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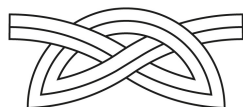
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Rimska keramika s lokaliteta Petrovac

Roman pottery from Petrovac

Prethodno priopćenje
Antička arheologija

Preliminary communication
Roman archaeology

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Tijekom arheoloških istraživanja lokaliteta Petrovac 2006. i 2007. godine pronađena je manja količina rimske keramike u sekundarnom kontekstu: pronađena je zajedno s prapovijesnom keramikom izvan zidova kasnosrednjovjekovnog samostana, a unutar jednog sloja, te se datira od 1. do 4. stoljeća. Strukturne i tipološke osobine keramike s Petrovca vežu je najviše sa susjednom mikroregijom oko Topuskog, a šire s područjem Gornje Panonije. Osim panonskih proizvoda, pronađen je import iz Galije i Afrike. Lokalitet se nalazi na važnom geostrateškom položaju te ovi malobrojni nalazi donose važne i do sada nepoznate informacije.

Ključne riječi: Petrovac, antika, rimska keramika, granica

The archaeological investigations at the Petrovac site in 2006 and 2007 yielded a small assemblage of Roman pottery in a secondary context: it was found within a single layer in association with prehistoric pottery outside the walls of a late mediaeval monastery, and it is dated between the 1st and 4th century. As regards the structural and typological features of the pottery from Petrovac, the closest analogy exists with the neighbouring micro-region around Topusko, and further also with the area of Upper Pannonia. In addition to Pannonian products there were also imports from Gaul and Africa. The site occupies an important geostrategic position, and these scanty finds provide important and previously unknown information.

Key words: Petrovac, antiquity, Roman pottery, border

UVOD

Hrvatski restauratorski zavod je pod vodstvom dr. sc. Tajane Pleše¹ proveo arheološka istraživanja tijekom 2006. i 2007. godine na lokalitetu Petrovac. Lokalitet Petrovac smješten je na istaknutom geostrateškom mjestu, na najvišem vrhu Petrove gore (Mali Petrovac, 512 m n. v.) (karta 1), s kojeg se pruža pregled većeg dijela središnje Hrvatske i Gorskog kotara. Takav geostrateški položaj morao je imati važnost ne samo u kasnoantičkom razdoblju što se ocrtava i u arheološkom materijalu, točnije u keramici koja čini najbolje očuvane i najbrojnije arheološke nalaze, a ponekad i jedino što se može pronaći kao svjedočanstvo čovjekova djelovanja u nekom prostoru i vremenu.

Na tom lokalitetu nalazio se kasnosrednjovjekovni pavlinski samostan (Kruhek 1998; Pleše 2011: 319–350), a rimska keramika pronađena je izmiješana s prapovijesnom keramikom i to unutar jednog sloja uz vanjska pročelja samo-

¹ Zahvaljujem dr. sc. Tajani Pleše što mi je povjerila objavljivanje rimske keramike s Petrovca, kao i na uvidu u dokumentaciju s istraživanja te na brojnim informacijama vezanim uz lokalitet.

INTRODUCTION

In 2006 and 2007 a team of the Croatian Conservation Institute led by Dr Tajana Pleše¹ carried out archaeological investigations at the Petrovac site. The site occupies a prominent geostrategic position at the highest top of Mount Petrova Gora (Mali Petrovac, 512 m a.s.l.) (Map 1), offering view to most of Central Croatia and the Gorski Kotar region. Such a geostrategic position must have played an important role not only during Late Antiquity, but also in other periods, as corroborated by the archaeological material, namely pottery, as the most common and best preserved type of archaeological finds, and sometimes also the only thing that bears testimony to human activity in space and time.

The site was occupied by a late mediaeval monastery of the Pauline Order (Kruhek 1998; Pleše 2011: 319–350), and Roman pottery was found mixed with prehistoric pottery

¹ I thank Dr Tajana Pleše for entrusting me with the publishing of the Roman pottery assemblage from Petrovac, for allowing me to use the fieldwork documentation, as well as for a wealth of information regarding the site.



Karta 1 Položaj lokaliteta Petrovac (izradila: K. Jelinčić Vučković)
Map 1 Position of the Petrovac site (made by K. Jelinčić Vučković)

stanskog kompleksa. Pretpostavlja se da je do raščišćavanja ili poravnavanja platoa došlo prije izgradnje samostana (Pleše 2011: 347). Veliki značaj ovih malobrojnih keramičkih ulomaka je u tome što su pronađeni na području koje nije dovoljno istraženo pa zbog toga imamo vrlo malo antičkih nalaza. Stratigrafska situacija ne omogućava bolje razumijevanje ovog položaja u antičkom kontekstu, ali se položaj lokaliteta iskazuje kao važan u komunikacijskom smislu. Nameću se brojna pitanja o ekonomskom i administrativnom karakteru ovog lokaliteta, ali i mogućeg mjesta za zbjeg u opasnim vremenima. Novi podaci koje možemo ovdje razmatrati dolaze isključivo iz analize keramičkih ulomaka čime upotpunjujemo sliku o antičkom Petrovcu ali, u kronološkom smislu, i ovom području općenito, te o trgovačkim vezama s obzirom na mjesto proizvodnje pojedinih proizvoda.

U prijašnjim arheološkim istraživanjima, 1988. godine (Kruhek 1998: 127; 2005: 8, 10) pronađena je rimska fibula od srebra. Riječ je o T-fibuli sa zglobnom konstrukcijom; taj tip fibula veže se uz vojničke radionice i vojne logore. Datira se na kraj 2. i u 3. stoljeće (Patek 1942: 144, T. XXIV: 2). Na osnovi jedne fibule bilo bi neozbiljno izvući zaključak o karakteru lokaliteta; može se samo naslutiti prisutnost vojnika na Petrovcu, odnosno dobrom kontrolnom položaju.

TARIONICI

Pronađeno je nekoliko loše očuvanih ulomaka tarionika na čijim su unutrašnjim stijenkama vidljivi za tarionike

within a single layer along the exterior façades of the monastery complex. It is supposed that the plateau was cleared or levelled prior to the erection of the monastery (Pleše 2011: 347). The great importance of these scanty ceramic fragments lies in the fact that they were found in an insufficiently researched area, due to which there are only a few ancient finds. The stratigraphic situation does not allow a clear understanding of this position in the context of Antiquity, although the position of the site is important in terms of communications. A number of questions are raised regarding the economic and administrative character of the site, but also as regards its possible role as a refuge in perilous times. The new data that we can consider here are based entirely on the analysis of ceramic remains, complementing our picture of ancient Petrovac, as well as the area in general in terms of the chronology, but also trade connections as regards the place where certain products were made.

Previous archaeological investigations in 1988 (Kruhek 1998: 127; 2005: 8, 10) yielded a Roman fibula of silver, namely a T-shaped hinged fibula, which is associated with military workshops and camps. It is dated to the end of the 2nd and to the 3rd century (Patek 1942: 144, Pl. XXIV: 2). It would be unscholarly to base our conclusions about the character of the site on a single fibula, so we can only surmise the presence of soldiers at Petrovac, that is, at this excellent controlling position.

karakteristični kamenčići. Očuvana su dva manja oboda (T. 1: 3–4), a jedan od njih (T. 1: 3) je imao i maslinasto zelenu glazuru na unutrašnjoj strani. U Sisku, na položaju *Kovnica*, pronađeno je više tarionika koji su analogni primjerku s Petrovca (T. 1: 3). Takvi se tarionici datiraju u 3. i 4. stoljeće na osnovi oblika i glazure (Wiewegh 2001: T. XII: 21, 24). Tarionik kat. br. 3 (T. 1: 3) čiji vanjski rub oboda nadvisuje unutarnje rebro, starija je varijanta tarionika u odnosu na tarionike čije unutarnje rebro nadvisuje vanjski rub oboda, a koji se javljaju od druge polovine 4. i traju u 5. stoljeću. U Italiji su prisutni i do 7. stoljeća, s najvećom koncentracijom između 4. i 5. stoljeća (Cvjetičanin 2006: 21–29; 2003: Fig. 1: 6; Della Porta et al. 1998: 240, T. CLXXII: 4–5; Portulano 2005: 130, T. LI: 4–5).

TANJURI

Najveći broj rimskodobnih nalaza koji se mogu tipološki odrediti pripada različito oblikovanim tanjurima (T. 5–19). Riječ je o posudama ravnog dna i bočnih stijenki koje su koso postavljene ili blago zaobljene, a obod im može i ne mora biti zadebljan prema unutrašnjoj strani. Na unutrašnjoj strani nerijetko se nalazi premaz u raznim nijansama od narančaste, crvene do smeđe boje, a svi su izrađeni od dobro pročišćene gline sa strukturom u kojoj se ne uočavaju primjese² osim pijeska. Tanjuri ovakvih tipoloških obilježja bili su omiljeni oblik i čine brojne nalaze i u Gornjoj Panoniji. Važno je napomenuti kako taj podatak govori o prehrambenim navikama stanovnika, a ne o modi i ukusu pojedinaca koji se odnose na neku vrstu keramičkog posuđa. Podrijetlo ovog oblika je u sjevernoj Italiji, a zbog brojnosti nalaza i varijanti oblika njihova se proizvodnja pretpostavlja i u Panoniji (Vikić-Belančić 1965: 106; Ožanić 1998: 31, T. 4–7; Bugar 2000: T. XI–XIII; Kordić 2000: 40; Katavić 2001: T. V–VIII; Kordić 2001: T. 13–18; Wiewegh 2001: 95–96, T. IX–X; Bobovec 2008: 35: 5852, 5857; Jelinčić 2009: 233–234, T. 150–151; Gregl, Jelinčić 2010: 161, 164, 168, 174, T. 2: 21–22; T. 189: 90). Svojom strukturom srodni su tanjurima i zdjelama koje su pronađene u Topuskom, odnosno pripadaju istoj mikroregiji (Jelinčić 2009: T. 106–107).

