

Luke kod Škripa na otoku Braču - novi arheološki nalazi

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LUKE KOD ŠKRIPA NA OTOKU BRAČU – NOVI ARHEOLOŠKI NALAZI

Luke su jedan od površinom najvećih i nalazima najbogatijih antičkih lokaliteta na otoku Braču. Arheološka istraživanja na tom lokalitetu do sada nisu obavljena, a lokalitet je u više navrata pregledan. Lokalitet je poznat od 1899. godine kada je na njemu pronađen žrtvenik posvećen Jupiteru Dolihenu. U radu se opisuju nalazi pronađeni u proljeće 2003. godine koji se datiraju od 1. do 5. st. po. Kr.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: *Luke, Škrip, afrička sigillata, amfore, tegulae, mozaik, Jupiter*

UVOD

Lokalitet Luke kod Škripa smješten je na zapadnoj padini brežuljka i na njegovim velikim terasama koje se spuštaju prema uvali Babin lôz. S obzirom na površinu i količinu nalaza riječ je o jednom od većih antičkih lokaliteta i smatra se da se tu nalazila jedna od većih bračkih rustičnih vila u kojoj se boravilo duže vrijeme. Lokalitet obuhvaća površinu od 6500 m² i nalazi se na nadmorskoj visini od 170 m (Karta 1, Sl. 1).¹

Luke su po prvi put privukle pozornost arheologa nalazom kamenog žrtvenika od vapnenca posvećenog Jupiteru Dolihenu koji je Bulić objavio 1900. godine nakon što je i sam obišao lokalitet. Žrtvenik je 1899. godine poklonjen Arheološkom muzeju u Splitu, gdje se i danas čuva u depu (Inv. br. A-2770, Splitska, Plate).²

Obilaskom terena Bulić zatječe zidove, spominje nalaze novca careva iz 3. i 4. st. (Proba, Maksimijana, Konstantina i Licinija), nalaze keramike, dijelove mozaika bijele boje i tegula. Također uočava sarkofag od vapnenca s poklopcem koji je slomljen na dva

LUKE NEAR ŠKRIP ON THE ISLAND OF BRAČ – NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

Luke is one of the largest and richest Classical Antiquity sites on the island of Brač. There have been no archaeological excavations, but several field surveys have been conducted at the site. The site has been known since 1899, when an altar stone dedicated to Jupiter Dolichenus was unearthed. The article describes the artefacts found in the spring of 2003. The artefacts were dated to the period from the first to the fifth century.

KEY WORDS: *Luke, Škrip, African sigillata, amphorae, tegulae, mosaic, Jupiter*

INTRODUCTION

The Luke site near Škrip is situated on the western slopes of a hill with large terraces descending towards the bay of Babin Lôz. In terms of the area of the site and the quantity of finds, it is one of the larger sites from Classical Antiquity. It is believed that one of the larger Brač *villae rusticae* was situated here and inhabited over a long period. The site stretches over an area of 6,500 m² and is situated 170 m above sea level (Map 1, Fig. 1).¹

The first find to draw archaeologists' attention to Luke was an altar stone made of limestone, dedicated to Jupiter Dolichenus, published by Bulić in 1900 after he had personally surveyed the site. In 1899, the altar stone was donated to the Archaeological Museum in Split, where it has been kept in the store-room up to the present day (Inv. No. A-2770, Splitska, Plate).²

In the field survey, Bulić discovered walls and also mentioned finds of coins of emperors from the third and fourth centuries (Probus, Maximian, Constantine and Licinius), along with pottery finds,

1 Z. STANČIĆ *et al.*, 1999, 165; Z. STANČIĆ *et al.*, 2004, 161.

2 Na podacima zahvaljujem Sanji Ivčević iz Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu.

1 Z. STANČIĆ *et al.*, 1999, 165; Z. STANČIĆ *et al.*, 2004, 161.

2 I would like to thank Sanja Ivčević from Split Archaeological Museum for the information.



SL. 1. / FIG. 1.

Lokalitet Luke – fotografirano od jugoistoka prema sjeverozapadu (foto: K. Jelinčić).

The Luke site - photograph taken from the SE towards the NW (photo: K. Jelinčić).



SL. 2. / FIG. 2.

Sarkofag djelomično ukopan u zemlju kojeg spominje i F. Bulić (foto: K. Jelinčić).

Sarcophagus mentioned by F. Bulić, partly buried (photo: K. Jelinčić).



SL. 3. / FIG. 3.

Dio poklopca sarkofaga sa slike 2 (foto: K. Jelinčić).

Part of a lid of the sarcophagus on the Fig. 2 (photo: K. Jelinčić).



SL. 4. / FIG. 4.

Dio poklopca sarkofaga sa slike 2 (foto: K. Jelinčić).

Part of a lid of the sarcophagus on the Fig. 2 (photo: K. Jelinčić).



Sl. 5. / FIG. 5.

Dio poklopca sarkofaga (foto: K. Jelinčić).

Part of a lid of a sarcophagus (photo: K. Jelinčić).

Sl. 6. / FIG. 6.

Dio poklopca sarkofaga (foto: K. Jelinčić).

Part of a lid of a sarcophagus (photo: K. Jelinčić).

litet u proljeće 2003. godine, te prikupila nekoliko nalaza koji se ovdje obrađuju (T. I-II).⁷ Sarkofag i njegov poklopac koji spominje don Frane Bulić, još uvijek se nalaze na lokalitetu. To je poklopac sarkofaga na dvije vode s akroterijima. Osim njega, tu se nalaze još dva poklopca, prelomljena u četiri dijela (Sl. 5–6). Iako su oštećeni, jasno je kako su to bili sarkofazi na dvije vode s akroterijima, a nalaze se nedaleko od položaja sarkofaga koji spominje Bulić. Ulomci sarkofaga, kao i njihovi preokrenuti poklopci, često na Braču, pa i u ovom slučaju, služe kao pojilo za životinje. Ulomci sarkofaga s ovog lokaliteta izrađeni su od vapnenca. Rimski kamenolomi (Plate, Rasohe i Stražišće) udaljeni su od lokaliteta između 1 i 2 km i postavlja se pitanje jesu li možda ulomci sarkofaga i žrtvenik koji potječu s lokaliteta izrađeni od kamena iz obližnjih kamenoloma i jesu li obrađeni u nekoj bračkoj radionici.

ied in this paper (T. I-II).⁷ The sarcophagus and lid mentioned by Father Frane Bulić are still at the site. This is a lid of a double-sloped sarcophagus with acroteria. In addition, there are two more lids broken into four pieces (Figs. 5-6). Although they have been destroyed, it is clear that they represent fragments of double-sloped sarcophagi with acroteria, and are located near the position of the sarcophagus mentioned by Bulić. On Brač, fragments of sarcophagi as well as their lids turned upside-down frequently serve as watering-troughs for animals, this one being no exception. The sarcophagi fragments from this site were made of limestone. The Roman quarries (Plate, Rasohe and Stražišće) are between 1 and 2 km from the site, which raises the question as to whether the sarcophagi fragments and altar stone from the site were made of stone from the nearby quarries and cut in a Brač workshop.

⁷ Nalazi se trenutno nalaze na Institutu za arheologiju u Zagrebu, a nakon obrade biti će pohranjeni u Zavičajnom muzeju otoka Brača u Škripu.

⁷ The finds are currently in the Institute of Archaeology in Zagreb. After being processed, they will be kept in the Island of Brač Local History Museum in Škrip.



Sl. 7. / FIG. 7.

Dio rimskog zida (foto: K. Jelinčić).

Part of a Roman wall (photo: K. Jelinčić).

Na zemljištu se trenutno nalazi maslinik i brojne gomile (Sl. 1). U gomilama se može lako uočiti pravilno obrađeno kamenje, a na njima ulomci keramike, žbuke, građevinske keramike te komadi mozaika. Sačuvano je također i više antičkih zidova (Sl. 7) od kojih je većina zarasla. Građeni su od tesanog kamenja različitih dimenzija vezanih s malo žbuke, a mjestimice su sačuvani do visine od 1 m.⁸

Do sada poznate činjenice o ovom lokalitetu analizom prikupljenih nalaza nadopunjavaju se novim spoznajama o vremenskom rasponu unutar kojeg se ovdje boravilo, te o kontinuitetu i kvaliteti života.

NALAZI (T. I–II)⁹

Među pronađenim nalazima prevladava keramika, i to afrička *sigillata*, kuhinjska keramika, afričke i istočnomediteranske amfore. Analizom je pokazano da ih se može datirati od 2. do u 5. st. po. Kr. Osim keramike pronađene su nešto manje količine različite građevinske keramike. Riječ je o ulomcima imbreksa, tubula i tegula, a na nekima su sačuvani i dijelovi radioničkih pečata. Na jednoj od gomila nalazi se veća koncentracija komada mozaika, a po zemlji dijelovi mozaika bijele boje.

Sjevernoafrička keramika

Na tržištu Mediterana afrička je *sigillata* bila najviše zastupljena od 2. do 7. st. i imala je važnost kao italska *sigillata* u ranocarskom razdoblju.

On this plot of land, there are currently an olive grove and numerous heaps of stone (Fig. 1). Regularly cut stones are clearly visible in the heaps, along with shards of pottery, mortar, brick, tiles and pieces of mosaic. Several antique walls have also been preserved (Fig. 7), most of which are covered with overgrown vegetation. These were constructed of dressed stone of various dimensions joined with mortar. They have been partly preserved up to a height of 1 m.⁸

An analysis of the collected finds sheds new light on the already known facts about the site, particularly regarding the chronological framework of settlement and the continuity and quality of life.

FINDS (T. I–II)⁹

Among the finds, pottery prevails: African *sigillata*, kitchenware, and African and eastern Mediterranean amphorae. Analysis dates them from the second to the fifth century. Besides pottery, a smaller quantity of various bricks and tiles was found. These include fragments of imbrices, tubulae and tegulae. On some of them, parts of the workshop stamps have been preserved. In one of the heaps, there is also a large quantity of pieces of mosaic, and on the ground there are pieces of a mosaic of a white colour.

