podacima terenskih pregleda, razdoblje od 2. do 6. st. (ipak završno s oblikom Hayes 91 i u postupnome opadanju) karakterizirano je uvozom ARS-a i na Braču (Jelinčić Vučković, K. 2019, 527). Dominacija ARS-a tijekom 5. st. uočena je i u Classe, luci antičke Ravene, dok u urbanim središtima u njezinoj okolini količina importiranoga finog stolnog posuđa znatno opada od 5. st. (Cirelli, E. 2017, 307, fig. 13).

Što se amfora tiče, one predstavljaju posebnu problematiku jer se, naravno, uvoze zbog sadržaja, a ne samih posuda. Ostavljajući po strani ponovnu upotrebu posuda za sadržaje različite od originalno pakiranih (vidi brojne radove u Bernal-Casasola, D. *et al.* (ur.) 2021), za većinu identificiranih tipova/posuda uglavnom ostaje upitan i originalni sadržaj. Tako je za najčešći tip – Africana III s varijantama – sadržaj nepoznat, iako bi se najvjerojatnije moglo raditi o vinu ili ribljemu umaku, no nisu isključeni ni drugi sadržaji (Bonifay, M. 2021, fig. 3/29–32), a

case, the comparison with the available contexts indicates possible chronological reasons for this – Canale Anfora in Aquileia in the 1st phase records the dominance of ES B, but already in the 2nd and 3rd phases ARS prevails, while all other productions were considered residual (Donat, P. *et al.* 2017, 68).²⁸ Also in Aquileia, at the site of Fondi Cossar, the dominance of the ARS is recorded from the 3rd to the 5th century AD, after which, although present, it decreases in quantity. A similar trend was observed during earlier research there and in the nearby Grado (Trivini Bellini, M. 2021, 334–335 with earlier literature). In the upper Adriatic, Altino presents a similar picture, with an increase in ARS from the 3rd century with the C production to which D is then added (Pagan, M. 2018, 82–83). In Salona, in different contexts,²⁹ ARS greatly exceeds the finds of ES B and other later eastern productions (Mardešić, J., Chevalier, P. 2004, Pl. 1), although, in the later period, there is still a significant occurrence of PRSW/LR C (preliminary in Konestra, A. 2019), which was observed in Senj with only one possible fragment. According to the data from field survey, the period from the 2nd to the 6th century (however final with the form Hayes 91 and gradually declining) was characterized by the import of ARS on Brač, as well (Jelinčić Vučković, K. 2019, 527). The dominance of ARS during the 5th century was also observed in Classe, the port of ancient Ravenna, while in the urban centres in its surroundings, the amount of imported fine tableware decreased significantly from the 5th century (Cirelli, E. 2017, 307, fig. 13).

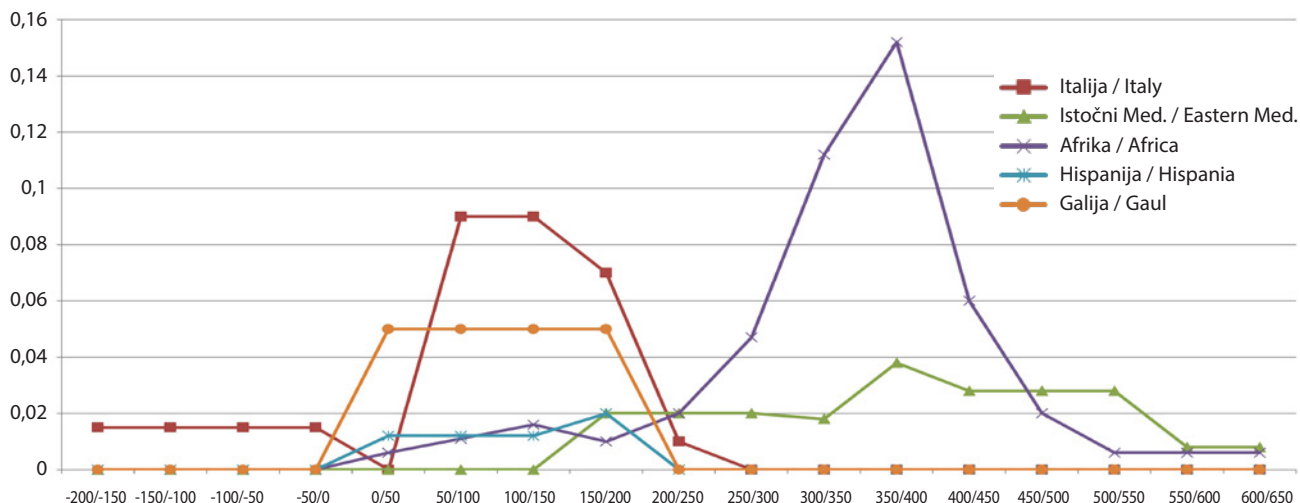
As far as amphorae are concerned, they represent a special problem because they are imported for their contents, not for vessels themselves. Leaving aside the reuse of vessels for purposes other than original use (see numerous papers in Bernal-Casasola, D. *et al.* (ed.) 2021), the original contents remain largely questionable for most of the types/vessels identified. Thus, for the most common type – Africana III with variants – the contents are unknown, although it could most likely be wine or fish sauce; others are not excluded either (Bonifay, M. 2021, fig. 3/29–32), and

²⁸ Prva se faza lokaliteta smješta u razdoblje od Flavijevaca do kraja 3. st. i odgovara razdoblju funkcioniranja kanala. Početkom 4. st. prestaje korištenje ovoga lučkog kanala te se on zatrpava (faza 2). Faza 3 odnosi se na upotrebu prostora u poljoprivredne svrhe nakon 4. st. (Gaddi, D. 2017a, fig. 10).

²⁹ Riječ je o materijalu iz dviju sondi unutar Episkopalnoga centra – oratorija A: sonda u prostoriji I.1 i sonda u dvorištu I.6. Nalazi prikazani na T. 1 ilustriraju cijeli kronološki slijed keramike iz slojeva I.60001 (gornji sloj u sondi) i I.10007 unutar navedenih sondi, a koji obuhvaća razdoblje od 1. do 5.–6. st. (Mardešić, J., Chevalier, P. 2004, 755, bilj. 22).

²⁸ The first phase of the site dates back from the Flavian period to the end of the 3rd century and corresponds to the period when the canal functioned. At the beginning of the 4th century, the use of this harbour channel ceased, and it was buried (phase 2). Phase 3 refers to the use of the space for agricultural purposes after the 4th century (Gaddi, D. 2017).

²⁹ We are considering the material from two trenches inside the Episcopal Center-oratory A: trench in room I.1 and trench in courtyard I.6. The finds shown on Pl. 1 illustrate the entire chronological sequence of ceramics from layers I.60001 (the upper layer in the trench) and I.10007 within the mentioned trenches, which covers the period from the 1st to the 5th–6th centuries (Mardešić, J., Chevalier, P. 2004, 755, note 22).



Graf. 4: Trend uvoza amfora prema podrijetlu

Graph 4: Amphora import trend according to origin

ovo je jedan od najčešćih tipova amfora i na širem prostoru sjevernoga Jadrana (Bezecky, T. 2019, 207). Za preostale moglo bi se sumirati da ipak kao primarni proizvod prednjači vino.

Uspoređujući isključivo podrijetlo (Grafikon 4), najčešće su amfore afričke proizvodnje,³⁰ potom one jadranskoga podrijetla i tek potom one s istočnoga Mediterana. Ipak, ako se podrijetlo promotri kronološki, uočava se stabilni trend uvoza s istočnoga Mediterana te nagli rast broja afričkih amfora od druge pol. 3. do prve pol. 5. st., kada se bilježi nagli pad svih ostalih amfora, osim amfora s istočnoga Mediterana koje zadržavaju niske ali stabilne brojke. Italske amfore, mahom vinske, obilježile su tržište Senije do druge pol. 2. st., nakon čega nestaju. Sličnu sliku pružaju i rijetki galski te hispanjski proizvodi. Opisano je situaciju moguće usporediti s lokalitetima sa širega jadranskog područja, no treba uzeti u obzir da bi relativno mala količina (54 posude) mogla utjecati na razlike uočene u provedenim komparativnim analizama.

Na širem Jadranskom području italske su amfore osnovni recipijenti za vino na nizu lokaliteta italske obale i neposrednoga zaleđa tijekom ranocarskoga razdoblja (Komar, P. 2020, 163–176), što je razvidno i na temelju nekoliko primjera s istočnoga Jadrana (općenito vidi u Jurišić, M. 2000). Među potonjima možda je najznačajniji depozit onaj enonske luke u Zatonu, s obzirom na

this is one of the most common types of amphorae in the broader area of the northern Adriatic (Bezecky, Pl. 2019, 207). For the rest, it could be concluded that the primary product is still wine.

When comparing the finds exclusively according to the origin (Graph 4), the most common are amphorae of African production,³⁰ followed by those of Adriatic origin and then those from the eastern Mediterranean. Nevertheless, if the origin is examined chronologically, a stable trend of imports from the eastern Mediterranean and a sharp increase in the number of African amphorae can be observed from second half of the 3rd to the first half of 5th century, when a steep decline of all other amphorae is recorded, except for those from the eastern Mediterranean, which maintain low but stable numbers. Italian amphorae, mostly for wine, remained on the market in Senia until the second half of the 2nd century, after which they disappeared. Rare Gaulish and Spanish products present a similar picture. It is possible to compare the described situation with localities from the wider Adriatic area. However, it should be taken into account that the relatively small amount (54 vessels) could influence the differences observed in the comparative analyses.

In the wider Adriatic area, Italian amphorae were the primary wine container in a number of localities on the Italian coast and the immediate hinterland during the early imperial period (Komar, P. 2020, 163–176), which is also evident based on several examples from the eastern Adriatic (generally see

³⁰ Kada bi se uzelo u obzir i amfore upitnoga podrijetla, odnosno neidentificiranih tipova (vidi Tablica 1, kat. br. 229–279), broj afričkih amfora mogao bi biti i znatno veći.

³⁰ If amphorae of questionable origin, i.e. of unidentified types, were also taken into account (see Table 1, cat. no. 229–279), the number of African amphorae could be significantly higher.

ograničeno trajanje intenzivne trgovine do kraja 2. st. i bolju istraženost, a gdje je razvidna apsolutna dominacija italskih jadranskih amfora ravnoga dna (Taras, D. 2015, 265, fig. 12; Romanović, D. 2017, 388). Slično, iako tek preliminarno, moguće je zaključiti i na temelju sondažnih istraživanja u luci Janice kod Pakoštana (Bekić, L., Pešić, M. 2014, 99–101). Zanimljivo je da se u oba depozita javljaju i crikveničke inačice tih amfora, čija su dna moguće ustanovljena i u Senju, kao i manje količine amfora s istočnoga Mediterana (Taras, D. 2015, 265, fig. 12; Bekić, L., Pešić, M. 2014, 99–101). Usporedba je moguća i s naronitanskim augustejem³¹ – isključujući Dressel 2-4 upitne provenijencije (iako dijelom navodno italske) – amfore podrijetlom iz Italije gotovo su četiri puta brojnije od istočnomediterranskih (mahom rodskih i kretskih, i ako isključimo nedeterminirana ravna dna), a još su rjeđi rani afrički oblici (Topić, M. 2004, 310–313). U Akvileji, sudeći prema nalazima iz Canale Anfora, situacija je vrlo slična te su italske vinske amfore ravnoga dna (u svim inačicama) najčešći italski recipijent (Gaddi, D., Maggi, P. 2017). Prema kontekstima 2. i prve pol. 3. stoljeća, italske su amfore najbrojnije i u Trstu (Auriemma, R., Quiri, E. 2004, fig. 2; Maggi, P. 2007), a što se vinskih tiče, na pojedinim gradskim lokalitetima one ravnoga dna najčešći su recipijenti (Auriemma, R., Maggi, P. 2007, 116; Maggi, P. 2007, 120). Slično je zabilježeno i za Rimini, gdje su vinske amfore ravnoga dna najčešće, ovdje u inačici Santarcangelo (Stoppioni, M. 2021, 290). Kao i u Senju, na spomenutim italskim lokalitetima prisutne su i amforete za riblje prerađevine, dok u Senju posve nedostaju uljne Dressel 6B, iznimno česte na cijelome području gornjega Jadrana, uključujući i Istru (Bekić, L., Pešić, M. 2014, 97; Bezeczky, T. 2019), dok su u Dalmaciji slabo zastupljene, s iznimkom Narone (Topić, M. 2004, 310), Tilurija i Burnuma (Borzić, I., Jadrić-Kučan, I. 2013, 527). Međutim, osnovno po čemu se Senj, a čini se i neki drugi istočnojadranski lokaliteti, razlikuju od onih gornjojadranskih tijekom prva tri stoljeća nove ere jest količina istočnomediterranskih amfora – one su u oba komparirana konteksta (Akvileja, Trst) prisutne s odnosima koji variraju od 1/4 do više od 1/3 u odnosu na ukupan broj amfora i imaju tek nešto manje primjeraka od italskih (Auriemma, R., Quiri, E. 2004, fig. 2; Pesavento Mattioli, S. 2017,

Jurišić, M. 2000). Among the latter, perhaps the most significant deposit in the port of Aenona in Zaton, given the limited duration of intensive trade until the end of the 2nd century and better research, where the absolute dominance of Italic flat-based Adriatic amphorae is evident (Taras, D. 2015, 265, fig. 12; Romanović, D. 2017, 388). Similar although only preliminary, can be concluded based on excavation in the port of Janice near Pakoštane (Bekić, L., Pešić, M. 2014, 99–101). It is interesting that in both deposits, there are Crikvenica versions of these amphorae, the bases of which may have been found and identified in Senj, as well as smaller amounts of amphorae from the eastern Mediterranean (Taras, D. 2015, 265, fig. 12; Bekić, L., Pešić, M. 2014, 99–101). A comparison is also possible with the Naronitan Augusteum³¹ – excluding Dressel 2-4 of questionable provenance (although partly allegedly Italian) – amphorae originating from Italy are almost four times more numerous than those from the Eastern Mediterranean (mostly Rhodian and Cretan, if we exclude undetermined flat bases), and early African forms are even rarer (Topić, M. 2004, 310–313). In Aquileia, judging by the finds from Canale Anfora, the situation is very similar, and flat-based Italian wine amphorae (in all versions) are the most common Italian container (Gaddi, D., Maggi, P. 2017). According to the contexts of the 2nd and first half of 3rd century, Italian amphorae are most numerous in Trieste as well (Auriemma, R., Quiri, E. 2004, fig. 2; Maggi, P. 2007); as for wine, in certain city localities, flat-based ones are the most common (Auriemma, R., Maggi, P. 2007, 116; Maggi, P. 2007, 120). A similar thing was recorded for Rimini, where wine amphorae with flat bases are the most common, here in the Santarcangelo version (Stoppioni, M. 2021, 290). As in Senj, the mentioned Italian localities also have amphorettes for fish products. There is a complete lack of oil amphorae Dressel 6B in Senj, usually extremely common in the entire area of the upper Adriatic, including Istria (Bekić, L., Pešić, M. 2014, 97; Bezeczky, Pl. 2019), while poorly represented in Dalmatia, with the exception of Narona (Topić, M. 2004, 310), Tilurium and Burnum (Borzić, I., Jadrić-Kučan, I. 2013, 527). However, the main difference between Senj and, seemingly, some other Eastern Adriatic sites, from those of the Upper Adriatic during the first three centuries AD is the amount of Eastern Mediterranean amphorae – they are present in both compared contexts (Aquileia, Trieste) with ratios that vary from 1/4 to more than 1/3 in relation to the total number of amphorae and have only slightly fewer specimens

³¹ Nije, međutim, jasno jesu li obrađene sve amfore, samo dijagnostički ili samo značajniji ulomci.

³¹ It is not clear, however, whether all the amphorae were processed, only the diagnostic ones or only the more significant fragments.

260), uz znatnu tipološku raznolikost (Auriemma, R., Maggi, P. 2007, Graf. 21; Auriemma, R., Degrassi, V. 2017, fig. 2). Slično, posebno što se tiče tipološke raznolikosti, primijećeno je i za Altino (Cipolato, A. 2018, 143–144) te tergestinski ager (Žerjal, T. 2008, 138). Čini se da se rast njihova broja može pratiti od pol. 1. st. (Komar, P. 2020, 163–176). Kada se promotri jugozapadni Jadran u istome razdoblju, brojka istočnomediteranskih amfora još je veća (Auriemma, R., Quiri, E. 2004, fig. 2). Galske i hispanске amfore predstavljaju dosta male postotke i u Akvileji i u Trstu (u Trstu galske posve nedostaju), što je očigledno indikativno za cijeli gornji, a djelomično i južni Jadran (Auriemma, R., Quiri, E. 2004, fig. 2; Pesavento Mattioli, S. 2017, 260; Cipolato, A. 2018, 144; Komar, P. 2020, 175–176; Cipolato, A., Indino, G. 2022) te je, barem za hispanске amfore, objašnjeno njihovim primarnim kretanjem Z-I duž Mediterana (Reynolds, P. 2010, 93). Malu količinu kretske amfore na gornjemu Jadranu, s čime je Senj posve u trendu, nagovještava razlika u odnosu tih posuda između Butrinta i Durrësa, odnosno njihovo postupno opadanje sjevernije duž Jadrana, a s obzirom na to da je glavnina njihove komercijalizacije bila upućena prema jugozapadu (Reynolds, P. 2010, 92).