Na lokalitetu su pronađena dva ulomka tere sigilate, od toga jedan pripada afričkoj (T. 1: 1), a drugi galskoj proizvodnji (T. 1: 2). Ulomak afričke sigilate (African red slip ware) pripadao je većem tanjuru s ravnim dnom i koso postavljenim stijenkama te malom "lažnom" nogom koja je smještena ispod ruba dna (T. 1: 1; sl. 1; sl. 2: 1).³ Riječ je o tipu Hayes 50A i to njegovoj mlađoj varijanti (Hayes 1972: 68–73), a pretpostavlja se da je riječ o afričkoj C sigilati. Da je ulomak iz mlađe faze te proizvodnje, govori i debljina stijenki (4–6 mm), kao i mat premaz koji se nalazi samo na unutrašnjoj stijenki. Oblik nije uniforman, najbliža analogija po obliku, premazu i sastavu je primjerak s atenske Agore datiran na kraj 3. i početak 4. stoljeća (Hayes 2008: 74, 221, Fig. 31: 990 (15414)). Ovakvi tanjuri pronađeni su i u Sisciji,

2 Pod pojmom primjesa ovdje označavam dio strukture posude: pijesak i druge elemente koji mogu činiti njezin sastav, a koji su mogli biti dio originalnog sastava gline ili su joj mogli biti dodani. Njihovo podrijetlo za ovdje obrađeni materijal nije moguće utvrditi bez detaljnih i ciljanih analiza, te se pod tim pojmom podrazumijeva i jedno i drugo.

3 Crteže je izradila: Miljenka Galić; digitalna obrada: K. Jelinčić Vučković.

MORTARS

The assemblage of mortars consists of several poorly preserved fragments whose interior walls exhibit characteristic small stones. Two small mouth fragments are preserved (Pl. 1: 3–4), one of which (Pl. 1: 3) had an olive-green glaze on the inside. The site of *Kovnica* (*mint*) in Sisak yielded a number of mortars analogous to the Petrovac specimen (Pl. 1: 3). Such mortars are dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries based on the shape and glaze (Wiewegh 2001: Pl. XII: 21, 24). Mortar cat. no. 3 (Pl. 1: 3), whose outer rim is raised above the interior rib, belongs to an earlier variant of mortars compared to mortars whose interior rib rises above the outer rim of the mouth, which are present from the second half of the 4th through the 5th century. In Italy they last until the 7th century, peaking between the 4th and 5th century (Cvjetičanin 2006: 21–29; 2003: Fig. 1: 6; Della Porta et al. 1998: 240, Pl. CLXXII: 4–5; Portulano 2005: 130, T. LI: 4–5).

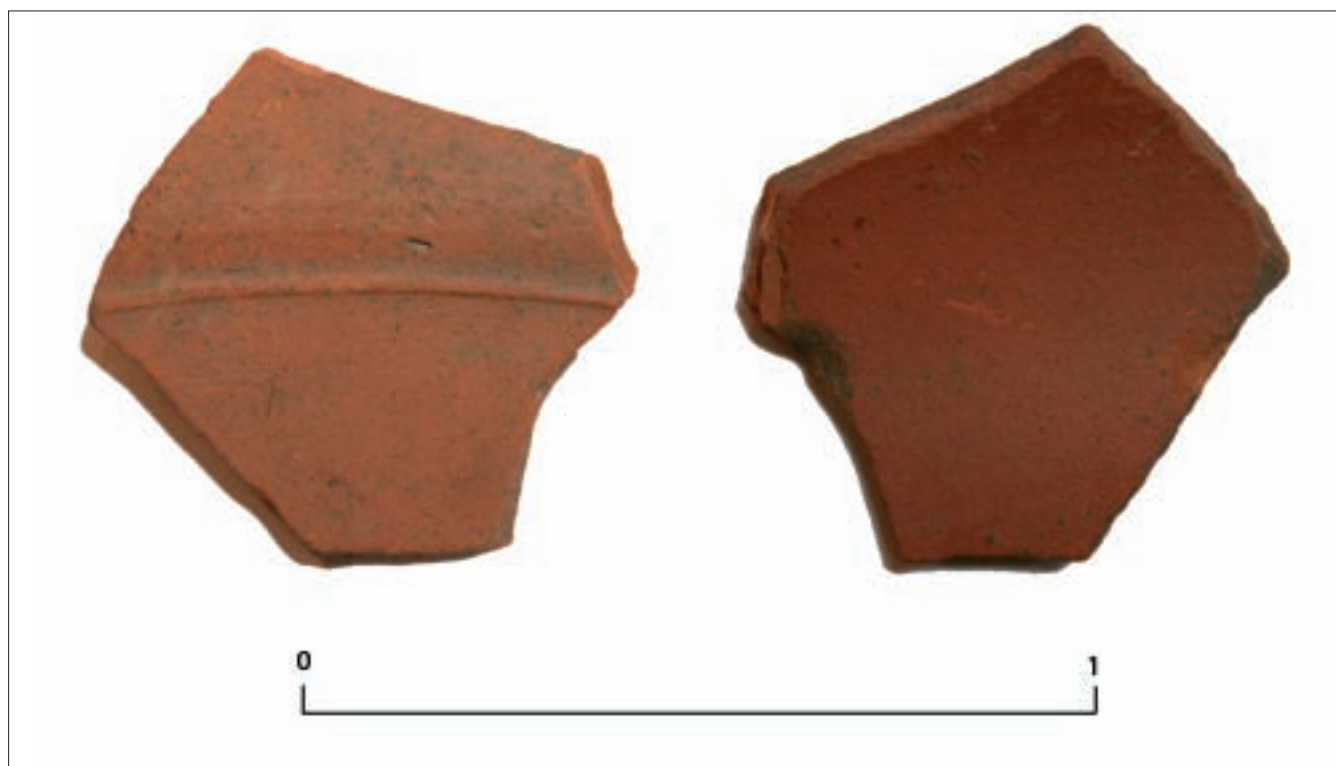
PLATES

The most common group of determined Roman-period finds are various types of plates (Pl. 5–19). These are flat-based vessels with oblique or slightly round walls and rim that is sometimes thickened on the inside. The interior often has a slip in various hues from orange and red to brown. All were made of well-refined clay, with a fabric in which no other inclusions² apart from sand are discernible. Plates with such typological features were a favourite form that was also very common in Upper Pannonia. It is important to point out that this information speaks of the dietary habits of the inhabitants and not of the fashion and tastes of individuals regarding types of ceramic vessels. The origin of the form lies in northern Italy, and due to the number of finds and variety of forms their production is assumed in Pannonia, too. (Vikić-Belančić 1965: 106; Ožanić 1998: 31, Pl. 4–7; Bugar 2000: Pl. XI–XIII; Kordić 2000: 40; Katavić 2001: Pl. V–VIII; Kordić 2001: Pl. 13–18; Wiewegh 2001: 95–96, Pl. IX–X, Bobovec 2008: 35: 5852, 5857; Jelinčić 2009: 233–234, Pl. 150–151; Gregl, Jelinčić 2010: 161, 164, 168, 174, Pl. 2: 21–22; Pl. 189: 90). By their fabric they are akin to plates and bowls found in Topusko, that is, they belong to the same micro-region (Jelinčić 2009: Pl. 106–107).

The site yielded two *terra sigillata* fragments, one from Africa (Pl. 1: 1), and the other from Gaul (Pl. 1: 2). The fragment of African sigillata (African red slip ware) belonged to a large plate with a flat base and angled walls, and a small pseudo-foot below the rim of the base (Pl. 1: 1; Fig. 1; Fig. 2: 1).³ It belongs to Hayes 50A type, more precisely its younger variant (Hayes 1972: 68–73), and it presumably belongs to type C African sigillata. Another fact speaking in favour of the assumption that it belongs to the younger phase is the thickness of the walls (4–6 mm) and its matte slip on the interior wall only. The shape is not uniform, and the clo-

2 Here I use the term 'inclusion' in reference to a part of the structure of the vessel: sand and other elements of which it is composed, which may have formed part of the original composition of clay, or may have been added. In case of the presented material we cannot ascertain their origin without further detailed analyses, so this term here implies both possibilities.

3 Drawings were made by Miljenka Galić; digital processing by K. Jelinčić Vučković.



Sl. 1 Ulomak afričke sigilate, kat. br. 1 (foto: K. Jelinčić Vučković)
 Fig. 1 Fragment of African sigillata, cat. no. 1 (photo: K. Jelinčić Vučković)

Petovioni i u *Ad Pirumu*, datirani su u početak 4. stoljeća, a u Panoniju, prema Gableru, stižu preko Italije (Giesler 1981: 85–86, T. 35: 6–12; Gabler 1986: 137–138, 148–149, Abb. 2–3; Wiewegh 2001: 126, T. XVII: 9–10). Treba spomenuti kako su pronađeni i u Naroni (Mardešić, Šalov 2001: 106, 110, kat. br. 16; Topić 2002: 242–243, T. 30: 261–262, T. 31: 263–264). Osim ovog oblika tanjura, iz Afrike su na istočnu obalu Jadrana stizale znatne količine amfora, stolnog i kuhinjskog posuđa te uljanica, pa ih nalazimo na brojnim lokalitetima od kojih su veći Salona (Mardešić 1994: 265–270), Tarsatika (Percan 2009: 69–98; Višnjic 2009: 121–152), Polače na Mljetu (Brusić 1988: 141), Hvar (Katić 1999/2000: 43), Dioklecijanova palača u Splitu (Dvoržak Schrunck 1989: 92–95) i drugi. Za kontekst Petrovca važno je od jadranskih luka spomenuti nalaze afričkog podrijetla u Senju (*Senia*) (Fadić 1988: 64; 1999: 51–70; Starac 1999: 75), a uzmemo li u obzir značenje prijevoja Vratnik kod Senja, koji omogućava ulazak u Liku, i *Senie* kao glavne luke za opskrbu Like i Panonije (Glavaš 2010: 6–7, 11), možda dobivamo odgovor kojim je putem afrički import stigao do Petrovca: iz *Senie* cestom preko Arupija prema Sisciji.