North African pottery

On the Mediterranean market, African *sigillata* was mostly present from the second until the seventh century, and was as significant as Italic *sigillata* in the early imperial period. Experts have been dealing with this subject ever since the 19th century and numerous advances have been made in its study. The distribution of this type of pottery in the Mediterranean and elsewhere suggests Africa was flourishing

8 K. JELINČIĆ, 2005, 87-88.

9 Crteže i fotografije na tablama je izradila autorica teksta.

8 K. JELINČIĆ, 2005, 87-88.

9 The illustrations and photos in the tables were made by the author of the text.

Njezinom problematikom stručnjaci se bave još od 19. st. a u njezinom proučavanju učinjeni su brojni pomaci. Raširenost ove vrste keramike na Mediteranu, ali i šire, govori o gospodarskom procvatu Afrike jer su se uz nju obilato izvozile i amfore ili preciznije roba koja se u njima prevozila.¹⁰

Javljaju se različiti tipovi posuda: Hayes 8 A (T. I, 3), Hayes 8 B (T. I, 4) i Hayes 9 B (T. I, 5). Riječ je o vrlo raširenim tipovima posuđa u ranoj fazi proizvodnje i distribucije ove vrste keramike. Tip posude Hayes 8 A datira se od 80/90. do 160. g. po. Kr., dok Bonifay nalaze tipa Hayes 8A s nekropole *Pupput* datira u drugu polovinu 2. st. Tip Hayes 8 B datira se u drugu polovinu 2. st.¹¹ Tip Hayes 8 A javlja se u Baškoj, Naroni (*Augusteum*) dok je u Tiluriju pored ovog tipa zastupljen i tip Hayes 8 B.¹² Tip zdjele Hayes 9 B javlja se također u Naroni na više položaja. Datira se u drugu polovinu 2. st.¹³ Na području Bosne i Hercegovine zastupljena je afrička *sigillata* s različitim tipovima posuda, a među njima su zastupljeni i ovi tipovi posuda.¹⁴

Također je zastupljeno nekoliko ulomaka afričke kuhinjske keramike, kao što je zdjela tip Hayes 23 B (T. I, 6). Radi se o vrlo raširenom tipu posude za kuhanje koja se javlja od sredine 2. do ranog 3. st., prisutnom i na drugim lokalitetima na Jadranu, ali i šire.¹⁵ Postoje naznake i za nešto širu dataciju – da se taj tip javlja u prvoj polovini 2. pa sve do kraja 4. st.¹⁶

U tom razdoblju javlja se i poklopac tip Hayes 182 (T. I, 7). Ovakav tip poklopaca proizvodio se u južnom Tunisu. Bonifay razlikuje više varijanti i za svaku određuje dataciju; nažalost ulomak s Luka je premalen da bi omogućio detaljno definiranje, a time i užu dataciju. Hayes ga datira u drugu polovinu 2. i prvu polovinu 3. st.¹⁷ Takvi poklopci javljaju se u Naroni.¹⁸

economically, since amphorae, or to be more precise the goods transported in them, were also exported in large quantities.¹⁰

Various types of vessel appear: Hayes 8 A (T. I, 3), Hayes 8 B (T. I, 4) and Hayes 9 B (T. I, 5). These are very widely distributed types of vessel from the early production and distribution phase of this type of pottery. The Hayes 8 A type of vessel is dated from AD 80-90 to AD 160, while Bonifay dates the finds of the Hayes 8A type from the *Pupput* necropolis to the second half of the second century. The Hayes 8 B type is dated to the second half of the second century.¹¹ The Hayes 8 A type occurs in Baška, Naronia (*Augusteum*) and Tilurium, where apart from this type, the Hayes 8 B type is also represented.¹² Hayes 9 B type bowls also occur in Naronia at several sites. They have been dated to the second half of the second century.¹³ On the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, African *sigillata* is represented by various types of vessel, including these vessel types.¹⁴

Several shards of African kitchenware are also present, such as a bowl of the Hayes 23 B type (T. I, 6). This is a very widely distributed type of cooking vessel which appears from the middle of the second until the early third century, and is also present at other sites in the Adriatic and elsewhere.¹⁵ There are also indicators of a somewhat broader dating, according to which this type occurs from the first half of the second until the end of the fourth century.¹⁶

The lid of the Hayes 182 type also occurs in this period (T. I, 7). This lid type was produced in southern Tunisia. Bonifay makes a distinction between several varieties and dates them. Unfortunately, the fragment from Luke is too small to enable a more detailed determination and thus a more precise dating. Hayes dated it to the second half of the second or first half of the third century.¹⁷ Such lids also occur in Naronia.¹⁸

10 G. RIZZO, 2003, 105; D. GANDOLFI, 2005, 195-197; J. W. HAYES, 2008, 71.

11 J. W. HAYES, 1972, 32-37; M. BONIFAY, 2004, 156.

12 Z. ŠIMIĆ-KANAET, 2003, 123, T. 15, 1-2; M. TOPIĆ, 2003, 237; L. BEKIĆ, J. VIŠNJIĆ, 2008, 232.

13 J. HAYES, 1972, 37; J. MARDEŠIĆ, T. ŠALOV, 2002, 112; M. TOPIĆ, 2003, 239.

14 I. ČREMOŠNIK, 1962, 119-120, T. I.

15 J. W. HAYES, 1972, 46-48; I. PAVIŠIĆ, 1983, 42, 44, sl. 1, 1; I. DVORŽAK SCHRUNK, 1989, 92-93, T. 2, 5a; M. TOPIĆ, 2004a, 335-356; A. COCCHIARO *et al.*, 2005, 12; Z. MODRIJAN, 2005, 157; T. PERCAN, 2009, 74, T. 3. 1-3, T. 8, 2, T. 4, 2, T. 6, 9, T. 7, 1.

16 ATLANTE I, 1981, 217; M. BONIFAY, 2004, 211-212.

17 J. HAYES, 1972, 203; M. BONIFAY, 2004, 68-69, 216-217.

18 M. TOPIĆ, 2004a, 366-371; M. TOPIĆ, 2004b, 216, 227; M. TOPIĆ, 2005a, 17; M. TOPIĆ, 2005b, 81.

10 G. RIZZO, 2003, 105; D. GANDOLFI, 2005, 195-197; J. W. HAYES, 2008, 71.

11 J. W. HAYES, 1972, 32-37; M. BONIFAY, 2004, 156.

12 Z. ŠIMIĆ-KANAET, 2003, 123, T. 15, 1-2; M. TOPIĆ, 2003, 237; L. BEKIĆ, J. VIŠNJIĆ, 2008, 232.

13 J. HAYES, 1972, 37; J. MARDEŠIĆ, T. ŠALOV, 2002, 112; M. TOPIĆ, 2003, 239.

14 I. ČREMOŠNIK, 1962, 119-120, T. I.

15 J. W. HAYES, 1972, 46-48; I. PAVIŠIĆ, 1983, 42, 44, Fig. 1, 1; I. DVORŽAK SCHRUNK, 1989, 92-93, T. 2, 5a; M. TOPIĆ, 2004a, 335-356; A. COCCHIARO *et al.*, 2005, 12; Z. MODRIJAN, 2005, 157; T. PERCAN, 2009, 74, T. 3. 1-3, T. 8, 2, T. 4, 2, T. 6, 9, T. 7, 1.

16 ATLANTE I, 1981, 217; M. BONIFAY, 2004, 211-212.

17 J. HAYES, 1972, 203; M. BONIFAY, 2004, 68-69, 216-217.

18 M. TOPIĆ, 2004a, 366-371; M. TOPIĆ, 2004b, 216, 227; M. TOPIĆ, 2005a, 17; M. TOPIĆ, 2005b, 81.

Iz prve polovine 5. st. zastupljen je ulomak zdjele tip Hayes 61 B (T. I, 8), koji se javlja u Hvaru i Dioklecijanovoj palači.¹⁹ Taj tip posude javlja se u Cartageni,²⁰ municipiju *Ilviro*,²¹ Marseju.²² Bonifay razlikuje veći broj varijanti ovog tipa, ali kako se ovdje radi o malom ulomku, smatra se da nije moguće točno odrediti o kojoj je varijanti riječ.²³

Posuda pod kat. brojem 9 (T. I, 9) prema kvaliteti i strukturi gline pripada također afričkoj kuhinjskoj keramici. Veličina ulomka ne dozvoljava da se sigurno odredi je li riječ o loncu ili dubokoj zdjeli. Slična posuda pronađena je u Sperlongi i datira se u 2. st., te nekoliko primjeraka u Tunisu, gdje se pretpostavlja i njihova proizvodnja. Riječ je o tipu posude koji nije često zastupljen.²⁴

Druga uvozna keramika

Ulomak posude izvinutog i profiliranog oboda i zaobljenog tijela (T. I, 10) pripada zdjeli. Na Lukama je pored ovog primjerka, pronađeno još sitnih ulomaka zdjela ovakve profilacije iste strukture. U Miletu su posude ovakve profilacije pronađene u velikoj količini, analogni oblici prisutni su u Benghaziju i u Paphosu. Proizvodile su se kroz dugo razdoblje, a ponajviše u 2. i 3. st. kada su najbolje kvalitete. Riley bilježi lokalno proizvedene posude ovakvog tipa u Benghaziju.²⁵

Grubo kuhinjsko posuđe

Od grube kuhinjske keramike ovdje se izdvaja ulomak (T. I, 11) grubo izrađene posude, vjerojatno zdjele čije se analogije (oblikom i strukturom) nalaze na drugim lokalitetima na Braču. Struktura ovih posuda srodna je velikim posudama za pohranu hrane te se ne isključuje njihovo zajedničko porijeklo. Karakteristika ovih posuda je njihov bademasto oblikovan obod te različiti urezi na unutrašnjoj stjecni posude izvedeni tankim oštrim predmetom. Po obliku mogu biti vodoravni, kosi ili kombinacija jednih i drugih ureza. Kako je riječ o površinskim nalazima bez analogija nije moguće utvrditi njihovo točno vrijeme proizvodnje i korištenja osim što se po njihovoj struktu-

A bowl shard of the Hayes 61 B type (T. I, 8) from the first half of the fifth century is present, which occurs in Hvar and in Diocletian's Palace.¹⁹ This vessel type appears in Cartagena,²⁰ *Ilviro* municipium²¹ and Marseilles.²² Bonifay draws distinctions between a large number of varieties of this type, but as this is a small fragment, it is believed that it is not possible to precisely determine the variety.²³

According to the quality and structure of the clay, the vessel recorded under Cat. No. 9 (T. I, 9) is also classified as African kitchenware. Given the shard's small size, it is not possible to determine with certainty whether it is a fragment of a pot or a deep bowl. A similar vessel was found in Sperlonga and dated to the second century, and there are several specimens in Tunisia, where it is assumed they were produced. It is a rather seldom encountered vessel type.²⁴

Other imported pottery

A fragment of a vessel with an inverted rim profile and rounded body (T. I, 10) is part of a bowl. At Luke, apart from this specimen, even smaller bowl shards with the same profile and structure were found. In Milet, a large quantity of vessels with such a profile was unearthed, analogous to forms found in Benghazi and Paphos. They were produced over a long period, mostly in the second and third century, when they were of the highest quality. Riley recorded locally produced vessels of this type in Benghazi.²⁵