Kako je već rečeno, razdoblje od 3. st. u Senju obilježava veća količina afričkih amfora u odnosu na sve ostale transportne recipijente. Osim na Šteli one su zabilježene i na lokalitetu nekropole u Čopićevo naselju (Fadić, I. 1999, T. 2/4–7, 11) te na trgu Cimiter (Starac, R. 1999, T. 2, T. 3). Posve sličan trend onome senjskom pokazuje i uvoz amfora u Fulfinu (periurbana *villa*), s postotcima izračunatima na temelju obimnoga uzorka od 345 amfora (MNI), gdje afričke amfore čine 69 %, istočnomediteranske 18,3 %, a galske i hispanске 3,2 % (9,5 % čine neodređene amfore). Zanimljivo je da se taj kontekst datira od kraja 3. do 6. – 7. stoljeća, što otprilike odgovara razdoblju koje je najzastupljenije i na Šteli (Čaušević-Bully, M. *et al.* 2019, paragraf 29–30, fig. 13). Rast uvoza iz sjeverne Afrike (uglavnom današnjega Tunisa) bilježi se i drugdje na Jadranu, no uz određene kronološke razlike. Na pojedinim se lokalitetima, poput Akvileje – *Casa delle bestie ferite*, u Altinu i u Veroni, bilježe znatno veće količine afričkih, posebno vinskih amfora već od 3. st. (Bueno, M. *et al.* 2012, 160–161; Pizzolato, D. 2018, 154; Komar, P. 2020, 267), dok u kontekstu Canale Anfora u Akvileji njihov broj s vremenom raste, no tek nakon 4. st. nadmašuje, doduše ne značajno, one s istočnoga Mediterana

than the Italian ones (Auriemma, R., Quiri, E. 2004, fig. 2; Pesavento Mattioli, S. 2017, 260), with a considerable typological diversity (Auriemma, R., Maggi, P. 2007, Graph. 21; Auriemma, R., Degrassi, V. 2017, fig. 2). Similar, especially with regard to typological diversity, was observed for Altino (Cipolato, A. 2018, 143–144) and *ager Tergestinus* (Žerjal, Pl. 2008, 138). The growth of their number seems to be traced from the mid-1st century (Komar, P. 2020, 163–176). When looking at the southwestern Adriatic in the same period, the number of Eastern Mediterranean amphorae is even higher (Auriemma, R., Quiri, E. 2004, fig. 2). Gaulish and Hispanic amphorae represent a fairly small percentage both in Aquileia and in Trieste (in Trieste, Gaulish amphorae are completely missing), which is obviously indicative of the entire upper and partly also the southern Adriatic (Auriemma, R., Quiri, E. 2004, fig. 2; Pesavento Mattioli, S. 2017, 260; Cipolato, A. 2018, 144; Komar, P. 2020, 175–176; Cipolato, A., Indino, G. 2022). At least for the Hispanic amphorae, it was explained by their primary movement W-E along the Mediterranean (Reynolds, P. 2010, 93). The small amount of Cretan amphorae in the upper Adriatic, with which Senj is completely in trend, is hinted at by the difference in the ratio of these vessels between Butrint and Durres, i.e., their gradual decline further north along the Adriatic, and considering that the bulk of their commercialization was directed towards the southwest (Reynolds, P. 2010, 92).

As already mentioned, the period from the 3rd century in Senj is marked by a larger amount of African amphorae compared to all other transport vessels. In addition to Štela, they were also recorded at the site of the necropolis in Čopićevo Naselje (Fadić, I. 1999, Pl. 2/4–7, 11) and at Cimiter (Starac, R. 1999, Pl. 2–3). The import of amphorae in Fulfinum (periurban *villa*) shows a completely similar trend to that of Senj, with percentages calculated on the basis of a large sample of 345 amphorae (MNI), where African amphorae make up 69%, Eastern Mediterranean amphorae 18.3%, and Gaulish and Hispanic amphorae 3.2 % (9.5% are unspecified amphorae). It is interesting that this context dates from the end of the 3rd to the 6th–7th centuries AD, which roughly corresponds to the period that is also most represented in Štela (Čaušević-Bully, M. *et al.* 2019, paragraph 29–30, fig. 13). The growth of imports from North Africa (mainly today's Tunisia) is also recorded elsewhere on the Adriatic, but with certain chronological differences. In certain localities, such as Aquileia-*Casa delle bestie ferite*, in Altino, and in Verona, significantly larger quantities of African, especially wine amphorae, have been recorded since the 3rd century (Bueno, M. *et al.* 2012, 160–161; Pizzolato, D. 2018, 154; Komar, P. 2020, 267), while in the context of the Canale Anfora in Aquileia, their number grows over time, but only

(Pesavento Mattioli, S. 2017, 260–261).³² Ukupna veća zastupljenost afričkih amfora zabilježena je i u kasnoantičkome utvrđenom naselju Tonovcov grad kod Kobarida, no one se odnose na raniju fazu (4. – rano 5. st.), dok su u kasnijoj (kasno 5. – 6. st.) češće istočnomediteranske (Modrijan, Z. 2011, 138–139, 156, Sl. 4.4, 4.5, 4.7). Afričke su amfore, iako prisutne od 2. do 7. st., najzastupljenije u 3. i 4. st. i na Braču (Jelinčić Vučković, K. 2019, 526). Posve je drukčiji trend zabilježen i u Classe i matičnoj mu Raveni – tamo uvelike prednjače istočnomediteranski tipovi, dok afrički, znatno manje brojni, bilježe rast između 4. i 6. st. (Cirelli, E. 2014; 2017). Istočnomediteranske amfore zauzimaju glavnu importu u tom razdoblju i u Butrintu (Reynolds, P. 2010, 97–98; 2017, fig. 12.10). Šteta je što materijal iz brijunskoga „kastroma“ nije kvantificiran, pa je moguće tek usporediti tipologije – u senjskome materijalu nedostaju neki od ondje češćih tipova, npr. LR 3 (Bezeczky, T. 2019, 208), što svakako čudi, no s obzirom na krhkost tih posuda moguće je da su u nestručnim iskopavanjima sitni ulomci prevideđeni.³³ Također, situacija na Brijunima upućuje na prisutnost još ponekih istočnomediteranskih tipova ali, čini se, i veći priljev afričke robe u posljednjoj kasnoantičkoj fazi lokaliteta (Bezeczky, T. 2019, 208). Usporedba je donekle moguća i s Tarsatičkim principijem, gdje također dominiraju afričke amfore, i to postotkom znatno većim nego na Šteli, a slijede ih hispanske, dok se istočnomediteranske i italske javljaju u neznatnome postotku. Možda bi diskrepanciju u amforama s područja Hispanije, koja odskače i od većine³⁴ gornjojadranskih lokaliteta, ali i šire (za istočni Jadran vidi: Ožanić Roguljić, I., Borzić, I. 2018; za gornji i zapadni Jadran vidi npr.: Auriemma, R., Maggi, P. 2007, 116–117, fig. 2; Auriemma, R. 2007; Gamberini, A. 2014, 566–569 i fig. 1; Loprieno, S. 2022, 386 i dr.), trebalo potražiti

after the 4th century does it exceed, albeit not significantly, those from the eastern Mediterranean (Pesavento Mattioli, S. 2017, 260–261).³² A greater overall representation of African amphorae was also recorded in the late antique fortified settlement Tonovcov Grad near Kobarid, but they refer to the earlier phase (4th-early 5th century), while in the later (late 5th-6th century) they are more often Eastern Mediterranean (Modrijan, Z. 2011, 138–139, 156, Fig. 4.4, 4.5, 4.7). African amphorae, although present from the 2nd to the 7th centuries AD, are most represented in the 3rd and 4th centuries on Brač (Jelinčić Vučković, K. 2019, 526). A completely different trend was recorded in Classe and its home city of Ravenna – Eastern Mediterranean types predominate there, while African types, significantly less numerous, recorded growth between the 4th and 6th centuries AD (Cirelli, E. 2014; 2017). Eastern Mediterranean amphorae accounted for the bulk of imports in that period in Butrint as well (Reynolds, P. 2010, 97–98; 2017, fig. 12.10). It is a pity that the material from the Brijuni “castrum” was not quantified, so it is only possible to compare the typologies – the Senj material lacks some of the more common types there, e.g., LR 3 (Bezeczky, T. 2019, 208), which is certainly surprising, but considering the fragility of these vessels, it is possible that small fragments were overlooked in unprofessional excavations.³³ Also, the Brijuni situation points to the presence of a few Eastern Mediterranean types, but also, it seems, a greater influx of African goods in the last late antique phase of the site (Bezeczky, T. 2019, 208). A comparison is somewhat possible with the *principia* of *Tarsatica*, where African amphorae also dominate, with a significantly higher percentage than at Štela, followed by Hispanic amphorae. In contrast, Eastern Mediterranean and Italian amphorae appear in a negligible percentage. Perhaps the discrepancy in amphorae from the area of Hispania, which deviates from the majority³⁴ of the upper Adriatic sites, but also more widely (for the eastern Adriatic see: Ožanić Roguljić, I., Borzić, I. 2018; for the upper and

³² U slučaju lokaliteta Canale Anfora treba uzeti u obzir njegov specifičan karakter i činjenicu da zapunjavanje ovoga vodotoka (po svoj prilici otpadom iz grada ili periurbane zone) započinje upravo početkom 4. st. (Gaddi, D. 2017a, 30–34; Bonetto, J. et al. 2020). J. Bonetto i suradnici općenito interpretiraju ovaj kontekst kao smetlište, stoga on tim prije pruža sliku cirkulacije proizvoda unutar ovoga urbanog središta (Bonetto, J. et al. 2020, 198).

³³ To bi također mogao biti razlog za ukupnu manju zastupljenost istočnomediteranskoga materijala.

³⁴ Od kojih po brojnosti hispanskih amfora odskače Akvileja (npr. za Canale Anfora: Gaddi, D. 2017, 373–383, fig. 1, 2), što je interpretirano njezinim posrednim odnosom s limesom (Auriemma, R. 2007, 133 s ranijom literaturom).

³² In the case of the Canale Anfora site, its specific character and the fact that the filling of this watercourse (most likely with waste from the city or the peri-urban zone) began precisely at the beginning of the 4th century (Gaddi, D. 2017a: 30–34; Bonetto, J. et al. 2020). J. Bonetto and colleagues generally interpret this context as a garbage dump, therefore it provides an image of the circulation of products within this urban centre (Bonetto, J. et al. 2020, 198).

³³ This could also be the reason for the overall lower representation of Eastern Mediterranean material.

³⁴ Of those, in terms of the number of Spanish amphoras, Aquileia stands out (e.g., for Canale Anfora: Gaddi, D. 2017, 373–383, fig. 1–2), which is interpreted by its indirect relationship with limes (Auriemma, R. 2007, 133 with earlier literature).

u vojnome karakteru toga riječkog lokaliteta (usp. za Burnum: Borzić, I. 2011; Borzić, I., Jadrić-Kučan, I. 2013). Slični postotci afričkih amfora zabilježeni su i na drugim, sustavnije istraživanim lokalitetima u Rijeci (Koblerov trg i trg Pul vele crikve), posebno u razdoblju nakon 3. st. (Višnjić, J. *et al.* 2019, 134). Ovdje istaknute razlike u distribuciji amfora na zapadnome i istočnome Jadranu moguće je objasniti slabom istraženošću (objavljenošću) potonjega, međutim, moguće je da bi analiza amfora s obzirom na sadržaj (dakako, uzimajući u obzir ranije iznesene zadržke) mogla pružiti dodatna objašnjenja te možda uputiti na lokalno različitu proizvodnju prehrambenih proizvoda.

Kučansko je posuđe ono najmanje zastupljeno, i to mahom jadranskim/lokalnim proizvodima i ponekim afričkim primjerkom, stoga se u ovome slučaju nije moguće detaljnije osvrnuti na pojavu te klase u Senju. Isto tako, s obzirom na doista mali broj posuda nije moguće detaljnije se osvrnuti na postantičke nalaze, iako se i oni smještaju unutar tipičnoga jadranskog repertoara.

Čudi vrlo mala količina svjetiljki, inače sveprisutnih predmeta čak i u kontekstima javnih građevina (usp. npr. obližnji Fulfin, Konestra, A. 2015a, 177–182 i regionalno Ožanić Roguljić, I., Konestra, A. 2019), stoga bismo taj nedostatak ipak pripisali metodologiji prikupljanja nalaza.

western Adriatic see e.g.: Auriemma, R., Maggi, P. 2007, 116–117, fig. 2; Auriemma, R. 2007; Gamberini, A. 2014, 566–569 and fig. 1; Loprieno, S. 2022, 386 *et al.*), should have been sought in the military character of that Rijeka locality (cf. for Burnum: Borzić, I. 2011; Borzić, I., Jadrić-Kučan, I. 2013). Similar percentages of African amphorae were also recorded at other, more systematically researched sites in Rijeka (Koblerov trg and Pul Vele Crikve), especially in the period after the 3rd century (Višnjić, J. *et al.* 2019, 134). The differences highlighted here in the distribution of amphorae in the western and eastern Adriatic can be explained by the poor research (publication) of the latter. However, it is possible that the analysis of the amphorae with regard to the content (of course, taking into account the reservations expressed earlier) could provide additional explanations and perhaps guide to the locally different production of food products.

Common ware is among the least represented, mainly with Adriatic/local products and a few African examples, so in this case, it is impossible to refer in more detail the appearance of this class in Senj. Also, considering the minimal number of vessels, it is impossible to refer in more detail to the post-antique finds. However, they have their place within the typical Adriatic repertoire.

However, the very small amount of lamps, otherwise ubiquitous objects even in the context of public buildings, is surprising (cf., e.g., the nearby Fulfinum, Konestra, A. 2015a, 177–182 and for the regional overview Ožanić Roguljić, I., Konestra, A. 2019), so we would have to attribute this to the methodology of collecting finds.

6. Zaključna razmatranja

Lokalitet Štela u Senju nalazi se na prostoru današnje Osnovne škole Silvija Strahimira Kranjčevića i školske sportske dvorane *Robert Barbić – Beli*. Od 1941. godine lokalitet je učestalo devastiran različitim građevinskim radovima, a posljednja devastacija dogodila se 1995. godine pri izgradnji dvorane. Tada je ipak provedeno manje zaštitno istraživanje tijekom kojega su djelomično dokumentirane pojedine strukture koje su potvrdile ranije pretpostavke da se na tome području nalazio antički kupališni kompleks. Istraživanje nije bilo moguće provesti prema pravilima arheološke struke te je stratigrafija lokaliteta ostala nepoznata. Ipak, prikupljena je veća količina pokretnoga materijala među kojim dominira keramička građa čija je tipološko-kronološka klasifikacija, analiza i interpretacija predmet ovoga rada.

Iako posve dekontekstualiziran, keramički materijal sa Štele u Senju omogućio je prvu sveobuhvatniju analizu različitih klasa posuđa korištenoga u gradu od rane antike pa sve do 6. – 7. st., uz tek pokoji raniji i kasniji primjerak. Kao važna luka, čvorište kontinentalnih i pomorskih putova te sjedište postaje iliričkoga *portoria*, Senija je u antici morala biti aktivno i živo trgovište, a to potvrđuje i ovdje analizirani materijal koji po svoj prilici potječe iz jednoga njezina važnog urbanog sektora, onoga termalnog sklopa (?) i drugih javnih, ali moguće i trgovačkih te privatnih rezidencijalnih građevina. Kulturna ispreplitanja Senije kao tipičnoga kozmopolitskog rimskog grada do sada su evidentirana monumentalnim i epigrafskim spomenicima, a ovdje prikazana analiza „sitne“ građe daje uvid u urbanu svakodnevnicu antičkoga grada, jednako šaroliku i mediteransku, pa iako bi buduća istraživanja mogla pridodati pojavnosti keramičkih klasa i kompleksnosti njihove distribucije u urbanome tkivu, ona bi mogla ponešto izmijeniti i kronološke krivulje. Kako je vidljivo iz tek nekoliko izabranih analogija, Senija nije zaostajala ni po raznolikosti ni po aktualnosti u uvozu za znatno većim suvremenim središtima rimskoga Jadrana i jonskoga bazena, od Butrinta, Ravene i Akvileje do Salone, što potvrđuje njezinu trgovačku afirmaciju u antici. Neki budućí, nadamo se kontekstualizirani i stratigrafski istraženi nalazi moći će odgovoriti na pojedine nedoumice ili potvrditi uočene trendove,

6. Final considerations

The site of Štela in Senj is now occupied by today's Silvije Strahimir Kranjčević Elementary School and the Robert Barbić-Beli school sports hall. Since 1941, the locality has been frequently devastated by various construction works, and the last devastation occurred in 1995 during the construction of the hall. At that time, however, a smaller rescue excavation was carried out, during which specific structures were partially documented, which confirmed earlier assumptions that an ancient bath complex was located in that area. However, it was impossible to carry out the research according to the rules of the archaeological profession, so the stratigraphy of the site remained unknown. Nevertheless, a more significant amount of movable finds was collected, among which pottery dominates. Its typological-chronological classification, analysis, and interpretation are the subject of this book.

Although completely decontextualized, the ceramic material from Štela in Senj enabled the first comprehensive analysis of different pottery classes used in the city from the Roman era until the 6th-7th centuries AD, with only a few earlier and later specimens. As an important port, a junction of continental and maritime routes, and the headquarters of the Illyrian Customs District, Senia must have been an active and lively trading centre in Antiquity, and this is confirmed by the material analyzed here, which in all probability originates from one of its important urban sectors, the thermal complex (?) and other public, but possibly also commercial and private residential buildings. The cultural intertwining of Senia as a typical cosmopolitan Roman city has been recorded so far by monumental and epigraphic monuments, and the analysis of "small" materials presented here gives an insight into the urban everyday life of the ancient city, equally colourful and Mediterranean, so although future research could add to the circulation of ceramic classes and complexity of their distribution in the urban fabric, it could also somewhat change the chronological curves. As can be seen from just a few selected analogies, Senia was not behind the much larger contemporary centres of the Roman Adriatic and the Ionian basin, from Butrint, Ravenna, and Aquileia to Salona, in terms of variety or topicality in imports, which confirms its commercial affirmation in Antiquity. Some future, hopefully, contextualized

poput male količine svjetiljki, male količine istočnomediteranskih amfora, nedostatak kasnih oblika ARS-a i gotovo potpuni nedostatak LR C/PSRW. Je li razlog tomu što bi unutar obrađenoga materijala sa Štele, iako prisutan, ipak mogao nedostajati korpus nalaza značajan za 6. st., unutar kojega bismo mogli očekivati veći broj istočnomediteranskih transportnih posuda te kasnih oblika uvoznoga finog stolnog posuđa (usp. npr. De Mitri 2004, 1132)? No, njihova mala količina očituje se već ranije, kada su uvelike prisutne na zapadnoj obali Jadrana i južnije s većim ili manjim, no svakako značajnim brojevima. Posebno je indikativno što u razdoblju 2. – 3. st. ne nedostaju istočnomediteranski nalazi, dapače ECW je, kao i drugdje na Jadranu, iznimno brojan. Treba li se te pokazatelje vezati za stanje istraženosti senjskih depozita, realne preferencije istočnojadranskoga tržišta (usp. npr. Taras, D. 2014; Parica, M. 2018), ili modele komercijalizacije tih proizvoda trenutačno nije moguće sa sigurnošću utvrditi?