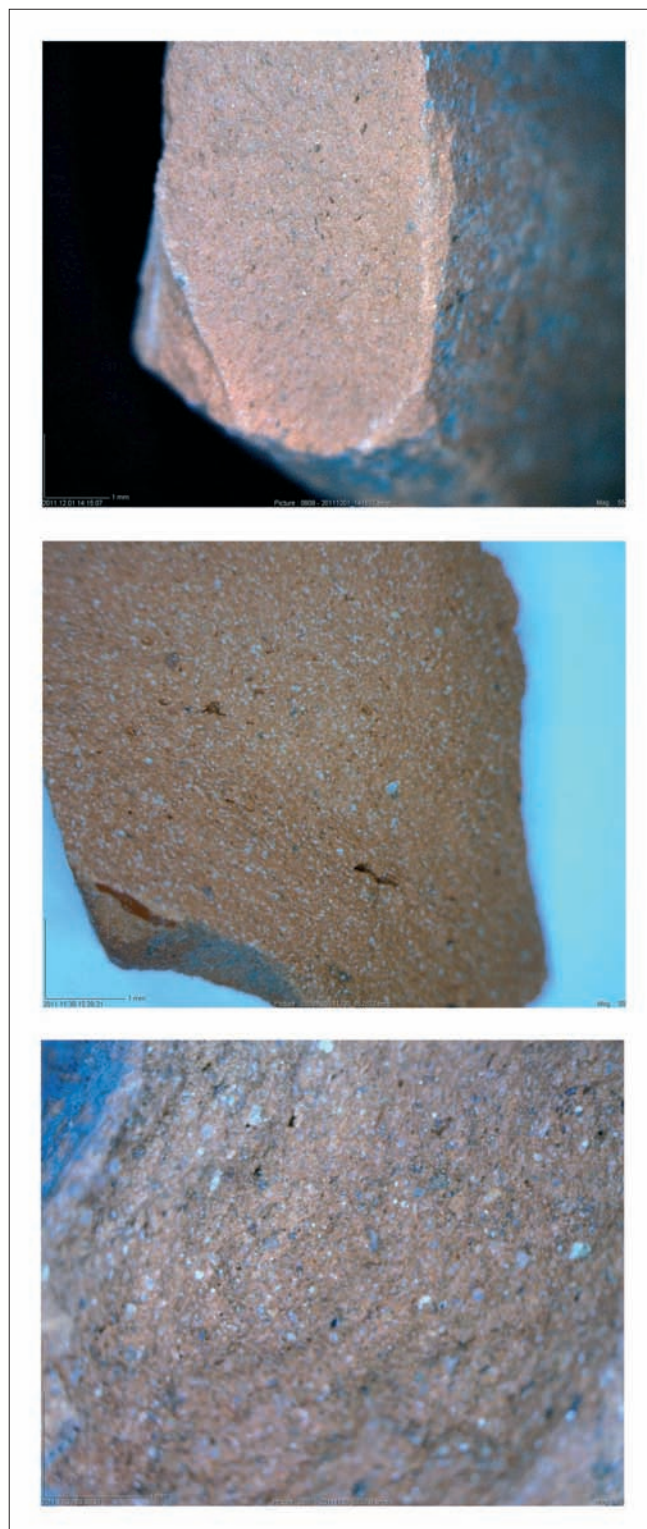
ZDJELE

Pronađen je ulomak zdjele s nagnutim i zadebljalim obodom (T. 1: 20) koji se javlja u Panoniji u više boja od 2. do kraja 3. stoljeća. Primjerak iz Petrovca je tamnosive boje. Prema Brukner, riječ je o imitaciji tere sigilate Drag. 32 (Brukner 1981: 39, 88, T. 71: 19). Drugi ulomak zdjele, tamnosive boje i premaza (Pannonische Glanztonware) (T. 1: 21), podsjeća na zdjelu pronađenu na lokalitetu Laščinčak (Gregl, Jelinčić 2010: 154, 160, 167, T. 2: 12). Ipak, ulomak je premalen za sigurno definiranje oblika, a time i njegovu dataciju.

sest analogy in terms of the shape, slip and composition is a piece from the Agora of Athens, dated to the end of the 3rd c. and the beginning of the 4th century (Hayes 2008: 74, 221, Fig. 31: 990 (15414)). Plates of this type were found also in Siscia, Poetovio and *Ad Pirum*, where they are dated to the beginning of the 4th century. In Gabler's opinion, they reached Pannonia through Italy (Giesler 1981: 85–86, Pl. 35: 6–12; Gabler 1986: 137–138, 148–149, Fig. 2–3; Wiewegh 2001: 126, Pl. XVII: 9–10). It deserves mention that they were also found in Naronia (Mardešić, Šalov 2001: 106, 110, cat. no. 16; Topić 2002: 242–243, Pl. 30: 261–262, Pl. 31: 263–264). In addition to this plate shape, considerable quantities of amphorae, tableware, kitchenware and oil-lamps arrived to the eastern Adriatic coast from Africa, and we find them at numerous sites, including the major ones such as Salona (Mardešić 1994: 265–270), Tarsatica (Percan 2009: 69–98; Višnjic 2009: 121–152), Polače on the Mljet island (Brusić 1988: 141), Hvar (Katić 1999/2000: 43), Diocletian's Palace in Split (Dvoržak Schrunck 1989: 92–95) and others. As regards the harbours in the Adriatic, in the context of Petrovac it is important to mention the finds of African origin in Senj (*Senia*) (Fadić, 1988: 64; 1999: 51–70; Starac 1999: 75), and if we take into consideration the significance of the Vratnik Pass near Senj, allowing entrance to the Lika region and *Senia* as the main supply harbour for Lika and Pannonia (Glavaš 2010: 6–7, 11), we are perhaps given the answer regarding the route the African import arrived in Petrovac: via the road from Senia through Arupium towards Siscia.

BOWLS

A fragment of a bowl was found, with a slanted and thick-



Sl. 2 Snimak svježeg loma, kat. br. 1, 2, 33 (izrađeno uz pomoć digitalnog mikroskopa Dino Lite; izradila: K. Jelinčić Vučković)

Fig. 2 Image of a fresh fracture, cat. no. 1, 2, 33 (taken by a Dino Lite digital microscope by K. Jelinčić Vučković)

Drugi ulomak tere sigilate (T 1: 2; sl. 2: 2) prema boji premaza i strukturi pripada radionici Rheinzabern, a prema nagibu mogao je pripadati zdjeli, međutim nije moguće odrediti točan tip. Pretpostavljam da je riječ o zdjeli tipa Curle 15 što bi taj ulomak datiralo od sredine 2. do 3. stoljeća. Taj tip zdjele, galske proizvodnje, pronađen je u Cibalama i Mursi

kened mouth (Pl. 1: 20), of the type that appears in Pannonia in several colours from the 2nd century until the end of the 3rd century. The specimen from Petrovac is dark grey. In Brukner's opinion this is an imitation of terra sigillata Drag. 32 (Brukner 1981: 39, 88, Pl. 71: 19). Another bowl fragment, of dark grey colour and slip (Pl. 1: 21), (Pannonische Glanztonware) is reminiscent of a bowl from the Laščinčak site (Gregl, Jelinčić 2010: 154, 160, 167, Pl. 2: 12). However, the sample is too small for a secure determination of forms, and consequently also for dating.

Based on the colour of the slip and on the fabric, the second terra sigillata fragment (Pl. 1: 2; Fig. 2: 2) belongs to the Rheinzabern workshop. Its angle makes it possible that it belonged to a bowl, although the precise type is impossible to ascertain. I presume that it was a Curle 15 type bowl, which would date the fragment from the mid-2nd century to the 3rd century. This type of bowl, produced in Gaul, was found in Cibalae and Mursa, where it is dated from Trajan to the late Antonine period, and it is not a common find in Pannonia (Brukner 1980: 63, Pl. 18: 7–9).

JUGS

A jug (Pl. 2: 22) with a narrow mouth and neck has an Italic shape and it is dated from the 1st until the mid-2nd century. A similar specimen was found at nearby Osječenica (Ožanić 1998: 32).

The fragment depicted on Pl. 2: 23 belonged to a glazed wide-mouthed jug, whose exact dimensions we, unfortunately, cannot calculate due to its fragmented condition. We can generally date it to Late Antiquity based on the olive-green glaze, although in view of the many different types it is difficult to determine the precise type, since all that has remained preserved are a part of the mouth, neck and handle.

Wide-mouthed single-handled jugs are a common find in Pannonia. Petrovac yielded mouth and neck fragments with a characteristic fabric (Pl. 2: 24), as well as a fragment of a mouth and handle (Pl. 2: 25) that may have belonged to this type of vessel. These are products of Pannonian workshops, dated to the transition from the 1st to the 2nd century (Ožanić 1998: 32).

Petrovac yielded a number of different handles, although due to their fragmented state they cannot provide much information regarding their form and time of production. We single out several fragments: Pl. 2: 26–29. The fragment with a wide and profiled handle (Pl. 2: 26) may have belonged to a large flat-based jug with two handles, same as the fragment Pl. 2: 29, which belonged to a somewhat smaller jug. There are several variants of two-handled jugs, which are dated to the 1st–3rd centuries by analogies from Upper Pannonia (Vidošević 2003: 21, Pl. 14: 4). They are often described as amphorae in the literature. The other fragments (Pl. 2: 27–28), of grey firing colour, possibly belonged to the already mentioned wide-mouthed jugs with a single handle from the transition from the 1st to the 2nd century (Pl. 2: 27–28). Their fragmentation precludes a more precise dating of these objects.

gdje je datiran od Trajana do kasnoantoninskog razdoblja i nije čest nalaz u Panoniji (Brukner 1980: 63, T. 18: 7–9).

VRČEVI

Vrč uskog oboda (T. 2: 22) i vrata ima italski oblik i datira se od 1. do sredine 2. stoljeća. Sličan primjerak nađen je na obližnjoj Osječnici (Ožanić 1998: 32).

Ulomak prikazan na T. 2: 23 pripadao je glaziranom vrču širokog oboda, ali, nažalost, ne možemo izračunati točnu dimenziju zbog usitnjenosti ulomka. Možemo ga okvirno datirati u kasnu antiku na osnovi maslinastozelene glazure, međutim s obzirom na veliki broj različitih tipova teško je odrediti kojemu je točno tipu pripadao, jer imamo sačuvan samo dio oboda, vrata i ručke posude.

Čest su nalaz u Panoniji vrčevi širokog oboda s jednom ručkom. Na Petrovcu su pronađeni ulomci oboda i vrata izrađen u karakterističnoj strukturi (T. 2: 24) te ulomak oboda i ručke (T. 2: 25) koji bi mogli pripadati tom tipu posuda. Oni se datiraju na prijelaz iz 1. u 2. stoljeće i proizvod su panonskih radionica (Ožanić 1998: 32).

Na Petrovcu je pronađeno više različitih ručki koje nam zbog fragmentiranosti ne mogu dati mnogo informacija o svom obliku i vremenu nastanka. Ovdje se izdvaja nekoliko ulomaka: T. 2: 26–29. Ulomak sa širokom i profiliranom ručkom (T. 2: 26) mogao je pripadati velikom vrču ravnog dna s dvije ručke, kao i ulomak T. 2: 29 koji je pripadao nešto manjem vrču. Postoji više različito oblikovanih varijanti vrčeva s dvije ručke, a datiraju se od 1. do 3. stoljeća analogijama u Gornjoj Panoniji (Vidošević 2003: 21, T. 14: 4). U objavama se često nazivaju amforama. Drugi ulomci (T. 2: 27–28), sive boje pečenja, moguće su pripadali već spomenutim vrčevima širokog oboda s jednom ručkom iz prijelaza 1. u 3. stoljeće (T. 2: 27–28). Usitnjenost ulomaka ne dozvoljava užu dataciju ovih predmeta.

