

INSTRUMENTUM DOMESTICUM FROM BANJAČE

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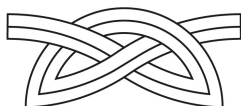
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U ovom radu obuhvaćena je znanstvena analiza keramike, stakla, kamenih i koštanih nalaza s lokaliteta seoskog karaktera Banjače. Taj se materijal može zajednički nazvati instrumentum domesticum. Keramički nalazi podijeljeni su na amfore, kuhinjsko i stolno posuđe, utege, tegule. Amfore su pretežno pokazale porijeklo s istočnog Sredozemlja (LR1 I LR2), a u manjoj mjeri afričko porijeklo (spatheion). Prisutno je i nekoliko do sada nepoznatih tipova amphora. Kuhinjsko posuđe zastupljeno je loncima i dubokim zdjelama regionalne strukture, dok je fino stolno posuđe uglavnom afričkog porijekla (5.st). Keramički okrugli utezi mogli su poslužiti kao dijelovi vretena, tkalačkog stana ili mreže. Nadeni su i tzv. poluproizvodi, tj. ulomci keramike koji su se sekundarno oblikovali u utege. Stakleni predmeti (svjetiljke, čaše, zdjelice) pokazuju tipičan repertoar 5. i 6. st. Predmeti od kamena - tarijonik i dijelovi ručnih žrvnjeva većinom su nadeni u objektu 2 što može upućivati na njegovu funkciju kao prostora za procesuiranje hrane, tj. mljevenje žitarica i drugih namirnica te skladištenje. Naden je i jedan ulomak trodjelnog koštanog češlja.

Ključne riječi: Banjače, Dalmacija, kasna antika, ruralno naselje, amfore, late Roman 1, Late Roman 2, spatheion, stolno posuđe, kuhinjsko posuđe, utezi, keramički poluproizvodi, staklo, žrvanj, kameni tarijonik, koštani češalj

In this paper the scientific analysis of pottery, glass, stone and bone tools from the village site of Banjače. Such material can be called instrumentum domesticum. The pottery finds were divided into amphorae, kitchen and table ware, weights and tegulae. The amphorae mostly originate from the eastern Mediterranean (LR1 I LR2), with only a few finds of African origin (spatheion). Several new types of amphorae also appear. Kitchen ware includes pots and deep bowls of regional character, and fine ware mostly originates from Africa (5th century). Round ceramic weights could have been used as parts of spindles, looms or nets. Some, so called, semi-products, were also found, i.e. pottery fragments which were secondarily shaped into weights. Glass finds (lamps, glasses, small bowls) display a typical repertoire of the 5th and 6th centuries. Stone finds - mortar and parts of hand grindstones were mostly found in structure 2, which can point to its function - an area used for processing food, i.e. grinding cereals and other ingredients, as well as storage. A fragment of a tripartite bone comb was also found.

Key words: Banjače, Dalmatia, Late Antiquity, rural settlement, amphorae, late Roman 1, Late Roman 2, spatheion, table ware, kitchen ware, weights, ceramic semi-products, glass, grindstone, stone mortar, bone comb

KERAMIČKI NALAZI

Keramički nalazi su najbrojnija grupa nalaza s lokaliteta Banjače. Nađen je velik broj vrlo ustinjenih ulomaka (7085 komada) koji se generalno može klasificirati kao građevinska keramika (621 ulomak pretežno tegula), utezi (24 komada) i posuđe (6430 ulomaka stjenki, rubova i dna amfora, lonaca, tanjura i predmeta neutvrđene namjene). Klasificiranjem ulomaka izdvojilo se 310 ulomaka s dijagnostičkim karakteristikama, dok je u katalalogu zastupljeno 97 predmeta. Najveći dio ulomaka pripada amfora (74%), zatim u dalekoj manjoj mjeri prisutno je posuđe za kuhinjsku upotrebu (14%), utezi (8%) a najmanje nalaza možemo pripisati finoj stolnoj keramici (4%). Metoda primijenjena na obradi materijala bazira se na tipološkoj i statističkoj analizi praćenoj makroskopskim analizama struktura koje su dokumentirane digitalnim mikroskopom Dino – lite.

AMFORE

Najzastupljenije su amfore s istočnog Sredozemlja LR 1 (18%) i LR 2 (61%). Prisutne su i amfore sjevernoafričkog porijekla – tzv. Spatheioni. Na mnogim nalazištima te tri vrste amfora se pojavljuju zajedno (Bausovac 2010: 695; Jelinčić & Perinić Muratović 2010: 191; Bausovac 2011: 66). Također nalazimo i dva tipa amfora koje prema izradi ruba ne možemo smjestiti u postojeću tipologiju amfora. Pojavljuje se devet različitih oblika dna kojima prema strukturi možemo odrediti njihovo porijeklo u nekom širem kontekstu.

LR1 (BELTRAN 82, KEAYS LIIIA, CLASS 44A)

Glavne karakteristike amfore tipa Late Roman 1 (LR1) su prstenasto zadebljani rub, cilindrični vrat, široko postavljene ručke zaobljenog presjeka, ramena i dna. Oblik tijela varira od cilindričnog do blago suženog prema dnu. Jedna od upečatljivijih karakteristika je blaga narebrenost trbuha, a ponekad i vrata. Visina im varira od 50 cm do 58 cm. Na tijelu se često nalaze *tituli picti* (dipinti) s podacima o kapacitetu amfore i sadržaju kojeg prenose. Početak proizvodnje se smatra početak trećeg stoljeća, a traju do sredine 7. st. Kao moguća mjesta proizvodnje amfora ovog tipa smatraju se Istočni Mediteran, Rodos, Cipar i okolica Antiohije. Nalaze se po cijelom Sredozemlju, u Africi, na Crnom moru i donjem Podunavlju, na Atlaniku i Britaniji. Služile su za transport vina, maslinovog ulja a možda i ži-

POTTERY FINDS

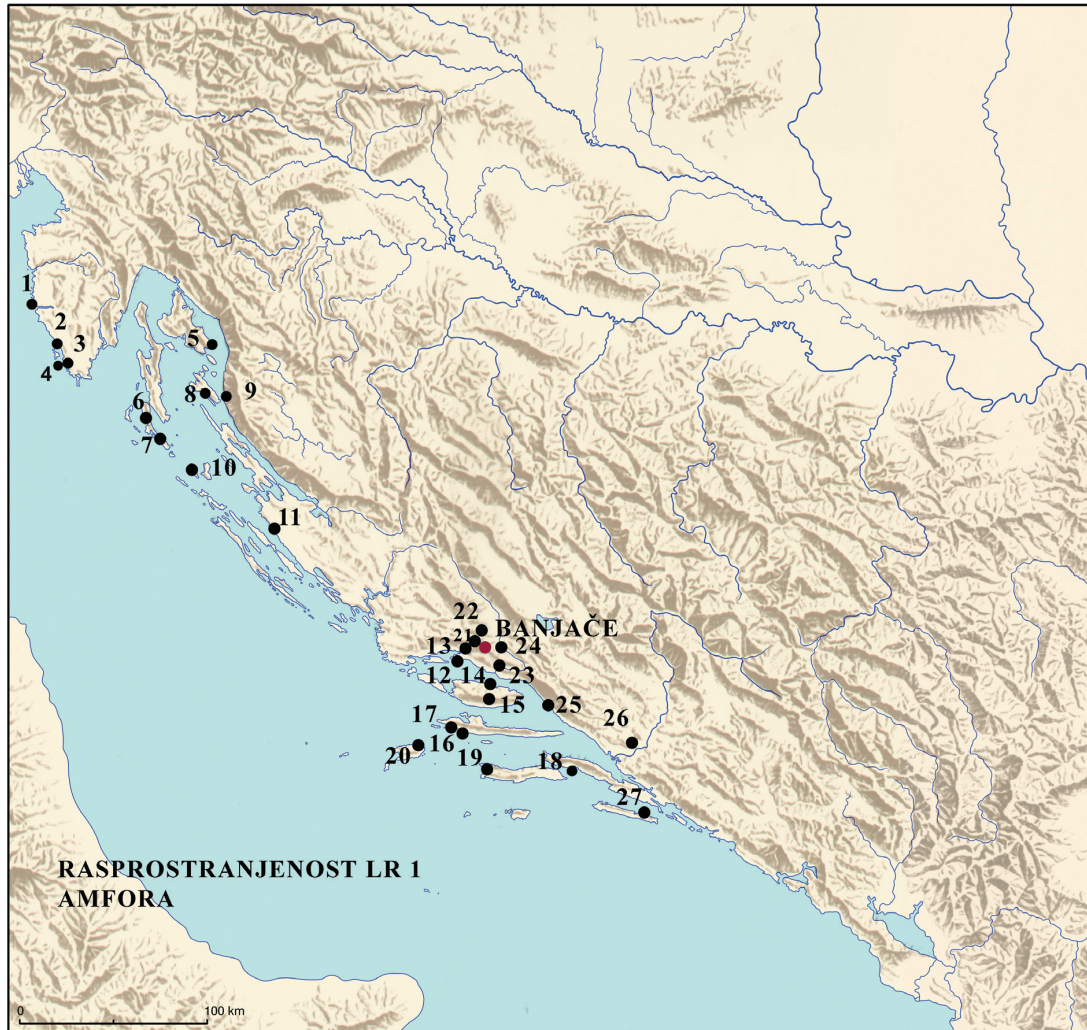
Pottery finds are the most numerous group of finds from Banjače. A large number of very tiny fragments was found (7085 pieces), which can generally be classified as building pottery (621 fragment, mostly tegulae), weights (24 pieces) and dishes (6430 fragments of walls, rims and bottoms of amphorae, pots, plates and finds with an undeterminable purpose). The classification helped define 310 fragments with diagnostic characteristics, and the catalogue includes 97 finds. Most fragments were defined as parts of amphorae (74%), followed by a significantly lesser number of kitchen ware (14%) and weights (8%), while the smallest number of finds can be ascribed to fine table ware (4%). The method applied in processing the finds was based on a typological and statistical analysis accompanied by macroscopic analyses of the fabrics recorded by the Dino-lite digital microscope.

AMPHORAE

Amphorae from the eastern Mediterranean are the most numerous: LR 1 (18%) and LR 2 (61%). Some amphorae from northern Africa were also noted, the, so called, Spatheioi. These three types of amphorae appear together on many sites (Bausovac 2010: 695; Jelinčić & Perinić Muratović 2010: 191; Bausovac 2011: 66). We also found two types of amphorae which we could not define within the existing typology based on the way their rims were made. We found nine different bottom shapes which cannot be, based on fabric, traced to the point of origin in a wider context

LR 1 (BELTRAN 82, KEAY LIIIA, CLASS 44A)

The main characteristics of type Late Roman 1 (LR1) amphorae are a ring-like accentuated rim, cylindrical neck, widely placed handles with a rounded cross-section, shoulder and bottom. The shape of the body varies from cylindrical to one which slightly narrows towards the bottom. One of the more prominent characteristics is a slightly ribbed body, sometimes the neck. They vary in height from 50 to 58 cm. the body often has *tituli picti* (dipinti) with data about the capacity of the amphorae and the content within. They are thought to have been produced from the beginning of the 3rd century to the middle of the 7th century. The possible production centers for these amphorae are the eastern Mediterranean, Africa, Rhodes, Cyprus and



Karta 1. Rasprostranjenost LR 1 amfora na hrvatskom dijelu istočnog Jadrana (izradila: I. Ožanić Roguljić, 2003): 1. Sv. Juraj/Vrsarski zaljev (Starac 2006: 101), 2. Dragonera (Peroj) (Starac 2010: 112), 3 Pula (Starac 2006: 55, kat. br. 213), 4. Brijuni (usmena obavijest T. Bezecky), 5. Mala Luka (Korintija, otok Krk) (Dautova – Ruševljan 1970: 164, 167; usmena obavijest B. Šiljeg), 6. Ulvala Tomožina, Lošinj (Dugonjić 2010: 213–214; sl. 4), 7. Lošinj (Dautova – Ruševljan 1970: 164, 167), 8. Rab (Dautova – Ruševljan 1970: 164, 167), 9. Senj (Jurišić 1988: 105, sl. 3.), 10. Silba (u moru) (Babić 2008: 213–214), 11. Zadar (Jazine – Lignum) (usmena obavijest Igor Borzić), 12. Split (Topić 1999a: T. IV: 10), 13. Salona (Mardešić 1994: 294; Marin & Mardešić 2000, 164–165, kat. br. 16, 16), 14. Postira (Brač) (Jelinčić, Muratović 2010: 191–192), 15. Luke kod Škripa (Brač) (Jelinčić Vučković 2011: 136, 141–142, T. II: 19-20), 16. Hvar (Lisina) (Katić 1999/2000: 1: 3, T. 2.2); Jurišić 2000: 132), 17. Vela Garška (otok Hvar) (Jurišić 2000: 57, 132), 18. Lučnjak (pličina kod Korčule) (Čule 2010: slika 13; Maljić 2012: 38–40), 19. Utvrda Gradina (otok Korčula) (Borzić 2009: 90), 20. Vis (nekropola) (Čargo 2010: 113–117), 21. Dugopolje (Borzić, Jadrić 2007: 159), 22. Dicmo, gradina Grubuša (Katić 1994: 204), 23. Gata (Katić 1994: 204, kat. br. 15), 24. Gardun (Tilurium) (Šimić Kanaet 2011: 46), 25. Promajna (Tomasović 2003: 75, sl. 3), 26. Naronna (Mardešić, Šalov 2002: kat. br. 64; Topić 2005: kat. br. 75), 27. Rt Stoba (otok Mljet) (Kisić 1988: Sl. 8).

Map 1. Distribution of LR 1 amphorae on the Croatian part of the eastern Adriatic (made by: I. Ožanić Roguljić, 2003):

tarica (Beltrán 1970: 579–580; Keay 1984: 268–269, 273–274, 278; Peacock & Williams 1986: 185–187; Empereur & Picon 1989: 236–239; Laubenheimer 1990: 145; Sciallano & Sibella 1994: 100; Reynolds 1995: 71; Caravale & Toffoletti 1997: 162; Arthur 1998: 167; Piéri 2005: 70–75; Vidrih Perko 1999: 12; 2000: 439–440; Modrijan 2005: 157–158, Fig. 2: 1, Fig. 3: 3; Opař 2010: 1015; Bausovac 2011: 65–

the area around Antioch. They were found all over the Mediterranean, in Africa, in the black Sea and in lower Transdanubia, the Atlantic and in Britain. They were used to transport wine, olive oil and possibly cereal (Beltrán 1970: 579–580; Keay 1984: 268–269, 273–274, 278; Peacock & Williams 1986: 185–187; Empereur & Picon 1989: 236–239; Laubenheimer 1990: 145; Sciallano & Sibella 1994: 100;

66). Na Jadranu su nađene na brojnim lokalitetima što je ovom prilikom prikazano na karti 1.¹

Na lokalitetu Banjače pronađeni su vrlo usitnjeni ulomci ruba, ručki i tipičnih narebrenih stjenki LR1 amfora (T. 1: 1–4). S obzirom na ustinjene nalaze nije moguće utvrditi kojoj varijanti pripadaju. Prema strukturi možemo pretpostaviti dva mjesta proizvodnje (Slika 1, T. 1:2, 4)

LR2 (CLASS 43, KEAY LXV)

Amfora Late Roman 2 je amfora globularnog tijela s kratkim koničnim vratom, kratkim zaobljenim ručkama zaobljenog presjeka s blago zadebljanim rubom. Visina varira od 51 do 74 cm, a mogla je sadržavati od 40 do 45 litara. Proizvodnja amfore LR 2 datira se od 4. do kraja 6., a možda i u 7. st. Standardna su ambalaža 5. i 6. st. vrlo različitog porijekla proizvodnje. Smatra se da su proizvod radionica uz Egejsko i Crno more, no moguća je njihova proizvodnja i u drugim centrima (Jelinčić & Perinić Muratović 2010: 192). S obzirom na različite radionice koje ih proizvode postoje i njihove brojne varijante te se na lokalitetima s dobro datiranom stratigrafijom može pratiti i evolucija te amfore (Karagiorgou 2001: 130–131). Kao i LR 1 smatra se da nije bila namijenjena isključivo jednom proizvodu nego je služila za transport i vina i maslinovog ulja (Keay 1984, 270; Opaït 2004, 12). Prema nekim tvrdnjama u svojoj prvoj namjeni i počecima proizvodnje služila je za transport maslinovog ulja, a tek kasnije se koristila kao ambalaža i za jedno i za drugo (Karagiorgou 2001: 146, 149). Također kao i na LR1 amforama *dipinti* ili *grafiti* koji su često naslikani ili urezani nakon pečenja same amfore interpretiraju se dvojako tj. imaju vjersko značenje ili govore o kapacitetu amfore. Grafitti koji govore o kapacitetu amfore navode na tvrdnju da je takav način kontrole izrazito važan kod namirnica namijenjenih vojnoj ili civilnoj anoni (*annona*). U radoblju od 6. do početka 7. st. i LR 1 i LR2 amfore povezuju se uz *annona militaris* na dunavskom limesu (Karagiorgou 2001: 149–150).

¹ Prilikom izrade karte rasprostranjenosti LR 1 i LR2 amfora glavni problem je bio u neujednačenosti crteža, terminologije i interpretacije prilikom objava tih amfora. Također je vrlo teško odrediti i točnu dataciju pojedinih primjeraka. Neki podaci su dobiveni usmenim putem u komunikaciji s kolegama Igorom Borzićem, Tamasom Bezecky, Bartulom Šiljegom i pokojnim profesorom Zdenkom Brusićem kojima srdačno zahvaljujem. Prostorno karte su izrađene samo za priobalni dio, unutrašnjost i otoke unutar političkih granica Hrvatske. U novijoj literaturi postoje navedeni prostori distribucije za pojedina područja (npr. Bausovac 2011 i Modrijan 2012 za Sloveniju).