Također, konteksti ranije datacije mogli bi pružiti pravu sliku pojavnosti ranijega materijala – italskih i istočnomediteranskih finih produkcija te transportnoga posuđa. Ipak, već je u ovome „krunjem“ materijalu identificiran niz oblika, ali i klasa, koje su do sada bile slabo ili nipošto poznate na širem kvarnerskom prostoru (Egejska „tinjasta“ keramika, galska sigilata i amfore, hispanske amfore i dr.).

Osim uvida u zastupljenost pojedinih keramičkih vrsta, analiza keramičkoga materijala sa Štele omogućila je i pojedine zaključke u vidu kronologije upotrebe lokaliteta i mogućih arhitektonskih preinaka sklopa (sklopova) koji su zahvaćeni građevinskim radovima. Iako nije moguće sa sigurnošću utvrditi sve faze, moguće je pretpostaviti već i prapovijesnu upotrebu ovoga prostora. Na tu je mogućnost već ranije ukazao nalaz brončanoga torkvesa i narukvice sa Štele (Glavičić, A. 1968, 11–12) te analize krajolika prapovijesne Senije (Glavaš 2015, 178). Još jedan prilog toj tezi jest ulomak horizontalne valjkaste ručke (1), pronađen unutar materijala sa Štele. Budući da je prostor Štele u prapovijesnim razdobljima bio znatno bliže morskoj obali nego danas, možda čak i uz samu obalu, možemo očekivati prapovijesne slojeve na tome području, što će ipak morati potvrditi neka buduća arheološka istraživanja. Možemo pretpostaviti da je prostor Štele korišten i u protopovijesnome razdoblju na što ukazuju nalazi Lamboglia 2 amfora i cezarijanski novac. Nažalost, zbog devastacije lokaliteta koju su uzrokovali građevinski radovi

and stratigraphically researched finds will be able to answer certain doubts or confirm the observed trends, such as the low amount of lamps, the low amount of Eastern Mediterranean amphorae, the lack of late ARS forms, and the almost complete lack of LR C/PSRW. Is it the reason that within the processed material from Štela, although present, a body of finds significant for the 6th century could still be missing, within which we could expect a larger number of Eastern Mediterranean transport vessels and late forms of imported fine tableware (cf. e.g. De Mitri 2004, 1132)? However, their small amount is already evident earlier, when they are widely present on the western coast of the Adriatic and further south in larger or smaller, but certainly significant numbers. It is particularly indicative that in the period of the 2nd-3rd century AD, there is no shortage of Eastern Mediterranean finds; in fact, ECW, as elsewhere on the Adriatic, is extremely numerous. Should these indicators be linked to the state of excavations of the Senj deposits, the real preferences of the Eastern Adriatic market (cf. e.g., Taras, D. 2014; Parica, M. 2018), or the commercialization models of these products cannot currently be determined with certainty?

Also, the contexts of earlier dating could provide a true picture of the appearance of earlier material – Italian and Eastern Mediterranean fine wares and transport vessels. Nevertheless, a number of forms and classes have already been identified within this “truncated” material, hitherto little known or unknown in the wider Kvarner area (Aegean “micaceous” pottery, Gaulish Sigillata and amphorae, Hispanic amphorae, etc.).

In addition to insight into the representation of certain ceramic types, the analysis of ceramic material from Štela also enabled certain conclusions in the form of the chronological use of the locality and possible architectural modifications of the complex(es) affected by construction works. Although it is not possible to determine all phases, with certainty it is possible to assume the prehistoric use of this space. The discovery of a bronze torque and a bracelet from Štela (Glavičić, A. 1968, 11–12) and the analysis of the landscape of prehistoric Senia (Glavaš 2015, 178) have already indicated this possibility. Another contribution to that thesis is a fragment of a horizontal roller handle (1) found in the material from Štela. Since the area of Štela was much closer to the sea coast in prehistoric times than it is today, we can expect prehistoric layers in that area, perhaps even along the coast itself. However, they will have to be confirmed by some future archaeological research.

ni ti kulturni slojevi nisu sa sigurnošću potvrđeni. Antičko korištenje toga prostora, a vjerojatno i njegovo urbanističko formiranje, može se smjestiti u rano 1. st., u vrijeme cara Klaudija, kada se grade neki objekti kupališnog kompleksa. Veća količina nalaza koja datira od 3. st. mogla bi ukazivati na nivelacije i zatrpavanja, odnosno preradu ranijih građevina toga kompleksa što se poklapa i sa spomenom obnove trošnog kupališta na natpisu *CIL III 10054*, a koje je svojim novcem dao obnoviti namjesnik provincije Dalmacije Lucije Domicije Galikan Papinijan. Nivelacije i zatrpavanja ukazuju i na efikasno upravljanje otpadom u onim razdobljima koja su slabije zastupljena u analiziranome, urbanom korpusu (usp. Furlan, G. 2017, posebno str. 334). Potonji aspekt, iako tek naznačen, rijetko je uzet u obzir u sklopu analize urbanih depozita istočnoga Jadrana, a da su prakse upravljanja i deponiranje otpada postojale i na Kvarneru, svjedoči obližnji, iako nešto raniji primjer lokaliteta Porta Pisana izvan gradskih zidina Krka (Ugarković, M., Starac, R. 2022). Sporadični podatci o grobovima i kasnijim zidovima ukazuju na zadnju antičku fazu upotrebe prostora Štele, za što se vežu ranije spomenuti nalazi 6. – 7. st. Ta zadnja faza prekinuta je devastacijom objekata u kasnoj antici, a koju dokazuju paljevinski slojevi dokumentirani tijekom istraživanja. Nakon toga prostor Štele gubi svoju funkciju, a na tu drastičnu promjenu mogao bi ukazivati i sam nagli pad općega trenda uvoza (Grafikon 1) koji je moguće pratiti tijekom 5. st. Pa iako numizmatički nalazi na Šteli završavaju s krajem 4., odnosno početkom 5. st. (Tablica 2), ipak je izvjesno očekivati da je prostor toga dijela Senije korišten i nakon toga vremena, posebno ako uzmemo u obzir da numizmatički nalazi pružaju *terminus post quem* (a ne *ad quem*) (usp. npr. Furlan, G. 2019, 35–38), ali i dugu upotrebu kasnoantičkih nominala (Sanders, G. 2021, 358–375). Unatoč tome što nalazi obrađeni u ovome radu ne potječu iz stratigrafskoga konteksta, analiza keramike omogućila je interpretaciju veza antičke Senije sa suvremenim mediteranskim svijetom te potvrdu nekih ranijih pretpostavki o kronološkome i urbanističkome razvoju grada na predjelu Štele.

We can assume that the Štela area was also used in the protohistoric period, as indicated by the finds of the Lamboglia 2 amphora and the Caesarian coin. Unfortunately, due to the devastation of the site caused by the construction works, even these cultural layers have not been confirmed with certainty. The Roman use of that area, and probably its urban formation, can be placed in the early 1st century, at the time of Emperor Claudius, when some buildings of the bath complex were built. The larger amount of finds dating from the 3rd century could indicate the levelling and backfilling, that is, the reworking of the earlier buildings of that complex, which also coincides with the mention of the restoration of the dilapidated baths on the inscription *CIL III 10054*, funded by the governor of the province of Dalmatia, Lucius Domitius Gallicanus Papinianus. Levelling and backfilling also indicate efficient waste management in those periods that are less represented in the analyzed urban corpus (cf. Furlan, G. 2017, especially p. 334). The latter aspect, although only indicated, was rarely taken into account in the analysis of urban deposits in the eastern Adriatic, and that management practices and waste disposal also existed in Kvarner is evidenced by the nearby, albeit slightly earlier example of the Porta Pisana site outside the city walls of Krk (Ugarković, M., Starac, R. 2022). Sporadic data on graves and later walls point to the late antique phase of Štela to which the previously mentioned finds from the 6th-7th centuries AD are connected. This last phase was interrupted by the devastation of buildings, as evidenced by the layers of soot documented during the research. After that, the area of Štela lost its function, and this drastic change could be indicated by the sudden drop in the general trend of imports (Graph 1), which can be traced throughout the 5th century. Even though the numismatic finds at Štela end with the end of the 4th century, or rather the beginning of the 5th century (Table 2), it is nevertheless expected that this part of Senia was occupied even after that, especially taking into account that numismatic finds provide a *terminus post quem* (and not *ad quem*) (cf. e.g., Furlan, G. 2019, 35–38), but also the prolonged use of late antique nominals (Sanders, G. 2021, 358–375). Despite the fact that the finds processed here do not come from a stratigraphic context, the pottery analysis enabled the interpretation of the connections between Senia with the rest of the Mediterranean world of its time, and the confirmation of some earlier assumptions about the chronological and urban development of the town in the area of Štela.

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Tablica 1: Katalog nalaza

Red. br.	Kat. br.	Oblik	Sačuvani dio	Analogija/tip	Sonda	Tabla/slika
Prapovijesna keramika						
1.	109/51	Lonac/Urna	Trbuh s ručkom	Bikonični lonac s izvijenim širokim rubom (<i>vidi tekst za analogije</i>) (kasno brončano – rano željezno doba)		T. 1
Fino stolno posuđe						
<i>Helenistička keramika?</i>						
2.	55E/82	/	Dno	Crvenopremazana pelika ili enojoja		T. 1
<i>Italska sigilata</i>						
3.	5/198	Tanjur	Dno s nogom	Consp. 18 ili 20? (<i>nije nacrtano</i>)		T. 1
4.	436	Tanjur	Dno s nogom	Consp. B 1.5		T. 1
5.	428	Tanjur	Dno	Consp. B 2.5 / OCK 2344. 1		T. 1
6.	435	Zdjelica	Trbuh	Consp. 33.3.1		T. 1
7.	429(16)	Zdjelica	Dno (bez noge)	Consp. 28?		T. 1
8.	430	Šalica	Dno	Reljefna sjeveroitalska – Sarius		T. 1
9.	2/23	Šalica?	Dno	Reljefna sjeveroitalska – Sarius		Sl. 4
<i>Keramika tankih stijenki</i>						
10.	109/A2	Zdjelica	Rub	Npr. Topić, M. 2002, 215, kat. br. 108; Perović, Š., Fadić, I. 2009, 120, n. 210		T. 1
11.	25/A11	Šalica	Rub	Hayes Mug type 2		T. 1
<i>Istočna sigillata A i B (ES A i B) i upitno (kasna glatka sjeveroitalska sigilata?)</i>						
12.	25/156	Tanjur	Dno	ES A Forma 32/Tarde e, f, g		T. 1
13.	109/40	Tanjur	Rub/dno	ES B1/2 Hayes 60? Kasna glatka sjeveroitalska sigilata?		T. 1
14.	55E/104–105, 108	Tanjur	Rub/dno	ES B2 Hayes 60		T. 1
15.	55b/2	Tanjur	Rub	ES B2 Hayes 60		T. 1
16.	55E/103	Tanjur	Rub/dno	ES B2 Hayes 60		T. 1
17.	25/166	Tanjur	Dno	ES B2 Hayes 60		T. 1
<i>Srednjoglaska sigillata</i>						
18.	55E/88	Čaša	Rub	Drag. 54/Dech. 72/Bet 102		T. 1
<i>Panonska premazana keramika (PGW)</i>						
19.	25/A2	Zdjelica	Stijenka	/		T. 1
<i>Afričko crvenopremazano posuđe(ARS)</i>						
20.	55E/98	Zdjelica	Rub	ARS A Hayes 9A		T. 1
21.	55E/96	Zdjelica	Rub	ARS A Hayes 9A		T. 1
22.	25/190	Zdjelica	Rub	ARS A Hayes 9B		T. 1
23.	25/185	Zdjelica	Rub	ARS A Hayes 9B		T. 1
24.	25/191	Zdjelica	Rub	ARS A Hayes 9B		T. 1
25.	55E/97	Zdjelica	Rub	ARS A Hayes 9B		T. 1
26.	25/138	Zdjelica	Rub	ARS A Hayes 8B		T. 1
27.	25/184	Zdjelica	Rub	ARS A Hayes 14		T. 1

Red. br.	Kat. br.	Oblik	Sačuvani dio	Analogija/tip	Sonda	Tabla/slika
28.	55A/A6	Zdjelica	Rub	ARS A Hayes 14		T. 1
29.	55E/99	Zdjelica	Rub	ARS A Hayes 16		T. 1
30.	25/188	Zdjelica	Rub	ARS A Hayes 14/17		T. 1
31.	55E/A1	Zdjelica	Rub	ARS A Hayes 14/17		T. 1
32.	25/A14	Zdjelica	Rub	ARS A Hayes 14/17		T. 1
33.	109/56	Zdjelica	Dno	ARS A Hayes 14/17		T. 1
34.	55E/68	Zdjelica	Rub	ARS A Hayes 36/ Pallares 6/Lamboglia 6bis		T. 1
35.	25/A1	Zdjela	Stijenka	ARS C1 Hayes 50A		T. 2
36.	25/189	Zdjela	Rub	ARS C2/3 Hayes 50B		T. 2
37.	419	Zdjela	Rub	ARS C2/3 Hayes 50B		T. 2
38.	109/55	Zdjela	Rub	ARS D Hayes 50B?/ARS D2 Hayes 64?		T. 2
39.	109/52	Zdjela	Rub/ stijenka	ARS C Hayes 62		T. 2
40.	25/A15	Tanjur	Rub	ARS D Hayes 59B		T. 2
41.	22A/E/D/377, 380, 392	Zdjela	Rub	ARS D Hayes 91B		T. 2
<i>LR C – fokejsko crvenopremazano posuđe?</i>						
42.	55A/A10	Tanjur	Rub	Hayes 5		T. 2
<i>Nedeterminirano crvenopremazano posuđe</i>						
43.	5/197	Poklopac	Rub	/		T. 2, Sl. 4
<i>Kućansko posuđe</i>						
44.	25A/12	Vrč	Rub/ručka	Africaine commune type 50		T. 2
45.	109/46	Poklopac?	Drška/ stijenka	Africaine commune type 39-40		T. 2
46.	25/129	Vrč/Boca	Rub	Npr. Mian, G. 2017, 166, fig. 6/1		T. 2
47.	25/A16	Vrč?	Rub	Npr. Ožanić Roguljić, I. 2018, 41, JW 1		T. 2
48.	55D/224	Vrč?		Vidi u tekstu		T. 2
49.	17/8	Vrč?		Vidi u tekstu		T. 2
50.	55A/A5	Vrč?		Vidi u tekstu		T. 2
51.	55E/119	Lonac		/		T. 2
52.	109/48	Lonac		/		T. 2
53.	17/7	?		/		T. 2
54.	17/4	Tarionik/Zdjela		Npr. Varga, G. 2010, fig. 149, T. 4/24, 26		T. 2
55.	5/203	Vrč/stolna amfora	Ručka	/		Sl. 4
56.	55E/123	Vrč/stolna amfora	Ručka	/		Sl. 4
<i>Uljanice</i>						
57.	5/211	/	Rame	Volutna?		Sl. 5
<i>Kuhinjsko posuđe</i>						
<i>Ranocarsko italjsko kuhinjsko posuđe</i>						
58.	55E/100	Tava	Dno	Pompejska keramika s unutarnjim premazom		T. 2
59.	55E/101	Tava	Stijenka	Pompejska keramika s unutarnjim premazom (<i>nije nacrtano</i>)		T. 2

Red. br.	Kat. br.	Oblik	Sačuvani dio	Analogija/tip	Sonda	Tabla/slika
60.	25/A19	Lonac	Rub	<i>olle a orlo modanato</i>		T. 2
61.	55B/9	Lonac	Rub	<i>olle a orlo modanato</i>		T. 2
62.	23/C12	Peka/ <i>Clibanus</i>	Stijenka s rebrom	Olcese III		T. 2
63.	55A/A4	Lonac	Rub	Npr. Cividini, T. 2017, 242–244, fig. 12, fig. 14		T. 2
64.	55B/1	Lonac	Rub	Npr. Cividini, T. 2017, 242–244, fig. 12, fig. 14		T. 2
65.	5/201	Lonac	Rub	Riccato, A. 2020, 36, T. XI/5.		T. 2
66.	109/37	Lonac	Rub	Npr. Cividini, T. 2017, 242–244, fig. 12, fig. 14		T. 2
67.	25/135	Lonac	Rub	Npr. Riccobono, D. 2007, 107, Tipo 3, T. 24/6;		T. 2
<i>„Ilirsko“ kuhinjsko posuđe (ICW)</i>						
68.	25/142	Lonac		ICW I/3.V		T. 2
69.	55E/83	Lonac		ICW I/3.V		T. 2
<i>Egejsko kuhinjsko posuđe (ECW – Corrugated ware) i sl. produkcije</i>						
70.	55A/A11	Lonac	Rub	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 1		T. 2
71.	23/A3	Lonac	Rub	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 2		T. 2
72.	55E/84	Lonac	Rub	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 2		T. 2
73.	55B/3	Lonac	Rub	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 2		T. 2
74.	55E/107	Lonac	Rub	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 2		T. 2
75.	55E/121	Lonac	Rub	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 2		T. 2
76.	25/155	Lonac	Rub	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 2		T. 3
77.	25/167	Lonac	Rub	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 2		T. 3
78.	55E/118	Lonac	Rub	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 2		T. 3
79.	25/128	Kaserola	Rub	Hayes <i>Casseroles</i> Type 2		T. 3
80.	55E/121	Kaserola	Rub	Hayes <i>Casseroles</i> Type 2		T. 3
81.	25/137	Kaserola	Rub	Moguće epirski proizvod (Reynolds, P. 2004, 227, CW 1B, fig. 13/73–74)		T. 3
82.	55E/67	Kaserola	Rub	Agora G 193; Parica, M. 2008, T. 3/2		T. 3
83.	55D/218	Kaserola	Rub	Hayes <i>Casseroles</i> Type 3; možda imitacija ECW (Riccato, A. 2020, 158, T. LXIV/4)		T. 3
84.	25/127	Kaserola	Rub	Reynolds, P. 2004, 334, CW 10, cat. 376, fig. 13/215		T. 3
85.	25/18	Kaserola	Rub	Hayes <i>Casseroles</i> Type 2		T. 3
86.	55B/8	Lonac/kaserola	Rub	Hayes Type 2		T. 3
87.	55E/A1	Lonac/kaserola	Rub	Hayes Type 2		T. 3
88.	55A/A9	Lonac/kaserola	Rub	Hayes Type 2		T. 3
89.	25/136	Lonac/kaserola	Rub	Druga egejska produkcija? (usp. De Mitri, C. 2022, 282, t. XXXV, 2–5)		T. 3
90.	55D/219	Lončić	Rub	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 4		T. 3
91.	55D/213	Lončić	Rub	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 4		T. 3
92.	55E/86	Lončić	Rub	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 4		T. 3
93.	55D/212	Lončić	Rub	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 4		T. 3
94.	25/145	Vrč-grijač	Rub/ručka	Riccato, A. 2020: T. LVII/1		T. 3
95.	25/A10	Vrč-grijač	Rub	Hayes <i>Trefoil-mouthed jugs</i> Type 1?		T. 3
96.	55E/69	Posuda s dvije ručke?	Rub/ručka	Druga egejska produkcija?		T. 3