Coarse kitchenware

Among the coarse kitchenware, a shard (T. I, 11) of a vessel of coarse workmanship stands out. This was probably a bowl for which analogies (in form and structure) are found at other sites on Brač. The structure of these vessels is related to large vessels for the storage of food, which means that a common origin is not excluded. Characteristic features of these vessels include their almond-shaped rim and various incisions in their inner wall. These were made by a thin sharp object. In terms of their shape, the incisions can be horizontal, diagonal or a combination of both. As these are surface finds with no analogies, it is not pos-

19 I. DVORŽAK SCHRUNK, 1989, 92-93, T. 1, 8; M. KATIĆ, 1999-2000, 31.

20 A. J. M. MUÑOZ *et al.*, 2005, 15, 34, T. 10, 1.

21 X. C. ESPÍN *et al.*, 2005, 204, 201, T. 5, 3.

22 S. BIEN, 2005, 293, T. 4, 9.

23 M. BONIFAY, 2004, 167-170.

24 L. SAGUI, 1980, 525, fig. 142.

19 I. DVORŽAK SCHRUNK, 1989, 92-93, T. 1, 8; M. KATIĆ, 1999-2000, 31.

20 A. J. M. MUÑOZ *et al.*, 2005, 15, 34, T. 10, 1.

21 X. C. ESPÍN *et al.*, 2005, 204, 201, T. 5, 3.

22 S. BIEN, 2005, 293, T. 4, 9.

23 M. BONIFAY, 2004, 167-170.

24 L. SAGUI, 1980, 525, F

ri može zaključiti da pripadaju vremenu rimske antike. Zbog učestalosti ovog oblika i njegove ujednačene strukture, pretpostavlja se lokalno porijeklo ove keramike.

Ulomak grube kuhinjske keramike kat. br. 12 (T. I, 12), u Dalmaciji nema mnogo analogija. Slični ulomci pronađeni su u logoru na Gardunu i u Naroni.²⁶ Veća količina slično oblikovanog posuđa pronađena je u južnoj Italiji i na području Albanije. Mjesto proizvodnje ovako oblikovane keramike pretpostavlja se na području Albanije i na Krfu. Pretpostavlja se više radioničkih centara, od srednjecarskog razdoblja s tim da se u kasnocarskom razdoblju ona intenzivirala. U kasnoj antici, u južnoj Italiji, više nije prisutan ovakav uvoz unatoč tome što se proizvodnja ovakvog posuđa nastavlja do sredine 6. st.²⁷ Bez detaljnih geokemijskih analiza nemoguće je biti siguran je li riječ o importu s područja Albanije. Ipak, oblikovanje samog ulomka kad i drugih iz Dalmacije, opis njihovog sastava te nepoznavanje drugih analognih posuda osim ovih koje potječu s krajnjeg jugozapadno jadranskog prostora, nameću zaključak kako je ovdje ipak riječ o takvom importu.

Posude za pohranu

Na lokalitetu su pronađeni ulomci posuda velikih dimenzija, vrlo slične profilacije. U katalogu su predstavljena dva ulomka (T. II, 13-14). Analogne posude pronađene su na lokalitetu *Nicopolis* gdje su datirani u kontekst 2. i 3. st. U kasnu antiku (6. i prva polovina 7. st.) datirani su analogni doliji na Cipru.²⁸ Pronađeni su također i na drugim antičkim lokalitetima na Braču, slične strukture gline i različitih dimenzija. Struktura im je slična zdjelama izrađenim od grube strukture gline koje se u velikom broju javljaju na bračkim antičkim lokalitetima (T. I, 11). Zastupljenost ovog oblika na bračkim lokalitetima i ujednačenost strukture nameću zaključak kako je riječ o lokalno proizvedenim posudama. Ipak o određivanju porijekla i zastupljenosti treba pričekati objavu i obradu ove vrste posuda sa drugih dalmatinskih lokaliteta

sible to identify the exact date of their production and use, apart from the fact that based on their structure it can be concluded that they belong to the period of Roman Antiquity. The frequent occurrence of the same structure suggests the pottery is of local origin.

The fragment of coarse kitchenware Cat. No. 12 (T. I, 12) does not have many analogies in Dalmatia. Similar fragments were found in the Gardun camp and in Naroni.²⁶ A rather large quantity of similarly shaped kitchenware was found in southern Italy and in Albania. The assumed production sites of this type of pottery are Albania and the island of Corfu. Several workshop centres are assumed, beginning from the middle imperial period and intensifying in the late imperial period. In southern Italy in Late Antiquity, no such imports are encountered, despite the fact that the manufacture of such kitchenware continued until the middle of the sixth century.²⁷ Without detailed geochemical analyses, it is impossible to be sure if it is an import from the territory of Albania. Nevertheless, the form of this fragment and other fragments from Dalmatia, their composition and the fact that there are no other analogous vessels apart from those originating from the furthest south-western Adriatic, suggest that this, however, represents such an import.

Storage vessels

Fragments of large vessels with a very similar profile were unearthed at the site. In the Catalogue, two fragments are described (T. II, 13-14). Analogous vessels were found at the *Nicopolis* site and dated to the second and third centuries. Analogous dolia from Cyprus were dated to Late Antiquity (the sixth and first half of the seventh century).²⁸ Other samples with a similar clay composition and of various dimensions were also unearthed at other Classical Antiquity sites on Brač. Their composition is similar to that of bowls made of the coarsely structured clay very frequently encountered at Brač sites from Classical Antiquity (T. I, 11). The frequent occurrence of this form of vessel at Brač sites and their standard structure suggest local production. However, the determination of their origin and distribution should wait until this type of

25 J. A. RILEY, 1979, 340-342, Fig. 124, 884; J. W. HAYES, 1991, 66-67, Fig. XXIV; M. BERNDT, 2003, 94-95, 322, T. 79, 178.

26 Z. ŠIMIĆ-KANAET, 2010, 38, 229, T. 147. 1595; M. TOPIĆ, 2004a, 304, 328, T. 14. 48.

27 P. REYNOLDS, D. R. M., HERNANDEZ, D., ÇONDI, 2008, 71-88; C. DE MITRI, 2010, 681-686.

28 R. K. FALKNER, 1999, 86, fig. 9.49, 1001-1002; K. W. JACOBSEN, 2005, 625-63, fig. 5.

25 J. A. RILEY, 1979, 340-342, Fig. 124, 884; J. W. HAYES, 1991, 66-67, Fig. XXIV; M. BERNDT, 2003, 94-95, 322, T. 79, 178.

26 Z. ŠIMIĆ-KANAET, 2010, 38, 229, T. 147. 1595; M. TOPIĆ, 2004a, 304, 328, T. 14. 48.

27 P. REYNOLDS, D. R. M., HERNANDEZ, D., ÇONDI, 2008, 71-88; C. DE MITRI, 2010, 681-686.

28 R. K. FALKNER, 1999, 86, Fig. 9.49, 1001-1002; K. W. JACOBSEN, 2005, 625-63, Fig. 5.

budući da su posude iste profilacije pronađene su na otoku Korčuli na lokalitetu Višnja polje.²⁹

Amfore

Amfora pronađena na lokalitetu Luke (kat. br. 15; T. II, 15) ima cilindrično grlo i obod kvadratnog presjeka. Obod je širine kao i grlo, a ručke počinju ispod oboda. Kako je riječ o ulomku, a drške nisu sačuvane u cijelosti, već samo njihov spoj s grlom, teško je sa sigurnošću odrediti točan tip kojemu je pripadala ova amfora. U Naroni je pronađeno više amfora tipa Dressel 2-4 (1. st. pr. Kr.-2. st. po. Kr.), od kojih neke imaju kvadratni presjek.³⁰ Nagib oboda amfore iz Narone je nešto drugačiji i moguće je da čine različite varijante ovog tipa. Ove amfore javljaju se i na Korčuli (lokalitet Gradina, Potirna-Mirje), i drugdje na Jadranu.³¹

Ulomak oboda, grla i drške amfore pod kataloškim brojem 16 (T. II, 16) nalikuje amfori koju je Keay definirao kao tip XIII B. On navodi kako je pronađeno malo ulomaka ovog tipa amfore i pretpostavlja njihovu proizvodnju na području Španjolske i Tunisa. Datira ovaj tip između 4. i sredine 5. st.³²

Tip amfore Tripolitana II (Class 37, Keay IX) poznat je već od prije na Jadranu, a prisutne su na zapadnom Mediteranu, Tripolitanijski, Tunisu, Italiji, ali i na istočnom Mediteranu. Mjesto njihove proizvodnje je Tripolitanijska (Libija) gdje je pronađeno više peći za njihovu proizvodnju. Smatra se da su se koristile za prijevoz maslinova ulja i garuma i u 2. i 3. st. dok se u Tripolitanijski javljaju od prve polovine 1. st. po. Kr. do kraja 4. st. po. Kr. Proučavanje ovog tipa amfora pokazalo je kako postoji više varijanti koje bi se mogle odnositi prije svega na njihov razvoj, a ulomak sa Luka (T. II, 17) mogao bi odgovarati varijanti koja se datira pred kraj 2. st.³³ Na Jadranskom prostoru ovaj tip amfora je zastupljen s malim brojem primjeraka koliko se može vidjeti iz dosadašnjih objava. Nekoliko pojedinačnih nalaza poznato je i s istočne strane Jadrana (Narona).³⁴

vessel from other Dalmatian sites has been published and processed, as kitchenware with the same profile has also been found at the Višnja Polje site on the island of Korčula.²⁹

Amphorae

The amphora found at the Luke site (Cat. No 15; T. II, 15) has a cylindrical neck and a rim with a square cross-section. The rim is as wide as the neck, and the handles start beneath the rim. As it is a fragment, and the handles have not been completely preserved, so that only their joints at the neck remain, it is hard to classify this amphora with certainty. In Narona, several amphorae of the Dressel 2-4 type were unearthed (first century BC to second century AD), some of which have a square-shaped cross-section.³⁰ The rim inflection of the amphora from Narona is somewhat different and possibly there are different varieties of this type. The same amphorae also occur on Korčula (Gradina site, Potirna-Mirje), and elsewhere in the Adriatic.³¹

The fragment of the rim, neck and handles of the amphora under catalogue number 16 (T. II, 16) is similar to the amphora defined by Keay as the XIII B type. He mentions that a small number of shards of this amphora type have been unearthed and assumes their production in the territory of Spain and Tunisia. He dates this type to between the fourth and middle of the fifth century.³²

The amphorae of the Tripolitana II type (Class 37, Keay IX) have already been encountered in the Adriatic, and are represented not only in the western Mediterranean, Tripolitania, Tunisia and Italy, but also in the eastern Mediterranean. Their production site was Tripolitania (Libya), where several kilns for their production have been unearthed. It is believed that they were used for the transportation of olive oil and garum in the second and third centuries, while in Tripolitania they occur from the first half of the first century until the end of the fourth century. The study of this amphora type has shown that there are several varieties, which could be related primarily to their development. The fragment from Luke (T. II, 17) might correspond with the variety dated to near the end of the second century.³³ In the Adriatic, this amphora

29 I. BORZIĆ, 2007, 150, T. XX, 4.

30 M. TOPIĆ, 2004a, 388, br. 402.

31 M. JURIŠIĆ, 2000, 12-14; I. BORZIĆ, 2007, 91-92, T. XXII, 3; I. BORZIĆ, 2009, 86, T. 2, 1.

32 S. J. KEAY, 1984, 140, 142, 146, fig. 55. 12-13.

33 A. CARAVALE, I. TOFFOLETTI, 1977, 150; D. P. S. PEACOCK, D. F. WILLIAMS, 1986, 169-170; S. J. KEAY, 1984, 130; M. BONIFAY, 2004, 92, fig. 47, 4-5.