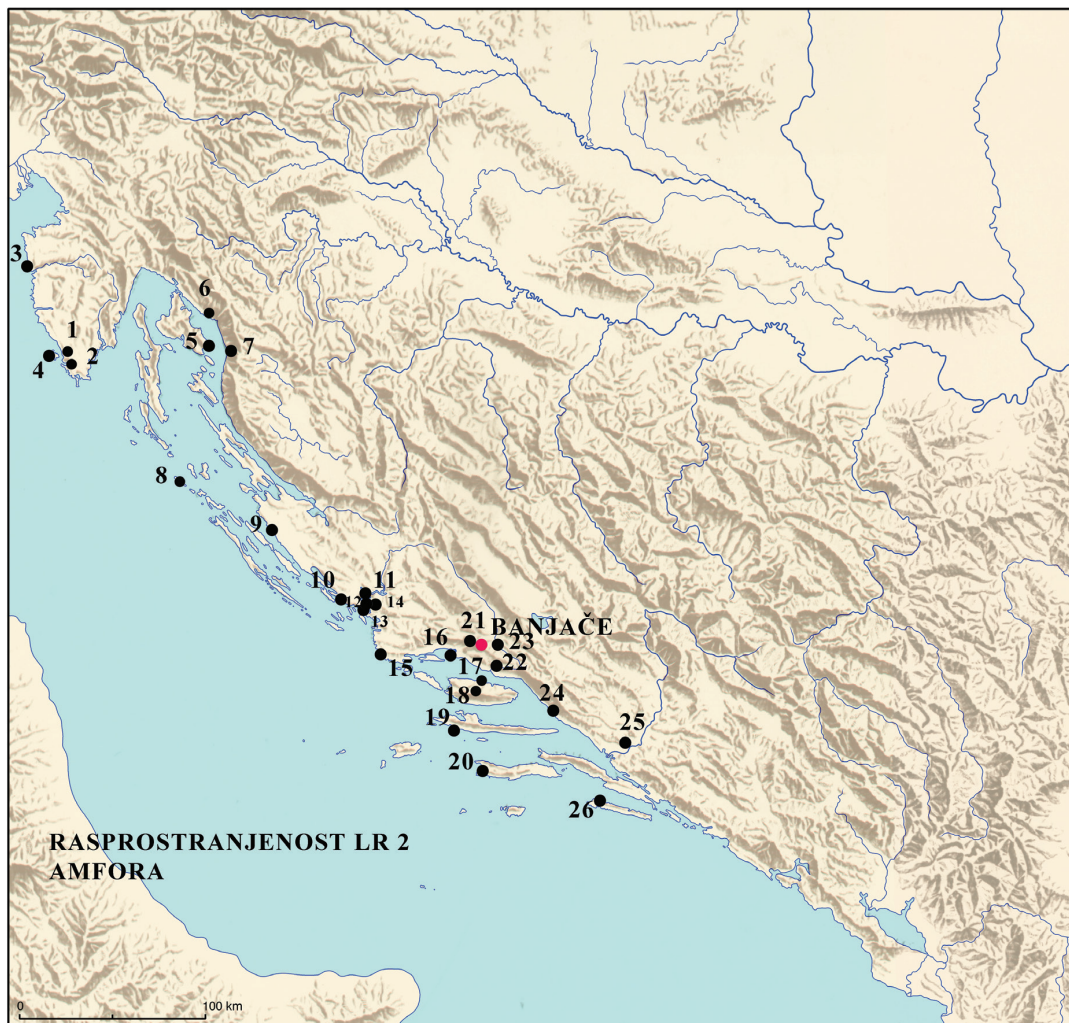
Reynolds 1995: 71; Caravale & Toffoletti 1997: 162; Arthur 1998: 167; Piéri 2005: 70–75; Vidrih Perko 1999: 12; 2000: 439–440; Modrijan 2005: 157–158, Fig. 2: 1, Fig. 3: 3; Opaït 2010: 1015; Bausovac 2011: 65–66). They were also found on many sites in the Adriatic, as shown on map 1.¹

The site of Banjače yielded only tiny fragments of rims, handles and typical ribbed walls of LR1 amphorae (Pl. 1: 1–4). Considering the fragmentation of finds, it is impossible to determine the variant. Based on fabric, we suppose they were made in two production centers (Figure 1, Pl. 1:2, 4)

LR 2 (CLASS 43, KEAY LXV)

Late Roman 2 amphorae are amphorae with a globular body and a short conical neck, short rounded handles with a rounded cross-section and a slightly thickened rim. They vary in height between 51 and 74 cm, and could hold between 40 and 45 liters. The production of LR 2 amphorae dates between the 4th and the end of the 6th century, and maybe to the 7th century. They are part of the standard repertoire of the 5th and 6th centuries and were made in different places. They are considered to be the product workshops along the Aegean and the Black sea, but they could have been made in other centers as well (Jelinčić & Perinić Muratović 2010: 192). Since they were made in different workshops, they appear in numerous variants. The evolution of this type of amphorae can be traced across sites with a well-defined stratigraphy (Karagiorgou 2001: 130–131). Just like with LR 1, they were probably not used for a single product, but to transport both wine and olive oil (Keay 1984, 270; Opaït 2004, 12). Based on some claims, at the time they were first produced, their original function was to transport olive oil, and were only later used as packaging for both the one and the other (Karagiorgou 2001: 146, 149). Just like on LR1 amphorae, *dipinti* or *graffiti* which are often painted or incised after firing of the amphorae are interpreted in two ways, i.e. they either have a religious meaning or state the capacity

¹ The main problem we encountered when creating the distribution map of LR 1 and LR2 amphorae were inconsistencies in drawings, terminology and interpretations in published works. It is also very difficult to date individual finds. Some data were obtained through verbal accounts from colleagues Igor Borzić, Tamas Bezecky, Bartul Šiljeg and late Professor Zdenko Brusić, whom we would like to thank. Maps only cover the coastal regions, the heartland and islands within the political borders of Croatia. Recently published papers contain areas of distribution for individual regions (e.g. Bausovac 2011 and Modrijan 2012 for Slovenia).



Karta 2. Rasprostranjenost LR 2 amfora na hrvatskom dijelu istočnog Jadrana (izradila: I. Ožanić Roguljić, 2003): 1. Guran na Križu blizu Vodnjana (Bekić 2007; sl. 30, T. 9: 20), 2. Pula (Starac 2006: 55, kat. br.202), 3. Novigrad (Uljić 1997: T. VII, grob 9, str 233), 4. Brijuni (usmena obavijest T. Bezecky), 5. Mala Luka (Korintija, otok Krk) (usmena obavijest B. Šiljeg), 6. Novi Vinodolski/ Povile (Dautova – Ruševljan 1970: 164–165; Brusić 1976: 33, 35, T. III: 2), 7. Senj (Trg Čimenter), (Starac 1999: 75, pregled materijala u Gradskom muzeju Senj), 8. Premuda (Brusić 1976: 33, 35, T. III: 2), 9. Zadar (Jazine - Lignum, usmena informacija Igor Borzić), 10. Srima (Brusić 2005: 263–264), 11. Donji tok rijeke Krke (Brusić 2005: 264), 12. Šibenski kanal (Brusić 1976: 33), 13. Gradina, Sv. Ana (Šibenik) Brusić 2005: 264, 14. Gradina Popelj (Donje Polje istočno od Šibenika) (Brusić 2005: 264), 15. Ro-goznica (Brusić 1976: 33), 16. Split (Topić 1999: 81, T. V: 2), Žrnovo/ brodolom kod Splita (Brusić 1976: 33)?, 17. Postira (Brač) (Jelinčić & Perinić Muratović 2010: 191–192), 18. Luke kod Škripa (Jelinčić 2011: T. II, 19–20), 19. Hvar (Lisina) (Katić 1999/2000: 26–26), Hvar (u moru) (Babić 2008: 213–214), 20. Utvrda Gradina/ Vela Luka (otok Korčula) (Borzić 2009: 90), 21. Dugopolje (Borzić, Jadrić 2007: 159), 22. Gata (Katić 1994: 204, kat. br. 16), 23. Gardun (Tilurium) (Šimić Kanaet 2011: 46), 24. Japjanice/Vrisja (Podgora) (Tomasović 2006: T. XI, 1), 25. Vid (Narona) (Mardešić 1998: T. 4: 34; Mardešić & Šalov 2002: kat. br. 49, 56, 70, 74, 112, 142; Topić 2005: kat. br. 69–71), 26. Polače luka otok Mljet (Brusić 1988: T. 5,6).

Map 2. Distribution of LR 2 amphorae on the Croatian part of the eastern Adriatic (made by: I. Ožanić Roguljić, 2003):

Amfore LR 2 nalaze se po cijelom Mediteranu, od mjesta proizvodnje u istočnim provincijama na Egejskom i Crnom moru distribuirane su prema Dunavskom limesu u Meziji i Daciji, Grčkoj, Aziji, Africi pa i Britaniji (Keay 1984: 352–356; Peacock & Williams 1986: 182–184; Sciallano & Sibella 1994: 101; Caravale & Toffoletti 1997: 170; Arthur 1998: 170; Karagiorgou 2001: 133; Piéri 2005: 85–90; Je-

of the amphora. Graffiti which state the capacity of an amphora lead to the conclusion that this type of control was extremely important when dealing with ingredients intended for a military or civil *annona*. In the period between the 6th and the beginning of the 7th century, both LR 1 and LR2 amphorae are connected to *annona militaris* on the Danube limes (Karagiorgou 2001: 149–150).

linčić & Muratović Perinić 2010: 192; Vidrih Perko 1999: 12; 2000: 439–440; Bausovac 2011: 67–67). Amfore LR2 nalaze se uzduž čitave jadranske obale i otocima (karta 2).

Nalazi LR 2 amfora s lokaliteta Banjače predstavljaju najbrojniju skupinu amphora (T. 1: 5–19). Prema strukturama vidljiva su barem tri proizvodna centra s kojih su dolazile (Slika 1 T. 1: 5, 8, 10). Promjeri ruba variraju od 11 do 12 cm, a niti jedna nije sačuvana u dovoljnoj mjeri da bi mogla biti rekonstruirana. Nađen je veći broj ulomaka tipičnih rebrastih stijenki i ručki amphora LR2.

SPATHEION ILI AFRICAN AMPHORA KEY 61D

Terminom *spatheion* nazivaju se amfore dugog, uskog tijela, dugačkog punog šiljka, dugačkog vrata i kratkih ručki eliptičnog presjeka, rub je prema van izvijen i obiješen kao ovratnik. Pojavljuju se u tri tipa koji se klaficiraju u više varijanti. Njihova velika koncentracija uočena je na nekoliko rano-kršćanskih lokaliteta te njihova se uloga ponekad povezuje s liturgijom. Smatra se da su prvobitno korišteni kao vinske amfore no nalazi koštica i riba ukazuju da su mogle i primarno i sekundarno biti korištene i za druge proizvode (Bonifay 2004: 129, 474). Varijante ove male amfore se distribuiraju po čitavom Sredozemlju i području Crnog mora, na Jadranu i u unutrašnjosti od 4. do 7. st. (Keay 1984: 215–216; Peacock & Williams 1986: 203–203; Bjelajac 1996: 87–91, sl. XXXI: 165, 167–171, 173–176, 183; Bitenc & Knific 2001: 35–36, kat. br. 95, 52–53, kat. br. 147, 57, kat. br. 166, 60–61, kat. br. 180; Bonifay 2005: 452–453, 464, fig. 5; Vidrih Perko & Župančić 2005: 534, fig. 9.1; Višnjić 2009: 127; Višnjić, Bekić, Pleština 2010: 208; Modrijan 2012: 143).

Sačuvani primjeri s lokaliteta Banjače (T. 2: 20–21) prema oblikovanju ruba pripadaju tipu Spatheion 1, po Bonifayu to su amfore tip 31 i tip 31 C. Prema strukturi (Slika 1, T. 2: 20–21) na lokalitetu su prisutna tri mjesta proizvodnje. Varijante spatheiona tip 1 datiraju se od 4. do 5. st. (Bonifay 2004: 124–125). Proizvodnja ovih varijanti spatheiona je utvrđena u radionici el-Ariana kod Kartage (Tunis) i na lokalitetu Sidi Zahruni, u blizini mjesta Nabeul (*Neapolis*, sjeveroistočni Tunis) (Bonifay 2004: 125).

LR 2 amphorae were found all across the Mediterranean, they were distributed from the place where they were produced in the eastern provinces on the Aegean and the Black sea, towards the Danube limes in Moesia and Dacia, Greece, Asia, Africa and Britain (Keay 1984: 352–356; Peacock & Williams 1986: 182–184; Sciallano & Sibella 1994: 101; Caravale & Toffoletti 1997: 170; Arthur 1998: 170; Karagiorgou 2001: 133; Piéri 2005: 85–90; Jelinčić & Muratović Perinić 2010: 192; Vidrih Perko 1999: 12; 2000: 439–440; Bausovac 2011: 67–67). LR 2 amphorae were found along the entire Adriatic coast and on the islands (map 2).

Finds of LR 2 amphorae from the Banjače site are the most numerous group of amphorae (Pl. 1: 5–19). Based on their fabric, we can say that they were made in at least three production centers (Figure 1 T. 1: 5, 8, 10). The diameters of the rims vary between 11 and 12 cm, and none were preserved enough to allow for a complete reconstruction. A large number of typical ribbed walls and handles of LR 2 amphorae was also found.

SPATHEION OR AFRICAN AMPHORA (KEY 61D)

The term *spatheion* is used to describe amphorae with a long narrow body, a long full spike, a long neck and short handles with an elliptical cross-section, an outward-facing rim which hands like a collar. They appear in here types classified in several variants. They are especially frequent on several early Christian sites and their function is often connected to religious practices. It is considered that they were originally used as wine amphorae, but finds of seeds and fish point to the fact that they could have, primarily and secondarily, been used for holding other produce (Bonifay 2004: 129, 474). Variants of these small amphorae were found all across the Mediterranean and the Black sea, in the Adriatic and the heartland, and are dated to periods between the 4th and the 7th century (Keay 1984: 215–216; Peacock & Williams 1986: 203–203; Bjelajac 1996: 87–91, sl. XXXI: 165, 167–171, 173–176, 183; Bitenc & Knific 2001: 35–36, inv. no. 95, 52–53, inv. no. 147, 57, inv. no. 166, 60–61, inv. no. 180; Bonifay 2005: 452–453, 464, fig. 5; Vidrih Perko & Župančić 2005: 534, fig. 9.1; Višnjić 2009: 127; Višnjić, Bekić, Pleština 2010: 208; Modrijan 2012: 143).

The preserved finds from Banjače (Pl. 2: 20–21) can, based on the curvature of the body, be ascribed to type 1, or type 31 and 31 C according to Bonifay. Based on fabric (Figure 1, Pl. 2: 20–21), we were able

NEUTVRĐENI TIPOVI AMFORA

Dva ulomka ruba (T. 2: 23-24) pripadaju za sada neutvrđenim tipovima amfora. Ulomak T. 2: 23 nema pravih analogija (Slika 1, T. 2: 23). Ulomak (T. 2: 24) prema izrazitoj zastupljenosti tinjca smještamo po podrijetlu u istočni Mediteran (Slika 1, T. 2: 24). Prave analogije ovom ulomku nemamo, donekle nalikuje na ulomak ruba i ručke iz Postira, no razlikuje se po strukturi (Jelinčić & Perinić Muratović 2010: 195, T. 5: 26).

DNA AMFORA

Konkavno dno s prstenastom nogom (T. 2: 25) ne možemo tipološki i kronološki odrediti (Slika 1, T. 2: 25). Prisutna su dva tipa šiljatih dna malih amfora. Dno (T. 2: 26) pripada za sada neutvrđenoj grupi amfora, vjerojatno afričkog porijekla. Dno T. 2: 27 po svojoj strukturi (Slika 1, T. 2: 27) odgovara nekim varijantama amfore Agora 273 i koja se smatra prethodnikom tzv. *Samos cistern type* grupe amfora. Agora 273 amfora se datira od 4. do 5. st. i proizvod su više istočnoegejskih radionica (Robinson 1995: T. 29: M 273; Bonifay & Piéri 1995: 114; Arthur 1998: 170). Egejskoj ili istočno mediteranskoj grupi amfora može pripadati i dno amfore T. 2: 28. Ostala dna amfora pripisujemo afričkim radionicama (T. 2: 29–32) (Bonifay 2004: 523, T. 1). Dno amfore u obliku lukovice (T. 2: 31) nalazimo i na Braču (Postira) (Jelinčić & Perinić Muratović 2010: 195, T. 5: 27).

KUHINJSKO I STOLNO POSUĐE

Keramičke nalaze za svakodnevnu upotrebu u domaćinstvu s lokaliteta Banjače dijelimo prema funkcionalnim oblicima: kuhinjsko posuđe - lonci i duboke zdjele i stolno posuđe - tanjuri.

LONCI

Lonci su prvenstveno namijenjeni izlaganju većoj toplini i zadržavanju tekućine prilikom kuhanja, pirjanja ili varenja. Mogu dulje vrijeme stajati na ognjištu te se tako lakše omekša meso (npr. svinjetina) i povrće (Arthur 2007: 18–19). Lonci na lokalitetu Banjače zastupljeni su s tridesetak ulomaka. Niti jedan lonac nije sačuvan u cijelosti. U katalogu su prikazana dvadeset i tri ulomaka lonaca koji su dijagnostički prepoznatljivi. Svi oblici lonaca su kvalitetne izrade na brzo rotirajućem kolu. Dio lonaca možemo svrstati u dvije grupe po strukturi dok

to determine three production centers. Variants of the *spatheion* type 1 are dated from the 4th to the 5th century (Bonifay 2004: 124–125). The production of this variant of the *spatheion* was confirmed in the el-Ariana workshop near Carthage (Tunisia) and at the Sidi Zahruni site near Nabeul (*Neapolis*, north-eastern Tunisia) (Bonifay 2004: 125).

UNDETERMINABLE AMPHORAE TYPES

Two rim fragments (Pl. 2: 23-24) are part of amphorae types which have not been determined up to this point in time. The fragment shown on Pl. 2: 23 has no real analogies (Figure 1, Pl. 2: 23). The fragment shown on Pl. 2: 24 can be, based on the high frequency of mica be traced to the eastern Mediterranean (Figure 1, Pl. 2: 24). There are no true analogies for this fragment, but it somewhat resembles the fragment of rim and handle from Postira, with differences only in fabric (Jelinčić & Perinić Muratović 2010: 195, Pl. 5: 26).

AMPHORAE BOTTOMS

Concave bottom with a ring-like foot (Pl. 2: 25) cannot be typologically and chronologically defined (Figure 1, Pl. 2: 25). Two types of amphorae bottoms with a spike were found. One bottom (Pl. 2: 24) is part of a so far undetermined amphora type, probably of African origin. The bottom shown on Pl. 2: 27 matches, based on fabric (Figure 1, Pl. 2: 27), some variants of Agora 273 amphorae which are considered to be the predecessor of the, so called, *Samos cistern type* group of amphorae. Agora 273 amphorae are dated to the period between the 4th and the 5th century and were produced in workshops on the eastern Aegean (Robinson 1995: Pl. 29: M 273; Bonifay & Piéri 1995: 114; Arthur 1998: 170). The amphora bottom shown on Pl. 2: 28 can be ascribed to the Aegean or the eastern Mediterranean group of amphorae. The remaining amphora bottoms are ascribed to African workshops (Pl. 2: 29–32) (Bonifay 2004: 523, Pl. 1). Bulb-shaped amphora bottoms (Pl. 2: 31) were found on the island of Brač (Postira) (Jelinčić & Perinić Muratović 2010: 195, Pl. 5: 27).

KITCHEN AND TABLE WARE

Pottery finds for everyday use in the household from Banjače were divided based on functional forms: kitchen ware-pots and deep bowls, and table ware-plates.

se većina razlikuje po svojim strukturama i nije ih moguće razvrstati u grupe.

Lonci izvijenog ruba, kratkog vrata i okruglastog trbuha na lokalitetu Banjače pojavljuju se u različitim strukturama. Lonac na T. 3: 34 je izrađen od tvrde gline s primjesama kvarca, tamno sivo do crvenkasto smeđe boje (Slika 2, T. 3: 34). Lonac na T. 4: 44 je izrađen od tvrde gline s primjesama kvarca i tinjca, u presjeku je tamno sivo crn dok mu je površina crvenkasto smeđa (Slika 2, T. 4: 44). Ova grupa lonaca tipična je za 4. st. i traje do 6. st. Često se nalaze na kasnoantičkim lokalitetima na istočnoj obali i zaleđu Jadrana (Srima, Postira, Guran) jugozapadnom alpskom prostoru i mnogim slovenskim lokalitetima (Bierbrauer 1987: tip III a2 i III a3; Brusić 2005: 262; Jelinić & Perinić Muratović 2010: 186–187; T. 1: 1–3; Ruffieux 2010: 235, tip I:D; Modrijan 2011: 184–185).

Lonac ukošenog ruba s naglašenim prijelazom u unutrašnjosti. Taj prijelaz je služio kao mjesto za bolje nasjedanje poklopca (T. 3: 38) izrađen je u istoj strukturi kao i lonac T. 3: 34. U toj su strukturi izrađeni i lonac ravno profiliranog ruba (Slika 2, T. 3: 43), lonac ukošenog ruba i ravnog dna (Slika 2, T. 4: 35) i lonac ukošenog profiliranog ruba (Slika 2, T. 4: 38). Slične su strukture i oblici lonaca nađenih na lokalitetu *Ad basilicas pictas* u Splitu (Topić 1999a: 72–73, slika 21).

Lonac ukošeno raširenog ruba (Slika 2, T. 3: 35), lonac ukošenog ruba s naglašenim mjestom za poklopac (Slika 2, T. 3: 39), lonac ukošeno profiliranog ruba (Slika 2, T. 4: 48) i lonac profiliranog ruba s ukrasom ravnih linije izvedenih češljem na vrhu trbuha (Slika 3, T. 5: 49) izrađeni su od tvrde tamno sivo crne do crvenkasto smeđe gline, sa sitnim primjesama vapnenca i tinjca, svjetlucave površine. Dva lonca su s ručkom, lonac (T. 3: 40) ima blago ukošeni rub, dok lonac (T. 3: 41) ima jednostavan ravni rub. Struktura im je različite crvene i crveno smeđe boje gline no oba kao primjesu imaju sitni vapnenac (Slika 2, T. 3: 40-41).

Lonci raširenog ruba i lonci s ručkama morfološki su slični takozvanim loncima egejskog tipa (Waksman & Treglia 2007: 651, 655, T. 1, T. 2, T. 5). Na jadranskoj obali od Albanije pa sve do područja rijeke Po postoje različite varijante tih oblika lokalne ili provincijske proizvodnje u kontekstima 5. i 6. st. (Corti & Loschi Ghittoni 2007: T. 2: 3; T. 3: 3; Guiducci & Montana 2007: 542–543, T. 1, T. 2). Lonac s ručkom lokalne izrade nađen je na lokalitetu *Ad basilicas pictas* u Splitu i datira se od 5. do 7. st. (Topić 1999b: T. VII: 3). U Hvaru je lonac s ručkom nađen u kontekstu sredine 5. st. (Katić 1999/2000: 29–30, T. 3: 6).