LONCI

Sačuvana su tri ulomka posuda za koje se pretpostavlja da pripadaju loncima zbog njihova oblikovanja, načina izrade i strukture od koje su izrađeni. Riječ je o dva oboda te ulomku dna i donjeg dijela posude (T. 2: 30–32). Lonci su kao posude služili za pripremu hrane, ali i čuvanje manjih količina pripremljene hrane ili začina te su kao oblik rašireni i prisutni u vrlo raznolikim oblicima. Na osnovi ovdje pronađenih ulomaka teško je reći nešto o njihovoj dataciji osim dati opis njihove strukture, dok je ulomak T. 2: 32, odnosno posuda kojoj je pripadao, bio pogodan za pripremu hrane zbog svoga vrlo grubog sastava što mu je omogućavalo otpornost na temperaturne šokove.

AMFORA

Pronađen je ulomak ručke i dijela vrata amfore (T. 2: 33). Njegova nam struktura (sl. 2: 33) pruža dovoljno elemenata za pretpostavku kako je ovo ulomak Late Roman 7 amfore koja se proizvodila u Egiptu i to od kraja 4. sve do 8. stoljeća, gdje su otkriveni centri proizvodnje. Pretpostavlja se da se u njima prevozilo vino, kapaciteta ispod 6 litara (Peacock, Williams 1986: 204–205; Empereur, Picon 1989: 244–245; Tomber, Williams 2000: 45).

POTS

The assemblage contains three fragments that presumably belonged to pots, due to their form, manner of production and fabric. Two were mouth fragments, while the third is a fragment of the base and the lower part of a vessel (Pl. 2: 30–32). Pots were vessels that were used for the preparation of food, but also for storing small amounts of prepared food or spices, and as a form they were distributed and present in a wide variety of shapes. Based on the fragments discovered at this site it is difficult to say anything more about their dating apart from a description of the fabric, while the fragment Pl. 2: 32, that is, the vessel it belonged to, was suitable for the preparation of food due to its coarse fabric which made it resistant to temperature shocks.

AMPHORA

A fragment of the handle and a part of the neck of an amphora was found (Pl. 2: 33). Its fabric (Fig. 2: 33) allows enough elements to assume that this is a fragment of a Late Roman 7 amphora produced from the end of the 4th until the 8th century in Egypt, where the centres of production were discovered. They were presumably used for the transport of wine, in capacities less than 6 litres (Peacock, Williams 1986: 204–205; Empereur, Picon 1989: 244–245; Tomber, Williams 2000: 45).

CATALOGUE

Cat. no. 1, Pl. 1: 1. Base of a large plate. Flat, with rounded transition to the walls. Only slightly pedestaled near the end. Good-quality dark red slip (10R5/6 red) on the inside, but not on the outside (10R5/weak red),⁴ where it is of a lesser quality. Cross-section is red (10R5/8), without visible inclusions. African sigillata C, type Hayes 50A.

Cat. no. 2, Pl. 1: 2. Fragment of a terra sigillata vessel from the Rheinzabern workshop, probably a bowl. Glossy dark red slip of a very good quality on the inside and outside (10R4/6 red). Light red cross-section (10YR6/6 light red) with no visible inclusions.

Cat. no. 3, Pl. 1: 3. Fragment of a mortar. The mouth is very everted, with rounded rim. On the inside, there is a prominent rib at the transition to the receptacle. From the rib inwards the vessel is covered with olive-green glaze and the surface is roughened with ground stones. The glaze is poorly preserved. The vessel is evenly fired red (5YR6/6 reddish yellow). The fabric shows no visible inclusions under 10 X magnification.

Cat. no. 4, Pl. 1: 4. Fragment of the mouth of a mortar. A part of the spout is preserved. The surface of the fragment is very damaged, so we do not know whether it had a special finish. The cross-section shows an uneven colour of firing, light beige (5YR 8/4 reddish yellow) in the middle and near the end, with red in between (5YR7/6 reddish yellow). The fabric is well-refined, showing only very tiny grains of sand

⁴ Colours were determined based on the Munsell Soil Color Charts 2000 tables.

KATALOG

Kat. jed. br. 1, T. 1: 1. Dno tanjura velikih dimenzija. Dno je ravno, na prijelazu prema bočnim stijenka posude je zaobljeno. Pri kraju dna se nalazi jedva izražena noga. S unutrašnje strane nalazi se tamnocrveni kvalitetni premaz (10R5/6 red),⁴ dok ga s vanjske strane nema (10R5/4 weak red) i slabije je kvalitete. U presjeku je crvene boje (10R5/8 red), bez vidljivih primjesa. Afrička sigilata C, tip Hayes 50A.

Kat. jed. br. 2, T. 1: 2. Ulomak posude izrađene u tehničere sigilate, izrađen u radionici u Rheinzabernu. Vjerojatno je riječ o zdjeli. Na unutrašnjoj i vanjskoj površini nalazi se vrlo kvalitetni sjajni premaz tamnocrvene boje (10R4/6 red). U presjeku je svijetlocrvene boje (10YR6/6 light red). U presjeku se ne uočavaju primjese.

Kat. jed. br. 3, T. 1: 3. Ulomak tarionika. Obod posude jako je izvijen, a njegov rub zaobljen. Na unutrašnjoj strani na prijelazu u recipijent nalazi se istaknuto rebro od kojeg je prema unutrašnjosti posuda prekrivena maslinastozelenom glazurom te površina obrubljena kamenčićima. Kamenje je vrlo usitnjeno, a glazura vrlo loše očuvana. Posuda je bila ujednačene crvene boje pečenja (5YR6/6 reddish yellow). U strukturi pod uvećanjem od 10x nema vidljivih primjesa.

Kat. jed. br. 4, T. 1: 4. Ulomak oboda tarionika. Očuvan je dio izljeva posude. Površina ulomka jako je oštećena, pa ne možemo znati je li ona imala kakvu posebnu obradu. Boja pečenja je neujednačena u presjeku. U sredini i pri kraju presjeka je svijetle bež boje (5YR 8/4 reddish yellow), dok je između njih crvena (5YR7/6 reddish yellow). Struktura je dobro pročišćena, pod uvećanjem od 10x uočavaju se samo vrlo sitna zrna pijeska.

Kat. jed. br. 5, T. 1: 5. Ulomak tanjura. Dno nije očuvano, bočne stijenke su koso postavljene i šire se prema obodu posude čiji je rub zaobljen. Boja pečenja u presjeku nije ujednačena: u srednjem dijelu je svijetlosmeđa (10YR7/3 very pale brown), dok je prema krajevima presjeka crvena (5YR7/8 reddish yellow). Na unutrašnjoj strani tanjura djelomice je očuvan tamnocrveni premaz (10R5/6 red). Struktura je dobro pročišćena, pod uvećanjem od 10x uočavaju se samo usitnjena zrna pijeska. Bez uvećanja uočavaju se mrljice tamnocrvene do smeđe boje.

Kat. jed. br. 6, T. 1: 6. Ulomak tanjura. Dno nije očuvano, bočne stijenke su koso postavljene i šire se prema obodu čiji je rub zaobljen. Boja pečenja je ujednačena – crvenosmeđa (5YR5/4 reddish brown). Na unutrašnjoj strani u tragovima je vidljiv premaz crvene boje (2,5YR5/6 red). U strukturi se pod uvećanjem od 10x uočavaju sitna zrnca pijeska. Bez uvećanja uočavaju se mrljice tamnocrvene do smeđe boje.

Kat. jed. br. 7, T. 1: 7. Ulomak tanjura. Bočne stijenke posude su blago zaobljene. Obod je zadebljan, rub zaobljen. Boja pečenja je ujednačene smeđe boje (5YR5/3 reddish brown). Struktura je pročišćena, a bez uvećanja se uočava znatna količina vrlo sitnih zrna pijeska. Bez uvećanja uočavaju se mrljice tamnocrvene do smeđe boje.

Kat. jed. br. 8, T. 1: 8. Ulomak tanjura. Bočne stijenke su koso postavljene, a obod tanjura je izvijen prema unutrašnjosti posude. Rub oboda je zaobljen. Na unutrašnjoj strani na prijelazu oboda u recipijent nalazi se vrlo plitki vodorav-

under 10X magnification.

Cat. no. 5, Pl. 1: 5. Fragment of a plate. The base is missing, the walls are angled and open towards the mouth, whose rim is rounded. The cross-section shows an uneven colour of firing: in the middle it is light brown (10YR7/3 very pale brown), while toward the ends it is 5YR7/8 reddish yellow. Dark red slip is partly preserved on the inside of the plate (10R5/6 red). The fabric is well-refined, with only ground grains of sand visible under 10X magnification. Dark red to brown spots are discernible without magnification.

Cat. no. 6, Pl. 1: 6. Fragment of a plate. The base is missing, the walls are angled and open towards the mouth, with rounded rim. It was fired evenly: 5YR5/4 reddish brown. Traces of red slip are visible on the inside of the plate (2,5YR5/6 red). Tiny grains of sand are visible in the fabric under 10X magnification. Dark red to brown spots are discernible without magnification.

Cat. no. 7, Pl. 1: 7. Fragment of a plate. The walls are slightly rounded. The mouth is thickened, with rounded rim. The colour of firing is uniform brown: 5YR5/3 reddish brown. The fabric is refined, with abundant tiny grains of sand visible without magnification. Dark red to brown spots are discernible without magnification.

Cat. no. 8, Pl. 1: 8. Fragment of a plate. The walls are angled and the mouth is inverted. The rim is rounded. A shallow horizontal groove runs on the inside at the transition from the mouth to the receptacle. The vessel exhibits a uniform light red colour of firing (5YR6/6 reddish yellow), except near the outer wall, where it is darker (7,5YR5/3 brown). Red slip (2,5YR5/6 red) is partly preserved on the inside of the vessel. The fabric is refined, with visible grains of sand under 10X magnification. Dark red to brown spots are discernible without magnification.

Cat. no. 9, Pl. 1: 9. Fragment of a plate. The walls are rounded and the mouth is thickened and bulging inwards, giving the rim a pointed shape. The firing colour is light red (2,5YR6/6 light red) and uniform. Traces of dark red slip are discernible on the inside (10R5/8 red). The fabric is refined. Dark red to brown spots are discernible without magnification.