34 M. JURIŠIĆ, 2000, 24, Pl. 10, fig. 8, 6; J. MARDEŠIĆ, T. ŠALOV, 2002, 137.

29 I. BORZIĆ, 2007, 150, T. XX, 4.

30 M. TOPIĆ, 2004a, 388, No. 402.

31 M. JURIŠIĆ, 2000, 12-14; I. BORZIĆ, 2007, 91-92, T. XXII, 3; I. BORZIĆ, 2009, 86, T. 2, 1.

32 S. J. KEAY, 1984, 140, 142, 146, Fig. 55. 12-13.

33 A. CARAVALE, I. TOFFOLETTI, 1977, 150; D. P. S. PEACOCK, D. F. WILLIAMS, 1986, 169-170; S. J. KEAY, 1984, 130; M. BONIFAY, 2004, 92, Fig. 47, 4-5.

Ulomak amfore kat. br. 18 (T. II, 18) zanimljiv je zbog svoje izrazito grube strukture s mnogo krupnih primjesa. Na žalost, pregledom literature nije ustanovljeno kojemu bi tipu ovaj ulomak pripadao. Amfore s obodom čiji je rub ravno oblikovan, slično kao i kod amfore kat. br. 15, imaju uvijek grlo koje se sužava, dok je ono na primjercima s Luka cilindrično oblikovano.

Istočnomediteranske amfore zastupljene su na Jadranu, a čest oblik koji je zabilježen na više lokaliteta je i LR2 (Srima-Prižba, Hvar, Gata, Novi Vinodolski, Premuda, Rogoznica, Žrnovo, Šibenski kanal, Guran na Križu, Dugopolje, Naron, Split).³⁵ Ulomci tog tipa amfora zastupljeni su i na Lukama (T. II, 19-20) te u Postirima na Braču.³⁶ Proizvodnja ovog tipa datira se od 4. do kraja 6., a postoje i neke naznake da su se proizvodile i u 7. st. po. Kr.³⁷

Građevinska keramika

Pronađen je ulomak podne opeke (T. II, 21) s djelomično sačuvanom troprutom trakom. Riječ je o podnoj opeci koja je uokvirivala dio građevinskog elementa širokog kuta budući da je tako oblikovana da je mogla dobro prianjati uz taj zid ili stup. Smatra se kako je tako oblikovana nakon pečenja.

Od različitih opeka i tubula najzanimljivija je opeka koja ima sačuvan pečat na kojem se jasno čita *PANSIAN...* (T. II, 22). Takav pečat pripada trećem tipu pečata *Pansiana* koji se datira od 27. g. pr. Kr. do 14. g. po. Kr. Zabilježeno je više varijanti ovog tipa pečata, a nalaz s Luka mogao bi pripadati varijanti 1 ili 6. Varijanta 1 je najčešća među tegulama ovog tipa, raširena je od Picenuma do Dalmacije i odlikuju je jasno čitljiva slova bez ikakvih ligatura. Varijanta 6 također nema ligatura, a na kraju pečata se nalazi simbol.³⁸ Ulomak tegule iz Luka sačuvan je samo do slova N i ne zna se je li nakon teksta slijedio spomenuti simbol. Zbog toga je nemoguće utvrditi je li ovdje riječ o varijanti 1 ili 6. Kako je građevinski materijal

type is represented by a small number of specimens, as can be observed from the publications issued up to the present. Several individual finds are also known from the eastern side of the Adriatic (Naron).³⁴

The amphora shard Cat. No. 18 (T. II, 18) is interesting for its extraordinarily coarse structure with many large admixtures. Unfortunately, a search through the literature has not resulted in discovering a type to which this fragment would belong. Amphorae with a rim with a straight lip, similar to the amphora Cat. No. 15, always have a neck which narrows, while on specimens from Luke the neck has a cylindrical shape.

Eastern Mediterranean amphorae are distributed throughout the Adriatic, and a common form, recorded at several sites, is the LR2 type (Srima-Prižba; Hvar, Gata, Novi Vinodolski, Premuda, Rogoznica, Žrnovo, Šibenik Channel, Guran at Križ, Dugopolje, Naron, Split).³⁵ Fragments of this amphora type also occur at Luke (T. II, 19-20) as well as in Postira on Brač.³⁶ The production of this type has been dated from the fourth until the end of the sixth century, and there are also suggestions that their production also continued in the seventh century.³⁷

Bricks and tiles

A fragment of a floor tile (T. II, 21) with a partly preserved three-fold ridge has been found. These floor tiles framed part of a construction element with a wide angle, as they were formed so that they were able to adhere well to a wall or pillar. Presumably it received its shape post-firing.

Of the various bricks and tubulae, the most interesting is a brick with a preserved stamp which clearly reads *PANSIAN...* (T. II, 22). Such a stamp belongs to the third type of *Pansiana* stamp seals dating from 27 BC to 14 AD. Several varieties of this type of stamp seal have been recorded, and the find from Luke might belong to varieties 1 or 6. Variety 1 is the most frequent among this type of tegula. Its distribution is spread from Picenum to Dalmatia, and it is characterised by clearly readable letters without

35 Z. BRUSIĆ 1976, 33, 353, T. III 2; M. KATIĆ 1994, 204; J. MARDEŠIĆ, 1998, 106, T. 4: 34; M. TOPIĆ 1999, 81, T. V. 2; M. KATIĆ 1999/2000, 26; J. MARDEŠIĆ, T. ŠALOV, 2002, 116, 118, 121, 128, 133, kat. br. 49, 56, 70, 74, 112, 142; Z. BRUSIĆ, 2005, 263; M. TOPIĆ 2005b, 29, kat. br. 69-71; L. BEKIĆ, 2007, 34, sl. 30, T. 9. 20; I. BORZIĆ, I. JADRIĆ, 2007, 159.

36 K. JELINČIĆ, LJ. PERINIĆ MURTOVIĆ 2010.

37 S. J. KEAY, 1984, 352-356; D. P. S. PEACOCK, D. F. WILLIAMS, 1986, 182-184; 101; A., CARVALE, I. TOFFOLETTI, 1997, 170.

38 R. MATIJAŠIĆ, 1983, 965-967.

34 M. JURIŠIĆ, 2000, 24, Pl. 10, Fig. 8, 6; J. MARDEŠIĆ, T. ŠALOV, 2002, 137.

35 Z. BRUSIĆ 1976, 33, 353, T. III 2; M. KATIĆ 1994, 204; J. MARDEŠIĆ, 1998, 106, T. 4: 34; M. TOPIĆ 1999, 81, T. V. 2; M. KATIĆ 1999/2000, 26; J. MARDEŠIĆ, T. ŠALOV, 2002, 116, 118, 121, 128, 133, kat. br. 49, 56, 70, 74, 112, 142; Z. BRUSIĆ, 2005, 263; M. TOPIĆ 2005b, 29, kat. br. 69-71; L. BEKIĆ, 2007, 34, sl. 30, T. 9. 20; I. BORZIĆ, I. JADRIĆ, 2007, 159.

36 K. JELINČIĆ, LJ. PERINIĆ MURTOVIĆ 2010.

37 S. J. KEAY, 1984, 352-356; D. P. S. PEACOCK, D. F. WILLIAMS, 1986, 182-184; 101; A., CARVALE, I. TOFFOLETTI, 1997, 170.

bio dugo u upotrebi, mogao se prenositi i s lokaliteta na lokalitet, te je riječ o površinskom nalazu s Luka, samo na temelju njega ne može se početak boravka na ovom lokalitetu sa sigurnošću datirati u Augustovo vrijeme. U svakom slučaju, nalaz ove tegule na Braču upućuje na rane veze s padanskim prostorom, budući da se proizvodnja tegula s pečatom *Pansiana* pretpostavlja u okolici Padove ili Ferrare gdje postoji znatna količina takvih tegula.³⁹ Pored tog pečata na lokalitetu je pronađen manji ulomak tegule na kojem je sačuvano slovo A. Na nekim od pronađenih tubula nalaze se različiti urezi. Zanimljiv je i nalaz opeke koja je naknadno jako gorila, zbog čega je deformirana i ljubičaste je do tamnocrvene boje, a na sebi ima i bijelu žbuku bez primjesa. Više nalaza opeka svakako govori o tome da je objekt koji se ovdje nalazio bio građen ne samo od kamena čiji su zidovi i danas vidljivi nego i od opeka. One su vjerojatno činile krov i pokrivalo dio unutrašnjosti. Govori li ova jako oštećena opeka o nekom požaru u kojemu je objekt stradao, bez istraživanja nije moguće saznati.

Mozaik

Na lokalitetu se na gomilama nalazi više ulomaka mozaika, različitih dimenzija. Na zemlji su vidljive bijele kockice mozaika, različite veličine. Neki ulomci na sebi imaju žbuku s donje i gornje strane (Sl. 8), što govori o više građevinskih faza objekta koji je ovdje



any ligatures. Variety 6 also has no ligatures, and next to the stamp seal there is a symbol.³⁸ The tegula shard from Luke is preserved only up to the letter N, and it is not known if after the text the symbol followed. Thus, it is impossible to tell whether this is variety 1 or 6. Since the construction material had long been in use, it may have been transferred from site to site, and as an isolated surface find from Luke it is not sufficient to date with certainty the beginning of the inhabitation of the site to the Augustan period. At any rate, the find of this tegula on Brač suggests early connections with the Po Valley area, since the production of tegulae with the stamp *Pansiana* is presumed to have taken place in the surroundings of Padua or Ferrara, where a rather large quantity of such tegulae have been found.³⁹ Apart from this stamp seal, a small tegula shard with the preserved letter A was unearthed at the site. On some of the unearthed tubulae, there are various incisions. Another interesting find is a tile, partly covered with white plaster without admixtures which has been intensively burnt. It is consequently deformed, and has a purple to dark red colour. Several tile finds certainly suggest that the structure which used to be on this location was built not only of stone (the walls are still visible) but also of tiles. These probably constituted the roof and covered a part of the interior. Without an excavation campaign, it is not possible to find out if this extremely damaged tile indicates a fire in which the structure was destroyed.