Red. br.	Kat. br.	Oblik	Sačuvani dio	Analogija/tip	Sonda	Tabla/slika
97.	25/147	Posuda s dvije ručke?	Rub/ručka	Druga egejska produkcija?		T. 3
98.	55D/214	Vrč-grijač?	Rub	Egejska produkcija (<i>nije nacrtan</i>)		/
99.	55E/116	Lonac/vrč?	Rub	Druga egejska produkcija?		T. 3
100.	5/199	Tava	Rub/rebro/drška	Agora J22		T. 3
101.	109/A5	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes <i>Lids</i> Type 1		T. 3
102.	55D/227	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes <i>Lids</i> Type 1		T. 3
103.	25/A7	Poklopac	Drška	Hayes <i>Lids</i> Type 1		T. 3
104.	55B/7	Poklopac	Rub	Riccato, A. 2020, T. LXII/7		T. 3
105.	55D/221	Poklopac	Rub	Bez analogije, slična faktura kao 84		T. 3
106.	5/200	Poklopac	Rub	Bez analogije, slična faktura kao 84		T. 3
<i>Afričko kuhinjsko posuđe (ACW)</i>						
107.	55D/220	Kaserola	Rub	Hayes 23 A		T. 4
108.	55A/A2	Kaserola	Rub	Hayes 23 B		T. 4
109.	55E/93	Kaserola	Rub	Hayes 23 B		T. 4
110.	55E/91	Kaserola	Rub	Hayes 23 B		T. 4
111.	109/41	Kaserola	Stijenka	Hayes 23 B		T. 4
112.	25/132	Kaserola	Stijenka	Hayes 23 B		T. 4
113.	55E/89	Kaserola	Stijenka	Hayes 23 B		T. 4
114.	55E/90	Kaserola	Rub	Hayes 197		T. 4
115.	55E/86?	Kaserola	Rub	Hayes 197		T. 4
116.	25/180	Kaserola	Rub	Hayes 197		T. 4
117.	25/164	Kaserola	Rub	Hayes 197		T. 4
118.	25/151	Kaserola	Rub	Hayes 197		T. 4
119.	25/150+55E/94	Lonac	Rub	Hayes 184 B		T. 4
120.	55E/120	Lonac	Rub	Ostia III, fig. 331 ili Ostia I, fig. 56/Hayes 184 C		T. 4
121.	25/133	Lonac	Rub	Hayes 184 C/tardive		T. 4
122.	55E/66	Lonac	Rub	Ostia III, fig. 331 ili Ostia I, fig. 56/Hayes 184		T. 4
123.	25/195?	Lonac/Kaserola	Stijenka	Hayes 23/184?		T. 4
124.	25/182	Tava	Rub	Hayes 181/ Culinaire (B) Type 4		T. 4
125.	55E/95	Tava	Rub	Hayes 181/ Culinaire (B) Type 5A		T. 4
126.	55E/73	Tava	Rub	Hayes 181/ Culinaire (B) Type 5A		T. 4
127.	25/179-196	Tava	Rub	Hayes 181/ Culinaire (B) Type 5A		T. 4
128.	25/181	Tava	Rub	Hayes 181/ Culinaire (B) Type 5A		T. 4
129.	55E/87	Tava	Rub	Hayes 181/ Culinaire (B) Type 5B?		T. 4
130.	25/170	Tava	Rub	Hayes 181/ Culinaire (B) Type 5C		T. 4
131.	25/162	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 182 / Culinaire (B) Type 6C		T. 4
132.	109/53	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 182 / Culinaire (B) Type 6C		T. 4
133.	55E/114	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 182 / Culinaire (B) Type 6C		T. 4
134.	55D/229	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 182 / Culinaire (B) Type 6D		T. 4
135.	25/163	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 195 / Culinaire (C) Type 12		T. 4
136.	25/126	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 195 / Culinaire (C) Type 12		T. 4
137.	55E/102	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 195 / Culinaire (C) Type 12		T. 4

Red. br.	Kat. br.	Oblik	Sačuvani dio	Analogija/tip	Sonda	Tabla/slika
138.	55E/77	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 195 / Culinaire (C) Type 12		T. 5
139.	55E/72	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 195 / Culinaire (C) Type 12		T. 5
140.	55B/4	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 195 / Culinaire (C) Type 12		T. 5
141.	25/105	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 195 / Culinaire (C) Type 12		T. 5
142.	55E/71?	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 185 / Culinaire (B) Type 9C		T. 5
143.	55E/78	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 185 / Culinaire (B) Type 9C		T. 5
144.	109/64	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 185 / Culinaire (B) Type 9C		T. 5
145.	25/131	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 185 / Culinaire (B) Type 9B		T. 5
146.	55A/A14	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 185 / Culinaire (B) Type 9B		T. 5
147.	55E/70	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 196 / Culinaire (C) Type 11A		T. 5
148.	55E/71	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 196 / Culinaire (C) Type 11A		T. 5
149.	25/149	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 196 / Culinaire (C) Type 11A		T. 5
150.	55E/79	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 196 / Culinaire (C) Type 11A		T. 5
151.	55A/A7	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 196 / Culinaire (C) Type 11A		T. 5
152.	25/157	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 196 / Culinaire (C) Type 11A		T. 5
153.	25/160	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 196 / Culinaire (C) Type 11A		T. 5
154.	25/152	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 196 / Culinaire (C) Type 11B		T. 5
155.	109/39	Poklopac	Rub	Hayes 196 / Culinaire (C) Type 11B		T. 5
<i>Late Roman Aegean Micaceous Cooking Ware</i>						
156.	55E/113	Lonac	Rub	S. Giacomo 61C		T. 5
157.	25/148	Lonac	Rub	S. Giacomo 61A		T. 5
<i>Ostalo kasnoantičko kuhinjsko posuđe</i>						
158.	25/158	Lonac	Rub	Aquileia 50/Invillino IIIh		T. 5
159.	25/143	Lonac	Rub	Aquileia 38/Invillino III d		T. 5
160.	25/A13	Lonac	Rub	Invillino IIIc ₁		T. 5
161.	25/146	Lonac	Rub	/		T. 5
162.	109/A3	Peka/zdjela	Rub	Invillino I a+b, c,		T. 5
<i>Posuđe upitne klasifikacije</i>						
163.	55E/81	Lonac	Rub	/		T. 5
164.	55E/112	Lonac	Rub	/		T. 5
165.	25/154	Lonac	Rub	/		T. 5
166.	55D/222	Tava	Rub	/		T. 5
167.	6A/21	/	Ručka	Ručka nepoznate namjene	Sonda 8	Sl. 9
<i>Amfore i čepovi</i>						
<i>Jadranske amfore</i>						
168.	181/21, 181/398/1,2	/	Rub, dno, ručka	Lamboglia 2		T. 6, Sl. 7
169.	109/49	Čep	Veći dio	Npr. Šuta, I. 2012-2013, T. 7/4		T. 6, Sl. 8
170.	55F/231	Čep	Cjelovito	Npr. Šuta, I. 2012-2013, T. 10/2-4		T. 6, Sl. 8
171.	109/A4	Čep	Rub	Aquileia tip AC II D1		T. 6
172.	22D/16	/	Rub	Jadranska amfora ravnoga dna/ Forlimpopoli		T. 6
173.	25/A9	/	Rub	Jadranska amfora ravnoga dna/ Forlimpopoli		T. 6
174.	55A/A12	/	Dno	Jadranska amfora ravnoga dna/ Forlimpopoli		T. 6

Red. br.	Kat. br.	Oblik	Sačuvani dio	Analogija/tip	Sonda	Tabla/slika
175.	55A/A13	/	Dno	Jadranska amfora ravnoga dna/ Forlimpopoli		T. 6
176.	25/A6	/	Dno	Jadranska amfora ravnoga dna/ Forlimpopoli		T. 6
177.	5/204	/	Rub	Jadranska riblja amforeta /Con „orlo a fascia“		T. 6
178.	55E/80	/	Dno	Crikvenica tip 1 (ili 4)		T. 6
179.	55E/85	/	Dno	Crikvenica tip 1 (ili 4)		T. 6
180.	55B/5	/	Dno	Crikvenica tip 1?		T. 6
<i>Istočnomediteranske amfore</i>						
181.	55A/A1	/	Rub/dio vrata/ručke	Crétoise Tip 1c		T. 6
182.	55D/228	/	Rub	Crétoise Tip 1c		T. 6
183.	55D/216	/	Rub	Crétoise Tip 1c		T. 6
184.	22D/377/2	/	Ručka	LR 1		T. 6
185.	2/30	/	Ručka	LR 1	Sonda 5	Sl. 9
186.	25/195	/	Ulomak tijela	LR 1		/
187.	25/171	/	Ulomak tijela	LR 1		/
188.	109/65	/	Ručka	LR 1		Sl. 9
189.	20/2001	/	Rub	LR 2		T. 6
190.	20/2011	/	Rub	LR 2		T. 6
191.	20/20	/	Ručka/rame	LR 2		T. 6
192.	22a/392	/	Ručka	LR 2		T. 6
193.	20/412-2012	/	Rub/dio vrata	Agora M273 similis		T. 6
<i>Afričke amfore</i>						
194.	20/CR.1	/	Rub	Tripolitana I		T. 7
195.	55D/223	/	Rub	Leptiminus II		T. 7
196.	55C/12 (55C/6, 9, 11, 07)	/	Vrat, ručka i dno	Keay 1A (Dressel 30) (više ulomaka moguće iste amfore)		T. 7
197.	22d/e/c21	/	Rub	Africana IIB „pseudotripolitana“		T. 7
198.	109/61	/	Rub	Africana Ib kasna varijanta /Bonifay 21c/Keay 3b		T. 7
199.	Š.72/181/241	/	Rub	Africana IIIA		T. 7
200.	20/2010	/	Rub	Africana IIIA		T. 7
201.	6A/22	/	Rub	Africana IIIA	Sonda 8	T. 7
202.	20/2023	/	Rub	Africana IIIA		T. 7
203.	20/CR.3	/	Rub	Africana IIIB		T. 7
204.	23/13	/	Rub	Africana IIIB		T. 7
205.	21/2	/	Rub	Africana IIIB		T. 7
206.	22d/c15	/	Rub	Africana IIIB		T. 7
207.	22d/c13/377	/	Rub	Africana IIIB		T. 7
208.	22a/c11	/	Rub	Africana IIIB		T. 7
209.	22c/c17	/	Rub	Africana IIIB		T. 7
210.	17/1	/	Rub	Africana IIIB		T. 7
211.	22d/e /c7	/	Rub	Africana IIIC		T. 7

Red. br.	Kat. br.	Oblik	Sačuvani dio	Analogija/tip	Sonda	Tabla/slika
212.	22d/c14/377	/	Rub	Africana IIIC		T. 7
213.	20/CR.17	/	Ručka	Africana III?		T. 8
214.	6A/16	/	Rub i ručka	Keay 27A/Bonifay Type 36	Sonda 8	T. 8
215.	20/CR.2	/	Rub	Keay 36		T. 8
216.	55A/A2	/	Rub	Keay 36		T. 8
217.	2/24		Rub	Keay 25/26		T. 8
218.	55E/124	/	Rub	Keay 26 / Type 31 <i>spatheion</i> 1A		T. 8
219.	Š72/181/247	/	Rub	Keay 26 / Type 31 <i>spatheion</i> 3(A?)		T. 8
220.	109/61	/	Rub	Keay VII?/ Africana II D1 Grande?		T. 8
221.	21/14	/	Rub i ručka	Keay VIIIA?/ Africana II/III transitional?		T. 8
222.	Š/A1	Čep		/		Sl. 8
223.	55C/A13	Čep		/		Sl. 8
<i>Hispanске amfore</i>						
224.	5/206	/	Rub	Beltran IIA-D		T. 8
225.	20/412-2015	/	Rub	Dressel 28		T. 8
226.	5/208	/	Rub i rička	Dr. 20		T. 8
<i>Galske amfore?</i>						
227.	25/A8	/	Rub	Galouise 4		T. 8
228.	109/38	/	Dno	Galouise 4		T. 8
<i>Amfore neidentificiranih tipova ili porijekla</i>						
229.	55A/A17	/	Ručka	Dressel 2-4		T. 8
230.	23/A1	/	Rub	Moguće Ostia II, 521/„Spello“; Topić, M. 2004, kat. br. 432;		T. 8
231.	25/A4	/	Rub	Non id.		T. 8
232.	109/44	/	Rub i ručka	Non id. (istočni Mediteran?)		T. 8
233.	55A/A3	/	Vrat	Afrička?		T. 8
234.	22A/22	/	Ručka	Afrička?		T. 8
235.	55F/238	/	Ručka	Afrička?		T. 9
236.	109/63	/	Rub	Afrička?		T. 9
237.	20/008	/	Ručka	Afrička?		Sl. 9
238.	20/18	/	Ručka	Afrička?		/
239.	55D/217	/	Rub	?		T. 9
240.	20/20	/	Ručka	Afrička?		/
241.	5/202	/	Rub	?		T. 9
242.	22D/377/1	/	Ručka	Afrička?		T. 9
243.	109/32	/	Dno	Africana I/Keay 3?		T. 9
244.	22a/C10	/	Dno	Keay 25?		T. 9
245.	22B/C2	/	Dno	Keay 25?		T. 9
246.	20/295	/	Dno	Keay 25?		T. 9
247.	2/28	/	Dno	Keay 26 / Type 31 <i>spatheion</i> ?	Sonda 5	T. 9
248.	2/31	/	Dno	Keay 26 / Type 31 <i>spatheion</i> ?	Sonda 5	T. 9
249.	2/26	/	Dno	Keay 26 / Type 31 <i>spatheion</i> ?	Sonda 5	T. 9
250.	21/15	/	Dno	Keay 57?		T. 9
251.	22C/C18	/	Dno	Keay 25?		T. 9
252.	22C/C19	/	Dno	Keay 25?		T. 9

Red. br.	Kat. br.	Oblik	Sačuvani dio	Analogija/tip	Sonda	Tabla/slika
253.	17/2	/	Dno	Keay 25?		T. 9
254.	2/27	/	Dno	Keay 25?	Sonda 5	T. 9
255.	109/43	/	Dno	Keay 26 / Type 31 <i>spatheion</i> ?		T. 9
256.	6A/18	/	Dno	Afrička?	Sonda 8	Sl. 9
257.	22A/363	/	Dno	Almagro 21A-B/Keay 19?		T. 9
258.	2/25	/	Dno	Almagro 21A-B/Keay 19?	Sonda 5	T. 9
259.	55F/232	/	Dno	?		T. 9
260.	5/209	/	Rub	Faktura sa znatnom količinom tinjca (istočni Mediteran?)		T. 9
261.	25/139	/	Ručka	Jadranska?		Sl. 9
262.	25/140	/	Ručka	Jadranska?		Sl. 9
263.	5/205-207	/	Dva ulomka vjerojatno iste ručke	Galska?		Sl. 9
264.	20/17	/	Ručka	LR 2?		Sl. 9
265.	20/13	/	Ručka	Hispanaska?		Sl. 9
266.	20/16	/	Ručka	Hispanaska?		Sl. 9
267.	20/19	/	Ručka	Hispanaska? Afrička?		Sl. 9
268.	6A/17	/	Dno	Afrička?	Sonda 8	Sl. 9
269.	20/20	/	Ručka	Afrička?		Sl. 9
270.	17/5	/	Dno	Afrička?		Sl. 9
271.	55F/234	/	Ručka	Afrička?		Sl. 9
272.	20/9	/	Ručka i stijenka	LR 2		Sl. 9
273.	22E/380/1	/	Ručka	LR 4		Sl. 9
274.	25/A21, 22	/	Dno i ručka	Ista faktura, možda istočni Mediteran		/
275.	5/210	/	Dno	Afrička?		Sl. 9
276.	20/22	/	Ručka	?		Sl. 9
277.	20/18	/	Ručka	?		Sl. 9
278.	55F/237	/	Ručka	?		Sl. 9
279.	55E/122	/	Dno	?		Sl. 9
Srednjovjekovna i novovjekovna keramika						
280.	55A/A15	Albarelo – engobirana glazirana	Dno	Gusar, K., Visković, E. 2012, 3, kat. br. 15		T. 10
281.	55E/111	Zeleno glazirana	Rub sa spojem ručke	Vrč?		Sl. 4
282.	109/62	Vrč/bokal – majolika	Dno	/		T. 10
283.	109/57	Tanjur – majolika	Rub	/		T. 10
284.	109/50	Glazirana?	Dno?	Posuda nepoznate namjene		T.10
285.	109/47	Glazirana?	Dno	Gusar, K., Ilkić, M. 2016, kat. br. 10, T. 2/3		T. 10
286.	17/6	Glazirana?	Rub	/		T. 10
287.	109/A1	Kuhinjska?	Rub s reljefnom trakom	Posuda većega promjera		T. 10
288.	20/CR.3/1	Peka/zdjela	Rub	Borzacconi, A. 2007, 388–389, T. 94/24, 95/26		T. 10

Red. br.	Kat. br.	Oblik	Sačuvani dio	Analogija/tip	Sonda	Tabla/slika
<i>Građevinska keramika i arhitektonski elementi</i>						
289.	21/001	Tegula s utisnutim ukrasom				Sl. 10
290.	55C	Tubuli				Sl. 10
291.	55C	Ulomak mozaika				Sl. 10
292.	55C	Kamena profilacija				Sl. 10
293.	55C	Kamena baza stupa				Sl. 10