POTS

Pots were primarily made to be exposed to heat and to hold liquids during cooking, stewing and brewing. They could be left on the fire for a long time to soften up the meat (e.g. pork) and vegetables (Arthur 2007: 18–19). At Banjače, about thirty pot fragments were defined. Not a single pot was completely preserved. The catalogue contains twenty three pot fragments which could be diagnostically defined. All shapes of pots were made on a fast pottery wheel and are of high-quality. Part of them can be placed in two groups based on fabric, and most differ in fabric and cannot be divided into groups.

Pots with an outward-facing rim, a short neck and a rounded body appear in different fabrics at Banjače. The pot shown on Pl. 3: 34 is made out of hard clay with quartz inclusions, is dark grayish to reddish brown in color (Figure 2, Pl. 3: 34). The pot shown on Pl. 4: 44 is made out of hard clay with quartz and mica inclusions, is dark grayish black in the cross-section and has a reddish brown surface (Figure 2, Pl. 4: 44). This group is typical of the 4th century and lasts until the 6th century. These types are often found on sites dated to the late antiquity on the eastern Adriatic coast and in its hinterland (Srima, Postira, Guran), on the territory of the eastern Alps and on numerous sites in Slovenia (Bierbrauer 1987: type III a2 and III a3; Brusić 2005: 262; Jelinić & Perinić Muratović 2010: 186–187; T. 1: 1–3; Ruffieux 2010: 235, type I: D; Modrijan 2011: 184–185).

There are some pots with a slanted rim with an accentuated transition to the inside. This transition was made so that the lid could fit better (Pl. 3: 38), and it has the same fabric like the pot shown Pl. 3: 34. The pot with a straight profiled rim (Figure 2, Pl. 3: 43), the pot with a slanted rim and a straight bottom (Figure 2, Pl. 4: 35), and the pot with a slanted profiled rim (Figure 2, Pl. 4: 38) have the same kind of fabric. Pots with a similar fabric were found at *Ad basilicas pictas* in Split (Topić 1999a: 72–73, Figure 21).

The pot with a slanted widened rim (Figure 2, Pl. 3: 35), the pot with a slanted rim with an accentuated position for the lid (Figure 2, Pl. 3: 48), the pot with a slanted profiled rim (Figure 2, Pl. 4: 38), and the pot with a profiled body with a decorative straight line on the top of the body made by combing (Figure 3, Pl. 5: 51) are made out of hard dark grayish black to reddish brown clay with tiny inclusions of limestone and mica, and have a shiny surface. Two pots with a handle were found, one (Pl. 3: 40) has a slightly slanted rim, and the other (Pl. 3: 41) has a simple straight rim. Their fabric varies from red and reddish brown clay, and both have tiny limestone inclusions (Figure 2, Pl. 3: 40-41).

Lonci raširenog ruba s lokaliteta Banjače su po obliku srodni, no jedan (Slika 1, T. 3: 36) je izrađen od crvene pročišćene gline, (nepotpuna oksidacija u presjeku) dok je drugi (Slika 2, T. 3: 37) izrađen od tamo sivo crne gline sa sitnim primjesama vapnenca i crvenim primjesama. Na lokalitetu *Invillino* slični se lonci nalaze u objektima druge polovice 4. i prve polovice 5. st. (Bierbrauer 1987: 200, T121, 12, tip III h). Sitne crvene primjese ima i lonac ukošenog ruba (Slika 2, T. 4: 47) ali se razlikuje od prethodnih lonaca po lošijoj kvaliteti pečenja (nepotpuna oksidacija u presjeku).

Teško je reći da li je lonac ravno raširenog ruba izrađen od tvrde crvenkasto smeđe gline sa primjesama vapnenca (Slika 2, T. 3: 42) zapravo lonac ili ga možemo smjestiti među duboke zdjele.

Lonac profiliranog ruba ima ravne linije izvedene češljem na vrhu trbuha (Slika 3, T. 5: 49) je od tamno crveno siv u unutrašnjosti i crn na površini. Glina je tvrda i sitnim crvenim i bijelim (vapnenac) primjesama. Prema obliku i ukrasu odgovara loncu tip 5 s lokaliteta Tonocov grad (Slovenija) gdje se njihova upotreba datira od 5. st., najviše ih je iz slojeva 6. st. Tako se datiraju i lonci s lokaliteta *Invillino* (tip III f1 i III f2). Lonce sličnog oblika možemo pratiti do 9. st. (Modrijan 2011: 190–191)

Lonac naglašeno izvijenog ruba sa ravnim metličastim ukrasom (Slika 3, T. 5: 50) izrađen je od gline s primjesama vapnenca i sitnim crvenim primjesama (nepotpuna oksidacija u presjeku).

Ulomak vrata lonca s ukošenom profilacijom prema unutrašnjosti (T. 5: 51), podsjeća na egejske lonce tj. posude zatvorenog oblika (Arthur 2007: 24, slika 6). Izrađen je od tvrde crvenkasto žute gline s jako sitnim bijelim primjesama (Slika 3, T. 5: 51). Tako oblikovani rub nalazimo i kod jednog tipa mastionica te je moguće da je takav rub izrađen da bi se spriječilo istjecanje tekućine pod nekim određenim kutom (Bonifay 2004: 299, 300, T. 167: 1, tip commune 72)

Lonci s ukrasom valovnice (T. 5: 52–54) koja je izvedena štapićem u mokroj glini zastupljeni su s tri ulomka ukrasa (Slika 3, T. 5: 55). Takav je ukras čest na kasnoantičkoj keramici. Premda je valovnica izrađena štapićem ili češljem vrlo jednostavan ukras poznat kroz cijelo rimsko doba može se reći da u kasnoj antici valovnica postaje drugačija i stilski prepoznatljiva (Ruffieux 2010: 249; Modrijan 2011: 198–200).

Pots with a widened rim and pots with handles are morphologically similar to the, so called, pos of the Aegean type (Waksman & Treglia 2007: 651, 655, Pl. 1, Pl. 2, Pl. 5). From the Adriatic coast in Albania to the Po river, different variants of these forms appear which were made locally or provincially in 5th and 6th century contexts (Corti & Loschi Ghittoni 2007: Pl. 2: 3; Pl. 3:3; Guiducci & Montana 2007: 542–543, Pl. 1, Pl. 2). The locally produced pot with a handle was made at *Ad basilicas pictas* in Split and can be dated to times between the 5th and the 7th century (Topić 1999b: Pl. VII: 3). A pot with a handle was found on Hvar in a 5th century context (Katić 1999/2000: 29–30, Pl. 3: 6)

Pots with a widened rim from Banjače are similar in shape, but one (Figure 1, Pl. 3: 36) has an incomplete oxidation cross-section and is made out of red clay, and the other (Figure 2, Pl. 3: 37) is made out of dark grayish black clay with tiny inclusions of limestone and red inclusions. The site of *Invillino* yielded similar pots in fabrics dated to the second half of the 4th and the first half of the 5th century (Bierbrauer 1987: 200, T121, 12, tip III h). Tiny red inclusions were also found in a pot with a slanted rim (Figure 2, Pl. 4: 47) which differs from other finds in quality (incomplete oxidation in cross-section).

It is hard to determine if the pot with a straight widened rim, made out of hard reddish brown clay with limestone inclusions (Figure 2, Pl. 3: 42), is really a pot or a deep bowl.

The pot with a profiled body and straight combed lines on top of the body (Figure 3, Pl. 5: 49) is dark reddish gray on the inside and black on the outside. The clay is hard and has tiny red and white (limestone) inclusions. Based on shape and decoration, it matches type 5 pots from Tonocov grad (Slovenia) where these are dated from the 5th century onwards and mostly originate from 6th century layers. Pots from *Invillino* (tip III f1 and III f2) are equally dated. Pots with a similar shape can be traced to the 9th century (Modrijan 2011: 190–191).

The pot with an accentuated outward-facing rim with straight decorations (Figure 3, Pl. 5: 50) shows an incomplete oxidation in cross-section and is made out of clay with limestone and tiny red inclusions.

The fragment of a pot neck with a profile slanting inwards (Pl. 5: 51) is similar to some Aegean pots, that is, closed vessel forms (Arthur 2007: 24, Figure 6). It is made out of hard reddish yellow clay with very tiny white inclusions (Figure 3, Pl. 5: 51). The same shape of rim is also found on one type of inkwells where it served as a means to prevent the liquid from spilling out at a certain angle (Bonifay 2004: 299, 300, Pl. 167: 1, type commune 72).

DUBOKE ZDJELE

Duboke zdjele smatraju se pogodne za kuhanje žitarica i grahorica te mesa kao što je kozletina, ovčatina ili janjetina. Kuhanjem u tako otvorenoj posudi postiže se veće isparavanje tekućine te se na taj način dobiva suho ili gusto jelo prikladno za upotpunjavanje nekim umakom (Arthur 2007: 18). Dvije duboke zdjele izrađene su u gruboj strukturi. Duboka zdjela s raširenim profiliranim rubom (Slika 3, T. 5: 55) prema oblikovanju ruba nalikuje na tzv. *Carthage late roman baksin 2*, tj. po Bonifay tip *commune 30* koja se prema nalazima iz Kartage datira u 5. st. (Hayes 1976: 102; Bonifay 2004: 267, T. 147). Primjeri iz Afrike izrađeni su od gline potpuno drugačije strukture te primjer iz Banjača možemo datirati u 5. st. isključivo prema obliku. Zdjela s blago prstenasto profiliranim rubom (Slika 3, T. 5: 56) može pripadati grupi jednostavnih zdjela s gotovo ravnim stjenkama i ravnim dnom (Bonifay 2004: 220).

TANJURI

Tanjuri su zastupljeni s osam primjeraka jako oštećenih ulomaka. Ulomak s dvije utisnute kružnice i ostatkom zarez izvedenih kotačićem (Slika 3, T. 6: 57) možemo povezati s Hayes 42, koji se pojavljuje na tanjurima tipa Hayes 61.29 (*late Roman B*) (Hayes 1972: 237, slika 41.d). Na sačuvanom ulomku dna (Slika 3, T. 6: 58) vidi se da se ukras s utisnutom kružnicom i diskom u sredini ponavlja tri puta te se takav ukras sasvim nastavlja u nizu po cijeloj unutrašnjosti dna. Niz kružnica okružen je plitkom kanelurom. Takav je ukras tipičan za ravne tanjure Hayes tip 61.1 (Hayes 1972: 235; slika 40, 1–9). Dva ruba dubokih tanjura s trokutasto oblikovanim blago obješenim rubom i ravnim dnom (Slika 3, T. 6: 63–64) također pripadaju u tu grupu tj. točnije Hayes 61B obliku (Hayes 1972: 100–107; Bonifay 2004: 167–168). Pojavljuju se u mnogim varijantama te ni primjerci s Banjača nisu potpuno jednaki. Tanjuri Hayes 61 su najrašireniji oblik afričke sigilate na Sredozemlju (Bonifay 2004: 167–171; Modrijan 2011: 126). Generalno se smatralo da se tanjuri Hayes 61B datiraju od 400. do 450. godine, no prema nekim nalazima (Hruščica) početak proizvodnje se pokušao pomaknuti prema 380. godini (Hayes 1972: 100–107; Bonifay 2004: 167–168; Modrijan 2011: 127–128). Najnovijom revizijom datiranja pojedinih lokaliteta varijante Hayes 61B oblika pripadaju razdoblju 5. st. i početka 6. st. (Cau, Reynolds & Bonifay 2011: 5; Reynolds, Bonifay & Cau 2011: 19–20).

Pots with wavy decorations (Pl. 5: 52–54) made by a stick in wet clay are present in three cases (Figure 3, Pl. 5: 55). This type of decoration is common on pottery dated to the late antiquity. Although wavy lines made with a stick or comb are a very simple form of decoration known throughout the Roman times, we can say that waves become different and stylistically recognizable in late antiquity (Ruffieux 2010: 249; Modrijan 2011: 198–200).

DEEP BOWLS

Deep bowls are appropriate for cooking cereals and pulses, as well as meat like goat, mutton or lamb. Cooking in such open vessels enables the liquid to evaporate, resulting in a dry or thick dish which can be accompanied by some sort of sauce (Arthur 2007: 18). Two deep bowls with a hard fabric were found. The deep bowl with a widened profiled rim (Figure 3, Pl. 5: 55) is, based on shape, similar to the, so called, *Carthage late roman baksin 2*, i.e. to *commune 30* type according to Bonifay which can be, based on finds from Mapga, be dated to the 5th century (Hayes 1976: 102; Bonifay 2004: 267, Pl. 147). The examples from Africa were made from an entirely different kind of clay and the find from Banjače can be dated to the 5th century solely based on shape. The bowl with a slightly ring-like profiled rim (Figure 3, Pl. 5: 56) can be ascribed to the group of simple bowls with almost completely vertical walls and a straight bottom (Bonifay 2004: 220).

PLATES

Plates are presented by eight very poorly preserved fragments. The fragment with two imprinted circles and incisions made by a wheel (Figure 3, Pl. 6: 57) resembles Hayes 42 which appears on plates of the Hayes 61.29 type (*late Roman B*) (Hayes 1972: 237, Figure 41.d). The preserved bottom fragment (Figure 3, Pl. 6: 58) shows that the imprinted circle with a disk in the middle appears three times and that such a decoration flowed in line all around the inner surface of the bottom. The line of circles is surrounded by a shallow flute. This kind of decoration is typical of straight plates of the Hayes 61.1 type (Hayes 1972: 235; Figure 40, 1–9). Two rims of straight plates with a triangular hanging rim and a straight bottom (Figure 3, Pl. 6: 63–64) also fall into this category, i.e. into the Hayes 61B form (Hayes 1972: 100–107; Bonifay 2004: 167–168). These appear in many variants and he finds from Banjače also differ among themselves. Hayes 61 plates are the most widely distributed form of African *terra sigillata* on the Mediterranean-

Nađeno je više ulomaka dna tanjura koji nam ne daju neke posebne karaktistike po kojima bismo ih mogli detaljnije analizirati. Ulomak izrazito plitkog prstenastog dna ima ukras kružno postavljene niza zareza izvedenih kotačićem (T. 6: 59) dok ostala prstenasta dna nemaju ukrase (Slika 3, T. 6: 60–62). Struktura im nalikuje već opisanim tanjurima Hayes 61 tipa te im se može utvrditi jednako porijeklo.

POKLOPCI

Poklopci T. 7: 65–66 izrađeni od iste strukture kao i lonac T. 5: 49 i služili su za poklapanje lonaca za kuhanje, dok su poklopci T. 7: 67–68 izrađeni kako bi poslužili uz posude od pročišćene gline (Ruffieux 2010: 252, 254, T. 7: 3.- 4, 11).

PREDMETI NEPOZNATE NAMJENE

Dva predmeta za sada nemaju točno utvrđenu namjenu. Kao i svi ostali predmeti sačuvani su tek fragmentirano što dodatno otežava moguću interpretaciju. Keramički ulomak (T. 7: 69) predstavlja ukošenu stjenku koja tvori mali otvor s odsječenim rubom. Moguće je da je riječ o posudi nalik na piriformnu posudu commune type 73 (po Bonifay) (Bonifay 2004: 300–301, T. 168: 1). Piriformne posude koje navodi Bonifay imaju lagano podignuti ili izrazito profilirani izljev te je teško u ovom trenutku potvrditi tezu da je zaista riječ o toj posudi. Drugi problematičan predmet je izrazito narančaste boje i izrazito mekane gline (T. 7: 70). Sačuvan je ulomak na kojem se nalazi nešto nalik na bradavicu najvjerojatnije u unutrašnjosti posude. Za sada nisu utvrđene analogije ovom predmetu.

TEGULE

Ulomci tegula prema statističkoj analizi predstavljaju 9% od ukupne količine materijala (T. 7: 72–73). Pretežno je riječ o vrlo usitnjenu materijalu, no prisutnost tegula na lokalitetu je značajna zbog interpretacije samog istraženog objekata. Prema nekim analogijama čak i objekti skladišne namjene u sklopu kasnoantičkih seoskih gospodarstava mogli su imati krov natkriven tegulama što je jedan od pokazatelja određene kvalitete i standarda života (Ward Perkins 2005: 125).

(Bonifay 2004: 167–171; Modrijan 2011: 126). It was generally accepted that Hayes 61B plates can be dated to times between 400 and 450, but some finds (Hruščica) date the beginning of their production more towards 380 (Hayes 1972: 100–107; Bonifay 2004: 167–168; Modrijan 2011: 127–128). The most recent revision of datations from individual sites, variants of Hayes 61B forms are dated to the period of the 5th and the beginning of the 6th century (Cau, Reynolds & Bonifay 2011: 5; Reynolds, Bonifay & Cau 2011: 19–20).

More fragments of plate bottoms do not have any special characteristics which could enable for a more detailed analysis. The fragment of a very shallow ring-like bottom has a decoration composed of a circular line of incisions made by a wheel (Pl. 6: 59), while other ring-like bottoms have no decorations (Figure 3 Pl. 6: 60–62). Their fabric resembles the Hayes 61 type plates we described above, so we can assume they originated from the same place.

LIDS

The lids shown on Pl. 7: 65–66 have the same fabric as the pot shown on Pl. 5: 49 and were used to cover cooking pots, while the lids shown on Pl. 7: 67–68 were used to cover vessels made out of purified clay (Ruffieux 2010: 252, 254, Pl. 7: 3–4, 11).

OBJECTS WITH AN UNKNOWN FUNCTION

We have been unable to determine the precise function of two finds. Like other finds, they are very fragmented which makes it even harder to define them. One pottery fragment (Pl. 7: 69) is a slanted wall which makes up a small hole with the cut rim. It could be a vessel which resembles a pyriform vessel of commune type 73 (according to Bonifay) (Bonifay 2004: 300–301, Pl. 168: 1). Pyriform vessels listed by Bonifay have a slightly raised or a much profiled outflow and it is difficult to be sure that our fragment is part of such a vessel. The second problematic find is highly orange in color and is made out of very soft clay (Pl. 7: 70). The fragment has a nipple placed on the inside of the vessel. No analogies were found for this find to the present moment.

TEGULAE

Fragments of tegulae, based on statistics, make up 9% out of the total amount of material (Pl. 7: 72–73). They are mostly very tiny, but the presence of tegulae at the site is significant for the interpretation of

UTEZI

Na lokalitetu je nađeno šesnaest komada keramičkih okruglih utega s perforacijom u sredini (T. 8: 84–93). Utezi s lokaliteta Banjače pripadaju utezima u obliku nepravilnog diska s perforacijom u sredini. Prema dimenzijama razlikujemo tri grupe: promjer utega 5,8 – 6,4 cm (3 komada T. 8: 84–86), promjer utega od 7 do 7,4 cm (pet komada, T. 8: 87–91), promjer utega 8 – 9 cm (šest komada, T. 8: 92–97), ostalima nije moguće odrediti promjer zbog oštećenosti. Takve se utege obično veže uz ribarske mreže i ribarstvo ili uz utege za tkalačke stanove (Višnjić, Bekić, Pleština 2010: T. 3: 5–8). Promjeri otvora svih utega variraju od 0,5 do 1,2 cm. Takvi utezi imaju prevelik otvor za ribarenje s udicom ili parangalom te su mogli poslužiti kod formiranja mreža srednje veličine (Bernal Casasola 2010: 100–101). Također je moguće da su takvi utezi korišteni i kao utezi tkalačkih stanova ili pršljenci vretena. U antičko doba za tkalačke stanove pretežno su korišteni utezi oblika krnje piramide, no ne može biti isključeno da su i okrugli utezi mogli poslužiti u tu svrhu (Lombardi 2012: 377, slika 6; Gostenčik 2011: 221).

Uz utege s perforacijom nađeno je devet keramičkih predmeta nepoznate namjene. Riječ je o predmetima četvrtastog (T. 8: 75–79) ili okruglastog oblika (T. 8: 80–83) nalik na utege no perforacija nije napravljena nego se nalaze okrugla udubljenja obostrano ili samo s jedne strane. Utezi su često izrađeni od odbačenih komada keramike, što je slučaj i sa perforiranim primjercima s lokaliteta Banjače. Prilikom sekundarne izrade utega svrdlom se izrađivala perforacija s jedne i druge strane ulomka, te se nekom vrstom brusa oblikovao okrugli oblik (Matijašić 2009: 109–111; Lombardi 2012: 377, slika 6; Gostenčik 2011: 213). Moguće je da je devet neperforiranih predmeta zapravo poluproizvod, tj. nedovršeni utezi. Nalazi poluproizvoda tj. otpada govore i o organizaciji proizvodnje utega na lokalitetu. Teško je utvrditi da li je riječ o proizvodnji za potrebe samog gospodarstva ili postoji mogućnost trgovine tim predmetima na mikroregionalnom području. Prave analogije nisu nađene te se može još uvijek dozvoliti mogućnost da je riječ o predmetima specijalne tehničke namjene ili možda čak i poklopcima za amfore. Takvi poklopci za amfore nisu zabilježeni u literaturi, te upotreba ovih predmeta može do daljnjeg ostati otvoreno pitanje. Na lokalitetu Banjače nađen je i jedan ravan poklopac za amfore (T. 2: 33) uobičajenog tipa.

the excavated structure. Based on some analogies, even structures used for storage in rural farms dated to the late antiquity could have had roofs covered with tegulae – one of the indicators of a certain quality of life (Ward Perkins 2005: 125).