Mosaic

There are several mosaic fragments of various dimensions at the site. On the ground, white mosaic tiles of different sizes are evident. Some fragments have plaster on both the lower and upper sides (Fig. 8), suggesting several construction phases of the structure that once existed at the site. Although this is a surface find and it is not known from which stages it originates or what it looked like exactly, there is no doubt that the villa was at least partly luxuriously equipped with a mosaic and that it underwent conversions. One should not exclude the possibility that

SL. 8. / FIG. 8.

Ulomak mozaika (foto: K. Jelinčić).

Fragment of a mosaic (photo: K. Jelinčić).

39 R. MATIJAŠIĆ, 1983, 959-986.

38 R. MATIJAŠIĆ, 1983, 965-967.

39 R. MATIJAŠIĆ, 1983, 959-986.

postojao. Iako je riječ o površinskom nalazu i ne zna se iz koje je faze života te kako je on točno izgledao, neupitno je kako je vila koja je ovdje postojala bila barem djelomično raskošno uređena mozaikom te je doživjela i građevinske preinake. Ne treba isključiti mogućnost kako se taj mozaik nalazio u cisterni, u gospodarskom dijelu vile. Ipak bez arheoloških istraživanja o tome se može samo nagađati.

KATALOG

Afrička sigillata

1. Dno tanjura ili zdjele. Boja pečenja je crvena i ujednačena (10 YR6/6 *light red*), a na unutrašnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci djelomično je sačuvan premaz⁴⁰ crvene boje (10 YR6/8 *light red*). Dno je zaobljeno i nalazi se na prstenastoj polukružno oblikovanoj nozi. Promjer dna je 9 cm. Površina je glatka i ne otire se, glina je dobro pročišćena (T. I, 1).
2. Ulomak dna tanjura ili zdjele. Dno se nalazilo na prstenastoj nozi, promjera 9 cm. Posuda je ujednačene crvene boje pečenja (10 YR7/8 *light red*), i crvenog premaza (10 YR6/8 *light red*) koji je loše sačuvan. Površina je glatka i ne otire se, glina je dobro pročišćena (T. I, 2).
3. Ulomak zdjele tip Hayes 8 A. Riječ je o zdjeli čiji je obod s vanjske strane profiliran s tri rebra od kojih je srednje najjače izraženo i ukrašeno kosim zarezima, mjestimično u dva reda. Unutrašnja stijenska ukrašena je s dva paralelna žlijeba. Posuda je ujednačene narančaste boje pečenja (2.5YR6/8 *light red*), hrapava je na dodir, a premaz crvene boje (10YR 6/6 *light red*) nije sačuvan osim mjestimično na unutrašnjoj stijenci. Promjer posude je 22 cm. Površina je glatka i ne otire se, ima vrlo malo primjesa pijeska (T. I, 3).
4. Ulomak zdjele tip Hayes 8 B. Vanjska strana oboda je profilirana s dva sačuvana rebra. Posuda je ispod drugog, jako naglašenog rebra oštećena. Posuda je dobro i ujednačeno pečena, narančaste boje (2,5YR 7/8 *light red*). Premaz crvene boje sačuvan je bolje s unutrašnje strane posude, na obodu i na pregibima rebra na vanjskoj strani. Na unutrašnjoj strani nalaze se dva paralelno urezana žlijeba. Promjer oboda je 24 cm. Površina je glatka i ne otire se (T. I, 4).

40 U katalogu je opisano postoji li premaz i koliko je sačuvan. Treba naglasiti kako je riječ o površinskim nalazima koji su bili vrlo dugo izloženi atmosferskim prilikama što je utjecalo na sadašnje stanje sačuvanosti ulomaka, a time i samog premaza. Smatra se kako je dugotrajna izloženost suncu mogla utjecati i na boju same keramike.

the mosaic was in the cistern, in the commercial part of the villa. Nevertheless, without an archaeological campaign this can only be guessed at.

CATALOGUE

African sigillata

1. Bottom of a plate or bowl. The firing colour is red and uniform (10 YR6/6 *light red*), while on the inside and outside walls there is a partly preserved coating⁴⁰ in red (10 YR6/8 *light red*). The bottom is rounded and placed on a ring-shaped semi-circular foot. The bottom diameter is 9 cm. The surface is smooth and does not rub off. The clay is well-purified (T. I, 1).
2. Fragment of the bottom of a plate or a bowl. The bottom was on a ring-shaped foot with a 9 cm diameter. The vessel's firing has a uniform red colour (10 YR7/8 *light row*) and there is a poorly preserved red coating (10 YR6/8 *light row*). The surface is smooth and does not rub off. The clay is well-purified (T. I, 2).
3. Fragment of a bowl of the Hayes 8 A type. It is a bowl with a rim which has an outside profile with three ribs, of which the medium is the most accentuated and decorated with diagonal incisions, in two rows in places. The inner walls were decorated with two parallel grooves. The vessel has a uniform orange firing colour (2.5YR6/8 *light red*), it is rough to the touch, and the red (10YR 6/6 *light red*) coating has only been partly preserved on the inside wall. The bottom diameter is 22 cm. The surface is smooth, does not rub off, and has very few sand admixtures (T. I, 3).
4. Fragment of a bowl of the Hayes 8 B type. The outside of the rim is profiled with two preserved ribs. The vessel was damaged below the second, accentuated rib. The vessel's firing is strong and uniform, and of an orange colour (2.5YR 7/8 *light red*). The red coating is better preserved on the vessel's inside, on its rim and on the crooks of the ribs on the outside. On the inside, there are two parallel incised grooves. The rim diameter is 24 cm. The surface is smooth and does not rub off (T. I, 4).

40 The Catalogue describes whether there is a coating and how well preserved it is. It needs to be underlined that these surface finds were for a long time exposed to atmospheric influences, which affected the present state of preservation of the shards, and consequently also the coating. It is believed that a long period of exposure to sunlight might have also influenced the colour of the pottery itself.

5. Ulomak zdjele. Ispod oboda s vanjske strane nalaze se dva plitka žlijeba. Posuda je ujednačene narančaste boje pečenja (2,5YR 6/8 *light red*), dok je premaz sačuvan samo mjestimično (2,5YR 6/8-5/8 *light red-red*). Datira se također u drugu polovinu 2. st. po. Kr. a pripada tipu Hayes 9 B. Promjer oboda posude je 17 cm. Površina je glatka i ne otire se. Ima malo primjesa pijeska (T. I, 5).

Kuhinjska keramika

6. Ulomak zdjele tip Hayes 23 B. Obod zdjele je s unutrašnje strane malo zadebljan, a bočne stijenke su blago izbočene prema van. Prijelaz prema dnu je stepeničasto naglašen. Ulomak je oštećen kod rebra koje je ojačano na vanjskoj strani posude gdje je ona prelazila u polukružno dno. U presjeku, središnji dio posude je žućkaste boje pečenja (10YR 6/4 *light yellowish brown*), a vanjska i unutarnja stijenka su ujednačene narančaste boje (2,5YR 6/6 *light red*). Premaz je gotovo u potpunosti sačuvan na vanjskoj stijenci dok je na unutarnjoj sačuvan samo djelomično (2.5YR6/6-5/6 *light red-red*). Promjer oboda je 22 cm. Površina je glatka i ne otire se. U sastavu glina ima nešto pijeska, te vrlo malo jako usitnjenih primjeraka kvarca i vapnenca. Te su primjese vidljive tek s povećanjem X10 (T. I, 6).

7. Ulomak je dio poklopca tipa Hayes 182. Obod poklopca je koso izvinut prema van, a u promjeru iznosi 22 cm. Predmet je ujednačene narančaste boje pečenja (2,5YR 6/6 *light red*), a premaz crvene boje (2,5YR 6/6-5/6 *light red-red*) je sačuvan samo na vanjskoj strani. Površina je glatka i ne otire se. Pored malo primjesa pijeska, pod povećanjem X10 vidljive su malobrojne primjese vapnenca (T. I, 7).

8. Ulomak zdjele tip Hayes 61 B. Promjer posude nije moguće odrediti jer je dio sačuvanog oboda premali. Posuda je ujednačene narančaste boje (5YR 7/6-6/6 *reddish yellow-yellowish red*) pečenja sa sačuvanim crvenim premazom (10R 5/8 *red*) uglavnom na unutrašnjoj stijenci i djelomično na vanjskoj. Obod posude je zadebljan na vanjskoj strani i prijelaz u bočnu stjenku je naglašen. Na unutrašnjoj strani ispod oboda nalazi se plitki žlijeb koji naglašava prijelaz u recipijent. Površina je glatka i na mjestima gdje nije sačuvan premaz, jako se otire. Ima dosta primjesa pijeska i tinjca (T. I, 8).

9. Ulomak lonca ili duboke zdjele. Obod je izvučen prema van i trokutasto oblikovan dok je unutrašnji dio profiliran na način da ima blago oblikovan žlijeb

5. Bowl fragment. There are two shallow grooves on the outside below the rim. The vessel has a uniform orange firing colour (2.5YR 6/8 *light red*), while the coating has been only partly preserved (2.5YR 6/8-5/8 *light red-red*). It is also dated to the second half of the second century, and belongs to the Hayes 9 B type. The diameter of the vessel's rim is 17 cm. Its surface is smooth and does not rub off. It has some sand admixtures (T. I, 5).

Kitchenware

6. Fragment of a Hayes 23 B type bowl. The bowl's rim is slightly thickened on the inside, and the side walls are slightly embossed towards the outside. The transition towards the bottom is accentuated in steps. The fragment is damaged near the rib, which is strengthened on the outside of the vessel where it turns into the semi-circular bottom. In cross-section, the central part of the vessel has a yellowish firing colour (10YR 6/4 *light yellowish brown*), while the outside and inside walls have a uniform orange colour (2.5YR 6/6 *light red*). The coating has been almost completely preserved on the outside walls, while on the inside it has been only partly preserved (2.5YR6/6-5/6 *light red-red*). The rim diameter is 22 cm. The surface is smooth and does not rub off. The clay composition contains some sand, and a very small quantity of very finely-cut samples of quartz and limestone. The admixtures are visible only with an X10 enlargement (T. I, 6).