Table 1: Catalogue of finds

Ord. no.	Cat. no.	Shape	Preserved part	Analogy/Type	Trench	Table/Picture
<i>Prehistoric pottery</i>						
1.	109/51	Pot/Urn	Belly with the handle	Biconical pot with curved wide rim (see text for analogies) (Late Bronze – Early Iron Age)		Pl. 1
<i>Fine wares</i>						
<i>Hellenistic pottery?</i>						
2.	55E/82	/	Base	Red-slipped <i>pelike</i> or <i>oenochoe</i>		Pl. 1
<i>Italian Sigillata</i>						
3.	5/198	Plate	Base with foot	Consp. 18 or 20? (<i>not drawn</i>)		Pl. 1
4.	436	Plate	Base with foot	Consp. B 1.5		Pl. 1
5.	428	Plate	Base	Consp. B 2.5 / OCK 2344. 1		Pl. 1
6.	435	Small bowl	Belly	Consp. 33.3.1		Pl. 1
7.	429(16)	Small bowl	Base (no foot)	Consp. 28?		Pl. 1
8.	430	Cup	Base	Italian Relief Sigillata– Sarius		Pl. 1
9.	2/23	Cup?	Base	Italian Relief Sigillata– Sarius		Fig. 4
<i>Thin-Walled Ware</i>						
10.	109/A2	Small bowl	Rim	E.g. Topić, M. 2002, 215, cat. no. 108; Perović, Š., Fadić, I. 2009, 120, no. 210		Pl. 1
11.	25/A11	Mug	Rim	Hayes Mug type 2		Pl. 1
<i>Eastern Sigillata A and B (ES A and B) and questionable (late plain North Italian Sigillata?)</i>						
12.	25/156	Plate	Base	ES A Forma 32/Tarde e, f, g		Pl. 1
13.	109/40	Plate	Rim/Base	ES B1/2 Hayes 60? Late Plain North Italian sigillata?		Pl. 1
14.	55E/104–105, 108	Plate	Rim/Base	ES B2 Hayes 60		Pl. 1
15.	55b/2	Plate	Rim	ES B2 Hayes 60		Pl. 1
16.	55E/103	Plate	Rim/Base	ES B2 Hayes 60		Pl. 1
17.	25/166	Plate	Base	ES B2 Hayes 60		Pl. 1
<i>Central Gaulish Sigillata</i>						
18.	55E/88	Beaker	Rim	Drag. 54/Dech. 72/Bet 102		Pl. 1
<i>Pannonian Glazed Ware (PGW)</i>						
19.	25/A2	Small bowl	Wall	/		Pl. 1
<i>African Red-Slipped Ware (ARS)</i>						
20.	55E/98	Zdjelica	Rub	ARS A Hayes 9A		Pl. 1
21.	55E/96	Small bowl	Rim	ARS A Hayes 9A		Pl. 1
22.	25/190	Small bowl	Rim	ARS A Hayes 9B		Pl. 1
23.	25/185	Small bowl	Rim	ARS A Hayes 9B		Pl. 1
24.	25/191	Small bowl	Rim	ARS A Hayes 9B		Pl. 1
25.	55E/97	Small bowl	Rim	ARS A Hayes 9B		Pl. 1
26.	25/138	Small bowl	Rim	ARS A Hayes 8B		Pl. 1
27.	25/184	Small bowl	Rim	ARS A Hayes 14		Pl. 1

Ord. no.	Cat. no.	Shape	Preserved part	Analogy/Type	Trench	Table/Picture
28.	55A/A6	Small bowl	Rim	ARS A Hayes 14		Pl. 1
29.	55E/99	Small bowl	Rim	ARS A Hayes 16		Pl. 1
30.	25/188	Small bowl	Rim	ARS A Hayes 14/17		Pl. 1
31.	55E/A1	Small bowl	Rim	ARS A Hayes 14/17		Pl. 1
32.	25/A14	Small bowl	Rim	ARS A Hayes 14/17		Pl. 1
33.	109/56	Small bowl	Rim	ARS A Hayes 14/17		Pl. 1
34.	55E/68	Small bowl	Base	ARS A Hayes 36/ Pallares 6/Lamboglia 6bis		Pl. 1
35.	25/A1	Small bowl	Rim	ARS C1 Hayes 50A		Pl. 2
36.	25/189	Bowl	Wall	ARS C2/3 Hayes 50B		Pl. 2
37.	419	Bowl	Rim	ARS C2/3 Hayes 50B		Pl. 2
38.	109/55	Bowl	Rim	ARS D Hayes 50B?/ARS D2 Hayes 64?		Pl. 2
39.	109/52	Bowl	Rim	ARS C Hayes 62		Pl. 2
40.	25/A15	Bowl	Rim/wall	ARS D Hayes 59B		Pl. 2
41.	22A/E/D/377, 380, 392	Plate	Rim	ARS D Hayes 91B		Pl. 2
<i>LR C – Phocaeian red-slipped ware?</i>						
42.	55A/A10	Plate	Rim	Hayes 5		Pl. 2
<i>Indetermined red-slipped ware</i>						
43.	5/197	Lid	Rim	/		Pl. 2, Fig. 4
Common Ware						
44.	25A/12	Jug	Rim/ Handle	Africaine commune type 50		Pl. 2
45.	109/46	Lid?	Handle/ Wall	Africaine commune type 39-40		Pl. 2
46.	25/129	Jug/bottle	Rim	E.g. Mian, G. 2017, 166, fig. 6/1		Pl. 2
47.	25/A16	Jug?	Rim	E.g. Ožanić Roguljić, I. 2018, 41, JW 1		Pl. 2
48.	55D/224	Jug?		See the text		Pl. 2
49.	17/8	Jug?		See the text		Pl. 2
50.	55A/A5	Jug?		See the text		Pl. 2
51.	55E/119	Pot		/		Pl. 2
52.	109/48	Pot		/		Pl. 2
53.	17/7	?		/		Pl. 2
54.	17/4	Mortar/Bowl		E.g. Varga, G. 2010, fig. 149, Pl. 4/24, 26		Pl. 2
55.	5/203	Jug/table amphora	Handle	/		Fig. 4
56.	55E/123	Jug/table amphora	Handle	/		Fig. 4
<i>Oil lamps</i>						
57.	5/211	/	Rame	Volutna?		Fig. 5
<i>Cooking ware</i>						
<i>Early Imperial Italian Cooking Ware</i>						
58.	55E/100	Pan	Base	Pompeiiian Internal Red-Slip Cookware		Pl. 2
59.	55E/101	Pan	Wall	Pompeiiian Internal Red-Slip Cookware (<i>not drawn</i>)		Pl. 2

Ord. no.	Cat. no.	Shape	Preserved part	Analogy/Type	Trench	Table/Picture
60.	25/A19	Pot	Rim	<i>olle a orlo modanato</i>		Pl. 2
61.	55B/9	Pot	Rim	<i>olle a orlo modanato</i>		Pl. 2
62.	23/C12	Baking Cover/ <i>Clibanus</i>	Wall with rib	Olcese III		Pl. 2
63.	55A/A4	Pot	Rim	E.g. Cividini, T. 2017, 242–244, fig. 12, fig. 14		Pl. 2
64.	55B/1	Pot	Rim	E.g. Cividini, T. 2017, 242–244, fig. 12, fig. 14		Pl. 2
65.	5/201	Pot	Rim	Riccato 2020, 36, Pl. XI/5.		Pl. 2
66.	109/37	Pot	Rim	E.g. Cividini, T. 2017, 242–244, fig. 12, fig. 14		Pl. 2
67.	25/135	Pot	Rim	E.g. Riccobono, D. 2007, 107, Type 3, Pl. 24/6;		Pl. 2
<i>„Illyrian“ Cooking Ware (ICW)</i>						
68.	25/142	Pot		ICW I/3.V		Pl. 2
69.	55E/83	Pot		ICW I/3.V		Pl. 2
<i>Aegean Cooking Ware (ECW – Corrugated Ware) and similar production</i>						
70.	55A/A11	Pot	Rim	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 1		Pl. 2
71.	23/A3	Pot	Rim	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 2		Pl. 2
72.	55E/84	Pot	Rim	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 2		Pl. 2
73.	55B/3	Pot	Rim	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 2		Pl. 2
74.	55E/107	Pot	Rim	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 2		Pl. 2
75.	55E/121	Pot	Rim	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 2		Pl. 2
76.	25/155	Pot	Rim	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 2		Pl. 3
77.	25/167	Pot	Rim	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 2		Pl. 3
78.	55E/118	Pot	Rim	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 2		Pl. 3
79.	25/128	Casserole	Rim	Hayes <i>Casseroles</i> Type 2		Pl. 3
80.	55E/121	Casserole	Rim	Hayes <i>Casseroles</i> Type 2		Pl. 3
81.	25/137	Casserole	Rim	Possible Epirote production (Reynolds, P. 2004, 227, CW 1B, fig. 13/73–74)		Pl. 3
82.	55E/67	Casserole	Rim	Agora G 193; Parica, M. 2008, Pl. 3/2		Pl. 3
83.	55D/218	Casserole	Rim	Hayes <i>Casseroles</i> Type 3; maybe imitation of ECW (Riccato, A. 2020, 158, Pl. LXIV/4)		Pl. 3
84.	25/127	Casserole	Rim	Reynolds, P. 2004, 334, CW 10, cat. 376, fig. 13/215		Pl. 3
85.	25/18	Casserole	Rim	Hayes <i>Casseroles</i> Type 2		Pl. 3
86.	55B/8	Pot/Casserole	Rim	Hayes Type 2		Pl. 3
87.	55E/A1	Pot/Casserole	Rim	Hayes Type 2		Pl. 3
88.	55A/A9	Pot/Casserole	Rim	Hayes Type 2		Pl. 3
89.	25/136	Pot/Casserole	Rim	Another Aegean production? (cf. De Mitri, C. 2022, 282, Pl. XXXV, 2–5)		Pl. 3
90.	55D/219	Small pot	Rim	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 4		Pl. 3
91.	55D/213	Small pot	Rim	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 4		Pl. 3
92.	55E/86	Small pot	Rim	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 4		Pl. 3
93.	55D/212	Small pot	Rim	Hayes <i>Cooking-pots</i> Type 4		Pl. 3
94.	25/145	Jug-heater	Rim/ Handle	Riccato, A. 2020, Pl. LVII/1		Pl. 3
95.	25/A10	Jug-heater	Rim	Hayes <i>Trefoil-mouthed jugs</i> Type 1?		Pl. 3

Ord. no.	Cat. no.	Shape	Preserved part	Analogy/Type	Trench	Table/Picture
96.	55E/69	Vessel with two handles?	Rim/Handle	Other Aegean production?		Pl. 3
97.	25/147	Vessel with two handles?	Rim/Handle	Other Aegean production?		Pl. 3
98.	55D/214	Jug-heater?	Rim	Aegean production (<i>not drawn</i>)		/
99.	55E/116	Pot/Jug?	Rim	Another Aegean production?		Pl. 3
100.	5/199	Pan	Rim/ribbing/handle	Agora J22		Pl. 3
101.	109/A5	Lid	Rim	Hayes <i>Lid</i> Type 1		Pl. 3
102.	55D/227	Lid	Rim	Hayes <i>Lid</i> Type 1		Pl. 3
103.	25/A7	Lid	Handle	Hayes <i>Lid</i> Type 1		Pl. 3
104.	55B/7	Lid	Rim	Riccato, A. 2020, Pl. LXII/7		Pl. 3
105.	55D/221	Lid	Rim	No analogy, similar fabric 25/127		Pl. 3
106.	5/200	Lid	Rim	No analogy, similar fabric 25/127		Pl. 3
<i>African Cooking Ware (ACW)</i>						
107.	55D/220	Casserole	Rim	Hayes 23 A		Pl. 4
108.	55A/A2	Casserole	Rim	Hayes 23 B		Pl. 4
109.	55E/93	Casserole	Rim	Hayes 23 B		Pl. 4
110.	55E/91	Casserole	Rim	Hayes 23 B		Pl. 4
111.	109/41	Casserole	Wall	Hayes 23 B		Pl. 4
112.	25/132	Casserole	Wall	Hayes 23 B		Pl. 4
113.	55E/89	Casserole	Wall	Hayes 23 B		Pl. 4
114.	55E/90	Casserole	Rim	Hayes 197		Pl. 4
115.	55E/86?	Casserole	Rim	Hayes 197		Pl. 4
116.	25/180	Casserole	Rim	Hayes 197		Pl. 4
117.	25/164	Casserole	Rim	Hayes 197		Pl. 4
118.	25/151	Casserole	Rim	Hayes 197		Pl. 4
119.	25/150+55E/94	Pot	Rim	Hayes 184 B		Pl. 4
120.	55E/120	Pot	Rim	Ostia III, fig. 331 or Ostia I, fig. 56/Hayes 184 C		Pl. 4
121.	25/133	Pot	Rim	Hayes 184 C/tardive		Pl. 4
122.	55E/66	Pot	Rim	Ostia III, fig. 331 or Ostia I, fig. 56/Hayes 184		Pl. 4
123.	25/195?	Pot/Casserole	Wall	Hayes 23/184?		Pl. 4
124.	25/182	Pan	Rim	Hayes 181/ Culinaire (B) Type 4		Pl. 4
125.	55E/95	Pan	Rim	Hayes 181/ Culinaire (B) Type 5A		Pl. 4
126.	55E/73	Pan	Rim	Hayes 181/ Culinaire (B) Type 5A		Pl. 4
127.	25/179-196	Pan	Rim	Hayes 181/ Culinaire (B) Type 5A		Pl. 4
128.	25/181	Pan	Rim	Hayes 181/ Culinaire (B) Type 5A		Pl. 4
129.	55E/87	Pan	Rim	Hayes 181/ Culinaire (B) Type 5B?		Pl. 4
130.	25/170	Pan	Rim	Hayes 181/ Culinaire (B) Type 5C		Pl. 4
131.	25/162	Lid	Rim	Hayes 182 / Culinaire (B) Type 6C		Pl. 4
132.	109/53	Lid	Rim	Hayes 182 / Culinaire (B) Type 6C		Pl. 4
133.	55E/114	Lid	Rim	Hayes 182 / Culinaire (B) Type 6C		Pl. 4
134.	55D/229	Lid	Rim	Hayes 182 / Culinaire (B) Type 6D		Pl. 4

Ord. no.	Cat. no.	Shape	Preserved part	Analogy/Type	Trench	Table/ Picture
135.	25/163	Lid	Rim	Hayes 195 / Culinaire (C) Type 12		Pl. 4
136.	25/126	Lid	Rim	Hayes 195 / Culinaire (C) Type 12		Pl. 4
137.	55E/102	Lid	Rim	Hayes 195 / Culinaire (C) Type 12		Pl. 4
138.	55E/77	Lid	Rim	Hayes 195 / Culinaire (C) Type 12		Pl. 5
139.	55E/72	Lid	Rim	Hayes 195 / Culinaire (C) Type 12		Pl. 5
140.	55B/4	Lid	Rim	Hayes 195 / Culinaire (C) Type 12		Pl. 5
141.	25/105	Lid	Rim	Hayes 195 / Culinaire (C) Type 12		Pl. 5
142.	55E/71?	Lid	Rim	Hayes 185 / Culinaire (B) Type 9C		Pl. 5
143.	55E/78	Lid	Rim	Hayes 185 / Culinaire (B) Type 9C		Pl. 5
144.	109/64	Lid	Rim	Hayes 185 / Culinaire (B) Type 9C		Pl. 5
145.	25/131	Lid	Rim	Hayes 185 / Culinaire (B) Type 9B		Pl. 5
146.	55A/A14	Lid	Rim	Hayes 185 / Culinaire (B) Type 9B		Pl. 5
147.	55E/70	Lid	Rim	Hayes 196 / Culinaire (C) Type 11A		Pl. 5
148.	55E/71	Lid	Rim	Hayes 196 / Culinaire (C) Type 11A		Pl. 5
149.	25/149	Lid	Rim	Hayes 196 / Culinaire (C) Type 11A		Pl. 5
150.	55E/79	Lid	Rim	Hayes 196 / Culinaire (C) Type 11A		Pl. 5
151.	55A/A7	Lid	Rim	Hayes 196 / Culinaire (C) Type 11A		Pl. 5
152.	25/157	Lid	Rim	Hayes 196 / Culinaire (C) Type 11A		Pl. 5
153.	25/160	Lid	Rim	Hayes 196 / Culinaire (C) Type 11A		Pl. 5
154.	25/152	Lid	Rim	Hayes 196 / Culinaire (C) Type 11B		Pl. 5
155.	109/39	Lid	Rim	Hayes 196 / Culinaire (C) Type 11B		Pl. 5
<i>Late Roman Aegean Micaceous Cooking Ware</i>						
156.	55E/113	Pot	Rim	S. Giacomo 61C		Pl. 5
157.	25/148	Pot	Rim	S. Giacomo 61A		Pl. 5
<i>Other Late Antique Cooking Ware</i>						
158.	25/158	Pot	Rim	Aquileia 50/Invillino IIIh		Pl. 5
159.	25/143	Pot	Rim	Aquileia 38/Invillino III d		Pl. 5
160.	25/A13	Pot	Rim	Invillino IIIc ₁		Pl. 5
161.	25/146	Pot	Rim	/		Pl. 5
162.	109/A3	Baking cover/ Bowl	Rim	Invillino I a+b, c,		Pl. 5
<i>Vessels of questionable classification</i>						
163.	55E/81	Pot	Rim	/		Pl. 5
164.	55E/112	Pot	Rim	/		Pl. 5
165.	25/154	Pot	Rim	/		Pl. 5
166.	55D/222	Pan	Rim	/		Pl. 5
167.	6A/21	/	Handle	Handle of unknown purpose	Trench 8	Fig. 9 8
<i>Amphorae and stoppers</i>						
<i>Adriatic Amphorae</i>						
168.	181/21, 181/398/1,2	/	Rim, Base, Handle	Lamboglia 2		Pl. 6, fig. 7
169.	109/49	Stopper	Bigger part	E.g. Šuta, I. 2012-2013, Pl. 7/4		Pl. 6, fig. 8