WEIGHTS

The site yielded sixteen pieces of round pottery weights with perforations in the middle (Pl. 8: 84–93). Weights from Banjače are weights shaped as irregular discs with a perforation in the middle. Based on their dimensions, they fall into three groups: weight diameter 5.8–6.4 cm (3 pieces Pl. 8: 84–86), weight diameter from 7 to 7.4 cm (five pieces, Pl. 8: 87–91), weight diameter 8–9 cm (six pieces, Pl. 8: 92–97), and the rest were too badly damaged and their diameter could not be measured. Such weighty are usually connected to fishing nets and fishing or loom weights (Višnjić, Bekić, Pleština 2010: Pl. 3: 5–8). The diameters of the holes on these weights vary from 0.5 to 1.2 cm. The hole on these weights is too big for them to be used for fishing with a hook or a longline, and could have been used to form middle-sized nets (Bernal Casasola 2010: 100–101). These weights could also have been used like weights for looms or like whorls for spindles. In antiquity, looms usually had weights shaped like truncated pyramids, but we cannot exclude the possibility that round weights could also have been used for the same purpose (Matijašić 2009: 109–111; Lombardi 2012: 377, Figure 6; Gostenčik 2011: 221).

Along with weights with perforations, nine pottery finds without a known purpose were also found. These objects are square (Pl. 8: 75–79) or round (Pl. 8: 80–83) and resemble weights but there are no perforations but only round holes on either or only one side. Weights were frequently made from discarded pottery, as is the case with perforated fragments from Banjače. The secondary making of weights included drilling a perforation on both sides of the fragments and making the object round with some kind of whetstone (Lombardi 2012: 377, Figure 6; Gostenčik 2011: 213). It is possible that the nine non-perforated finds are rally semi-products, i.e. unfinished weights. Finds of semi-products, i.e. waste, speak of the organization of weight production at the site. It is difficult to determine whether we are dealing with production for the rural farm or if there is a possibility of trading these objects on a micro-regional level. True analogies have yet to be found, and it is safe to suggest that these are objects with a specific technical function or perhaps even lids for amphorae. Such amphora lids have not been recorded in published works, and the purpose of

STAKLO

Nađeno je oko 445 ulomaka stakla u jako lošem stanju, od toga je 34 ulomka zastupljeno u katalogu. Niti jedna posuda nije dala dovoljno elemenata za potpunu rekonstrukciju, no kako će analiza pokazati iz tog su se izrazito ulomljenog materijala dobili značajni podaci. Oblici prisutni na lokalitetu Banjače su svjetiljke i čaše od prozirnog stakla.

Staklene svjetiljke koničnog oblika ulaze u širu upotrebu tokom 4. i 5. st. i to kao rasvjetno tijelo koje je bile obješeno na uzici metalnim lancima (*polycandelon*, *monocandelon*), a mogle su imati i posebno izrađena metalna postolja – svijećnjake te su služile i kao funkcionalni i kao dekorativni predmet. Proizvode se istovremeno na istoku i zapadu (Buljević 1994: 259). Koristio se loj ili neko biljno ulje (maslinovo) kao gorivo, a fitilji su bili od lana ili neke biljne niti (Lazar 2003: 200). Pri potrošnji jednake količine goriva staklene svjetiljke davale su jaču svijetlost u odnosu na keramičke ili metalne (Antonaras 2008: 23). Neki oblici samostojećih čaša također su mogli poslužiti i kao rasvjetno tijelo (Antonaras 2010: 307). Staklene svjetiljke su u prvo vrijeme korištene u sakralnim prostorima, no zbog kvalitete rasvjete koju pružaju vrlo brzo se počinju koristiti u javnim prostorima kao što su kupališta te u privatnim objektima (O’Hea 2007: 239). Na zapadnom Mediteranu korištene su do 8. st. dok su na istočnom dijelu Mediterana i puno dulje u upotrebi (Chevalier 1999: 166–167, T. 1–9; 181; Stern 1999: 480).

U staklenom materijalu s lokaliteta Banjače dominiraju ulomci prstenasto zadebljanog ili zadebljanog ruba (T. 9: 98–108) koji su mogli pripadati rubovima koničnih čaša ili svjetiljaka te zdjelica (Fadić 1994: 217–219; Bierbaruer 1997: T. 156; Chevalier 1999: T. 8.b). S obzirom na fragmentiranost ulomaka teško je točno utvrditi kojem su tipu posude zaista pripadali. Jedan ulomak (T. 9: 102) na vanjskoj stijenci ima dvije tanke reljefne trake plave boje.

Nađeni su ulomci prema van raširenog i malo podignutog ruba (T. 9: 109–110). Tako oblikovani rub imale su konične svjetiljke i čaše koje se datiraju od druge polovice 4. st. i gotovo cijelo 5. st. (Bierbrauer 1997: 282, T. 155: 3; Chevalier 1999: T. 4.c; Stern 2001: 294–295; slika 158; Kucharczyk 2007: 122, slika 6). Većina primjeraka koničnih svjetiljki s ovako oblikovanim rubom na lokalitetu Karanis u Egiptu u unutrašnjosti su pokazali tragove ulja i čađe koji sugeriraju na njihovu upotrebu kao rasvjetno tijelo (Kucharczyk 2005: 46).

Nađena su dva primjerka dna koji pripadaju svjetiljkama oblika ljevka (T. 10: 111–112). Takve svjetiljke prema obliku podsjećaju na dna balsamarija. Riječ je o posudama sa širokim recipijentom poput zdje-

these finds could stay a question without an answer until further notice. The site of Banjače also yielded one regular type of a straight amphora lid (Pl. 2: 33).

GLASS

About 445 poorly preserved fragments of glass were found, and the catalogue includes 34. Not even one vessel had enough elements to allow a complete reconstruction, but the analysis revealed that this very fragmented material provided relevant data. The forms established at Banjače include lamps, cups and beakers made out of transparent glass.

Conical glass lamps started to be widely used during the 4th and the 5th centuries, were hung on metal chains (*polycandelon*, *monocandelon*), and could have had a specially made metal stands – lamp holders, and were used both as a functional and decorative objects. They were simultaneously made in the east and the west (Buljević 1994: 259). They were fueled by lard or plant oil (olive), and the fuses were made out of flax or some other plant fiber (Lazar 2003: 200). With the same amount of fuel, glass lamps produced more light than pottery or metal ones (Antonaras 2008: 23). Some forms of glasses could also have been used as lamps (Antonaras 2010: 307). Glass lamps were at first used in sacral structures but, due to the high-quality light they produced, they soon spread to public places as well, including baths and private houses (O’Hea 2007: 239). In the western Mediterranean, they were used until the 8th century and, in the eastern Mediterranean, until much later times (Chevalier 1999: 166–167, Pl. 1–9; 181; Stern 1999: 480).

The glass material from Banjače is dominated by fragments of ring-like thickened or thickened rims (Pl. 9: 98–108) which could have been parts of conical cups or lamps and bowls (Fadić 1994: 217–219; Bierbaruer 1997: Pl. 156; Chevalier 1999: Pl. 8.b). Considering the state of fragmentation, it is difficult to determine the precise type of vessel. One fragment (Pl. 9: 102) has two thin blue stripes on the outer surface.

Some fragments of an outward-facing widened and somewhat elevated rim (Pl. 9: 109–110) were found. Such a rim could be found on conical lamps and glasses dated to times from the second half of the 4th and throughout the 5th century (Bierbrauer 1997: 282, Pl. 155: 3; Chevalier 1999: Pl. 4.c; Stern 2001: 294–295; Figure 158; Kucharczyk 2007: 122, Figure 6). Most finds of conical lamps with this kind of rim from Karanis in Egypt had traces of oil and soot on the inside surface, suggesting they were used as lamps (Kucharczyk 2005: 46).

lice koje imaju uski i šuplji završetak te zaobljeno dno. Datiraju se od 5. do 7. stoljeća, porijeklom su iz Palestine. Ovakve svjetiljke su nađene i na više dalmatinskih kasnoantičkih sakralnih lokaliteta kao što su Cim, Žitomislići, Gata, Galovac, Putalj, Split, Srma, Guran na Križu (Fadić 1994: 215–216; Fadić 1997: 18; Chevalier 1999: T. 3, a,-f; Topić 1999b: 97, T. 1: 14, 155; Fadić 2005, 226–228; Bekić 2007: 39). Stakleni recipijenti sa šiljastim kapljičastim završetkom pojavljuju se u drugoj polovici 5. i koriste kroz cijelo 6. stoljeće (T. 10: 115–118). Riječ je predmetima malih dimenzija koji su morali imati točno prilagođen stalak da bi mogao poslužiti kao svjetiljka (Chevalier 1999: T. 4: a; Lazar 2003, 198, 200).

Nađena su dva ulomka malih ručki svjetiljaka (T. 10: 119–120). Najčešće su posude imale po tri ručke koje su služile za lakše vješanje svjetiljaka (Isings 1957; Chevalier 1999: T. 8: a–h, T. 9: a–c; Topić 1999b: T. 1: 11, 13, 15; Fadić 2001: 132–136; Fadić 2005, 222). U istu su svrhu mogle poslužiti i ušice na posudama (T. 10: 121). Takve ušice nalazimo na svjetiljkama, čašama i bocama (Stern 2001: 354).

Nađena su dva ulomka stijenke zdjelice s bradavičastim ukrasom (T. 10: 113–114) koji se može naći na raznim oblicima staklenog posuđa čašama, tanjuri- ma, bocama.

Konkavno udubljeni ulomci dna (T. 10: 122–126) mogli su pripadati svjetiljkama i čašama (Bierbrauer 1997: T. 156; Chevalier 1999: T. 8 c–f; Fadić 2001: 132–136; Fadić 2005, 222–224).

Čaše na nozi zastupljene su sa sedam nalaza blago uzdignutih kružnih staklenih stopica, u katalogu ih je prikazano četiri (T. 10: 127–130). Takve se čaše (Isings tip 111) smatraju kaležima korištenim u liturgiji, svijetiljkama, zavjetnim luminima i često ih se nalazi u sakralnim prostorima. Čaše na nozi su korištene i u svjetovnom životu kao stolno posuđe. Prve takve posude s kraja 3. do 4. st. nađene su na Crnom moru. Izrazito su popularne kroz 4. i 5. te se zbog raširenosti nazivaju sredozemnim tipom posuda. Upotreba takvih posuda seže i do 8. st. (Isings 1957: 139–140; Bierbrauer 1997: 274, T. 138; Milavec 2011: 185). U Dalmaciji nalaze se na brojnim lokalitetima (Cim, Majsan, Polače, Kaštel Sućurac, Galovac, Gata, Lastovo, Lučnjak na Pelješcu, Solin, Split, Sv. Ivan u Zadru, Putalj, Srma, Postira). Prema tim analogijama možemo i ulomke stopica s Banjača datirati od 4. do 6. st. (Fadić 1994: 213–214; Buljević 1994: 262, kat. br. 14.–15; Fadić 1997: 18; Chevalier 1999: T. 10: a–e; Topić 1999b: 97, T. 2: 1, 5; Fadić 2001: 134–135, sl. 31b–c; Fadić 2005: 228–229; Jelinčić & Perinić Muratović 2009: 196, T. 7: 39; Perović 2010: 44).

Vrlo je zanimljivo istaknuti da stakleni materijal s lokaliteta Banjače odgovara materijalu kakav nalazimo

Two bottoms of funnel-shaped lamps were found (Pl. 10: 111–112). These lamps, based on their shape, resemble bottoms of balsamaria. These are vessels with wide recipients like bowls which have a hollow narrow end and a rounded bottom. They are dated to times from the 5th to the 7th century and originated from Palestine. These kinds of lamps were found on numerous sites in Dalmatia dated to the late antiquity and which have a sacral function, including Cim, Žitomislići, Gata, Galovac, Putalj, Split, Srma, Guran na Križu (Fadić 1994: 215–216; Fadić 1997: 18; Chevalier 1999: Pl. 3: a–f; Topić 1999b: 97, Pl. 1: 14, 155; Fadić 2005, 226–228; Bekić 2007: 39).

Glass recipients with a pointy drop-like bottom appeared in the second half of the 5th century and were used throughout the 6th century (Pl. 10: 115–118). These are smaller objects which had to have a pre-made stand in order to be used as lamps (Chevalier 1999: Pl. 4, a; Lazar 2003, 198, 200).

Two fragments of small lamp handleless were found (Pl. 10: 119–120). Vessels most often had three handles which were used to hang lamps (Isings 1957; Chevalier 1999: Pl. 8: a–h, Pl. 9: a–c; Topić 1999b: Pl. 1: 11, 13, 15; Fadić 2001: 132–136; Fadić 2005, 222). Small holes on vessels could have been used for the same purpose (Pl. 10: 121). Such loops are found on lamps, glasses and bottles (Stern 2001: 354).

Two fragments of small bowl walls with nipples were found (Pl. 10: 113–114), the likes of which appear on many shapes of glass vessels, cups, plates and bottles.

Concave fragments of bottoms (Pl. 10: 122–126) could have been part of lamps and cups (Bierbrauer 1997: Pl. 156; Chevalier 1999: Pl. 8: c–f; Fadić 2001: 132–136; Fadić 2005, 222–224).

Beakers on a foot were defined based on seven finds of slightly elevated round glass objects, and the catalogue shows four of them (Pl. 10: 127–130). Such beakers (Isings tip 111) are seen as chalices used in liturgy, as lamps, and as votive lamps, and they are often found in sacral areas. Beakers on a foot were used in everyday life as table ware. The first finds of these beakers, dated to the end of the 3rd and the 4th century, were found on the Black sea. They were very popular in the 4th and 5th centuries and are, due to their distribution, called a Mediterranean type of vessel. These vessels were used until the 8th century (Isings 1957: 139–140; Bierbrauer 1997: 274, Pl. 138; Milavec 2011: 185). They were found on many sites in Dalmatia (Cim, Majsan, Polače, Kaštel Sućurac, Galovac, Gata, Lastovo, Lučnjak on Pelješac, Solin, Split, Sv. Ivan in Zadar, Putalj, Srma, Postira). Based on these analogies we can date the finds from

na kasnoantičkim sakralnim objektima. S obzirom da je u našem slučaju riječ o prostoru ruralnog karaktera očito je da se takvi predmeti ne mogu pripisati isključivo liturgijskim potrebama već su u širokoj upotrebi. Svjetiljke u objektima koji nisu sakralne namjene nalazimo i na drugim lokalitetima rimske provincije Dalmacije kao što je npr. prostor staklarske radionice na lokalitetu Korintija - Mala luka na otoku Krku (Šiljeg 2007: 86). Staklene svjetiljke s lokaliteta Banjače pokazuju raznolikost tipova svjetiljki koja se može datirati od 5. do 6. st. te pripadaju tipičnom mediteranskom repertoaru tog razdoblja.

PREDMETI OD KAMENA

Nađena su 3 ulomka kamenog ručnog žrvnja (T. 11: 131–133), jedan brus (T. 7: 71) i jedna posuda, najvjerojatnije tarionik (T. 11: 134).²

Ručni žrvnjevi (*mola manuaria*) su bili sastavljeni od dva okrugla dijela koji pristaju jedan na drugi (Plin. *H. N.* XXXVI.29; Cato *De Re Rust.* 10.). Gornji dio se pokretao rukom dok je donji bio nepomičan. Ručka za pokretanje gornjeg dijela nalazila se sa strane, dok je u sredini bila rupa u koju su se ubacivale žitarice. Kameni žrvnjevi su izrađivani od vulkanskog kamena rjeđe od vapnenca ili pješčenjaka. Glavna im je karakteristika da se ne smije trusiti pri trenju (Peacock 1980: 50; Bitenc Knific 2001: 85, kat. br. 274; Šiljeg 2007: 86; Antonelli, Lazzarini 2010: 2081; Šuta 2011: 105). Na lokalitetu Banjače nađeni su jedan ulomak gornjeg dijela i dva ulomka donjeg dijela žrvnja.

Dno kamene posude je dio plitkog tarionika (*mortarium*). U kamenom tarioniku pomoću tučka moglo se usitniti već samljevene žitarice za pripremu kruha ili neobrađene žitarice od kojih se kuhalo kaše i juhe. Također su se mogli mljeti začini, povrće i drugi sastojci potrebni za pripravljanje umaka. Neki su tarionici korišteni i u pripremi pigmenta za boje, u građevinarstvu i medicini, ali s obzirom da je ovaj primjerak nađen u sklopu lokaliteta seoskog karaktera sasvim je sigurno korišten za pripremanje hrane (Womer Katzev 1982: 292, slika 12. 21; Matijašić 2009: 119–124; Caffini 2010: 169–170). Teško je reći više o samom predmetu jer je sačuvan samo donji dio koji ne daje elemente za tipološku analizu. Obično su imali po četiri ručke uz rub posude i datiraju se od 5. do 7. st. (Bitenc & Knific 2001: 36, kat. br. 96).

S obzirom da je riječ o nalazima sa seoskog imanja ne čudi nas nalaz ovakvih predmeta koji su bili u svakodnevnoj upotrebi za mljevenje žita odnosno pripremu hrane.

Banjače from the 4th to the 6th century (Fadić 1994: 213–214; Buljević 1994: 262, inv. no. 14.–15; Fadić 1997: 18; Chevalier 1999: Pl. 10: a–e; Topić 1999b: 97, Pl. 2: 1.5; Fadić 2001: 134–135, sl. 31: b–c; Fadić 2005: 228–229; Jelinčić & Perinić Muratović 2009: 196, Pl. 7: 39; Perović 2010: 44).

It is very interesting to point out that the glass material from Banjače matches the material found in sacral areas dated to the late antiquity. Since, in our case, we are dealing with a rural site, it is clear that these finds cannot be exclusively attributed to liturgy, but to everyday use as well. Lamps were also found in some non-sacral areas on other sites in the Roman province of Dalmatia, like, e.g. the glass workshop at Korintija-Mala luka on the island of Krk (Šiljeg 2007: 86). Glass lamps from Banjače display a multitude of types which can be dated to times from the 5th to the 6th century, and are part of the typical Mediterranean repertoire of those times.

STONE FINDS

Three fragments of a hand grindstone were found (T. 11: 131–133), as was one whetstone (T. 7: 71) and one vessel, most probably a mortar (T. 11: 134).²

Hand grindstones (*mola manuaria*) were composed from two round parts which fit each other (Plin. *H. N.* XXXVI.29; Cato *De Re Rust.* 10.). The upper part was moved by hand, and the bottom part was stable. The handle for moving the upper part was on the side, and the cereals were put into a central hole. Stone grindstones were mostly made from volcanic rock, and rarely from limestone or sandstone. Their main characteristic is the lack of decay during friction (Peacock 1980: 50; Bitenc Knific 2001: 85, inv. no. 274; Šiljeg 2007: 86; Antonelli, Lazzarini 2010: 2081; Šuta 2011: 105). The site of Banjače yielded one fragment of the upper, and two fragments of the bottom part of grindstones.

The bottom of a stone vessel is part of a shallow mortar (*mortarium*). Using a pestle and a stone mortar, one could crush already grinded cereals for bread preparation, or unprocessed cereals for making porridge or soup. They could also have been used to crush spices, vegetables and other ingredients required for making sauces. Some mortars were used to prepare colored pigments, in building or medicine. However, seeing as this one was found at a rural site, it was almost certainly used for food preparation (Womer Katzev 1982: 292, Figure 12. 21; Matijašić 2009: 119–124; Caffini 2010: 169–170).

² Kameni predmeti su predati na analizu i rezultati će biti posebno publicirani kad analiza bude gotova.

² Stone finds were handed over to be analyzed and the results will be published separately.

KOŠTANI ČEŠALJ

Nađen je samo jedan mali ulomak koštanog predmeta - češlja koji nam daje jako malo elemenata za bilo kakvu analizu (T. 7: 74). Dio koji je nađen predstavlja pomični dio trodjelnog češlja, tj. oplatu koja je čavlicima bila pričvršćena na veći dio koji je sadržavao zupce. Trodjelni češljevi su imali po dvije takve oplate oblika pravokutne pločice. Služile kao su svojevrsno ojačanje i omogućavale lakše pridržavanje češlja prilikom upotrebe. Trodjelni češljevi su u upotrebi od polovice 4. st. do 7. st. (Bierbrauer 1987: T. 57: 1–3; Ožanić *et al.* 2004: 24).