Cat. no. 10, Pl. 1: 10. Fragment of a plate with circular mouth, whose rim is pronounced on the inside. The cross-section shows uniform brown colour of firing (5YR4/2 dark reddish grey), while the surface is beige (7,5YR7/4 pink). Even without magnification it is possible to discern grains of sand of various sizes in the fabric. Dark red to brown spots are discernible without magnification.

Cat. no. 11, Pl. 1: 11. Fragment of a plate with angled walls. The mouth is thickened, slightly pronounced on the inside at the transition to the receptacle. Two parallel slanting lines on the outside were presumably not a decoration but a result of damage. The cross-section exhibits a uniform grey colour of firing (10YR5/2 greyish brown). The surface is beige (7,5YR7/4 pink). Dark brown slip is preserved in traces on the interior wall (10R5/4 weak red). The fabric is well

⁴ Boje su određivane uz pomoć tablica Munsell Soil Color Charts 2000.

ni žlijeb. Posuda je ujednačene svijetlocrvene boje pečenja (5YR6/6 reddish yellow), osim prema vanjskoj stijenci gdje je tamnije boje (7,5YR5/3 brown). Crveni premaz (2,5YR5/6 red) očuvan je djelomice i to na unutrašnjoj strani posude. Struktura je pročišćena, pod uvećanjem od 10x uočavaju se zrnca pijeska. Bez uvećanja uočavaju se mrljice tamnocrvene do smeđe boje.

Kat. jed. br. 9, T. 1: 9. Ulomak tanjura. Bočne stijenske su zaobljene, a obod je zadebljan i ispupčen prema unutrašnjosti tako da rub ima šiljati oblik. Boja pečenja je svijetlocrvena (2,5YR6/6 light red) i ujednačena. Na unutrašnjoj strani uočavaju se tragovi tamnocrvenog premaza (10R5/8 red). Struktura je pročišćena. Bez uvećanja uočavaju se mrljice tamnocrvene do smeđe boje.

Kat. jed. br. 10, T. 1: 10. Ulomak tanjura kružno oblikovanog oboda, čiji je rub naglašeniji na unutrašnjoj strani. U presjeku je posuda ujednačene smeđe boje pečenja (5YR4/2 dark reddish gray), dok je površina bež boje (7,5YR7/4 pink). U strukturi se i bez uvećanja uočavaju zrnca pijeska različite veličine. Bez uvećanja uočavaju se mrljice tamnocrvene do smeđe boje.

Kat. jed. br. 11, T. 1: 11. Ulomak tanjura koso postavljene bočnih stijenci. Obod je zadebljan, na prijelazu u recipient s unutrašnje strane blago je naglašen. S vanjske strane nalaze se dvije kose, paralelne linije. Pretpostavlja se da nisu dio ukrasa nego da su oštećenje. U presjeku je posuda ujednačene sive boje pečenja (10YR5/2 grayish brown). Površina je bež boje (7,5YR7/4 pink). Na unutrašnjoj stijenci je u tragovima sačuvan tamnosmeđi premaz (10R5/4 weak red). Struktura je dobro pročišćena. Kod uvećanja od 10x uočava se malo zrna pijeska. Bez uvećanja uočavaju se mrljice tamnocrvene do smeđe boje.

Kat. jed. br. 12, T. 1: 12. Ulomak tanjura. Obod je izvišen prema unutra, a rub je zaobljen. Bočne stijenske su blago zaobljene. Boja pečenja je neujednačena, osobito s vanjske strane (moguće zbog pripreme hrane). U presjeku i djelomice na vanjskoj stijenci je crne boje (GLEY 2,5/N black), dok je na drugim mjestima bež boje (10YR7/3 very pale brown). Struktura je pročišćena, a pod uvećanjem od 10x uočavaju se mala zrna pijeska. Bez uvećanja uočavaju se mrljice tamnocrvene do smeđe boje.

Kat. jed. br. 13, T. 1: 13. Ulomak tanjura. Bočne stijenske su koso postavljene, obod je zadebljan i naglašen prema unutrašnjoj strani. Rub je zaobljen. Boja pečenja je neujednačena: svijetlosmeđa do smeđa (10YR6/4 light yellowish brown – 7,5YR7/4 pink). Struktura je pročišćena. Bez uvećanja se uočavaju vrlo sitna zrna pijeska. Bez uvećanja uočavaju se mrljice tamnocrvene do smeđe boje.

Kat. jed. br. 14, T. 1: 14. Ulomak tanjura. Bočne stijenske su koso postavljene. Obod je zadebljan, rub zaobljen. Obod je jače naglašen na unutrašnjoj strani, a s vanjske strane ima vodoravni, vrlo plitki žlijeb. Boja površine je neujednačena: siva (10YR5/2 grayish brown), bež (7,5YR 7/3 pink), svijetlocrvena (2,5YR 7/6 light red). U presjeku je ujednačene smeđe boje (7,5YR5/3 brown). Struktura je pročišćena, a pod uvećanjem od 10x vide se sitna zrna pijeska. Bez uvećanja uočavaju se mrljice tamnocrvene do smeđe boje.

Kat. jed. br. 15, T. 1: 15. Ulomak tanjura. Bočne stijenske

refined. A few grains of sand are visible under 10X magnification. Dark red to brown spots are discernible without magnification.

Cat. no. 12, Pl. 1: 12. Fragment of a plate. The mouth is inverted, with rounded rim. The walls are slightly rounded. The colour of firing is uneven, especially on the outside (possibly due to food preparation). The cross-section and a part of the outer wall is black (GLEY 2,5/N black), while the rest is beige (10YR7/3 very pale brown). The fabric is refined, showing small grains of sand under 10X magnification. Dark red to brown spots are discernible without magnification.

Cat. no. 13, Pl. 1: 13. Fragment of a plate. The walls are angled, the mouth is thickened and pronounced towards the interior. The rim is rounded. The colour of firing is uneven: light brown to brown (10YR6/4 light yellowish brown – 7,5YR7/4 pink). The fabric is refined. Tiny grains of sand are discernible under 10X magnification. Dark red to brown spots are discernible without magnification.

Cat. no. 14, Pl. 1: 14. Fragment of a plate. The walls are angled. The mouth is thickened, the rim rounded. The mouth is more pronounced on the inside, with a very shallow horizontal groove on the outside. The colour of the surface is uneven: grey (10YR5/2 greyish brown), beige (7,5YR 7/3 pink), light red (2,5YR 7/6 light red). The colour of the cross-section is uniform brown (7,5YR5/3 brown). The fabric is refined, with small grains of sand visible under 10X magnification. Dark red to brown spots are discernible without magnification.

Cat. no. 15, Pl. 1: 15. Fragment of a plate. The walls are angled, the mouth is thickened on the inside and separated from the receptacle by a shallow horizontal groove. The rim is slightly rounded. The colour of firing is uneven, with traces of burning on the outer wall. The colour of the cross-section is black (GLEY 2,5/N black) to red (2,5YR 5/4 reddish brown), red on the inside (7,5YR6/4 light brown), while on the outside it is black (GLEY 2,5/N black) and dark red (2,5YR 5/4 reddish brown). Slip is partly preserved on the outside of the mouth where the fragment secondarily burned, due to which the slip, too, is black. The fabric is refined, with grains of sand visible without magnification. Dark red to brown spots are discernible without magnification.

Cat. no. 16, Pl. 1: 16. Fragment of a plate. The angled walls are preserved, as well as the mouth, which is thickened on the inside, with rounded rim. The colour of firing is not even: black (GLEY 2,5/N black) to brown (10YR7/4 very pale brown). A few tiny grains of sand are discernible under 10X magnification. Dark red to brown spots are discernible without magnification.

Cat. no. 17, Pl. 1: 17. Fragment of a plate. The walls are angled and the mouth is only slightly thickened. The rim is rounded. The cross-section exhibits a uniform grey colour of firing (GLEY17/10Y light greenish grey), same as the surface (GLEY15/N grey). Tiny irregular fractures and black and grey inclusions are visible in the fabric under 10X magnification.

ke su ukošene, obod je zadebljan prema unutrašnjoj strani i vodoravnim plitkim žlijebom odijeljen od recipijenta. Rub oboda je blago zaobljen. Boja pečenja je neujednačena s tragovima gorenja na vanjskoj stijenci. U presjeku je crne (GLEY 2,5/N black) do crvene (2,5YR 5/4 reddish brown) boje, na unutrašnjoj strani crvene (7,5YR6/4 light brown), a na vanjskoj crne (GLEY 2,5/N black) i tamnocrvene (2,5YR 5/4 reddish brown). Na vanjskom dijelu oboda djelomice je sačuvan premaza na dijelu ulomka koji je naknadno gorio tako da je i premaz crne boje. Struktura je pročišćena, a bez uvećanja se uočavaju zrnca pijeska. Bez uvećanja uočavaju se mrljice tamnocrvene do smeđe boje.

Kat. jed. br. 16, T. 1: 16. Ulomak tanjura. Očuvane su bočne, koso postavljene stijenke i zadebljali obod koji je zadebljan prema unutrašnjoj strani te mu je rub polukružno zaobljen. Boja pečenja nije ujednačena: crna (GLEY 2,5/N black) do smeđa (10YR7/4 very pale brown). Pod uvećanjem od 10x uočavaju se malobrojna vrlo sitna zrna pijeska. Bez uvećanja uočavaju se mrljice tamnocrvene do smeđe boje.

Kat. jed. br. 17, T. 1: 17. Ulomak tanjura. Bočne stijenke su koso postavljene, a obod je neznatno zadebljan. Rub je zaobljen. Boja pečenja u presjeku je ujednačene sive boje (GLEY17/10Y light greenish gray), kao i površina (GLEY15/N gray). U strukturi se pod uvećanjem od 10x uočavaju sitne nepravilne pukotine te primjese crne i sive boje

Kat. jed. br. 18, T. 1: 18. Ulomak tanjura. Očuvano je ravno dno. Boja pečenja je ujednačena – svijetlocrvena (5YR6/6 reddish yellow). Struktura je dobro pročišćena, pod uvećanjem od 10x uočavaju se malobrojna sitna zrna pijeska. Bez uvećanja uočavaju se mrljice tamnocrvene do smeđe boje.

Kat. jed. br. 19, T. 1: 19. Ulomak tanjura. Očuvan je dio ravnog dna i bočnih stijenki koje su koso postavljene. Posuda je ujednačene svijetlocrvene boje pečenja (2,5YR6/8 light red) s nešto tamnijim središnjim dijelom presjeka svijetlosmeđe boje (2,5YR6/4 light reddish brown). Bez uvećanja uočavaju se mrljice tamnocrvene do smeđe boje.