7. The fragment is part of a lid of the Hayes 182 type. The lid rim is diagonally inverted, and its diameter is 22 cm. The artefact has a uniform orange firing colour (2.5YR 6/6 *light red*), and a red coating (2.5YR 6/6-5/6 *light red-red*) has been preserved only on the outside. The surface is smooth and does not rub off. Apart from a small quantity of sand admixtures, under an X10 enlargement, rare limestone admixtures are also visible (T. I, 7).

8. Fragment of a Hayes 61 B type bowl. As the preserved part of the rim is too small, it is not possible to determine the vessel's diameter. The vessel has a uniform orange firing colour (5YR 7/6-6/6 *reddish yellow-yellowish red*) with a preserved red coating (10R 5/8 *red*), mostly on the inner wall and partly on the outside wall. The vessel rim is thickened on the outside, with an accentuated transition to the side wall. On the inside, below the rim, there is a shallow groove, accentuating the transition to the body. The surface is smooth, and on the parts where the coating has not been preserved it rubs off easily. It has rather a large amount of sand admixtures (T. I, 8).

za prijanjanje poklopca. Vrat je kratak i neznatno uži od oboda i tijela lonca. Promjer oboda je 14 cm, vrata, 6,7 cm, tijela 6,8 cm. Posuda je ujednačene crvene boje pečenja (2,5YR 6/6 *light red*). Vanjska stjenka je lagano hrapava i svijetlocrvene boje (2,5YR 7/6 *light red*), dok je unutrašnja za nijansu tamnija (2,5YR 6/6 *light red*). Pod povećanjem X10 uočava se kako su u strukturi prisutne primjese kvarca (T. I, 9).

10. Ulomak zdjele, promjera oboda 24 cm. Obod posude je koso izvučen prema van. Rub mu je zaobljen, a unutrašnji dio oboda je profiliran. Tijelo je blago zaobljeno. Na posudi nema tragova premaza, a vanjska stijenka je ujednačene bež boje pečenja (10YR 7/4 *very pale brown*). U presjeku je narančaste (2,5YR 6/6 *light red*) do sive boje (u sredini) pečenja (GLEY 16/10 Y *greenish grey*). Površina je glatka i malo se otire. Struktura gline u sastavu ima dosta pijeska i tinjca (T. I, 10).

Grubo kuhinjsko posuđe

11. Ulomak posude, vjerojatno zdjele promjera oboda 16 cm. Izrađena je od nepročišćene gline i hrapava je na dodir. Ima zadebljali obod a na unutrašnjoj stijenci tri plitka žlijeba. Na posudi nema tragova premaza. Vanjska boja pečenja je crvena (5YR 6/6 *reddish yellow*), a u presjeku siva (2,5Y 6/3 *light yellowish brown*). U strukturi gline ima dosta primjesa veličine 3–4 mm. Riječ je o kvarcu i vapnencu (T. I, 11).

12. Ulomak lonca, promjera 22 cm. Obod je koso izvučen prema van, a rub mu je podijeljen na dva dijela dubokim žlijebom. Izrađen je od nepročišćene gline, hrapava je na dodir osim na mjestima gdje je sačuvan premaz. Boja pečenja je različita i varira od crvene i narančaste (10R5/3 *weak red*/2,5YR6/8 *light red*). U strukturi gline uočava se dosta većih i manjih primjesa kvarcita i mrvljene keramike (T. I, 12).

Posude za pohranu

13. Obod posude promjera 20 cm. Obod je vodoravno izvučen prema van, vrat je kratak i blago narebren te se blago širi u rame. Na gornjem, ravnom dijelu oboda sačuvan je djelomično premaz tamno smeđe boje. Posuda je narančaste neujednačene boje pečenja (5YR 6/8 *reddish yellow*), a u presjeku je od narančaste (5YR 6/8 *reddish yellow*) do sive (2,5Y 6/2 *light brownish gray*) boje pečenja. Površina je neravna i hrapava. U strukturi gline nalaze se krupne primjese (do 5 mm) kvarca (T. II, 13).

9. Fragment of a pot or deep bowl. The rim is inverted and triangularly shaped, while the inside part is profiled in such a way that it has a mildly formed groove so that the lid can adhere to it. The pot's neck is short and slightly narrower than the rim and the body. The diameter of the rim is 14 cm, the neck 6.7 cm, and the body 6.8 cm. The vessel has a uniform red firing colour (2.5YR 6/6 light red). The outside wall is slightly coarse and light red (2.5YR 7/6 light red), while the inside wall is somewhat darker (2.5YR 6/6 light red). Under an X10 enlargement, admixtures of quartz are visible in the structure (T. I, 9).

10. Fragment of a bowl with a rim diameter of 24 cm. The vessel's rim is diagonally inverted. Its lip is rounded, and the inside part of the rim is profiled. The body is mildly rounded. On the vessel, there are no traces of coating, and the outside wall is of a uniform beige firing colour (10YR 7/4 very pale brown). The cross-section shows an orange (2.5YR 6/6 light red) to grey firing colour (in the middle) (GLEY 16/10 Y greenish grey). The surface is smooth and rubs off slightly. The clay structure is characterised by a rather large amount of sand and mica (T. I, 10).

Coarse kitchenware

11. Fragment of a vessel, probably a bowl, with a rim diameter of 16 cm. It was made of unpurified clay and is coarse to the touch. It has a thickened rim and three shallow grooves on the inside wall. There are no traces of coating on the vessel. The outside firing colour is red (5YR 6/6 reddish yellow), and in the cross-section grey (2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown). In the clay structure, there are rather a lot of admixtures of the size 3-4 mm. These include quartz and limestone (T. I, 11).

12. Fragment of a pot with a diameter of 22 cm. The rim is diagonally inverted, and a deep groove divides the edge into two. It is made of unpurified clay, coarse to the touch, except for the parts where the coating has been preserved. The firing colour is different and varies between red and orange (10R5/3 weak red/2.5YR6/8 light red). In the clay structure, a rather large quantity of larger and smaller admixtures of quartzites and crumbled pottery is evident (T. I, 12).

Storage vessels

13. Vessel rim, diameter 20 cm. The rim is horizontally inverted, and the neck is short and slightly ribbed, mildly expanding into the shoulder. In the upper, straight part of the rim, a dark brown coating is partly preserved. The vessel is of an orange non-uniform firing colour (5YR 6/8 reddish yellow), and in

14. Ulomak posude promjera oboda 38 cm. Površina je hrapava i ujednačene narančaste boje pečenja (5YR 6/6 reddish yellow), u presjeku narančaste (5YR 6/6 reddish yellow) do žute (10YR 7/4 very pale brown). U strukturi gline nalaze se krupne (do 7 mm) primjese vapnenca (T. II, 14).

Amfore

15. Obod i grlo amfore. Obod je prstenasto zadebljan, vrat je cilindričan, s unutrašnje strane pomalo udubljen, širine kao i obod (12 cm u promjeru). Ispod oboda počinju drške koje nisu sačuvane. Posuda je narančaste (5YR 6/6 reddish yellow), ujednačene boje pečenja, bez sačuvanog premaza. Površina je glatka i jako se otire. U strukturi ima dosta primjesa pijeska, vapnenca i tinjca (T. II, 15).

16. Ulomak oboda, grla i ručke amfore. Promjer oboda je 12 cm, grla 10, a ručke 4 cm x 3 cm. Obod zaobljen i izvučen prema van u obliku trake čiji je gornji dio naglašeniji od donjeg. Na donji dio oboda naslonjena je drška, u presjeku nepravilnog pačetrovinaastog oblika. Grlo je s unutrašnje strane ima vidljive tragove kola. Amfora je narančaste (2,5YR 6/6 light red) boje pečenja, a s unutrašnje strane ima sačuvane tragove crvenog (2,5YR 5/6 red) premaza. Površina je glatka i ne otire se. U strukturi nema vidljivih primjesa, a uočavaju se pukotine, uglavnom ovalnog oblika (T. II, 16).

17. Ulomak oboda i grla amfore. Promjer oboda je 14, a grla 10 cm. Obod je koso izvučen prema van i oblikovan je kao široka snažno profilirana traka sa dvije stepenice (*a doppio gradino*). Ne uočavaju se tragovi premaza. Posuda je ujednačene bež (10YR 8/4 very pale brown) boje pečenja. Površina je glatka i otire se na dodir, nema vidljivih primjesa (T. II, 17).

18. Ulomak oboda, grla i drške amfore. Obod je s vanjske strane zadebljan i zaobljen, vrat je cilindričan a drška je ovalnog oblika u presjeku. Površina je jako hrapava, ujednačene narančaste (2,5YR 5/8 red) boje pečenja. Ima primjesa kvarcita, kvarca, tinjca, vapnenca (T. II, 18).

19. Ulomak drške i ramena amfore. Rame je jako zaobljeno a drška se diže iz ramena te je polukružno oblikovana. U presjeku je ovalnog oblika (4 cm x 2,3 cm). Ispod drške na ramenu nalaze se dva paralelna vodoravna plitka žlijeba. Riječ je o tipu istočno mediteranske amfore LR2. Posuda je bila ujednačene narančaste boje pečenja u presjeku (2,5YR 5/6 red) i unutrašnjosti posude (2,5YR 6/8 light red). Vanjska stijenka je bež boje

the cross-section the firing ranges from orange (5YR 6/8 reddish yellow) to grey (2.5Y 6/2 light brownish grey). The surface is uneven and rough. The clay structure is characterised by large (up to 5 mm) admixtures of quartz (T. II, 13).

14. Fragment of a vessel with a rim diameter of 38 cm. Its surface is rough and of a uniform orange firing colour (5YR 6/6 reddish yellow), and in its cross-section orange (5YR 6/6 reddish yellow) to yellow. The clay structure is characterised by large (up to 7 mm) admixtures of limestone (T. II, 14).

Amphorae

15. Amphora rim and neck. The rim has a ring-shaped thickening. The neck is cylindrical, on the inside slightly depressed, and has the same width as the rim (12 cm in diameter). Below the rim, the handles commence, but have not been preserved. The vessel has an orange (5YR 6/6 reddish yellow) uniform firing colour without a preserved coating. The surface is smooth and easily rubs off. Its structure is characterised by a large amount of sand, limestone and mica admixtures (T. II, 15).

16. Fragment of an amphora rim, neck and handle. The diameter of the rim is 12 cm, the neck 10, and the handle 4 x 3 cm. The rim is rounded and inverted in the form of a ribbon, with the upper part more accentuated than the lower. A handle rests on the lower part of the rim, and has an irregular, parallelogram-shaped cross-section. On the inside of the neck, there are visible traces of the wheel. The amphora has an orange (2.5YR 6/6 light red) firing colour, and on the inside traces of a red coating (2.5YR 5/6 red) have been preserved. The surface is smooth and does not rub off. There are no visible admixtures in the structure, and mostly oval cracks are visible (T. II, 16).