ZAKLJUČAK

Usitnjeni keramički i stakleni materijal kakav je nađen prilikom istraživanja lokaliteta Banjače je vrlo nezahvalan za znanstvenu obradu i donošenje nekih važnih zaključaka o prostoru u kojem je nađen. No, svakako nam je omogućio je uvid u svakodnevni život jednog kasnoantičkog ruralnog naselja.

Keramički i stakleni ulomci pokazuju raspon datiranja od sredine 4. do 6. st. a pojedine posude su prema analogijama mogle biti i dulje u upotrebi. Amfore te stolno i kuhinjsko posude ponajviše govore o prisutnosti materijala s različitih područja rimskog carstva što upućuje da je stanovništvo u zaleđu Salone bilo uključeno u trgovinsku mrežu kasne antike.

Amfore pretežno dolaze iz radionica s istočnog Mediterana (LR1, LR2), a manji broj iz afričkih radionica (*spatheion*). Riječ je o amforama koje se na mnogim lokalitetima pojavljuju zajedno što se pokazalo i na lokalitetu Banjače. Distribucija LR 1 i LR2 amfora na istočnoj obali Jadrana (karta 1 i 2) ukazuje na njihovu značajnu prisutnost na kompletnom prostoru rimske provincije Dalmacije. Kako je poznato da se po vandalskoj okupaciji sjeverne Afrike i reorganizacijom *annone* na područje istočnog Sredozemlja od 5. st. povećava proizvodnja LR1 i LR2 amfora njihova učestalost prisutnost u na istočnoj obali Jadrana nije iznenađenje (Reynolds 2005: 577).

Fino stolno posude došlo je iz Afrike, dok kuhinjsko posude pokazuje regionalnu strukturu na koju je utjecao opći trend izrade. Ponajviše je zastupljeno varijantama Hayes 61 tanjura afričke proizvodnje koje se datira u 5. st. Lonci i duboke zdjele su kvalitetno izrađeni predmeti grube strukture. S obzirom da je proučavanje posuda gube strukture otežano zbog premalo objavljenih nalaza s područja rimske provincije Dalmacije možemo barem prema obliku reći da predstavljaju tipičan asortiman 4. i 5. st. premda se neki predmeti na drugim lokalitetima i

It is difficult to say more about the find because only the lower part was preserved, and it does not have elements which would allow for a typological analysis. These objects usually had four handles along the vessel rim and are dated to times from the 5th to the 7th century (Bitenc & Knific 2001: 36, inv. no. 96).

Since we are dealing with finds from a rural site, it is not surprising that we found as many objects which were in everyday use for grinding wheat, that is, for food preparation.

BONE COMB

Only one fragment of a bone artifact – comb, was found which gives us very little elements for any sort of analysis (Pl. 7: 74). The part which was found is the movable part of a tripartite comb, i.e. the paneling which was nailed to a larger part which had the teeth of the comb. Tripartite combs had double paneling shaped like rectangular plates. They were a kind of reinforcement and enabled for easier holding of the comb during use. Tripartite combs were used since the mid-4th century to the 7th century (Bierbrauer 1987: Pl. 57: 1–3; Ožanić, Radman-Livaja, Rendić-Miočević 2004: 24).

CONCLUSION

The fragmented pottery and glass material found at Banjače is very difficult for scientific analyses and to make conclusions about the space where it was found. However, it gave us an insight into the everyday life of one rural settlement dated to the late antiquity.

The pottery and glass fragments can be dated to times between the middle of the 4th to the 6th century, and certain vessels, as analogies show, could have been used for a longer period of time. Amphorae and table and kitchen ware mostly testify to the presence of material from different parts of the Roman Empire, suggesting that the population in the hinterland of Salona was part of the trade network in late antiquity.

Amphorae mostly came from workshops in the eastern Mediterranean (LR1, LR2), with only a smaller number originating in African workshops (*spatheion*). These are amphorae which appear together on numerous sites, as is the case at Banjače. The distribution of LR 1 and LR2 amphorae on the eastern Adriatic (map 1 and 2) points to the fact that they were frequently used on the entire territory of the Roman province of Dalmatia. As is known from the Vandal occupation of northern Africa and the reorganization of *annone* in the eastern Medi-

dulje nalaze u upotrebi. Osjeća se utjecaj grube keramike s egejskog prostora, dok neke posude pokazuju regionalne karakteristike.

Važan su nalaz tegule koje svjedoče o postojanju krova iznad objekata otkrivenim na lokalitetu.

Okrugli keramički utezi mogli bi biti dijelovi mreža, tkalačkih stanova ili utega za vreteno. S obzirom na seoski karakter nalazišta najvjerojatnije je riječ utegu za vreteno na kojem se prela vuna. Utezi su ponekad izrađivani od odbačenih ulomaka keramike, a o tome svjedoče predmeti s nedovršenim perforacijama koji pokazuju da se taj sekundarni proces u životu keramičkih ulomaka odvijao na lokalitetu. Kako su na lokalitetu pronađene ograde koje se mogu tumačiti kao torovi za stoku, ovi predmeti mogu ukazati na prisutnost ovaca.

Stakleni predmeti (svjetiljke, čaše, zdjelice) pokazuju tipičan repertoar mediteranskog kulturnog kruga 5. i 6. st. Premda se neki od nadenih predmeta ponekad povezuju s liturgijom i crkvenim priborom sasvim je očigledno da su ti predmeti korišteni i u svjetovnim prostorima kao rasvjetna tijela ili stolno posuđe.

Predmeti od kamena tarionik i dijelovi ručnih žrnjeva većinom su nađeni u objektu 2 što može upućivati na njegovu funkciju kao prostora za procesuiranje hrane, tj. mljevenje žitarica i drugih namirnica te skladištenje.

Premda je većina materijala datirana u rasponu od dva stoljeća, ulomci finog stolnog posuđa, novac i neki metalni nalazi ukazuju da se intenzivan život na lokalitetu odvijao u razdoblju 5. st.

OPIS KATALOGA - KERAMIKA:

Za boje korišten je Munsell Soil Color Chart, New York, 1998. Glina: opis gline, boja, tvrdoća, količina i vrsta primjesa, reakcija na otapanje - bijele primjese su kapane 19% kiselinom HCl, prisutne dvije vrste bijele nepravilne koje se ne otapaju - kvarc, bijele, sitne koje se otapaju - vapnenac; Kriteriji za tvrdoću mekana (koja se može zarezati noktom), tvrda (koja se ne može zarezati noktom), jako tvrda (koja se ne može zarezati depnim nožem); P: opis ili površine ili premaza, boja, obrada; dR: promjer ruba; dD: promjer dna; visina ili širina ručke; DS: debljina stijenki cm; Mjesto nalaza: S (sonda), Sj (stratigrafska jedinica); V: visina; V x Š: visina x širina; d: promjer predmeta

terranean, the production of LR1 and LR2 amphorae spread in the 5th century, so their frequently documented presence on the eastern Adriatic coast is not surprising (Reynolds 2005: 577).

Fine table ware came from Africa, and kitchen ware displays a certain regional fabric influenced by a general trend of production. It is mostly presented by Hayes 61 plates of African production which can be dated to the 5th century. Pots and deep bowls were of high-quality and have a coarse fabric. Seeing as the study of vessels with a coarse fabric was made difficult because of the lack of published finds from the Roman province of Dalmatia, we can, based on shape, say that they are part of the typical repertoire of the 4th and 5th centuries, although some objects remained in use on other sites for a longer period of time. There are visible influences from the Aegean territories, and some vessels display regional characteristics.

Tegulae are an important find because they testify to the existence of roofs above the structures documented at the site.

Round pottery weights could have been parts of nets, looms or whorls for spindles. Considering the rural character of the site, they were most probably used as weights for spindles which were used to process wool. Weights were sometimes made from discarded pottery fragments, as attested to by finds of objects with unfinished perforations which indicate that this secondary processing of pottery fragments was done at the site. Since the site yielded fences which could be interpreted as sheepfolds, these finds could imply the herding of sheep.

Glass finds (lamps, glasses, bowls) display a typical repertoire of the Mediterranean cultural circle of the 5th and the 6th centuries. Although some of the unearthed finds are sometimes connected to liturgy, and religious equipment, it is evident that they were also used in profane areas as lamps or table ware.

Stone finds of a mortar and part of hand grindstones were mostly found in structure 2, possibly indicating its role as an area where food was processed, i.e. where cereals and other ingredients were grinded and stored.

Although most material is dated to a timeframe of two centuries, fragments of fine table ware, coinage and some metal finds point to more intensive living at the site during the 5th century.

CATALOGUE DESCRIPTION-POTTERY:

We used the Munsell Soil Color Chart, New York, 1998 to define colors. Clay: clay description, color, hardness, amount and type of inclusions, reaction

TABLA 1

AMFORE:

LATE ROMAN 1

1. O: Ulomak ruba LR 1 amfore; glina: mekana, trusna, crvenkasto žuta, 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow, sitne bijele primjese vapnenca i crne sitne mrljice; dR: 11 cm; DS: 0,8 – 1 cm; mjesto nalaza: G 3 Sj 11/16

Analogije: uz kartu 1

2. O: Ulomak ruba i ručke LR 1 amfore, glina: mekana, trusna, crvenkasto žuta, 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow, sitne bijele primjese vapnenca vidljive pod povećanjem (otapaju se u 19% kiselini) i crne sitne mrljice; dR: 12 cm, DS: 0,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: G 3 Sj 11/16

Analogije: uz kartu 1

3. O: Ulomak ruba LR 1 amfore, glina: mekana, trusna, crvenkasto žuta, 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow, sitne bijele primjese vapnenca vidljive pod povećanjem (otapaju se u 19% kiselini) i crne sitne mrljice; dR: 8 cm; DS: 0,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 26

Analogije: uz kartu 1

4. O: Ulomak ruba LR 1 amfore; glina: mekana, trusna, svijetlo crvena, 2.5 YR 6/6 light red, sitne bijele primjese vapnenca vidljive pod povećanjem (otapaju se u 19% kiselini) i crne sitne mrljice; dR: 7 cm; DS: 0,8cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 11

Analogije: uz kartu 1

LATE ROMAN 2 (LITERATURA UZ KARTU 2)

5.–6., 8. O: Ulomak ruba, ručke i stjenke amfore LR 2; glina: jako mekana, crvenkasto žuta, 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow, krupne i sitne bijele primjese vapnenca (otapaju se u 19% kiselini) i crne sitne mrljice; dR: 11cm; DS: 0,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1; Sj 15/19

Analogije: uz kartu 2

7. O: Ulomak ruba amfore LR 2; glina: mekana, svijetlo crvena, 2.5 YR 7/6, light red, sitne bijele primjese (otapaju se u 19% kiselini) vapnenca; P: vanjska površina, ružičasta 7.5 8/4 pink, dR: 10,8 cm; DS:1 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 15

Analogije: uz kartu 2

to dissolving-white inclusions were dripped with 19% HCl acid, two types of irregular white which could not be dissolved were present-quartz, white, tiny ones which could be dissolved-limestone; Criteria for hardness, soft (which can be cut by a fingernail), hard (which cannot be cut by a fingernail), very hard (which cannot be cut by a pocket knife); S: description of either surface or slip, color, processing; dR: rim diameter; dB: bottom diameter; handle height or width; WT: wall thickness cm; place of find: T (trench), SU (stratigraphic unit); H: height; H x W: height x width; d: diameter of the find.

PLATE 1

AMPHORAE:

LATE ROMAN 1

1. D: Rim fragment of a LR 1 amphora; clay: soft, porous, reddish yellow, 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow, tiny white limestone inclusions and tiny black flecks; dR: 11 cm; WT: 0.8-1 cm; place of find: G 3 SU 11/16

Analogies: following map 1

2. D: Rim and handle fragment of a LR 1 amphora, clay: soft, porous, reddish yellow, 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow, tiny white inclusions visible under a microscope (dissolve in 19% acid) and tiny black flecks; dR: 12 cm, WT: 0.8 cm; place of find: G 3 SU 11/16

Analogies: following map 1

3. D: Rim fragment of a LR 1 amphora, clay: soft, porous, reddish yellow, 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow, tiny white inclusions visible under a microscope (dissolve in 19% acid) and tiny black flecks; dR: 8 cm; WT: 0.8 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 26

Analogies: following map 1

4. D: Rim fragment of a LR 1 amphora; clay: soft, porous, light red, 2.5 YR 6/6 light red, tiny white inclusions visible under a microscope (dissolve in 19% acid) and tiny black flecks; dR: 7 cm; WT: 0.8cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 11

Analogies: following map 1

LATE ROMAN 2 (BIBLIOGRAPHY FOLLOWING MAP 2)

5.–6., 8. D: Rim, handle and wall fragment of LR 2 amphora; clay: very soft, reddish yellow, 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow, big and tiny white inclusions of limestone (dissolve in 19% acid) and tiny black

9. O: Ulomak ruba amfore LR 2; glina: mekana, trusna, crvenkasto žuta, 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow, sitne bijele primjese vapnenca (otapaju se u 19% kiselini) i crne sitne mrljice; dR: 11 cm; DS: 1,2 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 29

Analogije: uz kartu 2

10. O: Ulomak ruba amfore LR 2; glina: mekana, mekana, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6, light red, sitne bijele primjese (otapaju se u 19% kiselini) vapnenca; P: vanjska površina, ružičasta 7.5 8/4 pink; dR: 12 cm; DS: 1,2 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 29

Analogije: uz kartu 2

11. O: Ulomak ruba amfore LR 2; glina: mekana, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red, sitne bijele primjese vapnenca (otapaju se u 19% kiselini); P: vanjska površina, ružičasta 7.5 8/4 pink; dR: 11 cm; DS: 0,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, sj 14

Analogije: uz kartu 2

12. O: Ulomak ruba amfore LR 2; glina: mekana, mekana, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red, sitne bijele primjese (otapaju se u 19% kiselini) vapnenca; P: vanjska površina, ružičasta 7.5 8/4 pink; dR: 12 cm; DS: 1,2 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 1

Analogije: uz kartu 2

13. O: Ulomak ruba amfore LR 2; glina: mekana, mekana, svijetlo crvena, 2.5 YR 7/6, light red, sitne bijele primjese (otapaju se u 19% kiselini) vapnenca; P: vanjska površina, ružičasta 7.5 8/4 pink; dR: 12 cm; DS: 0,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 1

Analogije: uz kartu 2

14. O: Ulomak ruba amfore LR 2; glina: tvrda, možda gorenja ili dulje vrijeme izložena nepogodnim uvjetima, struktura puna rupica, i ulomaka vapnenca, neujednačene boje, ružičasto siva, 7.5 YR 7/2 pinkish gray; dR: 12 cm; DS: 1,2 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23

Analogije: uz kartu 2

15. O: Ulomak ruba amfore LR 2; glina: mekana, mekana, svijetlo crvena, 2.5 YR 7/6, light red, sitne bijele primjese (otapaju se u 19% kiselini) vapnenca; P: vanjska površina, ružičasta 7.5 8/4 pink; dR: 12 cm; DS: 1,2 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23

Analogije: uz kartu 2

16. O: Ulomak ruba amfore LR 2; glina: mekana, svijetlo crvena, 2.5 YR 7/6, light red, sitne bijele primjese (otapaju se u 19% kiselini) vapnenca; P: vanjska

flecks; dR: 11 cm; WT: 0.8 cm; place of find: structure 1; SU 15/19

Analogies: following map 2

7. D: Rim fragment of LR 2 amphora; clay: soft, light red, 2.5 YR 7/6, light red, tiny white inclusions (dissolve in 19% acid) of limestone; S: outer surface, pink 7.5 8/4 pink, dR: 10.8 cm; WT: 1 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15

Analogies: following map 2

9. D: Rim fragment of LR 2 amphora; clay: soft, porous, reddish yellow, 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow, tiny white inclusions of limestone (dissolve in 19% acid) and tiny black flecks; dR: 11 cm; WT: 1.2 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 29

Analogies: following map 2

10. D: Rim fragment of LR 2 amphora; clay: soft, soft, light red 2.5 YR 7/6, light red, tiny white inclusions (dissolve in 19% acid) of limestone; S: outer surface, pink 7.5 8/4 pink; dR: 12 cm; WT: 1.2 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 29

Analogies: following map 2

11. D: Rim fragment of LR 2 amphora; clay: soft, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red, tiny white inclusions of limestone (dissolve in 19% acid); S: outer surface, pink 7.5 8/4 pink; dR: 11 cm; WT: 0.8 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 14

Analogies: following map 2

12. D: Rim fragment of LR 2 amphora; clay: soft, soft, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red, tiny white inclusions (dissolve in 19% acid) of limestone; S: outer surface, pink 7.5 8/4 pink; dR: 12 cm; WT: 1.2 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 1

Analogies: following map 2

13. D: Rim fragment of LR 2 amphora; clay: soft, soft, light red, 2.5 YR 7/6, light red, tiny white inclusions (dissolve in 19% acid) of limestone; S: outer surface, pink 7.5 8/4 pink; dR: 12 cm; WT: 0.8 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 1

Analogies: following map 2

14. D: Rim fragment of LR 2 amphora; clay: hard, possibly burnt or exposed to inappropriate conditions for a long time, porous fabric, and pieces of limestone, uneven color, pinkish gray, 7.5 YR 7/2 pinkish gray; dR: 12 cm; WT: 1.2 cm; place of find: place of find: structure 2, SU 23

Analogies: following map 2

površina, ružičasta 7.5 8/4 pink; dR: 12 cm; Objekt 2, Sj 23

Analogije: uz kartu 2

17. O: Ulomak ruba amfore LR 2; glina: mekana, mekana, svijetlo crvena, 2.5 YR 7/6, light red, sitne bijele primjese (otapaju se u 19% kiselini) vapnenca; P: vanjska površina, ružičasta 7.5 8/4 pink; dR: 11 cm; DS: 0,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23

Analogije: uz kartu 2

18. O: Ulomak ruba amfore LR 2; glina: mekana, mekana, svijetlo crvena, 2.5 YR7/6, light red, sitne bijele primjese (otapaju se u 19% kiselini) vapnenca; P: vanjska površina, ružičasta 7.5 8/4 pink; dR: 12 cm; DS: 1 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23

Analogije: uz kartu 2

19. O: Ulomak stjenke amfore LR 2 sa češljastim ukrasom; glina: mekana, svijetlo crvena, 2.5 YR light red 7/6, sitne bijele primjese (otapaju se u 19% kiselini) vapnenca; DS: 0,7 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23

Analogije: uz kartu 2

TABLA 2

20. O: Ulomak ruba amfore (*spatheion*); glina: trusna, jako malo sitnih primjesa, svijetlo crvena, 2.5 YR 6/6 light red; dR: 14 cm; DS: 0,9 - 1,1 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt

Analogije: Keay 1984: 215–216; Peacock & Williams 1986: 203–203; Bjelajac 1996: 87–91, sl. XXXI: 165, 167–171, 173–176, 183; Bitenc, Knific 2001: 35–36, kat. br. 95, 52–53, kat. br. 147, 57, kat. br. 166, 60–61, kat. br. 180; Bonifay 2005: 452–453, 464, fig. 5; Vidrih Perko, Župančić 2005: 534, fig.9.1; Višnjčić, Bekić, Pleština 2010: 208; Modrijan 2012: 143

21. O: Ulomak ruba amfore (*spatheion*); glina: trusna, jako malo sitnih primjesa, ružičasta 5 YR 7/4 (pink); dR: 12 cm; DS: 0,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 14

Analogije: uz T. 2: 1

22. O: Ulomak ruba amfore (*spatheion*); glina: tvrda, jako malo sitnih primjesa, svijetlo crvena 10 R 6/8 light red; P: bjelkasta površina, skrama na površini uslijed nepovoljnih prilika; dR: 14 cm; DS: 0,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: G 3; sj 11

Analogije: uz T. 2: 1

15. D: Rim fragment of LR 2 amphora; clay: soft, soft, light red, 2.5 YR 7/6, light red, tiny white inclusions (dissolve in 19% acid) of limestone; S: outer surface, pink 7.5 8/4 pink; dR: 12 cm; WT: 1.2 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23

Analogies: following map 2

16. D: Rim fragment of LR 2 amphora; clay: soft, light red, 2.5 YR7/6, light red, tiny white inclusions (dissolve in 19% acid) of limestone; S: outer surface, pink 7.5 8/4 pink; dR: 12 cm; structure 2, SU 23