Ord. no.	Cat. no.	Shape	Preserved part	Analogy/Type	Trench	Table/ Picture
170.	55F/231	Stopper	Whole	E.g. Šuta, I. 2012-2013, Pl. 10/2-4		Pl. 6, fig. 8
171.	109/A4	Stopper	Rim	Aquileia Type AC II D1		Pl. 6
172.	22D/16	/	Rim	Adriatic Amphora with flat base/ Forlimpopoli		Pl. 6
173.	25/A9	/	Rim	Adriatic flate-based amphora / Forlimpopoli		Pl. 6
174.	55A/A12	/	Base	Adriatic flate-based amphora / Forlimpopoli		Pl. 6
175.	55A/A13	/	Base	Adriatic flate-based amphora / Forlimpopoli		Pl. 6
176.	25/A6	/	Base	Adriatic flate-based amphora / Forlimpopoli		Pl. 6
177.	5/204	/	Rim	Adriatic Fish amphorette /Con „orlo a fascia“		Pl. 6
178.	55E/80	/	Base	Crikvenica Type 1 (or 4)		Pl. 6
179.	55E/85	/	Base	Crikvenica Type 1 (or 4)		Pl. 6
180.	55B/5	/	Base	Crikvenica Type 1?		Pl. 6
<i>Eastern Mediterranean Amphorae</i>						
181.	55A/A1	/	Rim/part of neck/ handle	Crétoise Type 1c		Pl. 6
182.	55D/228	/	Rim	Crétoise Type 1c		Pl. 6
183.	55D/216	/	Rim	Crétoise Type 1c		Pl. 6
184.	22D/377/2	/	Handle	LR 1		Pl. 6
185.	2/30	/	Handle	LR 1	Sonda 5	fig. 9
186.	25/195	/	Wall fragment	LR 1		/
187.	25/171	/	Wall fragment	LR 1		/
188.	109/65	/	Handle	LR 1		Sl. 9
189.	20/2001	/	Rim	LR 2		Pl. 6
190.	20/2011	/	Rim	LR 2		Pl. 6
191.	20/20	/	Handle/ shoulder	LR 2		Pl. 6
192.	22a/392	/	Handle	LR 2		Pl. 6
193.	20/412-2012	/	Rim/part of neck	Agora M273 similis		Pl. 6
<i>African Amphorae</i>						
194.	20/CR.1	/	Rim	Tripolitana I		Pl. 7
195.	55D/223	/	Rim	Leptiminus II		Pl. 7
196.	55C/12 (55C/6, 9, 11, 07)	/	Neck, handle and base	Keay 1A (Dressel 30) (more sherds of possibly same vessel)		Pl. 7
197.	22d/e/c21	/	Rim	Africana IIB „pseudotripolitana“		Pl. 7
198.	109/61	/	Rim	Africana Ib late variant /Bonifay 21c/Keay 3b		Pl. 7
199.	Š:72/181/241	/	Rim	Africana IIIA		Pl. 7
200.	20/2010	/	Rim	Africana IIIA		Pl. 7
201.	6A/22	/	Rim	Africana IIIA	Sonda 8	Pl. 7
202.	20/2023	/	Rim	Africana IIIA		Pl. 7

Ord. no.	Cat. no.	Shape	Preserved part	Analogy/Type	Trench	Table/ Picture
203.	20/CR.3	/	Rim	Africana IIIB		Pl. 7
204.	23/13	/	Rim	Africana IIIB		Pl. 7
205.	21/2	/	Rim	Africana IIIB		Pl. 7
206.	22d/c15	/	Rim	Africana IIIB		Pl. 7
207.	22d/c13/377	/	Rim	Africana IIIB		Pl. 7
208.	22a/c11	/	Rim	Africana IIIB		Pl. 7
209.	22c/c17	/	Rim	Africana IIIB		Pl. 7
210.	17/1	/	Rim	Africana IIIB		Pl. 7
211.	22d/e /c7	/	Rim	Africana IIIC		Pl. 7
212.	22d/c14/377	/	Rim	Africana IIIC		Pl. 7
213.	20/CR.17	/	Handle	Africana III?		Pl. 8
214.	6A/16	/	Rim and handle	Keay 27A/Bonifay Type 36	Sonda 8	Pl. 8
215.	20/CR.2	/	Rim	Keay 36		Pl. 8
216.	55A/A2	/	Rim	Keay 36		Pl. 8
217.	2/24	/	Rim	Keay 25/26		Pl. 8
218.	55E/124	/	Rim	Keay 26 / Type 31 <i>spatheion</i> 1A		Pl. 8
219.	Š72/181/247	/	Rim	Keay 26 / Type 31 <i>spatheion</i> 3(A?)		Pl. 8
220.	109/61	/	Rim	Keay VII?/ Africana II D1 Grande?		Pl. 8
221.	21/14	/	Rim and handle	Keay VIIIA?/ Africana II/III transitional?		Pl. 8
222.	Š/A1	Stopper		/		Fig. 8
223.	55C/A13	Stopper		/		Fig. 8
<i>Hispanic Amphorae</i>						
224.	5/206	/	Rim	Beltran IIA-D		Pl. 8
225.	20/412-2015	/	Rim	Dressel 28		Pl. 8
226.	5/208	/	Rim and handle	Dr. 20		Pl. 8
<i>Gaulish Amphorae?</i>						
227.	25/A8	/	Rim	Galouise 4		Pl. 8
228.	109/38	/	Base	Galouise 4		Pl. 8
<i>Amphorae of unidentified types or origin</i>						
229.	55A/A17	/	Handle	Dressel 2-4		Pl. 8
230.	23/A1	/	Rim	Possibly Ostia II, 521/„Spello“; Topić, M. 2004, cat. no. 432		Pl. 8
231.	25/A4	/	Rim	Non id.		Pl. 8
232.	109/44	/	Rim and handle	Non id. (East Mediterranean?)		Pl. 8
233.	55A/A3	/	neck	African?		Pl. 8
234.	22A/22	/	Handle	African?		Pl. 8
235.	55F/238	/	Handle	African?		Pl. 9
236.	109/63	/	Rim	African?		Pl. 9
237.	20/008	/	Handle	African?		Fig. 9
238.	20/18	/	Handle	African?		/

Ord. no.	Cat. no.	Shape	Preserved part	Analogy/Type	Trench	Table/Picture
239.	55D/217	/	Rim	?		Pl. 9
240.	20/20	/	Handle	African?		/
241.	5/202	/	Rim	?		Pl. 9
242.	22D/377/1	/	Handle	African?		Pl. 9
243.	109/32	/	Base	Africana I/Keay 3?		Pl. 9
244.	22a/C10	/	Base	Keay 25?		Pl. 9
245.	22B/C2	/	Base	Keay 25?		Pl. 9
246.	20/295	/	Base	Keay 25?		Pl. 9
247.	2/28	/	Base	Keay 26 / Type 31 <i>spatheion</i> ?	Sonda 5	Pl. 9
248.	2/31	/	Base	Keay 26 / Type 31 <i>spatheion</i> ?	Sonda 5	Pl. 9
249.	2/26	/	Base	Keay 26 / Type 31 <i>spatheion</i> ?	Sonda 5	Pl. 9
250.	21/15	/	Base	Keay 57?		Pl. 9
251.	22C/C18	/	Base	Keay 25?		Pl. 9
252.	22C/C19	/	Base	Keay 25?		Pl. 9
253.	17/2	/	Base	Keay 25?		Pl. 9
254.	2/27	/	Base	Keay 25?	Sonda 5	Pl. 9
255.	109/43	/	Base	Keay 26 / Type 31 <i>spatheion</i> ?		Pl. 9
256.	6A/18	/	Base	African?	Sonda 8	Fig. 9
257.	22A/363	/	Base	Almagro 21A-B/Keay 19?		Pl. 9
258.	2/25	/	Base	Almagro 21A-B/Keay 19?	Sonda 5	Pl. 9
259.	55F/232	/	Base	?		Pl. 9
260.	5/209	/	Rim	Fabric with a considerable amount of mica (East Mediterranean?)		Pl. 9
261.	25/139	/	Handle	Adriatic?		Fig. 9
262.	25/140	/	Handle	Adriatic?		Fig. 9
263.	5/205-207	/	2 fragments, possibly of the same handle	Gaulish?		Fig. 9
264.	20/17	/	Handle	LR 2?		Fig. 9
265.	20/13	/	Handle	Hispanic?		Fig. 9
266.	20/16	/	Handle	Hispanic?		Fig. 9
267.	20/19	/	Handle	Hispanic? African?		Fig. 9
268.	6A/17	/	Base	African?	Sonda 8	Fig. 9
269.	20/20	/	Handle	African?		Fig. 9
270.	17/5	/	Base	African?		Fig. 9
271.	55F/234	/	Handle	African?		Fig. 9
272.	20/9	/	Handle and wall	LR 2		Fig. 9
273.	22E/380/1	/	Handle	LR 4		Fig. 9
274.	25/A21, 22	/	Base and handle	Same fabric, possibly East Mediteran		/
275.	5/210	/	Base	African?		Fig. 9
276.	20/22	/	Handle	?		Fig. 9
277.	20/18	/	Handle	?		Fig. 9

Ord. no.	Cat. no.	Shape	Preserved part	Analogy/Type	Trench	Table/ Picture
278.	55F/237		Handle	?		Fig. 9
279.	55E/122	/	Base	?		Fig. 9
Medieval and Early Modern ceramics						
280.	55A/A15	Albarello – Green Slip (ingobbiata)	Base	Gusar, K., Visković, E. 2012, 3, cat. no. 15		Pl. 10
281.	55E/111	Green Slip	Rim with attached handle	Jug?		Fig. 4
282.	109/62	Jug/carafe – maiolika	Base	/		Pl. 10
283.	109/57	Plate – glazed	Rim	/		Pl. 10
284.	109/50	Slip?	Base?	vessel of unknown purpose		Pl.10
285.	109/47	Slip?	Base	Gusar K., Ilkić, M. 2016, cat. no. 10, Pl. 2/3		Pl. 10
286.	17/6	Slip?	Rim			Pl. 10
287.	109/A1	Cooking Ware?	Rim with a relief stripe	Vessel with a bigger diameter		Pl. 10
288.	20/CR.3/1	Baking cover/ Bowl	Rim	Borzacconi, A. 2007, 388–389, Pl. 94/24, 95/26		Pl. 10
Ceramic building materials and architectural elements						
289.	21/001	Tegula with impressed decoration				Fig. 10
290.	55C	Tubuli				Fig. 10
291.	55C	Fragment of mosaic				Fig. 10
292.	55C	Stone element with profilation				Fig. 10
293.	55C	Stone column base				Fig. 10

Tablica 2. Pregled numizmatičkih nalaza s lokaliteta Štela (prema ranijoj literaturi)

Redni br.	Emisija i nominal; kovnica	Analogija (utvrđena u: Glavičić, A. 1973; Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975; Glavičić, M. 1995) ¹	Mjesto nalaza i godina	Literatura
1.	CEZAR, cca g. 49. pr. n. e., denar	Cohen I ² , 11, 8; BMC I, 506, 3957, T 49/13; Babelon II, 17, 26;	Štela, 1964. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 4.
2.	KLAUDIJE I, g. 41., as	RIC I, 130, 68; Cohen I ² , 251, 14;	Štela, 1958. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 6.
3.	KLAUDIJE I, g. 41. – 54., kvadrans	Cohen I, 73; SEAR, br. 54;	Štela, 1995. g. (površinski)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 43.
4.	VESPAZIJAN, g. 71., dupondij	RIC I, 72, 472; Cohen I ² , 373, 71 (slično, bez žrtvenika);	Štela, 1958. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 7.
5.	TRAJAN, g. 114. – 117., sestercij	RIC II, 291, 667, T XI/194 samo revers; Cohen I ² , 52, 328;	Štela, 1962. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 8.
6.	HADRIJAN, cca g. 119., sestercij	BMC III, 407, 1152;	Štela, 1962. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 9.
7.	ANTONIN PIO, g. 153. – 154.	RIC III, 140, 914; Cohen II ² , 314, 454;	Štela, 1960. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 10.
8.	ANTONIN PIO, g. 138. – 161., as	Cohen II, br. 565; SEAR, 1190;	Štela, 1995. g. („otok“)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 43.
9.	FAUSTINA ml., kovan za Marka Aurelija (g. 161. – 180.) ² , as	RIC III, 344, 1628; Cohen III ² , 143, 87;	Štela, 1963. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 11.
10.	KOMOD, g. 177. – 192., sestercij	Cohen III, br. 946; SEAR, 1552;	Štela 1995. g. („otok“)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 44.
11.	KARAKALA, g. 211., dupondij	slično Cohen IV ² , 152, 89	Štela, 1958. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 12.
12.	ALEKSANDAR SEVER, g. 222. – 235., denar	Cohen IV, br. 176, 231; SEAR, 2121, 2150	Štela, 1995. g. („otok“)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 44.
13.	GORDIJAN III, g. 238. – 244., kovan u Nikeji u Bitiniji	BMC Pontus, Paphlagonia ... , 172, 124;	Štela, 1960. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 13.
14.	GALIJEN, g. 253. – 268., antoninijan, Rim	RIC V/1, 157, 297; Cohen V ² , 446, 1071;	Štela, 1955. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 14.
15.	PROB, g. 276. – 282., antoninijan, Siscija	RIC V/2, 93, 713; Cohen VI ² , 296, 414;	Štela, 1964. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 15.
16.	MAKSIMIN II DAZA, g. 310. – 311., folis, Tesalonika	RIC VI, 516, 42; Cohen VII ² , 145, 23;	Štela, 1958. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 16.
17.	LICINIJE st., g. 313. – 315., reducirani folis, Siscija	RIC VII, 423, 4; Cohen VII ² , 201, 123;	Štela, 1960. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 17.
18.	KONSTANTIN I, g. 318. – 319., as, Siscija	RIC VII, 431, 53; Cohen VII ² , 304, 639;	Štela, 1958. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 18.
19.	KONSTANTIN I, g. 307. – 337., AE 3/4	Cohen VII, br. 254; SEAR, 3786	Štela, 1995. g. (površinski)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 44.

¹ Numizmatički nalazi i njihova interpretacija preuzeti su iz navedene literature i nisu ponovno pregledani, a uzeti su u obzir samo oni za koje je Štela izričito navedena kao mjesto nalaza.

² Definirano prema podacima iz relevantnih kataloga, u originalnoj objavi nije datiran.

Redni br.	Emisija i nominal; kovnica	Analogija (utvrđena u: Glavičić, A. 1973; Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975; Glavičić, M. 1995) ¹	Mjesto nalaza i godina	Literatura
20.	KONSTANTIN I, g. 318., as, Siscija	RIC VII, 431, 47;	Štela, 1963. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 19.
21.	KONSTANTINOPOL, g. 334. – 335., as, Siscija	RIC VII, 456, 241; Cohen VII ² , 326, 21;	Štela, 1964. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 20.
22.	KONSTANTIN II, g. 326. – 328., as, Tesalonika	RIC VII, 519, 157; Cohen VII ² , 384 165:	Štela, 1956. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 21.
23.	KONSTANCIJE II, g. 323. – 361., as, Siscija	Slično Cohen VII ² , 446, 44;	Štela, 1957. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 22.
24.	KONSTANCIJE II, g. 323. – 361., Akvileja	Cohen VII ² , 447, 54;	Štela, 1962. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 23.
25.	KONSTANCIJE II, g. 337. – 361., AE 4	Cohen VII, br. 95; SEAR, 3898;	Štela, 1995. g. (površinski)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 44.
26.	VETRANIJE, g. 350., Siscija	Cohen VIII ² , 4, 4;	Štela 1956. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 24.
27.	JULIJAN II, g. 355. – 360., AE 4	Cohen VIII, br. 13; SEAR, 3963;	Štela, 1995. g. (površinski)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 44.
28.	JULIJAN II, g. 355. – 360., AE 4	Cohen VIII, br. 43; SEAR, 3964;	Štela, 1995. g. (površinski)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 45.
29.	VALENTINIJAN I, g. 367. – 375., Siscija	RIC IX, 147, 15a; Cohen VIII ² , 92, 37;	Štela, 1956. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 25.
30.	VALENTINIJAN I, g. 364. – 375., AE 3	Cohen VIII, br. 37; SEAR, 4003;	Štela, 1995. g. (površinski)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 45.
31.	VALENS, g. 364. – 367., Siscija	RIC IX, 146, 7b; Cohen VIII ² , 110, 47 – slično;	Štela, 1956. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 26.
32.	VALENS, g. 364. – 378., AE 3	Cohen VIII, br. 37; SEAR, 4003;	Štela, 1995. g. (površinski)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 45.
33.	VALENS, g. 364. – 378., AE 3	Cohen VIII, br. 65; SEAR, 4018;	Štela, 1995. g. (površinski)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 45.
34.	VALENTINIJAN II, g. 378. – 383., Rim	RIC IX, 126, 43c; Cohen VIII ² , 142, 28;	Štela 1963. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 27.
35.	VALENTINIJAN II, g. 375. – 392., neka istočna kovnica	Cohen VIII ² , 142, 26;	Štela, 1963. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 28.
36.	VALENTINIJAN II?	/	Štela, 1972. g. (dječji grob od tegula i amfora)	Glavičić, A. 1973, 461–462.
37.	VALENTINIJAN II?	/	Štela, 1972. g. (dječji grob od tegula i amfora)	Glavičić, A. 1973, 461–462.
38.	TEODOZIJE I, g. 379. – 395.	/	Štela 1972. g. (dječji grob od tegula i amfora)	Glavičić, A. 1973, 461–462.
39.	TEODOZIJE I, g. 379. – 395.	/	Štela, 1972. g. (dječji grob od tegula i amfora)	Glavičić, A. 1973, 461–462.
40.	TEODOZIJE I, g. 378. – 383., Siscija?	RIC IX, 15, 26c; Cohen VIII ² , 157, 27	Štela, 1958. g.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, br. 29.
41.	TEODOZIJE I, g. 379. – 395., AE 4	Cohen VIII, br. 4, 11, 47; SEAR, 4087	Štela, 1995. g. (nalaz u sloju – nedokumentiran)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 45.
42.	HONORIJE (?), 393. – 423., AE 4 (izlizani)	Cohen VIII, br. 32; SEAR, 4158	Štela, 1995. g. (nalaz u sloju – nedokumentiran)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 45.