17. Fragment of an amphora rim and neck. The diameter of the rim is 14 cm, and of the neck 10 cm. The rim is diagonally inverted and shaped as a broad, strongly profiled ribbon with two steps (*a doppio gradino*). No traces of coating are visible. The vessel has a balanced beige (10YR 8/4 very pale brown) firing colour. Its surface is smooth and rubs off upon touching it. There are no visible admixtures (T. II, 17).

18. Fragment of an amphora rim, neck and handle. The outside of the rim is thickened and rounded, its neck cylindrical, and the handle has an oval cross-section. Its surface is very rough, with a uniform orange (2.5YR 5/8 red) firing colour. There are admixtures of quartzite, quartz, mica, limestone (T. II, 18).

19. Fragment of an amphora handle and shoulder. The shoulder is very rounded and a semi-circular

pečenja (10YR 7/4 *very pale brown*). Površina je glatka i jako se otire. Ima primjesa vapnenca, a pod uvećanjem X10 uočavaju se sitne pukotine ovalnog i kružnog oblika (T. II, 19).

20. Ulomak ramena amfore tip LR2 koja ima niz vodoravnih žljebova. U presjeku je narančaste (2,5YR 6/8 *light red*), a na površini bež boje (10YR 8/4 *very pale brown*) pečenja. Površina je glatka i jako se otire na dodir. U strukturi ima primjesa vapnenca (T. II, 20).

Građevinska keramika

21. Ulomak podne opeke ukrašene polukružnom troprutom trakom. Njena debljina je 3 cm, bež boje (10YR 7/4 *very pale brown*) na površini, a u presjeku roza boje (5YR 8/4 *pink*). Struktura je dobro pročišćena, uočavaju se pukotine različite veličine i oblika (T. II, 21).

22. Ulomak tegule s djelomice sačuvanim radioničkim pečatom. Na pečatu se jasno iščitava pečat PANSIAN.... U svojoj strukturi, nalaze se primjese pijeska i tinjca, također se uočava ju i različite pukotine. Tegula je zbog izloženosti atmosferskim prilikama promijenila boju naročito na strani gdje je pečat. S donje strane koja je manje stradala tegula je roza boje pečenja (10R 7/6 *light red*) (T. II, 22).

Mozaik

23. Ulomak mozaika (6 cm x 9 cm). Kockice (*tesserae*) su bijele boje, različitih dimenzija, izrađene od vapnenca. Dimenzije pojedinih kockica variraju od 10 do 15 mm širine, a visoke su oko 20 mm. Kockice su uronjene u žbuku, koja se djelomično vidi između kockica. Ispod samih kockica nalazi se sloj žbuke od 15–20 mm. U žbuci su vidljive različite primjese, a ima i većih ulomaka keramike/opeka. Kako je ulomak bio izložen različitim vremenskim prilikama duže vremena neke kockice su poprimile tamno sivu patinu (T. II, 23).

handle rises from the shoulder. The cross-section is an oval shape (4 x 2.3 cm). Below the handles, on the shoulder, there are two parallel horizontal shallow grooves. It is an eastern Mediterranean amphora of the LR2 type. A uniform orange firing colour (2.5YR 5/6 red) is characteristic of both the vessel's cross-section and inside (2.5YR 6/8 light red). The outside wall has a beige firing colour (10YR 7/4 very pale brown). The surface is smooth and rubs off easily. There are admixtures of limestone, and under an X10 enlargement, small cracks of an oval and round forms are visible (T. II, 19).

20. Fragment of an amphora shoulder of the LR2 type with a series of horizontal grooves. The cross-section has an orange firing colour (2.5YR 6/8 light red), and the surface is beige (10YR 8/4 very pale brown). The surface is smooth and easily rubs off upon being touched. The structure is characterised by admixtures of limestone (T. II, 20).

Bricks and tiles

21. Fragment of floor tiles decorated with a semi-circular three-strand braid. Its thickness is 3 cm, its surface beige (10YR 7/4 very pale brown), and its cross-section pink. Its structure is well-purified, with visible cracks of different sizes and forms (T. II, 21).

22. Tegula fragment with partly preserved workshop stamp. On the stamp, the seal PANSIAN... can clearly be read. In its structure, there are admixtures of sand and mica, and there are also different cracks visible. Due to its exposure to atmospheric influences, the tegula has changed colour, particularly on the side of the stamp. On the lower part, which is less damaged, the tegula has a pink firing colour (10R 7/6 light red) (T. II, 22).

Mosaic

23. Fragment of a mosaic (6 x 9 cm). The tiles (*tesserae*) were of a white colour and various dimensions, and made of limestone. The width of individual tiles varies from 10 to 15 mm, and are approximately 20 mm high. The tiles were immersed in plaster, which is partly visible between the tiles. Under the tiles, there is a 15-20-mm-thick layer of mortar. In the plaster, different admixtures are visible, and there are also larger shards of pottery/tiles. Since the fragment was exposed to various atmospheric influences for a longer period, some tiles have taken on a dark grey patina (T. II, 23).

ZAKLJUČAK

Svi nalazi (žrtvenik, sarkofazi, keramika, opeke) koji su pronađeni na lokalitetu govore o trajanju života na vili od 2. do sredine 5. st. po. Kr. s najvećim intenzitetom života u 2. i 3. st. Upitno ostaje je li život postojao i ranije, s obzirom na nalaz pečata *PANSIAN...* koji se datira u Augustovo vrijeme, budući da je tegula mogla biti donesena s nekog od obližnjih lokaliteta.

Pregledom keramičkog materijala uočava se prisutnost keramike grublje izrade (T. I, 11; T. II, 13-14). Za takvu keramiku uvijek postoji mogućnost lokalne proizvodnje. Površinski pregled lokaliteta Luke nije donio dokaze o proizvodnji keramike upravo na tom lokalitetu, međutim, treba imati na umu kako su rimske vile morale koliko god je moguće poštivati pravilo što veće prodaje, a što manje kupnje, štedljivosti i prije svega samoodrživosti. O tim načelima govore i sami izvori, ali i brojni primjeri istraženih rustičnih vila (*Cato, De Agri Cult. II, 7*).⁴¹ U tom smislu treba razmišljati kako je dio posuđa (svakodnevnog, priručnog), koji je korišten za pohranu i pripremu hrane mogao biti izrađivan na samoj vili, s prioritetom podmirivanja vlastitih potreba. Ukoliko nisu proizvedene na ovom lokalitetu, a za to u ovom trenutku i nema dokaza, vjerojatno je da su takve posude nabavljene na otoku ili u njegovoj bližoj okolici. Stoga ne iznenađuje činjenica što nedostaju analogije kada se te posude promatraju tipološki, a osobito strukturalno, osim na samom Braču. Ne treba zaboraviti kako su vile osim što su pružale mogućnost zarade prodajom proizvoda i plodova dobivenih na vili bile vrijednost same po sebi i vlasnicima su predstavljale svojevrsan kapital.⁴²

Jedan od ulomaka grube keramike za kuhanje ipak bi mogao biti porijeklom iz daljih krajeva. To se odnosi na ulomak koji je vjerojatno import s područja današnje Albanije ili Krfa (T. I, 12) iz 3. i 4. st. po. Kr.

Na lokalitetu je također pronađeno i više ulomaka željezne troske koja ukazuje na neki vid obrade željeza na samom lokalitetu. Na vili koja se bavila poljoprivredom i koja je bila u funkciji više od nekoliko stoljeća sigurno je postojala potreba za kovačem koji je popravljao alat koji se koristio za različite poslove na vili, ili čak izrađivao novi alat.

CONCLUSION

All finds (the offering stone, sarcophagi, pottery, tiles) unearthed at the site testify to the duration of the villa's inhabitation from the second until the mid-fifth century. This was most intensive in the second and third centuries. The question remains open as to whether the site was populated even earlier, given the stamp-seal *PANSIAN...* find, which has been dated to the Augustan era, as the tegulae might have been brought from a nearby site.

An overview of pottery artefacts points to the presence of pottery of rather coarse workmanship (T. I, 11; T. II, 13-14). With such pottery, there is always the possibility of local production. A field survey of the Luke site has not produced evidence of pottery manufacturing at the immediate site. However, one needs to bear in mind that Roman villas had to stick as closely as possible to the rule of selling their products to the maximum extent while keeping buying to a minimum, thus adhering to the principles of saving and, in particular, self-sustainability. These principles are mentioned by sources, but also confirmed by numerous examples of excavated *villae rusticae* (*Cato, De Agri Cult. II, 7*).⁴¹ In this sense, one should consider the possibility that part of the pottery (such as that for everyday use or hand tools) used for the storage and preparation of food may have been manufactured at the villa itself for the purpose of meeting the needs of its inhabitants. If they were not manufactured at this site, and for the time being there is no evidence to the contrary, the vessels were probably bought to the island or its nearby surroundings. Therefore, it is not surprising that, apart from on Brač itself, there are no analogies when examining the vessels in terms of typology, and particularly structure. One should not forget that, apart from offering the opportunity to make money by selling products and fruit produced at the villa, the villas themselves represented valuable capital for their owners.⁴²

However, one of the shards of coarse pottery used for cooking might have its origin in far-off lands. This is the fragment which is probably a third or fourth century import from the territory of present-day Albania or Corfu (T. I, 12).

Also unearthed at the site are several pieces of iron slag, which also suggest some kind of iron processing directly at the site. The villa lived from

41 J. PERCIVAL, 1976, 147; M. SANADER, 1995, 98; K. JELINČIĆ, 2005, 17-18; A. MARZANO, 2007, 64.

42 A. MARZANO, 2007, 75.

41 J. PERCIVAL, 1976, 147; M. SANADER, 1995, 98; K. JELINČIĆ, 2005, 17-18; A. MARZANO, 2007, 64.

42 A. MARZANO, 2007, 75.

Nalaz mozaika govori također o dobro uređenoj vili koja je imala i svoj stambeni dio u kojem je boravio njezin gospodar. O dobrostojećem gospodaru govori i uvezeno stolno posuđe iz sjeverne Afrike ali i više ulomaka sarkofaga te kameni žrtvenik. Položaj vile na padinama brežuljka, pored dolca koji se spušta prema moru govori o tome kako je položaj pažljivo izabran. Otok Brač je brežuljkast, a između brežuljaka nalaze se plodni dolci. Bračke rimske vile u unutrašnjosti otoka uvijek biraju padinu i rub plodnog polja, što je slučaj i s drugim rimskim vilama u Dalmaciji.⁴³ Zidovi koji su djelomice sačuvani na Lukama, kao i ulomci mozaika te najveća koncentracija pokretnih nalaza smješteni su na istočnom rubu dolca i na zapadnoj padini brežuljka iz čega se zaključuje da je na tom dijelu lokaliteta bio stambeno gospodarski dio vile, dok je dolac na kojem se nalaze malobrojni ulomci očito bio korišten za poljodjelstvo.