Analogies: following map 2

17. D: Rim fragment of LR 2 amphora; clay: soft, soft, light red, 2.5 YR 7/6, light red, tiny white inclusions (dissolve in 19% acid) of limestone; S: outer surface, pink 7.5 8/4 pink; dR: 11 cm; WT: 0.8 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23

Analogies: following map 2

18. D: Rim fragment of LR 2 amphora; clay: soft, soft, light red, 2.5 YR7/6, light red, tiny white inclusions (dissolve in 19% acid) of limestone; S: outer surface, pink 7.5 8/4 pink; dR: 12 cm; WT: 1 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23

Analogies: following map 2

19. D: Wall fragment of LR 2 amphora with comb-like decorations; clay: soft, light red, 2.5 YR light red 7/6, tiny white inclusions (dissolve in 19% acid) of limestone; WT: 0.7 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23

Analogies: following map 2

PLATE 2

20. D: Rim fragment of amphora (*spatheion*); clay: porous, very few tiny inclusions, light red, 2.5 YR 6/6 light red; dR: 14 cm; WT: 0.9-1.1 cm; place of find: structure

Analogies: Keay 1984: 215–216; Peacock & Williams 1986: 203–203; Bjelajac 1996: 87–91, sl. XXXI: 165, 167–171, 173–176, 183; Bitenc, Knific 2001: 35–36, inv. no. 95, 52–53, inv. no. 147, 57, inv. no. 166, 60–61, inv. no. 180; Bonifay 2005: 452–453, 464, fig. 5; Vidrih Perko, Župančić 2005: 534, fig.9.1; Višnjčić, Bekić, Pleština 2010: 208; Modrijan 2012: 143

21. D: Rim fragment of amphora (*spatheion*); clay: porous, very few tiny inclusions, pink 5 YR 7/4 (pink); dR: 12 cm; WT: 0.8 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 14

Analogies: following Pl. 2: 1

23. O: Prstenasti rub amfore - bez analogija; glina: trusna, bez vidljivih primjesa, jako svijetlo smeđa, 10 YR 8/4 very pale brown. dR: 8 cm, DS: 0,6 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 26
24. O: Amfora s trakastim rubom, nalik na Jelinčić & Perinić Muratović 2010: 195, T. 5: 26, glina: trusna, jako sitne svjetlocave primjese vidljive pod povećalom, jako svijetlo smeđa, 7/4 YR 8/4 very pale brown, dR: 8 cm, DS: 0,6 cm, Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 26
25. O: Prstenasto dno amfore bez analogija; glina: mekana, sitne svjetlocave primjese, crvenkasto žuta 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow, dR: 13,5 cm; DS: 0,4 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23
26. O: Šiljak male amfore bez analogija; glina: tvrda, sitne bijele primjese, žućkasto crvena 5 YR 5/8 yellowish red; dR: 2,1 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 15
27. O: Šiljak male amfore, struktura nalik na varijantu Agora 273 (prethodnik *Samos cistern type*, Robinson: T. 29: M 273; **Bonifay & Piéri** 1995: 114; Arthur 1998: 170); glina: jako sitne primjese vapnenca i tinjca vidljive pod povećalom (uvelažnje 10x); žućkasto crvena 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red; P: bjelkasta površina; dR: 1,2 cm; DS: 0,4 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 39
28. O: Šiljak amfore egejskog ili istočnomediterranskog porijekla; glina: tvrda, sitne primjese vapnenca i tinjca, crvena 2.5 YR 5/8 red; dR: 1,5 cm; DS: 0,6 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 39
29. O: Šiljak amfore afričkog porijekla bez analogija; glina: trusna, sitne primjese vapnenca; ružičasta 7.5 YR 8/3 pink; dR: 2,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 26
30. O: Šiljak amfore afričkog porijekla bez analogija; glina: tvrda, sitne bijele primjese, crvena 2.5 YR 5/8 red; dR: 4 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 26
31. O: Šiljak amfore (nalik na Jelinčić & Perinić Muratović 2010: 195, T. 5: 27); glina: tvrda, sitne primjese vapnenca, crvena 2.5 YR 6/6 red; dR: 4,4 cm; DS: 1 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 26
32. O: Šiljak amfore afričkog porijekla; glina: tvrda, jako sitne primjese vapnenca vidljive pod povećalom; žućkasto crvena 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red; P: bjelkasta površina; dR: 2,7 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 39
22. D: Rim fragment of amphora (*spatheion*); clay: hard, very few tiny inclusions, light red 10 R 6/8 light red; S: whitish surface, patina on the surface due to bad conditions; dR: 14 cm; WT: 0.8 cm; place of find: G 3; SU 11
- Analogies: following Pl. 2: 1
23. D: Ring-like rim of amphora-no analogies; clay: porous, no visible inclusions, very light brown, 10 YR 8/4 very pale brown. dR: 8 cm, WT: 0.6 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 26
24. D: Amphora with a ribbon-like rim, resembling Jelinčić & Perinić Muratović 2010: 195, Pl. 5: 26, clay: porous, very tiny shiny inclusions visible under magnifying glass, very light brown, 7/4 YR 8/4 very pale brown, dR: 8 cm, WT: 0.6 cm, place of find: structure 1, SU 26
25. D: Ring-like bottom of amphora; no analogies; clay: soft, tiny shiny inclusions, reddish yellow 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow, dR: 13.5 cm; WT: 0.4 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23
26. D: Spike of small amphora no analogies; clay: hard, tiny white inclusions, yellowish red 5 YR 5/8 yellowish red; dR: 2.1 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15
27. D: Spike of small amphora, fabric resembling variant Agora 273 (predecessor of *Samos cistern type*, Robinson: Pl. 29: M 273; **Bonifay & Piéri** 1995: 114; Arthur 1998: 170); clay: very tiny inclusions of limestone and mica visible under magnifying glass (magnification 10x); yellowish red 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red; S: whitish surface; dR: 1.2 cm; WT: 0.4 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 39
28. D: Spike of amphora from the Aegean or the eastern Mediterranean; clay: hard, tiny inclusions of limestone and mica, red 2.5 YR 5/8 red; dR: 1.5 cm; WT: 0.6 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 39
29. D: Spike of African amphora; no analogies; clay: porous, tiny inclusions of limestone; pink 7.5 YR 8/3 pink; dR: 2.8 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 26
30. D: Spike of African amphora no analogies; clay: hard, tiny white inclusions, red 2.5 YR 5/8 red; dR: 4 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 26
31. D: Spike of amphora (resembling Jelinčić & Perinić Muratović 2010: 195, Pl. 5: 27); clay: hard,

33. O: Ravan okrugao poklopac amfore, glina: tvrda, jako sitne primjese vapnenca vidljive pod povećalom; žućkasto crvena 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red; d: 6 cm, DS: 2,1 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23

TABLA 3

LONCI

34. O: Ulomak lonca izvijenog ruba; glina: tvrda, bijele nepravilne netopljive primjese – kvarc i svjetlacave primjese - tinjac, sitne rupice, tamno sivo crna 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray – crvenkasto smeđa 2.5 YR 4/3 reddish brown, dR: 14 cm; DS: 0,3 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 43

Datacija: 4. – 6. st.

Analogije: Bierbrauer 1987: tip III a2 i III a3; Brusić 2005: 262; Jelinčić, Perinić Muratović 2010: 186–187; T. 1: 1– 3; Ruffieux 2010: 235, tip I:D; Modrijan 2011: 184–185

35. O: Lonac ukošeno raširenog ruba; glina: tvrda, svjetlacava površina, sitne primjese vapnenca i tinjca, sitne rupice, tamno sivo crna 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray – crvenkasto smeđa 2.5 YR 4/3 reddish brown; dR: 16 cm; DS: 0,4 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 45

Datacija: 5. st.

36. O: Lonac raširenog ruba; glina: tvrda, pročišćena, vidljive sitne rupice, i sitne crvene i bijele netopljive primjese – kvarc, u presjeku nepotpuna oksidacija, svijetlo crvena, 2.5 YR 6/6 light red; dR: 16 cm; DS: 0,4 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, sj 23

Datacija: druga polovica 4. – 5. st.

Analogije: Bierbrauer 1987: tip III a2 i III a3; Brusić 2005: 262; Jelinčić, Perinić Muratović 2010: 186–187; T. 1: 1– 3; Ruffieux 2010: 235, tip I:D; Modrijan 2011: 184–185

37. O: Lonac raširenog ruba; glina: sitne primjese vapnenca, sitne crvene primjese, tamno crvenkasto siva 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; dR: 14 cm; DS: 0,4 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23

Datacija: druga polovica 4. – 5. st.

Analogije: kao T. 3:3

38. O: Lonac ukošenog ruba s naglašenim prijelazom u unutrašnjosti. Taj prijelaz je služio kao mjesto za poklopac; glina: sitne primjese vapnenca, sitne crvene primjese, tamno sivo crna 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray – crvenkasto žuta 5 YR 6/6

tiny inclusions of limestone, red 2.5 YR 6/6 red; dR: 4.4 cm; WT: 1 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 26

32. D: Spike of African amphora; clay: hard, very tiny inclusions of limestone visible under magnifying glass; yellowish red 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red; S: whitish surface; dR: 2.7 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 39

33. D: Straight round lid of amphora, clay: hard, very tiny inclusions of limestone visible under magnifying glass; yellowish red 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red; d: 6 cm, WT: 2.1 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23

PLATE 3

POTS

34. D: Fragment of pot with an outward-facing rim; clay: hard, white irregular non-dissolvable inclusions-quartz and shiny inclusions-mica, tiny holes, dark grayish black 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray-reddish brown 2.5 YR 4/3 reddish brown, dR: 14 cm; WT: 0.3 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 43

Datation: 4th-6th century

Analogies: Bierbrauer 1987: tip III a2 and III a3; Brusić 2005: 262; Jelinčić, Perinić Muratović 2010: 186–187; Pl. 1: 1–3; Ruffieux 2010: 235, tip I:D; Modrijan 2011: 184–185

35. D: Pot with a slanted widened rim; clay: hard, shiny surface, tiny inclusions of limestone and mica, tiny holes, dark grayish black 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray-reddish brown 2.5 YR 4/3 reddish brown; dR: 16 cm; WT: 0.4 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 45

Datation: 5th century

36. D: pot with a widened rim; clay: hard, purified, visible tiny holes, and tiny red and white non-dissolvable inclusions-quartz, incomplete oxidation cross-section, light red, 2.5 YR 6/6 light red; dR: 16 cm; WT: 0.4 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23

Datation: second half of the 4th-5th century

Analogies: Bierbrauer 1987: tip III a2 and III a3; Brusić 2005: 262; Jelinčić, Perinić Muratović 2010: 186–187; Pl. 1: 1–3; Ruffieux 2010: 235, tip I:D; Modrijan 2011: 184–185

37. D: pot with a widened rim; clay: tiny inclusions of limestone, tiny red inclusions, dark reddish gray 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; dR: 14 cm; WT: 0.4 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23

reddish yellow; dR: 16 cm; DS: 0,6 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23–38

39. O: Lonac ukošenog ruba s naglašenim mjestom za poklopac; glina: sitne primjese vapnenca, sitne crvene primjese, tamno sivo crna 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray – crvenkasto žuta 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow; dR: 20 cm; DS: 0,4 – 0,5 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23–38

Datacija: 5. st

40. O: Lonac blago ukošenog ruba s ručkom; glina: sitne primjese vapnenca, sitne crvene primjese, tamno sivo crna 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; DS: 0,4 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 28

Datacija: 5. st.

41. O: Lonac jednostavnog ruba s ručkom; GLINA: tvrda, presjeku nepotpuna oksidacija, sitne bijele primjese, iznutra i na presjeku crvena 2.5 YR 4/6 red; P: površina crvenkasto smeđa 2.5 YR4/3 reddish brown; DS: 0,4 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 28

Datacija: 5.st.

42. O: Lonac ravno raširenog ruba; glina: tvrda, malo trusna sitne bijele primjese, crvenkasto smeđa 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; DS: 0,4 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23

Datacija: 5.st.

43. O: Lonac ravno profiliranog ruba; glina: tvrda, sitne bijele primjese, tamno sivo crna 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; DS: 0,6 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23

Datacija: 5.st.

TABLA 4

44. O: Lonac izvijenog ruba; glina: tvrda, puno bijelih netopljivih primjesa – kvarc i svjetlucave primjese – tinjac, presjek je tamno sivo crn 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; P: površina crvenkasto smeđa 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; dR: 18cm; DS: 0,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 15/19

Datacija: 5. St.

Analogije: Brusić 2005: 262; Jelinčić, Perinić Muratović 2010: 186–187.

45. O: Lonac ukošenog ruba i ravnog dna; glina: tvrda, sitne bijele primjese, tamno sivo crna 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; dR: 14 cm ; dD: 8 cm; DS: 0,7 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23

Datation: second half of the 4th-5th century

Analogies: like Pl. 3:3

38. D: Pot with a slanted rim with an accentuated transition to the inside. The transition was used as a place for the lid; clay: tiny inclusions of limestone, tiny red inclusions, dark grayish black 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray-reddish yellow 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow; dR: 16 cm; WT: 0.6 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23-38

39. D: Pot with a slanted rim with an accentuated position for the lid; clay: tiny inclusions of limestone, tiny red inclusions, dark grayish black 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray-reddish yellow 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow; dR: 20 cm; WT: 0.4-0.5 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23–38

Datation: 5th century

40. D: Pot with a slightly slanted rim and handle; clay: tiny inclusions of limestone, tiny red inclusions, dark grayish black 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; WT: 0.4 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 28

Datation: 5th century

41. D: Pot with a simple rim and handle; clay: hard, incomplete oxidation in cross-section, tiny white inclusions, inside and in cross-section red 2.5 YR 4/6 red; S: surface reddish brown 2.5 YR4/3 reddish brown; WT: 0.4 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 28

Datation: 5th century

42. D: Pot with a straight widened rim; clay: hard, little porous tiny white inclusions, reddish brown 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; WT: 0.4 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23

Datation: 5th century

43. D: Pot with a straight profiled rim: clay: hard, tiny white inclusions, dark grayish black 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; WT: 0.6 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23

Datation: 5th century

PLATE 4

44. D: Pot with an outward-facing rim; clay: hard, many white non-dissolvable inclusions-quartz and shiny inclusions-mica, cross-section dark grayish black 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; S: surface reddish brown 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; dR: 18cm; WT: 0.8 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15/19

Datation: 5th century

Datacija: 5. st.

Analogije: Topić 1999a: 72–73; slika 21.

46. O: Lonac ukošenog ruba; glina: sitne bijele primjese, sitne crvene primjese, tamno sivo crna 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray – crvenkasto žuta 5 YR 6/6; dR: 12 cm; DS: 0,4 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 15/19

Datacija: 5. st.

47. O: Lonac ukošenog ruba s naglašenim prijelazom u unutrašnjosti; glina: sitne bijele primjese, sitne crvene primjese, tamno sivo crna 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray – crvenkasto žuta 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow; dR: 17 cm; DS: 0,4 cm; Mjesto nalaza:

Datacija: 5. St.

48. O: Lonac ukošenog profiliranog ruba; glina: sitne bijele primjese, sitne crvene primjese, tamno sivo crna 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray – crvenkasto žuta 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow; DS: 0,6 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23

Datacija: 5. St.

TABLA 5

49. O: Lonac profiliranog ruba ravne linije izvedene češljem na vrhu trbuha; glina: tvrda, sitne bijele i crvene primjese na presjeku i u unutrašnjosti tamno crvenkasto siva 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; P: površina tamno crna; dR: 10 cm; DS: 0,4 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1; Sj 31

Datacija: 5. – 6. st.

Analogije: Bierbrauer 1985: tip III f1, Tip f3, Modrijan 2011: 190–191

50. O: Lonac naglašeno izvijenog ruba, ravne linije izvedene češljem na vrhu trbuha; glina: tvrda, sitne bijele i crvene primjese na presjeku i u unutrašnjosti, u presjeku nepotpuna oksidacija, tamno crvenkasto siva 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; dR: 16 cm; DS: 0,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 15

Datacija: 5. st.

51. O: Ulomak vrata lonca s ukošenom profilacijom prema unutrašnjosti; glina: tvrda, jako sitne bijele primjese, crvenkasto žuta, 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow; dR: 10 cm

DS: 0,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 23

Datacija: 5. st.

Analogies: Brusić 2005: 262; Jelinčić, Perinić Muratović 2010: 186–187

45. D: Pot with a slanted rim and a straight bottom; clay: hard, tiny white inclusions, dark grayish black 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; dR: 14 cm; dB: 8 cm; WT: 0.7 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23

Datation: 5th century

Analogies: Topić 1999a: 72–73; Figure 21

46. D: Pot with a slanted rim; clay: tiny white inclusions, tiny red inclusions, dark grayish black 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray-reddish yellow 5 YR 6/6; dR: 12 cm; WT: 0.4 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15/19

Datation: 5th century

47. D: Pot with a slanted rim with an accentuated transition to the inside; clay: tiny white inclusions, tiny red inclusions, dark grayish black 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray-reddish yellow 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow; dR: 17 cm; WT: 0.4 cm

Datation: 5th century

48. D: Pot with a slanted profiled rim; clay: tiny white inclusions, tiny red inclusions, dark grayish black 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray-reddish yellow 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow; WT: 0.6 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23

Datation: 5th century

PLATE 5

49. D: Pot with a profiled body, straight combed lines on top of the body; clay: hard, tiny white and red inclusions in cross-section and inside dark reddish gray 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; S: surface dark black; dR: 10 cm; WT: 0.4 cm; place of find: structure 1; SU 31

Datation: 5th-6th century

Analogies: Bierbrauer 1985: tip III f1, Tip f3, Modrijan 2011: 190–191

50. D: Pot with an accentuated outward-facing rim, straight combed lines on top of the body; clay: hard, tiny white and red inclusions in cross-section and inside, incomplete oxidation in cross-section, dark reddish gray 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; dR: 16 cm; WT: 0.8 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15

Datation: 5th century

52. O: Ulomak lonca s ukrasom jednostruke valovnice; glina: tvrda, sitne bijele primjese crvena, 2.5 YR 4/6 red; DS: 0,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 15

Datacija: 5. - 6. St.

Analogije: Rodriguez 1997: 163; Modrijan 2011: 198–200

53. O: Ulomak lonca s ukrasom jednostruke valovnice; glina: tvrda, sitne bijele primjese crvena, 2.5 YR 4/6 red; DS: 0,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 15

Datacija: 5. st.

Analogije: kao kod T. 5:4

54. O: Ulomak lonca s ukrasom jednostruke valovnice; glina: tvrda, sitne bijele primjese crvena, 2.5 YR 4/6 red; DS: 0,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 15

Datacija: 5. st.

Analogije: kao kod T. 5: 4

55. O: Duboka zdjela s raširenim profiliranim rubom; glina: tvrda, sitne bijele primjese, tamno sivo crna 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; dR: 14 cm; DS: 0,4 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1Sj 23

Datacija: 5.st.

56. O: Zdjela s blago prstenasto profiliranim rubom; glina: tvrda, sitne bijele primjese, tamno sivo crna 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; dR: 12 cm; DS: 0,4 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 23

Datacija: 5. st.

TABLA 6

57. O: Dva ulomka iste posude s ukrasom kružnice (Hayes 42) i zareza, glina: bez primjesa, snažno smeđa 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown; DS: 0,6 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 27

Datacija: 5.st.

Analogije: Hayes 1972: 237, slika 41d

58. O: Ulomak dna tanjura glina: tvrda, trusi se, sitne bijele primjese, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 6/6 light red; P: u unutrašnjosti tragovi narančastog premarza; DS: 0,6 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 31

Datacija: 5. st

Analogije: Hayes 1975: 237, slika 40, 1-9.

51. D: Fragment of pot neck with a profile slanting inwards; clay: hard, very tiny white inclusions, reddish yellow, 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow; dR: 10 cm

WT: 0.8 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 23

Datation: 5th century

52. D: Pot fragment with single wavy line decoration; clay: hard, tiny white inclusions red, 2.5 YR 4/6 red; WT: 0.8 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15

Datation: 5th-6th century

Analogies: Rodriguez 1997: 163; Modrijan 2011: 198–200

53. D: Pot fragment with single wavy line decoration; clay: hard, tiny white inclusions red, 2.5 YR 4/6 red; WT: 0.8 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15

Datation: 5th century

Analogies: as on Pl. 5:4

54. D: Pot fragment with single wavy line decoration; clay: hard, tiny white inclusions red, 2.5 YR 4/6 red; WT: 0.8 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15

Datation: 5th century

Analogies: as on Pl. 5:4

55. D: Deep bowl with a widened profiled rim; clay: hard, tiny white inclusions, dark grayish black 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; dR: 14 cm; WT: 0.4 cm; place of find: structure 1SU 23

Datation: 5th century

56. D: Bowl with a slightly ring-like profiled rim; clay: hard, tiny white inclusions, dark grayish black 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; dR: 12 cm; WT: 0.4 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 23

Datation: 5th century

PLATE 6

57. D: Two fragments of the same vessel with circular decorations (Hayes 42) and incisions, clay: no inclusions, strong brown 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown; WT: 0.6 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 27

Datation: 5th century

Analogies: Hayes 1972: 237, Figure 41d

58. D: Fragment bottom plates clay: hard, porous, tiny white inclusions, light red 2.5 YR 6/6 light red;

59. O: Ulomak dna s izrazito plitkom prstenastom nogom i ukrasom zareza; glina: tvrda, sitne bijele primjese, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 6/6 light red; dD: 0,6 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 31

Datacija: 5. st.