Kat. jed. br. 20, T. 1: 20. Ulomak posude. Vjerojatno je riječ o plitkoj zdjeli. Bočne stijenke posude su blago zaobljene i sužavaju se prema dnu. Obod posude je prstenasto naglašen i ukošen prema unutrašnjosti, a prema rubu se sužava i zaobljen je. Boja pečenja u presjeku je u sredini sive boje (GLEY 15/N gray), a prema površini posude je smeđa (10R4/4 weak red). Površina posude je ujednačene tamnosive boje (GLEY1 4/N dark gray). Struktura je dobro pročišćena, pod uvećanjem od 10x uočavaju se malobrojna zrna pijeska. Bez uvećanja uočavaju se mrljice tamnosive i smeđe boje.

Kat. jed. br. 21, T. 1: 21. Ulomak zdjele. Riječ je o biko-ničnoj zdjeli koja na donjem dijelu ima ukras kotačićem, okomito izveden. U presjeku je neujednačene sive boje pečenja: sredina je svijetlosiva (5Y6/2 light olive gray), prema površini stijenke tamnosiva (5Y4/1 dark gray). Na vanjskoj strani očuvan je premaz tamnosive boje (GLEY1 4/N dark gray). Struktura je dobro pročišćena, pod uvećanjem od 10x uočavaju se sitna zrna pijeska.

Kat. jed. br. 22, T. 2: 22. Ulomak vrča. Očuvan je dio cilindričnog vrata promjera 4,5 cm i oboda promjera 6,8 cm. Obod je zadebljan, ispupčen prema vanjskoj strani, a rub mu je zaobljen. Boja pečenja je tamnosmeđa (2,5YR5/3

Cat. no. 18, Pl. 1: 18. Fragment of a plate. The flat base is preserved. The colour of firing is even, light red (5YR6/6 reddish yellow). The fabric is well-refined, with a few tiny grains of sand discernible under 10X magnification. Dark red to brown spots are discernible without magnification.

Cat. no. 19, Pl. 1: 19. Fragment of a plate. A part of the flat base with angled walls is preserved. The vessel was evenly fired light red (2,5YR6/8 light red), with slightly darker middle part of the cross-section, which is light brown (2,5YR6/4 light reddish brown). Dark red to brown spots are discernible without magnification.

Cat. no. 20, Pl. 1: 20. Fragment of a vessel, probably a shallow bowl. The walls are slightly rounded and taper towards the base. The rounded mouth has an annular thickening, it is angled inwards and tapers towards the rounded rim. Cross-section is grey in the middle (GLEY 15/N grey), becoming brown near the surface (10R4/4 weak red). The surface has a uniform dark grey colour (GLEY1 4/N dark grey). The fabric is well-refined, with a few grains of sand visible under 10X magnification. Dark grey and brown spots are discernible without magnification.

Cat. no. 21, Pl. 1: 21. Fragment of a bowl. The bowl is biconical, with a vertical roller-stamped decoration on the lower part. The cross-section exhibits an uneven grey firing colour: the middle is 5Y6/2 light olive grey, becoming 5Y4/1 dark grey near the surface of the wall. Dark grey slip is preserved on the outside (GLEY1 4/N dark grey). The fabric is well-refined, with small grains of sand visible under 10X magnification.

Cat. no. 22, Pl. 2: 22. Fragment of a jug. Part of the cylindrical neck 4.5 cm in diameter and mouth 6.8 cm in diameter is preserved. The mouth is thickened, bulging outwards, with rounded rim. The firing colour is dark brown (2,5YR5/3 reddish brown) to grey (2,5YR4/1 dark reddish grey) in cross-section and on the surface. The fabric is well-refined, without any visible inclusions even under 10X magnification.

Cat. no. 23, Pl. 2: 23. Fragment of a glazed jug. Compared with the known types of glazed jugs, the fragment found at Petrovac probably belonged to the type with a wide mouth and a single handle. A part of the mouth with damaged rim and a part of the handle were preserved. The handle is too damaged to allow conclusions about its width, it seems that it had a rectangular cross-section with three shallow grooves, of which the middle one was the deepest. There are two deep circular depressions on the contact with the neck. The handle was glazed like the mouth on the outside, while on the inside traces of glaze are found only near the top. The glaze is olive-green (5Y5/3 olive), and the vessel had a grey cross-section (in the middle) (7,5YR6/2 pinkish grey), and red near the surface (2,5YR6/6 light red). The fabric is well-refined, and without magnification it is possible to see tiny grains of sand and a few milk-white inclusions, which do not react with the hydrochloric acid.⁵

Cat. no. 24, Pl. 2: 24. Fragment of a jug. The preserved

⁵ HCl – 10% hydrochloric acid was dispensed on the pottery samples from a pipette.

reddish brown) do sive (2,5YR4/1 dark reddish gray) u presjeku i na površini. Struktura je dobro pročišćena te se ni pod uvećanjem od 10x ne uočavaju nikakve primjese.

Kat. jed. br. 23, T. 2: 23. Ulomak glaziranog vrča. Prema poznatim tipovima glaziranih vrčeva, ulomak koji je pronađen na Petrovcu vjerojatno je pripadao tipu sa širokim obodom te jednom ručkom. Očuvan je dio oboda čiji je rub oštećen, te dio ručke. Ručka je previše oštećena da bi znali njezinu širinu, čini se da je bila pravokutnog presjeka s tri plitka žlijeba od kojih je srednji najdublji. Na kontaktu s vratom posude nalaze se dva dublja kružna udubljenja. Ručka je bila glazirana kao i obod s vanjske strane, dok se na unutrašnjoj tragovi glazure nalaze samo pri vrhu. Glazura je maslinasto zelene boje (5Y5/3 olive), a posuda je u presjeku sive boje (u sredini) (7,5YR6/2 pinkish gray), i crvene prema površini (2,5YR6/6 light red). Struktura je dobro pročišćena, bez uvećanja se uočavaju sitna zrna pijeska te malobrojne primjese mliječnobijele boje koje ne reagiraju na klorovodičnu kiselinu.⁵

Kat. jed. br. 24, T. 2: 24. Ulomak vrča. Očuvan je vrat koji se širi prema tijelu posude te obod koji je izvijen prema van, zadubljen je a rub mu je zaobljen. U presjeku je ujednačene sive (GLEY1 4/N dark gray) boje pečenja. Površina ulomka jako je izguljena tako da je samo djelomice vidljivo kako je ona bila svijetlocrveno pečena (5YR4/6 reddish yellow). Struktura je dobro pročišćena, bez uvećanja su vidljiva sitna zrna pijeska.

Kat. jed. br. 25, T. 2: 25. Ulomak vrča. Očuvan je dio oboda i ručke. Obod je izvijen prema van sa zaobljenim rubom. Ručka započinje na obodu i neznatno ga nadvisuje. Polukružno se lomi prema tijelu posude. Ručka je plosnatog presjeka. U presjeku je neujednačene boje pečenja: u sredini tamnosive (GLEY1 5/N gray), prema prijelazu prema stijenkama posude svijetlosive boje (GLEY1 6/10Y greenish gray). Površina je ujednačene tamnosive boje (GLEY1 4/N dark gray). Struktura je dobro pročišćena; bez uvećanja su vidljive različite pukotine nepravilnog oblika te vrlo sitna zrna pijeska. Na površini i u presjeku su bez uvećanja vidljive tamnosive i crne mrljice.

Kat. jed. br. 26, T. 2: 26. Ulomak ručke i vrata većeg vrča. Ručka je ovalnog presjeka s profilacijom na vanjskoj strani. Vjerojatno je riječ o vrču s dvije ručke. Boja pečenja je ujednačena, svijetlocrvena (2,5YR6/6 light red). U strukturi se na površini i u presjeku vide veći i manji komadići smeđe i narančaste boje, a pod uvećanjem od 10x se uočavaju i zrnca pijeska.

Kat. jed. br. 27, T. 2: 27. Ulomak ručke. Vjerojatno je riječ o ručki vrča. U presjeku je plosnatog oblika, neujednačene boje pečenja: sredina je crvene (10R5/6 red), a prema stijenkama je sive boje (GLEY1 5/N gray). Površina je tamnosive boje (10YR3/1 very dark gray). Bez uvećanja uočavaju se duguljaste pukotine, a pod uvećanjem od 10x zrnca pijeska.

Kat. jed. br. 28, T. 2: 28. Ulomak ručke. Vjerojatno je riječ o ručki vrča. U presjeku je plosnatog oblika s plićim žlijebom na vanjskoj strani, neujednačene boje pečenja: sredina je sive (GLEY1 5/N gray), a prema stijenkama je svi-

portion consists of the neck that widens toward the body, and the everted mouth, which is thickened, with rounded rim. The cross-section shows a uniform grey colour of firing (GLEY1 4/N dark grey). The surface is very worn, only partly allowing the conclusion that it was fired light red (5YR4/6 reddish yellow). The fabric is well-refined, with tiny grains of sand visible without magnification.

Cat. no. 25, Pl. 2: 25. Fragment of a jug. A part of the mouth and handle is preserved. The mouth is everted, with rounded rim. The handle begins at the mouth, rising slightly above it. It inflects in a semicircle towards the body of the vessel. The handle has a flat cross-section exhibiting an uneven firing colour: dark grey in the middle (GLEY1 5/N grey) and light grey near the transition to the walls (GLEY1 6/10Y greenish grey). The surface has a uniform dark grey colour (GLEY1 4/N dark grey). The fabric is well-refined, with various fractures of irregular shape and tiny grains of sand visible without magnification. Dark grey and black spots are visible on the surface and in the cross-section without magnification.

Cat. no. 26, Pl. 2: 26. Fragment of the handle and neck of a large jug. The handle has an oval cross-section with a profilation on the outside. This was probably a two-handled jug. The firing colour is uneven, light red (2,5YR6/6 light red). In the fabric and cross-section it is possible to see larger and smaller pieces of brown and orange colour, and grains of sand are visible under 10X magnification.

Cat. no. 27, Pl. 2: 27. Fragment of a handle, probably from a jug. It has a flat cross-section and uneven firing colour: the middle is red (10R5/6 red), near the walls it is grey (GLEY1 5/N grey), while the surface is dark grey (10YR3/1 very dark grey). Elongated fractures are visible without magnification, and grains of sand can be seen under 10X magnification.