Table 2. Overview of numismatic finds from Štela site (according to earlier literature)

Serial nr.	Emission and denomination; mint	Analogy (established in: Glavičić, A. 1973; Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975; Glavičić, M. 1995) ¹	Site and year of the find	Literature
1.	CAESAR, cca. 49. BC, Denarius	Cohen I ² , 11, 8; BMC I, 506, 3957, T 49/13; Babelon II, 17, 26;	Štela, 1964.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 4.
2.	CLAUDIUS I., 41. AD, As	RIC I, 130, 68; Cohen I ² , 251, 14;	Štela, 1958.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 6.
3.	CLAUDIUS I, 4.1 - 54. AD, Quadrans	Cohen I, 73; SEAR, nr. 54;	Štela, 1995. (surface find)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 43.
4.	VESPASIAN, 71. AD, Dupondium	RIC I, 72, 472; Cohen I ² , 373, 71 (similar without the altar);	Štela, 1958.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 7.
5.	TRAIAN, 114. – 117. AD, Sestertius	RIC II, 291, 667, T XI/194 samo revers; Cohen I ² , 52, 328;	Štela, 1962.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 8.
6.	HADRIAN, cca 119. AD, Sestertius	BMC III, 407, 1152;	Štela, 1962.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 9.
7.	ANTONINUS PIUS, 153. – 154. AD, As	RIC III, 140, 914; Cohen II ² , 314, 454;	Štela, 1960.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 10.
8.	ANTONINUS PIUS, 138. – 161. AD, As	Cohen, II, nr. 565; SEAR, 1190;	Štela, 1995., („island“)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 43.
9.	FAUSTINA THE YOUNGER, minted for Marcus Aurelius (161. – 180. AD) ² , As	RIC III, 344, 1628; Cohen III ² , 143, 87;	Štela, 1963.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 11.
10.	COMMODUS, 177. – 192. AD, Sestertius	Cohen III, nr. 946; SEAR, 1552;	Štela 1995., („island“)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 44.
11.	CARACALLA, 211. AD, Dupondius	Similar to Cohen IV ² , 152, 89	Štela, 1958.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 12.
12.	ALEXANDER SEVERUS, 222. – 235. AD, Denarius	Cohen, IV, nr. 176, 231; SEAR, 2121, 2150	Štela, 1995., („island“)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 44.
13.	GORDIAN III, 238. – 244. AD, minted in Bithynian Nicaea	BMC Pontus, Paphlagonia ..., 172, 124;	Štela, 1960.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 13.
14.	GALLIENUS, 253. – 268. AD, Antoninianus, Rome	RIC V/1, 157, 297; Cohen V ² , 446, 1071;	Štela, 1955.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 14.
15.	PROBUS, 276. – 282. AD, Antoninianus, Siscia	RIC V/2, 93, 713; Cohen VI ² , 296, 414;	Štela, 1964.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 15.
16.	MAXIMINUS II DAZA, 310. – 311., AD, Folis, Thessaloniki	RIC VI, 516, 42; Cohen VII ² , 145, 23;	Štela, 1958.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 16.
17.	LICINIUS, 313. – 315., reduced Folis, Siscia	RIC VII, 423, 4; Cohen VII ² , 201, 123;	Štela, 1960.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 17.
18.	CONSTANTINUS I, 318. – 319., As, Siscia	RIC VII, 431, 53; Cohen VII ² , 304, 639;	Štela, 1958.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 18.
19.	CONSTANTINUS I, 307. – 337., AE 3/4	Cohen VII, nr. 254; SEAR, 3786	Štela, 1995. (surface find)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 44.

¹ The numismatic finds and their interpretation were taken from the mentioned literature and were not re-examined, and only those for which Štela was explicitly mentioned as the place of discovery were taken into account.

² Defined according to data from the relevant catalogs, not dated in the original publication.

Serial nr.	Emission and denomination; mint	Analogy (established in: Glavičić, A. 1973; Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975; Glavičić, M. 1995) ¹	Site and year of the find	Literature
20.	CONSTANTINUS I, 318., As, Siscia	RIC VII, 431, 47;	Štela, 1963.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 19.
21.	CONSTANTINOPOL, 334. – 335., As, Siscia	RIC VII, 456, 241; Cohen VII ² , 326, 21;	Štela, 1964.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 20.
22.	CONSTANTINUS II, 326. – 328., As, Thessaloniki	RIC VII, 519, 157; Cohen VII ² , 384 165:	Štela, 1956.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 21.
23.	CONSTANTIUS II, 323. – 361., As, Siscia	Slično Cohen VII ² , 446, 44;	Štela, 1957.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 22.
24.	CONSTANTIUS II, 323. – 361., Aquileia	Cohen VII ² , 447, 54;	Štela, 1962.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 23.
25.	CONSTANTIUS II, 337. – 361. AD, AE 4	Cohen VII, nr. 95; SEAR, 3898;	Štela, 1995. (surface find)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 44.
26.	VETRANIO., 350. AD, Siscia	Cohen VIII ² , 4, 4;	Štela 1956.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 24.
27.	JULIAN II., 355. – 360. AD, AE 4	Cohen VIII, nr. 13; SEAR, 3963;	Štela, 1995. (surface find)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 44.
28.	JULIAN II, 355. – 360. AD, AE 4	Cohen VIII, nr. 43; SEAR, 3964;	Štela, 1995. (surface find)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 45.
29.	VALENTINIAN I, 367. – 375., Siscia	RIC IX, 147, 15a; Cohen VIII ² , 92, 37;	Štela, 1956.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 25.
30.	VALENTINIAN I, 364. – 375. AD, AE 3	Cohen VIII, nr. 37; SEAR, 4003;	Štela, 1995. (surface find)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 45.
31.	VALENS, 364. – 367. AD, Siscia	RIC IX, 146, 7b; Cohen VIII ² , 110, 47 – similar;	Štela, 1956.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 26.
32.	VALENS, 364. – 378. AD, AE 3	Cohen VIII, nr. 37; SEAR, 4003;	Štela, 1995. (surface find)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 45.
33.	VALENS., 364. – 378. AD, AE 3	Cohen VIII, nr. 65; SEAR, 4018;	Štela, 1995. (surface find)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 45.
34.	VALENTINIAN II, 378. – 383. AD, Rome	RIC IX, 126, 43c; Cohen VIII ² , 142, 28;	Štela 1963.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 27.
35.	VALENTINIAN II, 375. – 392. AD, some Eastern mint	Cohen VIII ² , 142, 26;	Štela, 1963.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 28.
36.	VALENTINIAN II?	/	Štela, 1972.(child`s grave from tegulae and amphorae)	Glavičić, A. 1973, 461–462.
37.	VALENTINIAN II?	/	Štela, 1972. (child`s grave from tegulae and amphorae)	Glavičić, A. 1973, 461–462.
38.	THEODOSIUS I, 379. – 395. AD	/	Štela 1972. (child`s grave from tegulae and amphorae)	Glavičić, A. 1973, 461–462.
39.	THEODOSIUS I, 379. – 395. AD	/	Štela, 1972. (child`s grave from tegulae and amphorae)	Glavičić, A. 1973, 461–462.
40.	THEODOSIUS I, 378. – 383. AD, Siscia?	RIC IX, 15, 26c; Cohen VIII ² , 157, 27	Štela, 1958.	Dukat, Z., Glavičić, A. 1975, nr. 29.
41.	THEODOSIUS I, 379. – 395. AD, AE 4	Cohen VIII, nr. 4, 11, 47; SEAR, 4087	Štela, 1995. (undocumented layer find)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 45.
42.	HONORIUS (?), 393. – 423. AD, AE 4 (worn out)	Cohen VIII, nr. 32; SEAR, 4158	Štela, 1995. g. (undocumented layer find)	Glavičić, M. 1995, 45.

Tabla / Plate 1

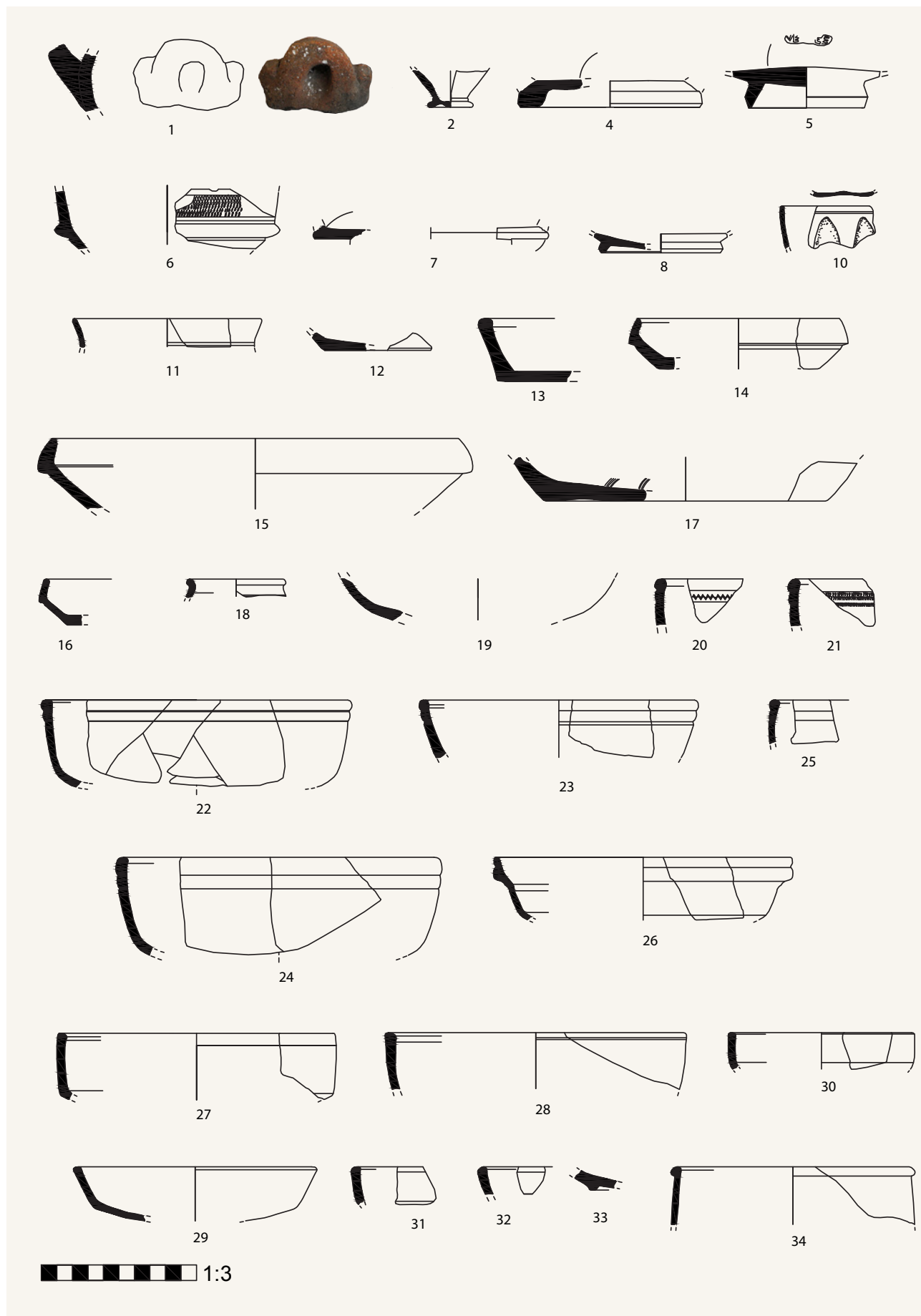


Tabla / Plate 2

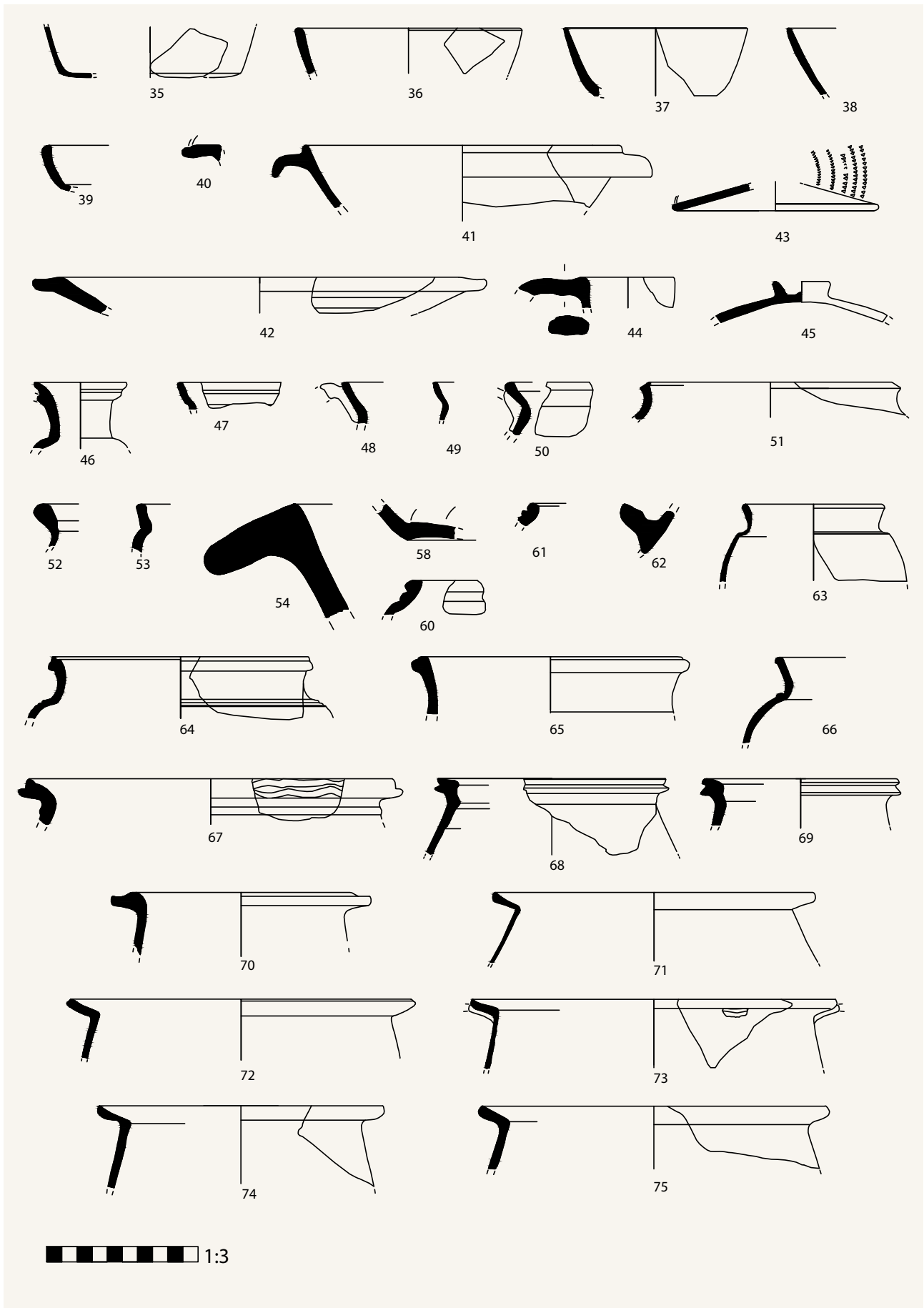


Tabla / Plate 3

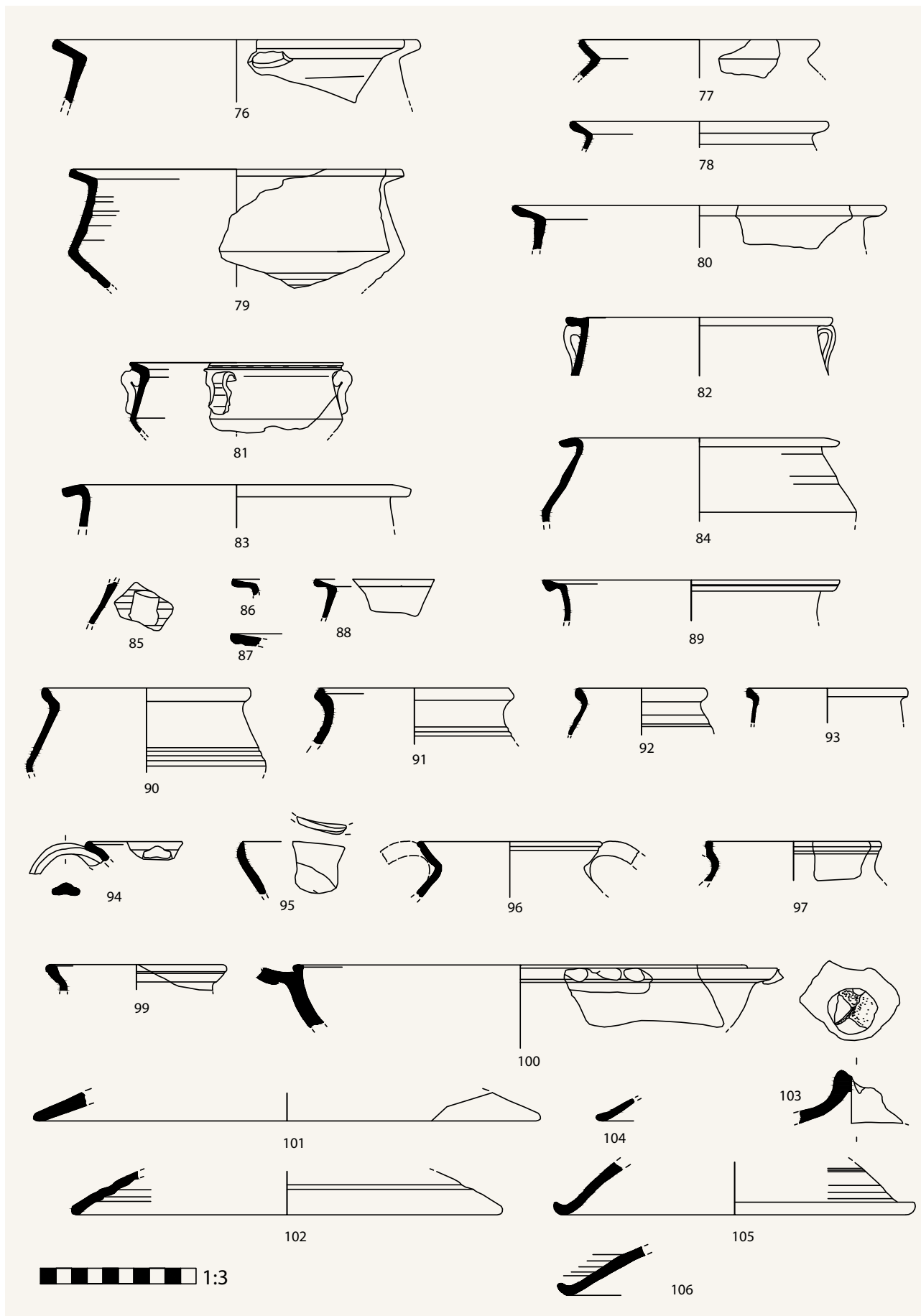
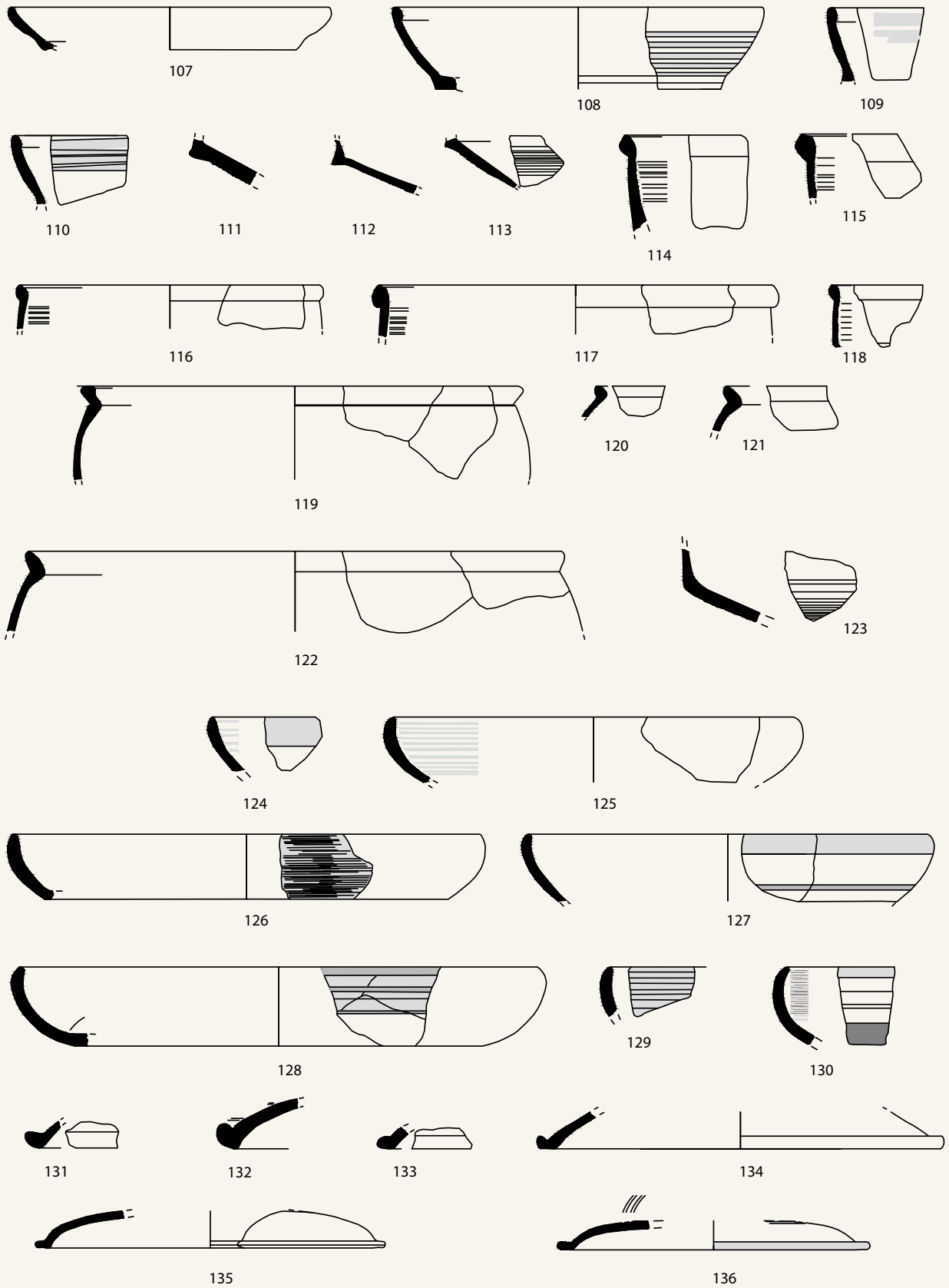