60. O: Ulomak dna tanjura s plitkom prstenastom nogom; glina: tvrda, sitne bijele primjese, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 6/6 light red; dD: 9 cm; DS: 0,4 cm; ; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 15

Datacija: 5. st.

61. O: Ulomak dna tanjura s plitkom prstenastom nogom; glina: tvrda, sitne bijele primjese, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 6/6 light red; dD: 14 cm; DS: 0,4 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 15

Datacija: 5. st.

62. O: Ulomak dna tanjura s plitkom prstenastom nogom; glina: tvrda, sitne bijele primjese, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 6/6 light red; dD: 12 cm; DS: 0,3 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, sj 15/19

Datacija: 5. st.

63. O: Rub tanjura Hayes 61B s obiješenim trokuta-stim rubom; glina: mekana, sitne primjese, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; dR: 24 cm; DS: 0,4 cm; Mjesto nalaza: G 3; Sj 16

Datacija: 5. st.

Analogije: Hayes 1972: 100–107; Bonifay 2004: 167–168; Modrijan 2011: 127–128; Cau, Reynolds & Bonifay 2011: 5; Reynolds, Bonifay & Cau 2011: 19–20.

64. O: Rub tanjura Hayes 61B s obiješenim trokuta-stim rubom; glina: mekana, sitne primjese, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; Mjesto nalaza: Mjesto nalaza: G 3; Sj 16

Datacija: 5. st.

Analogije: Hayes 1972: 100–107; Bonifay 2004: 167–168; Modrijan 2011: 127–128; Cau, Reynolds & Bonifay 2011: 5; Reynolds, Bonifay & Cau 2011: 19–20.

S: traces of orange coating on the inside; WT: 0.6 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 31

Datation: 5th century

Analogies: Hayes 1975: 237, Figure 40: 1–9

59. D: Fragment of bottom with a very shallow ring-like foot and incised decorations; clay: hard, tiny white inclusions, light red 2.5 YR 6/6 light red; dB: 0.6 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 31

Datation: 5th century

60. D: Fragment of plate bottom with a very shallow ring-like foot; clay: hard, tiny white inclusions, light red 2.5 YR 6/6 light red; dB: 9 cm; WT: 0.4 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15

Datation: 5th century

61. D: Fragment of plate bottom with a very shallow ring-like foot; clay: hard, tiny white inclusions, light red 2.5 YR 6/6 light red; dB: 14 cm; WT: 0.4 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15

Datation: 5th century

62. D: Fragment of plate bottom with a very shallow ring-like foot; clay: hard, tiny white inclusions, light red 2.5 YR 6/6 light red; dB: 12 cm; WT: 0.3 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15/19

Datation: 5th century

63. D: Rim of Hayes 61B plate with a hanging triangular rim; clay: soft, tiny inclusions of, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; dR: 24 cm; WT: 0.4 cm; place of find: G 3; SU 16

Datation: 5th century

Analogies: Hayes 1972: 100–107; Bonifay 2004: 167–168; Modrijan 2011: 127–128; Cau, Reynolds & Bonifay 2011: 5; Reynolds, Bonifay & Cau 2011: 19–20

64. D: Rim of Hayes 61B plate with a hanging triangular rim; clay: soft, tiny inclusions of, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; place of find: place of find: G 3; SU 16

Datation: 5th century

Analogies: Hayes 1972: 100–107; Bonifay 2004: 167–168; Modrijan 2011: 127–128; Cau, Reynolds & Bonifay 2011: 5; Reynolds, Bonifay & Cau 2011: 19–20

TABLA 7

65. O: Ulomak poklopca za lonac s lagano zadebljanim rubom; glina: tvrda, sitne primjese vapnenca, tamno sivo crna 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; dR: 19 cm; DS: 0,4 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 15.

66. O: Ulomak poklopca za lonac s profiliranim rubom; glina: tvrda, sitne primjese vapnenca, tamno sivo crna 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; dR: 22 cm; DS: 0,6 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 45.

67. O: Ravna ručka poklopca G: tvrda, sitne primjese vapnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 6/6 light red; DS: 0,6 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 45.

68. O: Čepasta ručka poklopca; glina: tvrda, sitne primjese vapnenca, 2.5 YR 6/6 light red; DS: 0,6 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 45.

69. O: Ulomak ruba posude uskog otvora s odsječnim rubom: tvrda, sitne primjese vapnenca, 2.5 YR 6/6 light red; dR: 2 cm; DS: 0,4 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 45.

70. Ulomak posude s bradavičastim ukrasom prema unutra; glina: tvrda sitne primjese, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; DS: 0,8 cm.

71. Kameni brus; Dužina: 5 cm, širina: 2,8 cm, duljina: 5 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 24.

72. O: Ulomak tegule; glina: tvrda, svijetlo crvena 10 R 6/8 light red.

73. O: Ulomak tegule; glina: tvrda, svijetlo crvena 10 R 6/8 light red.

74 . Opis: Ulomak koštanog češlja; Dužina: 22 mm, širina: 10 mm, debljina: 4 mm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 26.

TABLA 8

75. O: Predmet nepravilnog četvrtastog oblika, u sredini s jedne strane utor s druge strane je ravan; glina: tvrda, primjese vapnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; V x Š: 6,3 x 7,2 cm; DS.: 2,2 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1; Sj 29.

PLATE 7

65. D: Fragment of pot lid with a slightly thickened rim; clay: hard, tiny inclusions of limestone, dark grayish black 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; dR: 19 cm; WT: 0.4 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15

66. D: Fragment of pot lid with a profiled rim; clay: hard, tiny inclusions of limestone, dark grayish black 2.5 YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; dR: 22 cm; WT: 0.6 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 45

67. D: Straight lid handle G: hard, tiny inclusions of limestone, light red 2.5 YR 6/6 light red; WT: 0.6 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 45

68. D: Cork-like lid handle; clay: hard, tiny inclusions of limestone, 2.5 YR 6/6 light red; WT: 0.6 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 45

69. D: Fragment of vessel with a narrow neck and cut rim: hard, tiny inclusions of limestone, 2.5 YR 6/6 light red; dR: 2 cm; WT: 0.4 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 45

70. Fragment of vessel with inward-facing warts; clay: hard tiny inclusions of, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; WT: 0.8 cm

71. Stone whetstone; Length: 5 cm, width: 2.8 cm, length: 5 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 24

72. D: Tegula fragment; clay: hard, light red 10 R 6/8 light red

73. D: Tegula fragment; clay: hard, light red 10 R 6/8 light red

74. D: Fragment of bone comb; Length: 22 mm, width: 10 mm, thickness: 4 mm; place of find: structure 1, SU 26

PLATE 8

75. D: Irregular quadratic object, hole in the middle on one side, the other straight; clay: hard, inclusions of limestone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; H x W: 6.3 x 7.2 cm; DS.: 2,2 cm; place of find: structure 1; SU 29

76. O: Predmet nepravilnog četvrtastog oblika, uto-ri s obje strane; glina: tvrda, primjese vapnenca, svi-jetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; V x Š: 5,8 x 5,6 cm; DS.: 2,2 cm

Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1; Sj 29.

77. O: Predmet nepravilnog četvrtastog oblika, u sredini s jedne strane utor s druge strane je ravan glina: tvrda, primjese vapnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; V x Š: 4,6 x 5,4 cm; DS: 2,6 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1; Sj 29.

78. O: Predmet nepravilnog četvrtastog oblika, uto-ri s obje strane; glina: tvrda, primjese vapnenca, svi-jetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; V x Š: 4,8 x 6,4 cm; DS: 2,4 cm

Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23.

79. O: Predmet nepravilnog četvrtastog oblika, uto-ri s obje strane; glina: tvrda, primjese vapnenca, svi-jetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; V: 7,6 cm; DS.: 2,4 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1.

80. O: Predmet nepravilnog okruglastog oblika, u sredini utor, stražnja strana ravna; glina: tvrda, pri-mjese vapnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 5,6 cm; DS.: 2,5 cm; Mjesto nalaza: S B, Sj 23/28.

81. O: Predmet nepravilnog okruglastog oblika, gli-na: tvrda, primjese vapnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; V: 7,6 cm; DS: 2,4 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1; Sj 15/19.

82. O: Predmet nepravilnog okruglastog oblika, u sredini utor s jedne i druge strane; glina: tvrda, pri-mjese vapnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 9,2 cm, DS: 2 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1; Sj 15/19.

83. O: Predmet nepravilnog okruglastog oblika, u sredini utor s jedne i druge strane; glina: tvrda, pri-mjese vapnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 6,4 cm; DS: 2,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23.

84. O: Okrugli uteg nepravilnog oblika s perfora-cijom u sredini, 1 grupa; glina: tvrda, primjese va-pnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 5,8 cm; DS: 1,2 cm; Mjesto nalaza: S B, Sj 1.

85. O: Okrugli uteg nepravilnog oblika s perfora-cijom u sredini, 1 grupa; glina: tvrda, primjese va-pnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 6 cm; DS: 0,6 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23.

76. D: Irregular quadratic object, holes on both sides; clay: hard, inclusions of limestone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; H x W: 5.8 x 5.6 cm; DS: 2.2 cm; place of find: structure 1; SU 29

77. D: Irregular quadratic object, hole in the middle on one side, the other straight; clay: hard, inclusions of limestone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; H x W: 4.6 x 5.4 cm; WT: 2.6 cm; place of find: structure 1; SU 29

78. D: Irregular quadratic object, holes on both sides; clay: hard, inclusions of limestone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; H x W: 4.8 x 6.4 cm; WT: 2.4 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23

79. D: Irregular quadratic object, holes on both sides; clay: hard, inclusions of limestone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; H: 7.6 cm; DS.: 2.4 cm; place of find: structure 1

80. D: Irregular circular object, hole in the middle, back side straight; clay: hard, inclusions of lime-stone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 5.6 cm; DS.: 2.5 cm; place of find: T B, SU 23/28

81. D: Irregular circular object, clay: hard, inclu-sions of limestone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; H: 7.6 cm; WT: 2.4 cm; place of find: structure 1; SU 15/19

82. D: Irregular circular object, hole in the centre on both sides; clay: hard, inclusions of limestone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 9.2 cm, WT: 2 cm; place of find: structure 1; SU 15/19

83. D: Irregular circular object, hole in the centre on both sides; clay: hard, inclusions of limestone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 6.4 cm; WT: 2.8 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23

84. D: Round irregular weight with a perforation in the middle, 1 group; clay: hard, inclusions of lime-stone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 5.8 cm; WT: 1.2 cm; place of find: T B, SU 1

85. D: Round irregular weight with a perforation in the middle, 1 group; clay: hard, inclusions of lime-stone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 6 cm; WT: 0.6 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23

86. O: Okrugli uteg nepravilnog oblika s perforacijom u sredini, 1 grupa; glina: tvrda, primjese vapnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 6,4 cm; DS: 1,5 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23.
86. D: Round irregular weight with a perforation in the middle, 1 group; clay: hard, inclusions of limestone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 6.4 cm; WT: 1.5 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23
87. O: Okrugli uteg nepravilnog oblika s perforacijom u sredini, 2 grupa ; glina: tvrda, primjese vapnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 7,2 cm; DS: 1,8 cm.
87. D: Round irregular weight with a perforation in the middle, 2 group; clay: hard, inclusions of limestone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 7.2 cm; WT: 1.8 cm
88. O: Okrugli uteg nepravilnog oblika s perforacijom u sredini, 2 grupa ; glina: tvrda, primjese vapnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 7,4 cm; DS: 1,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23.
88. D: Round irregular weight with a perforation in the middle, 2 group; clay: hard, inclusions of limestone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 7.4 cm; WT: 1.8 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23
89. O: Okrugli uteg nepravilnog oblika s perforacijom u sredini, 2 grupa ; glina: tvrda, primjese vapnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 7,4cm; DS: 1,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 15.
89. D: Round irregular weight with a perforation in the middle, 2 group; clay: hard, inclusions of limestone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 7.4 cm; WT: 1.8 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15
90. O: Okrugli uteg nepravilnog oblika s perforacijom u sredini, 2 grupa; glina: tvrda, primjese vapnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 6,6 cm; DS: 2,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 15/19.
90. D: Round irregular weight with a perforation in the middle, 2 group; clay: hard, inclusions of limestone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 6.6 cm; WT: 2.8 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15/19
91. O: Okrugli uteg nepravilnog oblika s perforacijom u sredini, 2 grupa; glina: tvrda, primjese vapnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 7,2 cm; DS: 2,4 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 15/19.
91. D: Round irregular weight with a perforation in the middle, 2 group; clay: hard, inclusions of limestone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 7.2 cm; WT: 2.4 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15/19
92. O: Okrugli uteg nepravilnog oblika s perforacijom u sredini, 3 grupa; glina: tvrda, primjese vapnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 8,4 cm; DS: 2,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 15/19.
92. D: Round irregular weight with a perforation in the middle, 3 group; clay: hard, inclusions of limestone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 8.4 cm; WT: 2.8 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15/19
93. O: Okrugli uteg nepravilnog oblika s perforacijom u sredini, 3 grupa; glina: tvrda, primjese vapnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 9 cm; DS: 3 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 33.
93. D: Round irregular weight with a perforation in the middle, 3 group; clay: hard, inclusions of limestone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 9 cm; WT: 3 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 33
94. O: Okrugli uteg nepravilnog oblika s perforacijom u sredini, 3 grupa; glina: tvrda, primjese vapnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 9,6 cm; DS: 1,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 33.
94. D: Round irregular weight with a perforation in the middle, 3 group; clay: hard, inclusions of limestone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 9.6 cm; WT: 1.8 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 33
95. O: Okrugli uteg nepravilnog oblika s perforacijom u sredini, 3 grupa ; glina: tvrda, primjese vapnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 8,4 cm; DS: 1,8 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23.
95. D: Round irregular weight with a perforation in the middle, 3 group; clay: hard, inclusions of limestone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 8.4 cm; WT: 1.8 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23
96. O: Okrugli uteg nepravilnog oblika s perforacijom u sredini, 3 grupa; glina: tvrda, primjese va-
96. D: Round irregular weight with a perforation in the middle, 3 group; clay: hard, inclusions of lime-

pnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 8,2 cm; DS: 2,1 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 1.

97. O: Okrugli uteg nepravilnog oblika s perforacijom u sredini, 3 grupa; glina: tvrda, primjese vapnenca, svijetlo crvena 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 9 cm; DS: 3 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 1.

TABLA 9

98. O: Prstenasti rub zdjelice ili svjetiljke; žućkasto prozirno staklo, slobodno puhanje; dR: 10 cm; DS: 0,2 cm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23

Datacija: 4.- 5. st.

Analogije: Fadić 1994: 217–219; Bierbaruer 1997: T. 156; Chevalier 1999: T. 8.b.

99. O: Prstenasti rub zdjelice ili svjetiljke; prozirno staklo, slobodno puhanje; dR: 11 cm

DS: 1 mm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 26

Datacija: 4.- 5.st.

Analogije: kao kod T. 9:1.

100. O: Prstenasto zadebljani rub zdjelice ili svjetiljke; prozirno staklo, slobodno puhanje; dR: 11,4 cm; ds: 1 mm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 26

Datacija: 4.- 5.st.

Analogije: kao kod T. 9:1.

101. O: Prstenasto zadebljani rub zdjelice ili svjetiljke žućkasto prozirno staklo, slobodno puhanje; dR: 11 cm; DS: 1 mm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 26

Datacija: 4.- 5.st.

Analogije: kao kod T. 9:1.

102. O: Prstenasto zadebljani rub zdjelice ili svjetiljke s ukrasom dvije plave crte; žućkasto prozirno staklo, slobodno puhanje; dR: 8 cm; DS: 1 mm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 15/19

Datacija: 4.- 5.st.

Analogije: kao kod T. 9:1.

103. O: Prstenasto zadebljani rub zdjelice ili svjetiljke; zelenkasto prozirno staklo, slobodno puhanje; dR: 12 cm; DS: 1 mm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, sj 27

Datacija: 4.- 5.st.

Analogije: kao kod T. 9:1.

stone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 8.2 cm; WT: 2.1 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 1

97. D: Round irregular weight with a perforation in the middle, 3 group; clay: hard, inclusions of limestone, light red 2.5 YR 7/6 light red; d: 9 cm; WT: 3 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 1

PLATE 9

98. D: Ring-like rim of small bowl or lamp; yellowish transparent glass, free-glassblowing; dR: 10 cm; WT: 0.2 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23

Datation: 4th-5th century

Analogies: Fadić 1994: 217–219; Bierbaruer 1997: Pl. 156; Chevalier 1999: Pl. 8.b

99. D: Ring-like rim of small bowl or lamp; transparent glass, free-glassblowing; dR: 11 cm

WT: 1 mm; place of find: structure 1, SU 26

Datation: 4th-5th century

Analogies: as on Pl. 9:1

100. D: Ring-like thickened rim of small bowl or lamp; transparent glass, free-glassblowing; dR: 11.4 cm; WD: 1 mm; place of find: structure 1, SU 26

Datation: 4th-5th century

Analogies: as on Pl. 9:1

101. D: Ring-like thickened rim of small bowl or lamp yellowish transparent glass, free-glassblowing; dR: 11 cm; WT: 1 mm; place of find: structure 1, SU 26

Datation: 4th-5th century

Analogies: as on Pl. 9:1

102. D: Ring-like thickened rim of small bowl or lamp with two blue lines; yellowish transparent glass, free-glassblowing; dR: 8 cm; WT: 1 mm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15/19

Datation: 4th-5th century

Analogies: as on Pl. 9:1

103. D: Ring-like thickened rim of small bowl or lamp; greenish transparent glass, free-glassblowing; dR: 12 cm; WT: 1 mm; place of find: structure 1, SU 27

Datation: 4th-5th century

Analogies: as on Pl. 9:1

104. O: Prstenasto zadebljani rub zdjelice ili svjetiljke; žućkasto prozirno staklo, slobodno puhanje; DS: 1 mm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 27
Datacija: 4.- 5.st.
Analogije: kao kod T. 9:1.
104. D: Ring-like thickened rim of small bowl or lamp; yellowish transparent glass, free-glassblowing; WT: 1 mm; place of find: structure 1, SU 27
Datation: 4th-5th century
Analogies: as on Pl. 9:1
105. O: Prstenasto zadebljani rub zdjelice ili svjetiljke; žućkasto prozirno staklo, slobodno puhanje; dR: 12 cm; DS: 1 mm; mjesto nalaza: S B, Sj 23
Datacija: 4. - 5 .st.
Analogije: kao kod T. 9:1.
105. D: Ring-like thickened rim of small bowl or lamp; yellowish transparent glass, free-glassblowing; dR: 12 cm; WT: 1 mm; place of find: T B, SU 23
Datation: 4th-5th century
Analogies: as on Pl. 9:1
106. O: Zadebljani rub zdjelice ili svjetiljke, zelenkasto prozirno staklo, slobodno puhanje; dR: 12 cm, DS: 1 mm, mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 38.
Datacija: 4. - 5.st.
Analogije: kao kod T. 9:1
106. D: Thickened rim of small bowl or lamp, greenish transparent glass, free-glassblowing; dR: 12 cm, WT: 1 mm, place of find: structure 2, SU 38
Datation: 4th-5th century
Analogies: as on Pl. 9:1
107. O: Zadebljani rub zdjelice ili svjetiljke, zelenkasto prozirno staklo, slobodno puhanje; DS: 1 mm, mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 27
Datacija: 4.- 5.st.
Analogije: kao kod T. 9:1.
107. D: Thickened rim of small bowl or lamp, greenish transparent glass, free-glassblowing; WT: 1 mm, place of find: structure 1, SU 27
Datation: 4th-5th century
Analogies: as on Pl. 9:1
108. O: Prema van rašireni i malo podignuti čaše ili svjetiljke, zelenkasto prozirno staklo, slobodno puhanje; DS: 1 mm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 27
Datacija: druga polovica 4.- 5.st.
Analogije: Bierbrauer 1997: 282, T. 155: 3; Chevalier 1999: T. 4.c; Stern 2001: 294–295; slika 158; Kucharczyk 2007: 122, slika 6.
108. D: Outward-facing widened and somewhat elevated rim of a glass or lamp, greenish transparent glass, free-glassblowing; WT: 1 mm; place of find: structure 1, SU 27
Datation: second half of the 4th-5th century
Analogies: Bierbrauer 1997: 282, Pl. 155: 3; Chevalier 1999: Pl. 4.c; Stern 2001: 294–295; Figure 158; Kucharczyk 2007: 122, Figure 6
109. O: Prema van rašireni i malo podignuti čaše ili svjetiljke; prozirno staklo, slobodno puhanje; dR: 10 cm, DS: 1 mm, mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, sj 26, točka 751
Datacija: druga polovica 4.- 5.st.
Analogije: kao kod T. 9:12.
109. D: Outward-facing widened and somewhat elevated rim of a glass or lamp; transparent glass, free-glassblowing; dR: 10 cm, WT: 1 mm, place of find: structure 1, SU 26, point 751
Datation: second half of the 4th-5th century
Analogies: as on Pl. 9:12
110. O: Prema van rašireni i malo podignuti čaše ili svjetiljke; zelenkasto prozirno staklo, slobodno puhanje; DS: 1,5 mm, mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 26/15
Datacija: druga polovica 4.- 5. st.
Analogije: kao kod T. 9:12.
110. D: Outward-facing widened and somewhat elevated rim of a glass or lamp; greenish transparent glass, free-glassblowing; WT: 1.5 mm, place of find: structure 1, SU 26/15
Datation: second half of the 4th-5th century
Analogies: as on Pl. 9:12

TABLA 10

111. O: Zaobljeno dno svjetiljke; žućkasto prozirno staklo, slobodno puhanje; DS: 1 mm; mjesto nalaza: S B, Sj 43

Datacija: 5. - 7. St

Analogije: Fadić 1994: 215–216; Fadić 1997: 18; Chevalier 1999: T. 3, a–f; Topić 1999b: 97, T. 1: 14, 155; Fadić 2005, 226–228; Bekić 2007: 39.