Cat. no. 28, Pl. 2: 28. Fragment of a handle, probably from a jug. It has a flat cross-section with a shallow groove on the outside, and an uneven firing colour: the middle is grey (GLEY1 5/N grey), near the walls it is light grey (GLEY1 8/10N light greenish grey). The surface has an uneven firing colour: dark grey (2,5Y3/1 black), brown (10R5/1 reddish grey), light red (5YR8/3 pink), beige (2,5Y8/2 pale yellow).

Cat. no. 29, Pl. 2: 29. Fragment of the handle and neck of a vessel, probably from a jug. The neck was vertical, with a horizontal handle arching towards the lower part of the vessel. The handle had a flat cross-section with a strong profilation on the outside. The cross-section has an uneven colour of firing: the middle is grey (GLEY1 3/N very dark grey), near the walls it is red (2,5YR7/6 light red). The surface is red (2,5YR7/6 light red) and grey (GLEY1 7/10Y light greenish grey). The fabric is refined, with visible irregular spots of brown and grey colour, and grains of sand.

Cat. no. 30, Pl. 2: 30. Fragment of a pot. A part of the mouth is preserved, very everted, with a strongly tapering rim. The mouth transforms into the slightly rounded shoulder. The cross-section has an even grey colour of firing

⁵ HCl – 10%-tna klorovodična kiselina korištena je tako da se kapaljkom nanosi na uzorkovanu keramiku.

jetlosive (GLE Y1 8/10N light greenish gray) boje. Površina je neujednačene boje pečenja: tamnosive (2,5Y3/1 black), smeđe (10R5/1 reddish gray), svijetlocrvene (5YR8/3 pink) i bež (2,5Y8/2 pale yellow).

Kat. jed. br. 29, T. 2: 29. Ulomak ručke i vrata posude. Vjerojatno je riječ o ulomku koji je pripadao nekom vrču. Vrat je bio okomito postavljen, a ručka je u odnosu na nje ga postavljena vodoravno te se lučno savija prema donjem dijelu posude. Ručka je u presjeku plosnata s jakom profilacijom na vanjskoj strani. U presjeku je neujednačene boje pečenja: sredina je sive (GLE Y1 3/N very dark gray), a prema stijenkama crvene (2,5YR7/6 light red) boje. Površina je crvene (2,5YR7/6 light red) i sive (GLE Y1 7/10Y light greenish gray) boje. Struktura je pročišćena, uočavaju se mrlje nepravilnog oblika smeđe i sive boje te zrnca pijeska.

Kat. jed. br. 30, T. 2: 30. Ulomak lonca. Očuvan je dio oboda koji je jako izvijen prema van, ima rub koji se jako sužava. Obod prelazi u blago zaobljeno rame. U presjeku je površina ujednačene sive boje (GLE Y1 3/N very dark gray) pečenja, dok je površina crne boje (GLE Y1 2,5/N black). Struktura je dobro pročišćena, ne uočavaju se nikakve primjese ni pod uvećanjem od 10x. Bez uvećanja se uočavaju izdužene nepravilne pukotine.

Kat. jed. br. 31, T. 2: 31. Ulomak lonca. Očuvan je dio koso izvijenog oboda. Rub je neznatno zadebljan, na vanjskom dijelu zaobljen a na unutrašnjem ima plitki žlijeb, vjerojatno za bolje prijanjanje poklopca. U presjeku je ujednačene tamnosive boje pečenja (GLE Y1 3/N very dark gray), a površina je crna (GLE Y1 2,5/N black). S unutrašnje strane vidljivi su tragovi crnoga sjajnog premaza (GLE Y1 2,5/N black). Struktura je dobro pročišćena s vidljivim zrcima pijeska i bez uvećanja. Pod uvećanjem od 10x uočavaju se kratke, izdužene pukotine.

Kat. jed. br. 32, T. 2: 32. Dno posude. Ulomak je vrlo grube izrade. U presjeku je tamnosive boje (GLE Y1 4/N dark gray), na površini smeđe (10YR5/2 grayish brown). U presjeku se i bez uvećanja uočavaju brojne sitne primjese bijele boje koje reagiraju na klorovodičnu kiselinu i manja količina staklastih prozirnih primjesa pravokutnih oblika koje ne reagiraju na klorovodičnu kiselinu. Prisutna je i manja količina pijeska. Pod uvećanjem od 10x uočavaju se brojne, vrlo nepravilne izdužene pukotine. Zbog sastava i načina izrade pretpostavlja se da je ulomak pripadao loncu za kuhanje.

Kat. jed. br. 33, T. 2: 33. Ulomak amfore. Očuvan je dio pljosnate ručke i vrata posude. Zbog malih dimenzija ulomka nije moguće odrediti točan tip posude. Prema strukturi pretpostavlja se kako je riječ o proizvodu s područja Afrike (Egipat). Boja pečenja u presjeku i na površini je ujednačene ciglastocrvene boje (10R4/8 red). U strukturi se nalazi dosta pijeska, vidljivog bez uvećanja, te vrlo usitnjenih primjesa bijele boje koje ne reagiraju na klorovodičnu kiselinu. Late Roman 7 (?).

ZAKLJUČAK

Analizom rimske keramike s Petrovca došlo se do zaključka kako ona, suprotno prvotnom očekivanju, ne potječe samo iz kasnoantičkog razdoblja. Manji dio nalaza se datira ranije, no datacija ranija od 2. stoljeća nije sigurna,

(GLE Y1 3/N very dark grey) while the surface is black (GLE Y1 2,5/N black). The fabric is well-refined, without visible inclusions even under 10X magnification. Elongated irregular fractures are visible without magnification.

Cat. no. 31, Pl. 2: 31. Fragment of a pot. A part of the angled everted mouth is preserved. The rim is slightly thickened, rounded on the outside, with a shallow groove on the inside, presumably to better accommodate the lid. Its cross-section shows a uniform dark grey firing colour (GLE Y1 3/N very dark grey), while the surface is black (GLE Y1 2,5/N black). Traces of glossy black slip are visible on the inside (GLE Y1 2,5/N black). The fabric is well-refined with grains of sand visible even without magnification. Short, elongated fractures are discernible under 10X magnification.

Cat. no. 32, Pl. 2: 32. Base of a vessel. The fragment is very coarse. The cross-section is dark grey (GLE Y1 4/N dark grey), while the surface is brown (10YR5/2 greyish brown). In the cross-section, even without magnification there are visible abundant small white inclusions, which react with the hydrochloric acid, and a small quantity of vitreous transparent rectangular inclusions, which do not react with the hydrochloric acid. There is also a small amount of sand. Numerous very irregular elongated fractures are visible under 10X magnification. In view of the composition and manner of production it is presumed that the fragment belonged to a cooking pot.

Cat. no. 33, Pl. 2: 33. Fragment of an amphora. A part of the flat handle and neck is preserved. Due to the small dimensions of the fragment it is not possible to determine the exact type of vessel. Based on the fabric it is supposed that the vessel was produced in Africa (Egypt). The firing colour in the cross-section and on the surface is a uniform brick-red (10R4/8 red). The fabric contains a lot of sand, visible without magnification, as well as ground white inclusions that do not react with hydrochloric acid. Late Roman 7 (?).

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the Roman pottery from Petrovac it was concluded that, contrary to the original expectations, the assemblage does not entirely belong to Late Antiquity. A minor part of the finds can be dated to an earlier period, although we cannot be certain about a date before the 2nd century due to the fragmented state of the finds, wide dating and a lack of context. Taking into consideration all the Roman finds, the site is dated from the 2nd century to the end of the 4th century, with an emphasis on the 3rd and 4th centuries.

The features of the ceramic assemblage from Petrovac point to the relatedness with ceramic vessels used in Upper Pannonia. Although the total assemblage of ceramic finds from Petrovac is too small for any final conclusion, based on its structural features it seems that they belong to the same micro-region as Topusko, which particularly applies to plates.⁶ Most vessels belong to the Pannonian production,

6 Compare with: Jelinčić 2009: 232, Map 6, Pl. 106–107.

prije svega, zbog usitnjenosti nalaza, širokoj dataciji i nedostatku konteksta. Pregledom svih rimskih nalaza lokalitet se datira od 2. do kraja 4. stoljeća s većim naglaskom na 3. i 4. stoljeće.

Osobine keramičkog materijala s Petrovca upućuju na srodnost s keramičkim posuđem koje se koristilo u Gornjoj Panoniji. Količina keramičkih nalaza s Petrovca je malena za konačne zaključke, ali prema svojim strukturalnim obilježjima čini se da oni pripadaju istoj mikroregiji kao i Topusko, što se osobito odnosi na tanjure.⁶ Većina posuda pripada panonskoj proizvodnji, dok je manji dio proizveden u Galiji i Africi. Neki oblici su nesumnjivo italski, ali su se proizvodili i u panonskim radionicama.

Zanimljivo je pitanje točne granice Panonije i Dalmacije, a u čijem se graničnom području nalazi ovaj lokalitet, budući da granica Panonije i Dalmacije prelazi i preko Petrove gore (Durman 1992: 118, 126–127; Gračanin 2010, 13). Blizina Siscije i važnih cestovnih pravaca koji vode u taj grad važni su i za Petrovac, a postojanju tih cesta lokalitet Petrovac vjerojatno može zahvaliti svoje postojanje. Dodamo li uz to zanimljiv i važan strateški položaj i nalaz vojničke fibule, naslućujemo važnost ovoga malenog lokaliteta u kontroli tih cestovnih putova i šireg područja. Brežuljkasto područje pored svega obiluje i pitkom vodom što je svakako bitan preduvjet za organizaciju života.

Keramički nalazi pronađeni na njemu malobrojni su i ne može se zaključiti predstavljaju li predmete osobne uporabe ili oni govore o uključenosti ovog lokaliteta u trgovačke putove. Tu poglavito mislim na predmete iz udaljenih krajeva, istočne Galije i Afrike (područje današnjeg Tunisa i Egipta) (T. 1: 1; T. 2: 33). Budući da su nalazi pronađeni u nasipu, izmiješani s prapovijesnom keramikom, poremećeni srednjovjekovnim strukturama i da nemamo nikakvih drugih podataka o životu u antici na ovom položaju, zakinuti smo za važne informacije o karakteru življenja na Petrovcu koji nije morao biti jednak tijekom cijele antike.