Tabla / Plate 4



1:3

Tabla / Plate 5

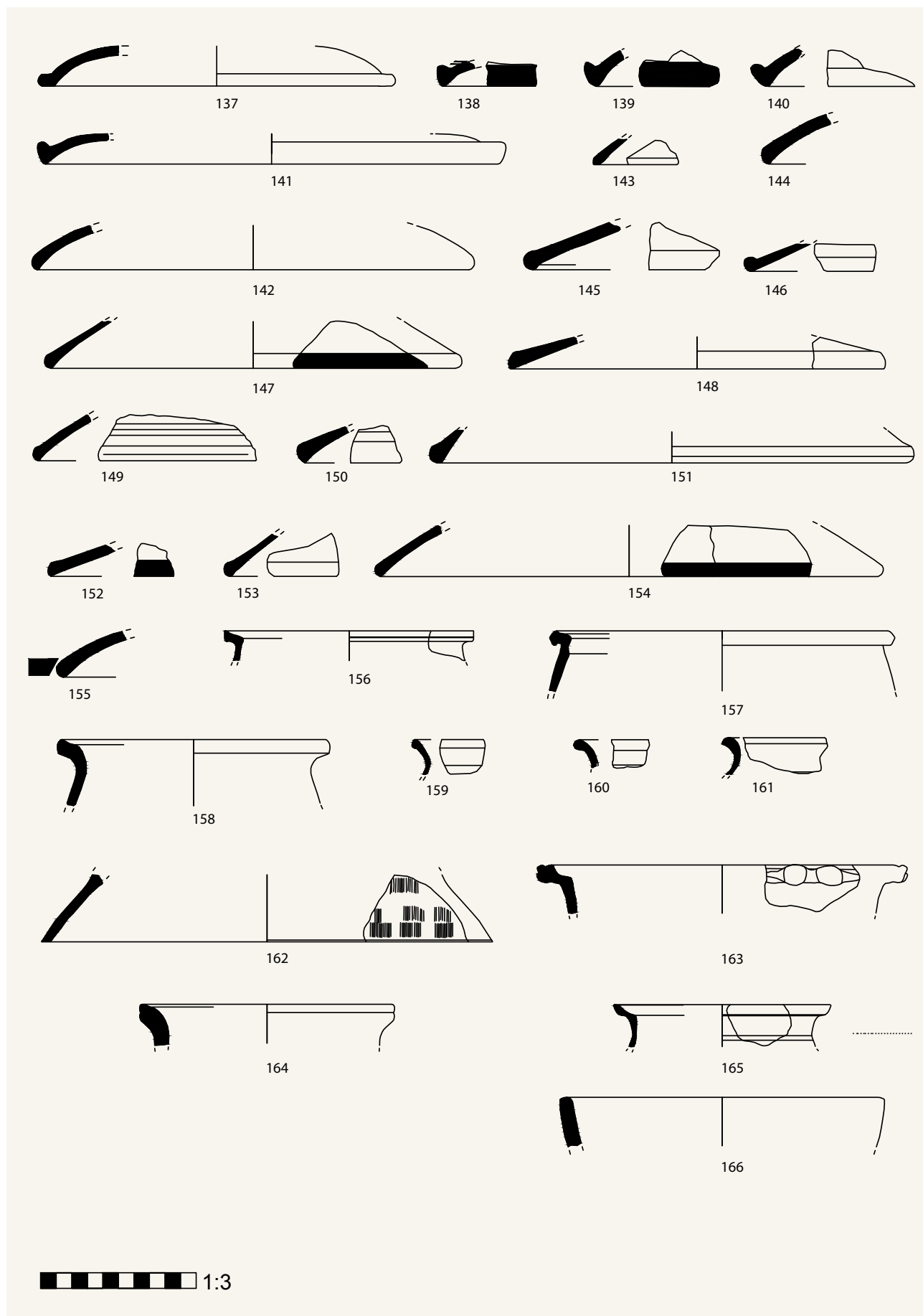


Tabla / Plate 6

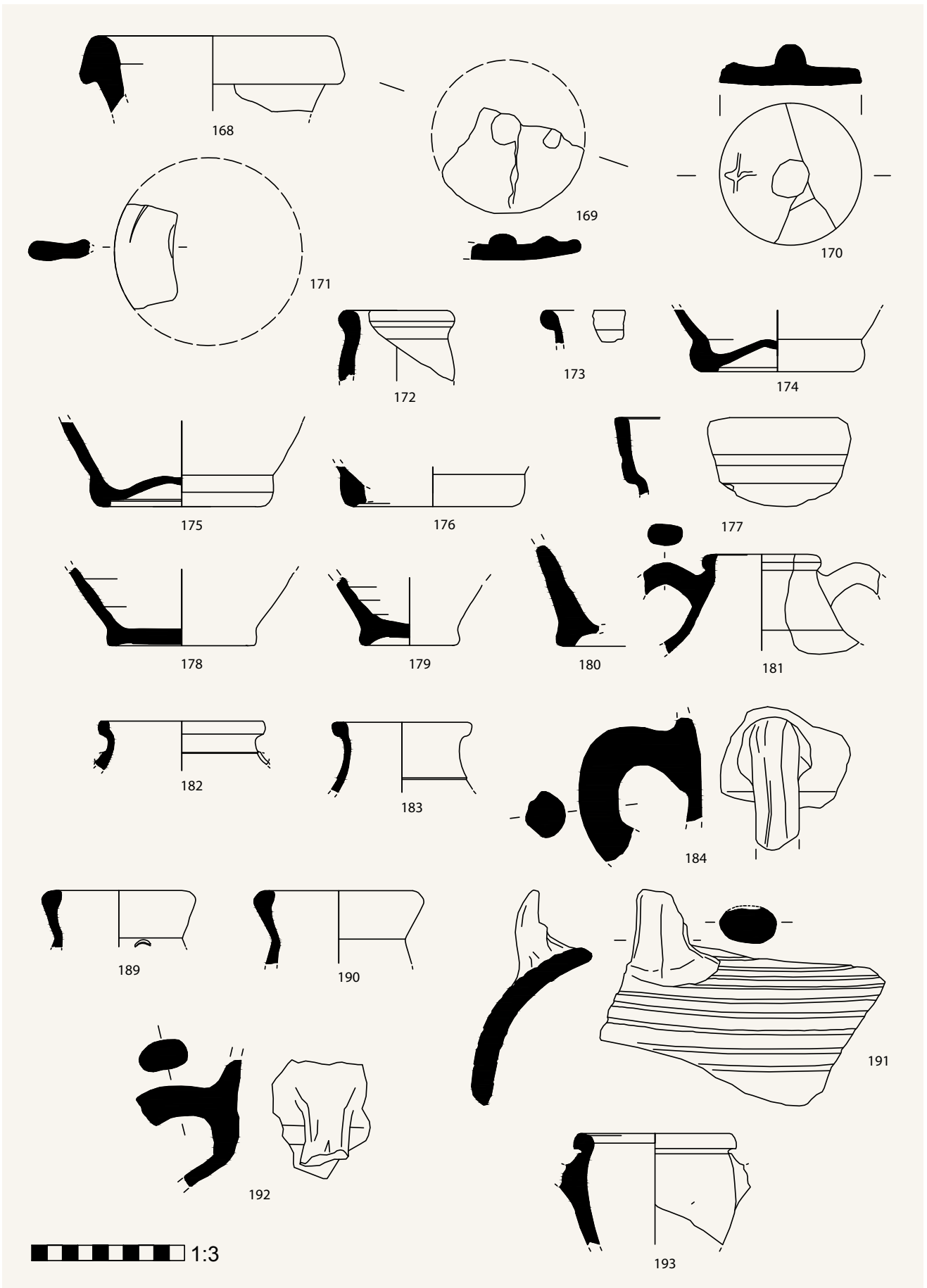


Tabla / Plate 7



Tabla / Plate 8

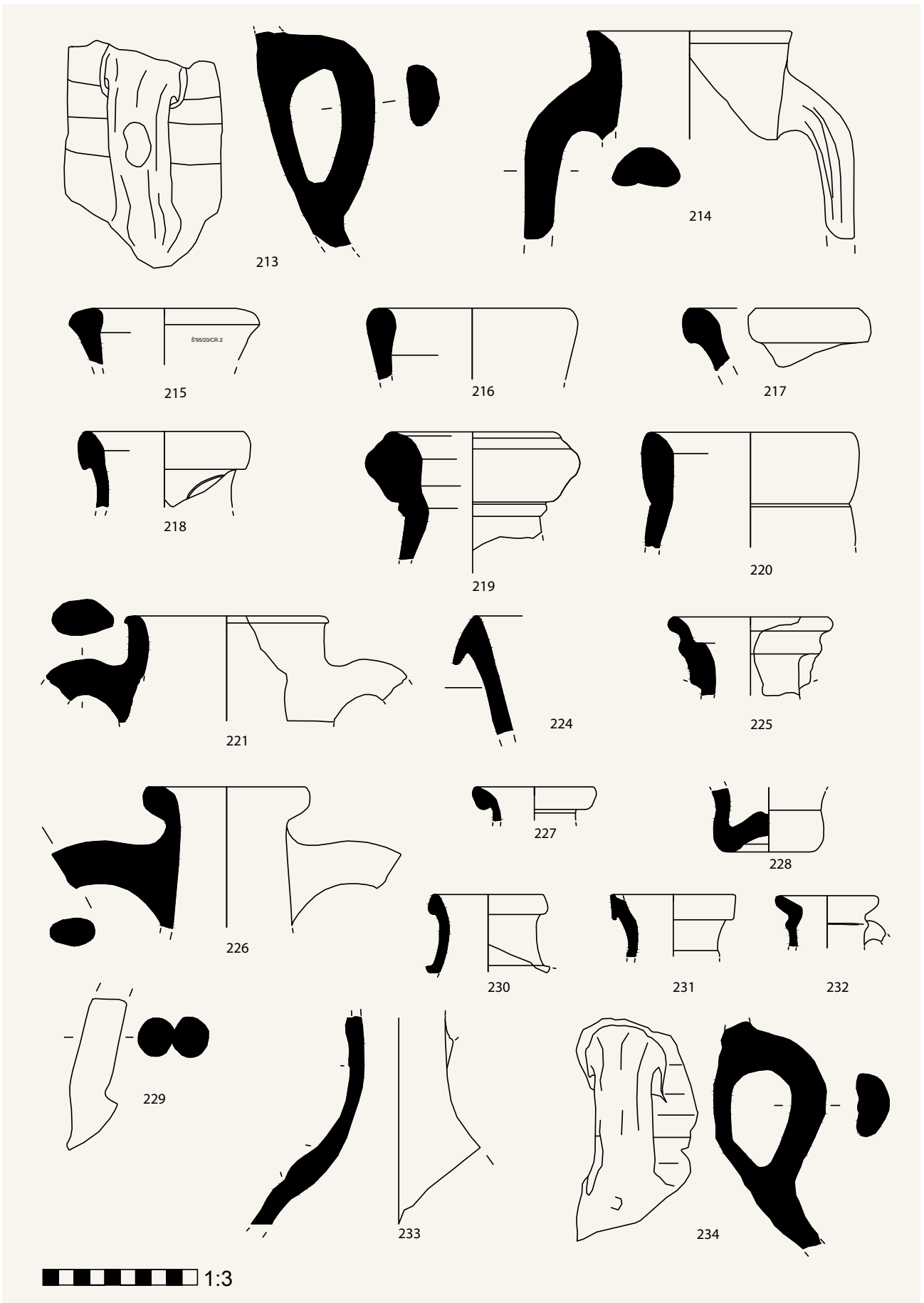


Tabla / Plate 9

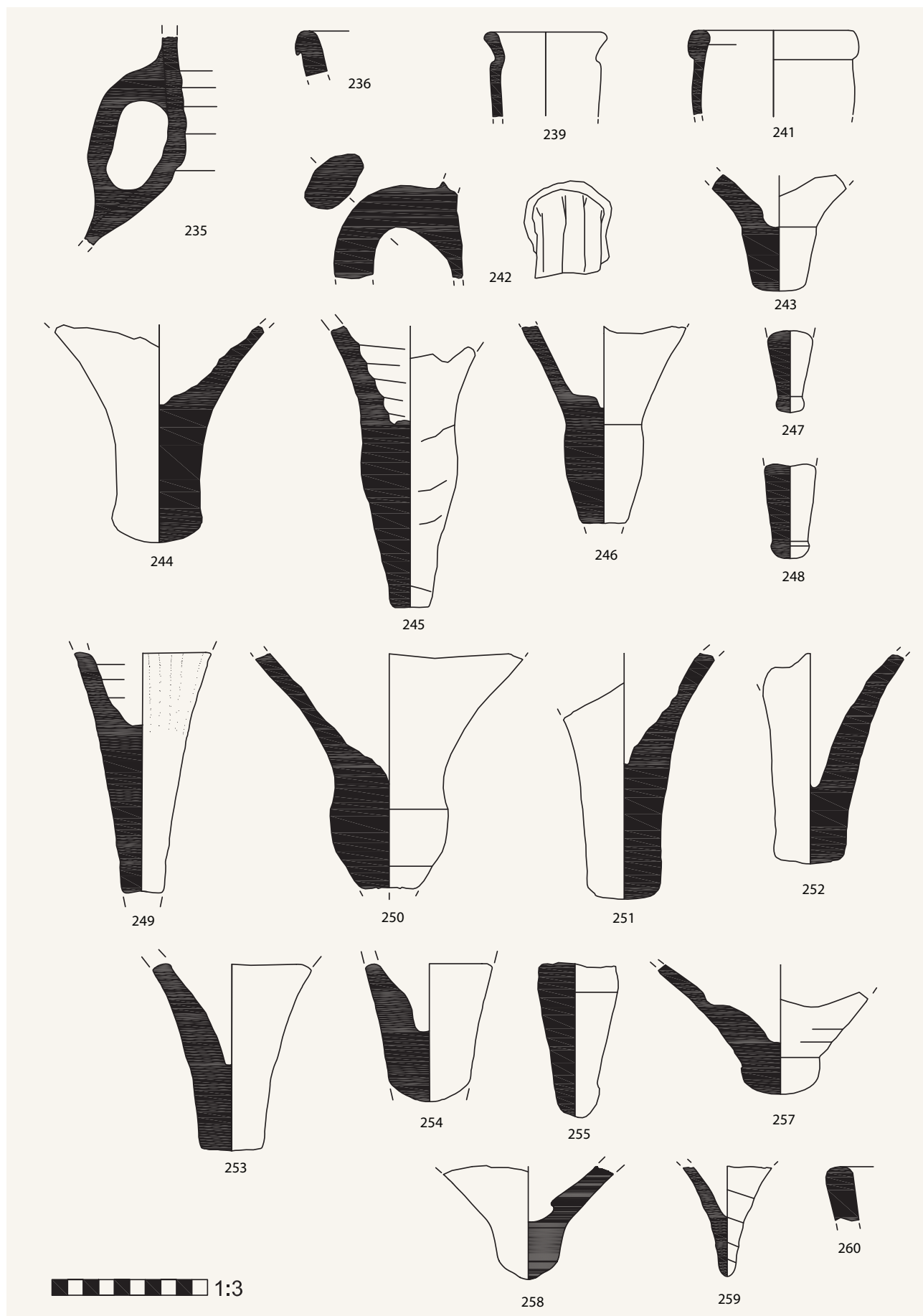


Tabla / Plate 10