Postavlja se pitanje zašto je jedna od najvećih vila na otoku Braču smještena upravo tu. Prije svega vila je morala imati povoljan položaj i dobre preduvjete koji će osigurati samoodrživi gospodarski razvoj. Osim dobrog položaja u odnosu na plodno tlo, Luke imaju i dobar položaj u odnosu na komunikacije, a time je i vila koja se ovdje nalazila dobro povezana s drugim naseljima ili vilama. Luke su smještene 1,4 km (zračne linije) od luke Babin lôz, na čijem se zapadnom dijelu nalaze antički ostaci; u blizini je i Škrip, važno naselje u antici (udaljenost 2,8 km). Od Škripa prema zapadu vodi široki put (stara komunikacija Škripa sa Supetrom), a od kojeg se skreće na jug i ubrzo dolazi na lokalitet te dalje prema sjevernoj obali i luci Babin lôz. Duž puta (Škrip–Supetar) nalaze se još dva antička lokaliteta: Ježula i Kostirda. Splitska kao luka iz koje se izvozilo kamen iz škripskih kamenoloma udaljena je 2,2 km od Luka. Iz navedenog jasno je kako ovaj položaj nije izoliran već je okružen drugim lokalitetima što je omogućavalo kontakte i trgovinu, vjerojatno na malim sajmovima koji su se održavali u ruralnim sredinama. Voda je kao i uvijek, u svim razdobljima ljudske povijesti bitan element života i njegove organizacije. Na Braču nema rijeka, pa tako i u blizini ovog lokaliteta. Za pretpostaviti je kako se vjerojatno sakupljala u cisternama ili lokvama kakvih ima još uvijek u okolici lokaliteta, a nalaze se južno od Luka, na dijelu koji je na većoj nadmorskoj visini.

agriculture and functioned for a number of centuries. Therefore, a smith was certainly needed to repair the tools used for different jobs, or even to manufacture new ones.

The mosaic find suggests a well-furnished villa which also had a residential part in which its owner lived. Imported tableware from northern Africa, as well as several sarcophagi shards and an offering stone, also suggest a well-off owner. The villa's position on the slopes of a hill, next to a little valley inclining towards the sea, suggests a careful selection of location. The island of Brač is hilly, and between the hills there are little arable valleys. Brač Roman villas in the island's hinterland are, as a rule, located on a slope and on the margins of an arable field, as is the case with other Roman villas in Dalmatia.⁴³ The partly preserved walls at Luke, as well as the mosaic fragments and the largest concentration of moveable finds are situated on the eastern margin of the little valley and the western hill slope, which suggests that the residential-commercial part of the villa was located in this part of the site, while the little valley in which several fragments were found was obviously used for farming.

The question is raised as to why one of the largest villas on the island of Brač is situated precisely on this spot. In the first place, the villa had to have a favourable location and good preconditions for self-sustaining economic development. Apart from its favourable position in terms of arable soil, Luke also has a good position in terms of communications, and consequently the villa that was situated here was well connected with other settlements or villas. Luke is situated 1.4 km (in a straight line) from the port of Babin Lôz, in whose western part remains from Classical Antiquity have been found. In the vicinity (2.8 km away), there is also Škrip, an important settlement in Classical Antiquity. Westward of Škrip, there is a broad path (an old route between Škrip and Supetar), from which it is possible to turn southwards and soon arrive at the site before heading further on towards the northern coast and port of Babin Lôz. Along the Škrip-Supetar path, there are two more sites from Classical Antiquity: Ježula and Kostirda. Splitska, the port from which stone from the Škrip quarries was exported, is 2.2 km from Luke. This clearly suggests that the location was not isolated. On the contrary, it was surrounded by other sites, which enabled contact and trade, probably

43 M. ZANINOVIĆ, 1967, 359; K. JELINČIĆ, 2005, 23-24.

43 M. ZANINOVIĆ, 1967, 359; K. JELINČIĆ, 2005, 23-24.

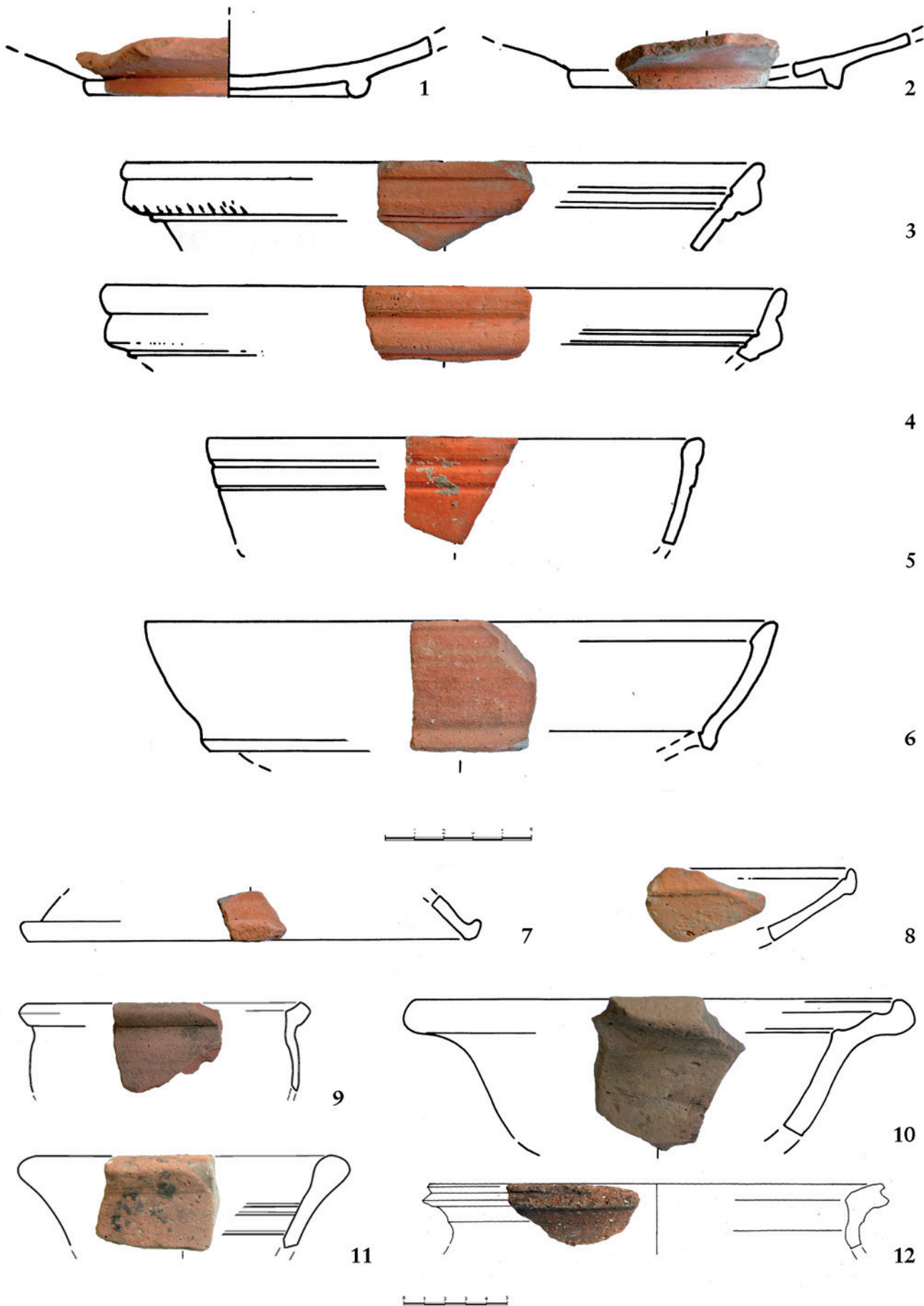
Zanimljiv je toponim (fitonim) *Rogôzna* koji se nalazi u neposrednoj blizini terena, a dolazi od naziva biljke rogoz koja raste na mjestima gdje ima vlage. Taj fitonim ne potječe iz antičkog vremena, ali daje bitan podatak o prostoru u kojem je bila sagrađena vila.

Ovim radom nastojalo se dati doprinos boljem poznavanju arheoloških nalaza otoka Brača i upotrijebiti sliku jedne od brojnih rustičnih vila na tom otoku. Pregledom do sada poznatih činjenica i obradom novih nalaza zaključuje se kako lokalitet nije isključivo kasnoantički već njegov postanak seže sigurno u 2. st. po. Kr. a možda i ranije. Bulićev zaključak kako je tu boravio dobrostojeći vlasnik obogaćen je novim arheološkim nalazima.

at small fairs organised in rural settlements. As in all periods of history, water was an important element of life and organisation. There are no rivers on Brač, including in the vicinity of this site. Presumably water was collected in cisterns or pools, which are still encountered in the site's surroundings south of Luke, in the part situated further above the sea. The toponym (phytonym) *Rogôzna* is interesting. It is found in the direct vicinity of the site, and is derived from the name of the bull-rush plant (in Croatian *rogoz*), which grows in humid places. The phytonym does not originate from the Classical Antiquity period, but provides important information about the area in which the villa was built.

This article is an attempt to contribute to a better understanding of archaeological finds on the island of Brač and to complete the picture of one of the many *villae rusticae* on the island. An overview of the facts uncovered up to the present and the processing of new finds suggest that the site is not exclusively from the period of Late Antiquity, and that its origins certainly reach back into the second century, possibly even earlier. Bulić's conclusion about a wealthy owner is supported by recent archaeological finds.

T. I.



T. II.



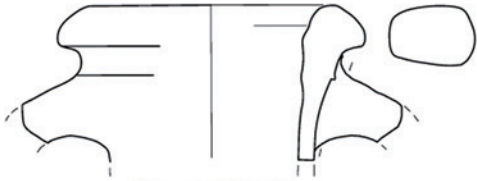
0 10 13



0 10 14



15



16



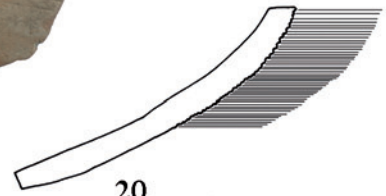
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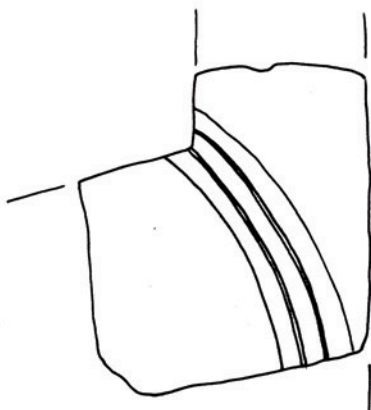
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