Može se samo pretpostaviti kako je zbog iznimnoga geostrateškog položaja Petrovca ovdje bila neka vrsta promatračnice koja je mogla imati važnu dvostruku ulogu: lokalitet je smješten na granici provincija Dalmacije i Panonije te je moguće kako odgovor na pitanje o razlogu njegova postojanja leži upravo u toj administrativnoj funkciji i dalje, on se nalazi povrh brojnih komunikacija koje se nalaze na ovom prostoru, a vežu jadransko i panonsko područje sa svim njihovim naseljima i trgovačkim putovima. Komunikacije su bitne za funkcioniranje administracije i ekonomije svake države, a isto tako i nadzor nad njima. U trgovačkom smislu, s obzirom na manji broj nalaza, može se zaključiti kako je lokalitet samo koristio svoj dobar položaj uz prometnicu kako bi dobio potrebnu robu, a nije ju dalje distribuirao. U kasnoj antici ovakvom položaju mogla je još dodatno porasti važnost kao dobro odabranoj lokaciji za zbjeg.

while a minor part were produced in Gaul and Africa. Certain forms are undoubtedly Italian, but they were produced in Pannonian workshops, too.

An interesting question is raised regarding the precise border of Pannonia and Dalmatia, in whose border area this site lies, since the border between Pannonia and Dalmatia passes over Mount Petrova Gora (Durman 1992: 118, 126–127; Gračanin 2010, 13). The proximity of Siscia and important road routes leading to that city are central also for Petrovac, and the site itself probably owes its existence to the presence of these roads. If we add to this its interesting and important strategic position, and the find of a military fibula, we can intuit the significance of this small site in the control of these road routes and the wider region. In addition to all this, the hilly region abounds with drinking water, which is certainly an essential precondition for organizing life.

The ceramic finds from the site are not numerous and it cannot be concluded whether they represent objects of personal use or speak of the integration of this site in the trade routes. Here I primarily refer to the items from remote lands, namely eastern Gaul and Africa (Pl. 1: 1; Pl. 2: 33) (the area of present-day Tunisia and Egypt). Since the finds were discovered in the fill, mixed with prehistoric pottery, disturbed by mediaeval structures, and we have no other information about the life in antiquity at this position, we are deprived of important information about the character of living at Petrovac, which was not necessarily uniform during all of Antiquity.

We can only guess that due to the exceptional geostrategic position of Petrovac there was an observation post of sorts there, which may have played an important double role: the site lies on the border of the provinces of Dalmatia and Pannonia, and it is possible that the answer to the question regarding the reason for its existence lies precisely in this administrative function. Furthermore, the site lies above numerous communications passing through this area, connecting the Adriatic and Pannonian regions with all their settlements and trade routes. Communications are important for the functioning of the administration and economy of any country, as well as for controlling them. In terms of commerce, in view of the small number of finds, it can be concluded that the site only used its good position on the route in order to acquire necessary goods, without distributing them further. In Late Antiquity a position like this may have additionally gained in importance as a well-chosen location for refuge.

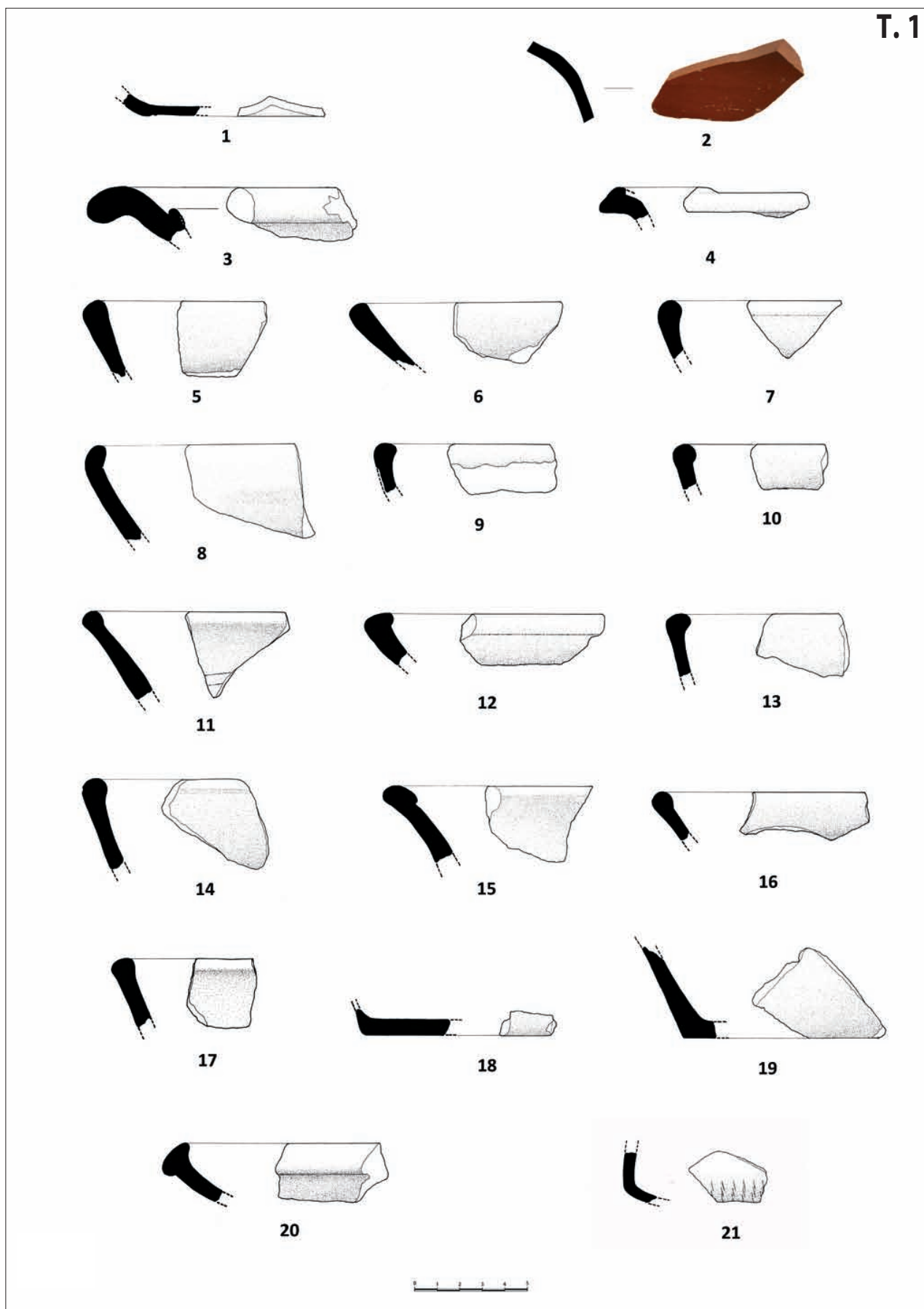
Prijevod i lektura / Translation and proofreading
Sanjin Mihelić

⁶ Usporedi s: Jelinčić 2009: 232, karta 6, T. 106–107.

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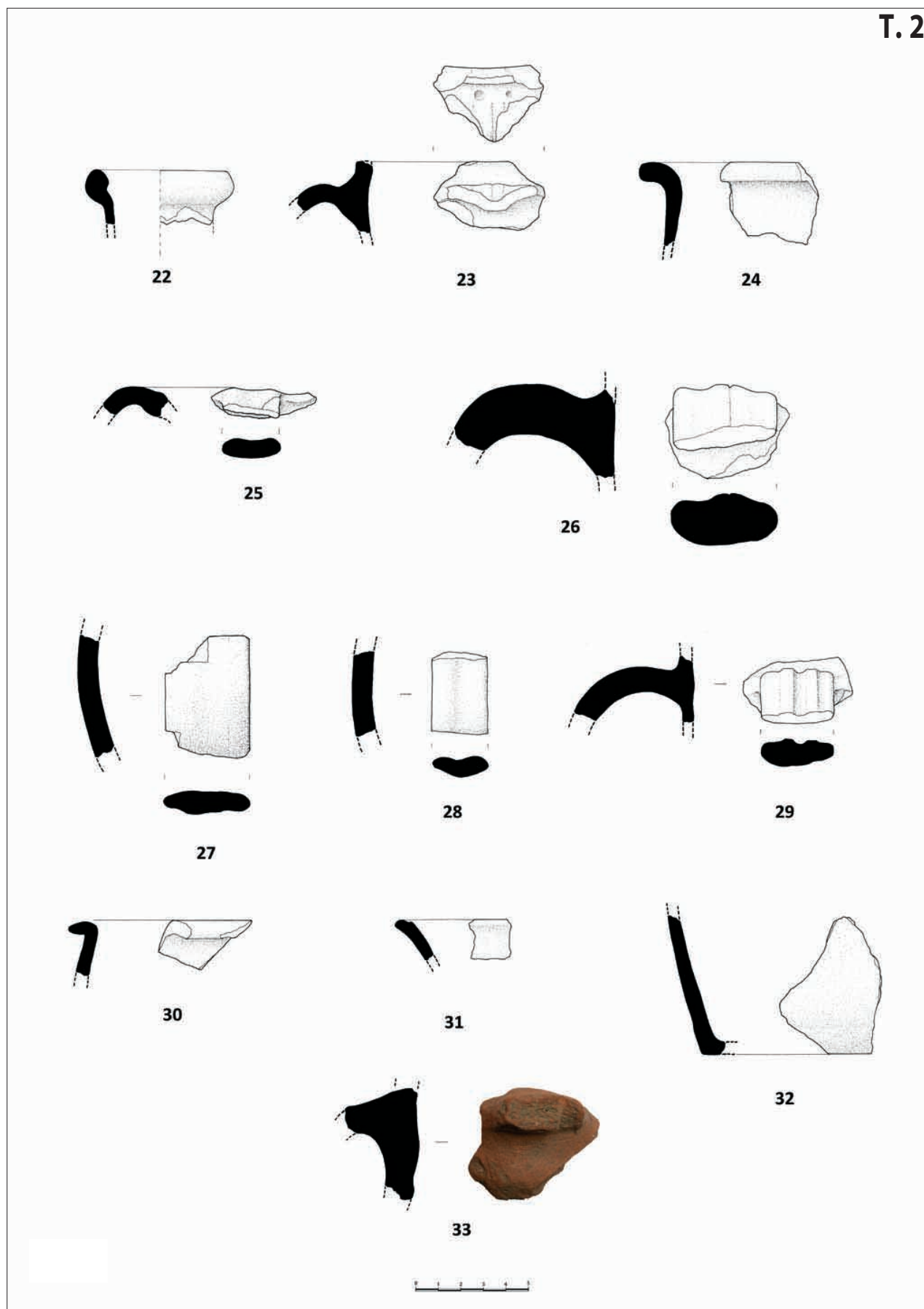
T. 1



T. 1: Petrovac (Izradila: K. Jelinčić Vučković)

Pl. 1: Petrovac (Izradila: K. Jelinčić Vučković)

T. 2



T. 2: Petrovac (Izradila: K. Jelinčić Vučković)

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