112. O: Zaobljeno dno svjetiljke; žućkasto prozirno staklo, slobodno puhanje; DS: 1 mm; mjesto nalaza: S B, Sj 43

Datacija: 5. - 7. st.

Analogije: Fadić 1994: 215–216; Fadić 1997: 18; Chevalier 1999: T. 3, a,–f; Topić 1999b: 97, T. 1: 14, 155; Fadić 2005, 226–228; Bekić 2007: 39.

113. O: stjenka s bradavicom; bezbojno prozirno staklo, slobodno puhanje; DS: 0,5 mm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, sj 15/19.

114. O: stjenka s bradavicom; bezbojno prozirno staklo, slobodno puhanje; DS: 1 mm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 27.

115. O: Šiljato kapljičasto dno svjetiljke; ulomak dna, zelenkasto prozirno staklo, DS: 2 mm, mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, sj 15/19

Datacija: 5 – 6. st

Analogije: Chevalier 1999: T. 4 a; Lazar 2003, 198, 200.

116. O: Šiljato kapljičasto dno svjetiljke; prozirno staklo, DS: 2 mm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, sj 15/19 Datacija: 5 – 6. st.

Analogije: Kao kod T. 10: 5.

117. O: Šiljato kapljičasto dno svjetiljke; svijetlo zelena, mutno bjelkasto staklo; DS: 0,1 cm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, sj 15/19; Datacija: 5 – 6. st.

Analogije: Kao kod T. 10: 5.

118. O: Šiljato kapljičasto dno svjetiljke; prozirno staklo; ds: 3 mm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1., Sj 15

Datacija: 5 – 6. st

Analogije: Kao kod T. 10: 5.

119. O: Ručka; prozirno staklo; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 15/19

Datacija: 5 – 6. st

PLATE 10

111. D: Rounded bottom of a lamp; yellowish transparent glass, free-glassblowing; WT: 1 mm; place of find: T B, SU 43

Datation: 5th-7th century

Analogies: Fadić 1994: 215–216; Fadić 1997: 18; Chevalier 1999: Pl. 3: a–f; Topić 1999b: 97, Pl. 1: 14, 155; Fadić 2005, 226–228; Bekić 2007: 39

112. D: Rounded bottom of a lamp; yellowish transparent glass, free-glassblowing; WT: 1 mm; place of find: T B, SU 43

Datation: 5th-7th century

Analogies: Fadić 1994: 215–216; Fadić 1997: 18; Chevalier 1999: Pl. 3, a–f; Topić 1999b: 97, Pl. 1: 14, 155; Fadić 2005, 226–228; Bekić 2007: 39

113. D: wall with wart; colorless transparent glass, free-glassblowing; WT: 0.5 mm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15/19

114. D: wall with wart; colorless transparent glass, free-glassblowing; WT: 1 mm; place of find: structure 1, SU 27

115. D: Pointy tear-shaped bottom of a lamp; fragment bottom, greenish transparent glass, WT: 2 mm, place of find: structure 1, SU 15/19

Datation: 5th-6th century

Analogies: Chevalier 1999: Pl. 4 a; Lazar 2003, 198, 200

116. D: Pointy tear-shaped bottom of a lamp; transparent glass, WT: 2 mm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15/19

Datation: 5th-6th century

Analogies: as on Pl. 10: 5

117. D: Pointy tear-shaped bottom of a lamp; light green, opaque whitish glass; WT: 0.1 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15/19;

Datation: 5th-6th century

Analogies: as on Pl. 10: 5

118. D: Pointy tear-shaped bottom of a lamp; transparent glass; WD: 3 mm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15

Datation: 5th-6th century

Analogies: as on Pl. 10: 5

- Analogije: Chevalier 1999: T. 8: a–h, T. 9: a–c; Topić 1999b: T. 1: 11, 13, 15; Fadić 2001: 132–136; Fadić 2005, 222.
120. O: Ručka; žućkasto prozirno staklo; mjesto nalaza Objekt 1, Sj 15
Datacija: 5 – 6. st
Analogije: kao kod T. 10: 9.
121. O: Ulomak s ušicom; prozirno staklo; ds: 1 mm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, sj 26/15, Analogije: Stern 2001: 354.
122. O: Konkavno dno; prozirno staklo; dD: 4,5 cm, ds: 1 mm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, sj 26.
123. O: Konkavno dno; prozirno staklo; dD: 4 cm; ds: 1 mm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 31.
124. O: Konkavno dno; žućkasto prozirno staklo; dD: cm; ds: 1,8 mm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 42
Analogije: Bierbrauer 1997: T. 156; Chevalier 1999: T. 8 c–f; Fadić 2001: 132–136; Fadić 2005, 222–224.
125. O: Konkavno dno; žućkasto zelenkasto prozirno staklo; dD: 5,3 cm; ds: 1 mm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 15
Analogije: Kao i T. 10: 14.
126. O: Konkavno dno žućkasto zelenkasto prozirno staklo; dD: 4,6; DS: 3 mm
Analogije: Kao i T. 10: 14.
127. O: Noga; Prozirno žućkasto staklo, dR: 4,3 cm; DS: 0,2 cm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, sj 26, točka 795
Datacija: 4. – 5. st
Analogije: Isings 1957: 139–140; Milavec 2011: 185; Fadić 1994: 213–214; Buljević 1994: 262, kat. br. 14.–15; Bierbauer 1997: 274, T. 138; Fadić 1997: 18; Chevalier 1999: T. 10: a–e; Topić 1999b: 97, T. 2: 1,5; Fadić 2001: 134–135, sl. 31b–c; Fadić 2005: 228–229; Jelinčić & Perinić Muratović 2009: 196, T. 7: 39; Perović 2010: 44.
128. O: Noga; žućkasto prozirno staklo; DS: 0,2 cm, mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23/28
Datacija: 4. – 5. st
Analogije: Kao i T. 10: 17.
119. D: Handle; transparent glass; place of find: structure 1, SU 15/19
Datation: 5th-6th century
Analogies: Chevalier 1999: Pl. 8: a–h, Pl. 9: a–c; Topić 1999b: Pl. 1: 11, 13, 15; Fadić 2001: 132–136; Fadić 2005, 222
120. D: Handle; yellowish transparent glass; place of find: structure 1, SU 15
Datation: 5th-6th century
Analogies: as on Pl. 10: 9
121. D: Fragment with a small handle; transparent glass; WD: 1 mm; place of find: structure 1, SU 26/15, Analogies: Stern 2001: 354
122. D: Concave bottom; transparent glass; dB: 4.5 cm, WD: 1 mm; place of find: structure 1, SU 26
123. D: Concave bottom; transparent glass; dB: 4 cm; WD: 1 mm; place of find: structure 1, SU 31
124. D: Concave bottom; yellowish transparent glass; dB: cm; WD: 1.8 mm; place of find: structure 2, SU 42
Analogies: Bierbrauer 1997: Pl. 156; Chevalier 1999: Pl. 8: c–f; Fadić 2001: 132–136; Fadić 2005, 222–224
125. D: Concave bottom; yellowish greenish transparent glass; dB: 5.3 cm; WD: 1 mm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15
Analogies: as on Pl. 10: 14
126. D: Concave bottom yellowish greenish transparent glass; dB: 4.6; WT: 3 mm
Analogies: as on Pl. 10: 14
127. D: Foot; Transparent yellowish glass, dR: 4.3 cm; WT: 0.2 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 26, point 795
Datation: 4th-5th century
Analogies: Isings 1957: 139–140; Milavec 2011: 185; Fadić 1994: 213–214; Buljević 1994: 262, inv. no. 14.–15; Bierbauer 1997: 274, Pl. 138; Fadić 1997: 18; Chevalier 1999: Pl. 10: a–e; Topić 1999b: 97, Pl. 2: 1.5; Fadić 2001: 134–135, sl. 31: b–c; Fadić 2005: 228–229; Jelinčić & Perinić Muratović 2009: 196, Pl. 7: 39; Perović 2010: 44

129. O: Noga; žućkasto prozirno staklo; dD: 4,5 cm, ds: 4 mm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 15 južni dio sonde

Datacija: 4. – 5. st

Analogije: Kao i T. 10: 17.

130. O: Noga; žućkasto prozirno staklo; dD: 4,5 cm; mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1, Sj 27

Datacija: 4. – 5. st

Analogije: Kao i T. 10: 17.

TABLA 11

131. O: Dva ulomka kamenog ručnog žrvnja; V: 6,1 cm, d: 34 cm; Objekt 2, Sj 23.

132. O: Dva ulomka kamenog ručnog žrvnja, V: 4,5 cm; d: 36,9 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 2, Sj 23.

133. O: Ulomak gornjeg dijela kamenog žrvnja; V: 6,5 cm; Širina: 13,9 cm; Mjesto nalaza: Objekt 1; Sj 11.

134. O: Ravno dno kamenog tarionika; dD: 16 cm, DS: 2,8 cm; Objekt 2, Sj 38;

Datacija: 5. st

Analogije: Bitenc & Knific 2001: 36, kat. br. 96

128. D: Foot; yellowish transparent glass; WT: 0.2 cm, place of find: structure 2, SU 23/28

Datation: 4th-5th century

Analogies: as on Pl. 10: 17

129. D: Foot; yellowish transparent glass; dB: 4.5 cm, WD: 4 mm; place of find: structure 1, SU 15, southern part of the trench

Datation: 4th-5th century

Analogies: as on Pl. 10: 17

130. D: Foot; yellowish transparent glass; dB: 4.5 cm; place of find: structure 1, SU 27

Datation: 4th-5th century

Analogies: as on Pl. 10: 17

PLATE 11

131. D: Two fragments of a stone hand grindstone; H: 6.1 cm, d: 34 cm; structure 2, SU 23

132. D: Two fragments of a stone hand grindstone, H: 4.5 cm; d: 36.9 cm; place of find: structure 2, SU 23

133. D: Fragment of the upper part of a stone grindstone; H: 6.5 cm; Width: 13.9 cm; place of find: structure 1; SU 11

134. D: Straight bottom of a stone mortar; dB: 16 cm, WT: 2.8 cm; structure 2, SU 38;

Datation: 5th century

Analogies: Bitenc & Knific 2001: 36, inv. no. 96



T 1:2

LR 1 amfore



T 1:4



T 1:5

LR 2 amfore



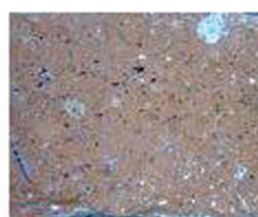
T 1:8



T 1:10



T 2:20



T 2:21



T 2:22



T 2:23



T 2:24



T 2:25



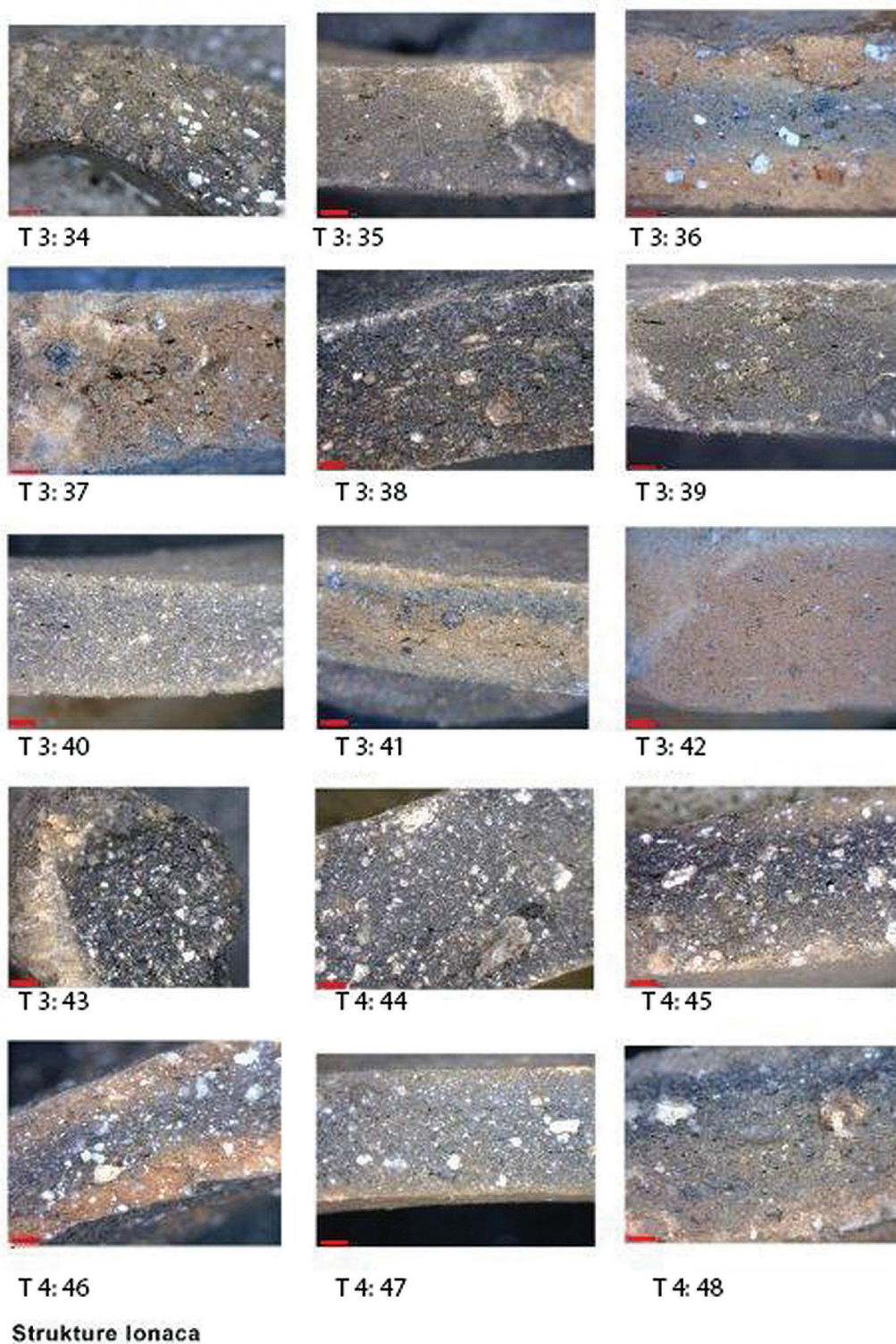
T 2:26
amfore razne



T 2:27

 1 mm

Slika 1
Fig 1



Slika 2
Fig 2



T 5: 49



T 50: 50



T 5: 51



T 5: 53



T 5: 55



T 5: 56

Strukture lonaca



T 6: 57



T 6: 58



T 6: 60



T 6: 61



T 6: 62



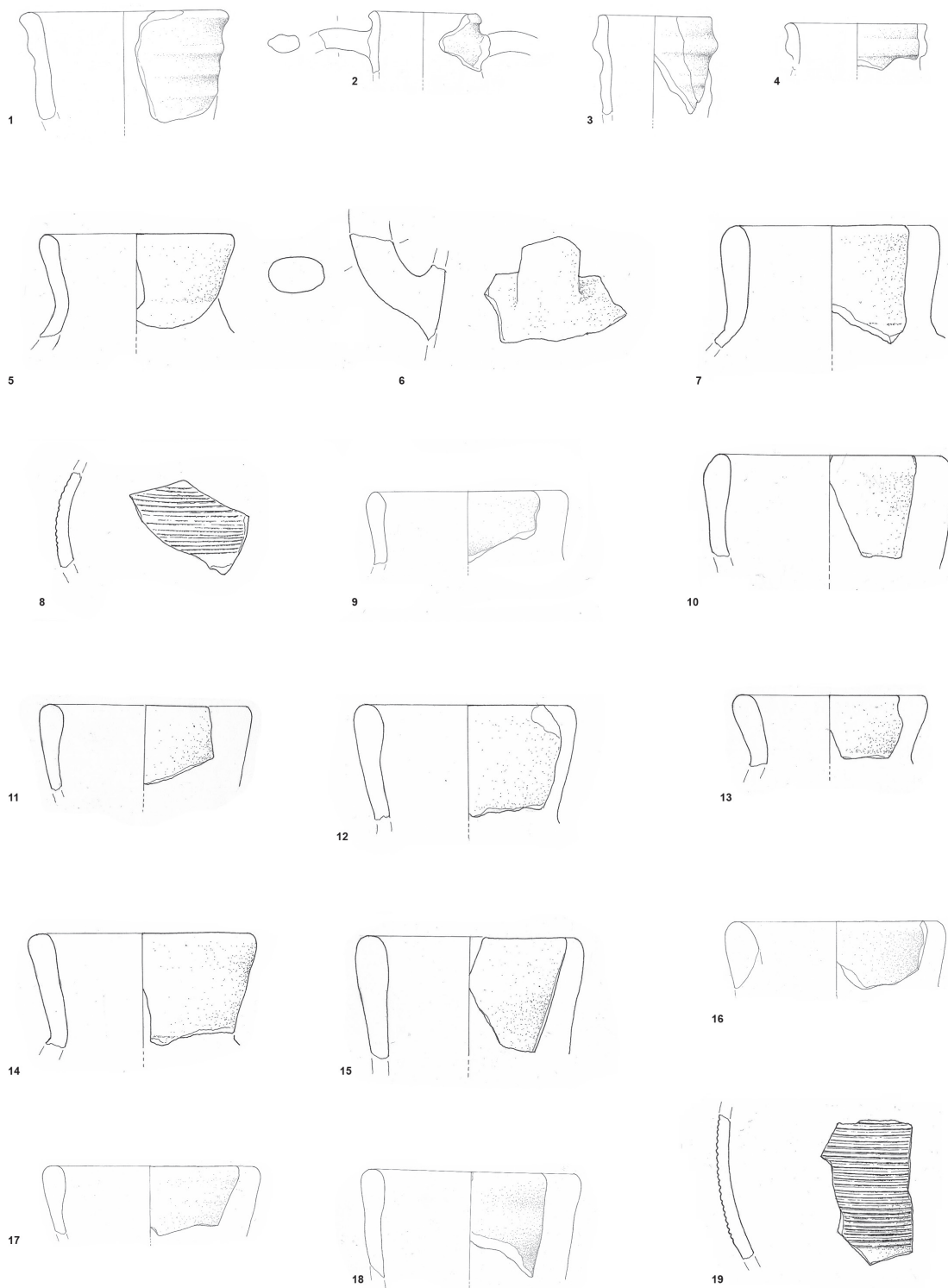
T 6: 63

Strukture tanjura i zdjela

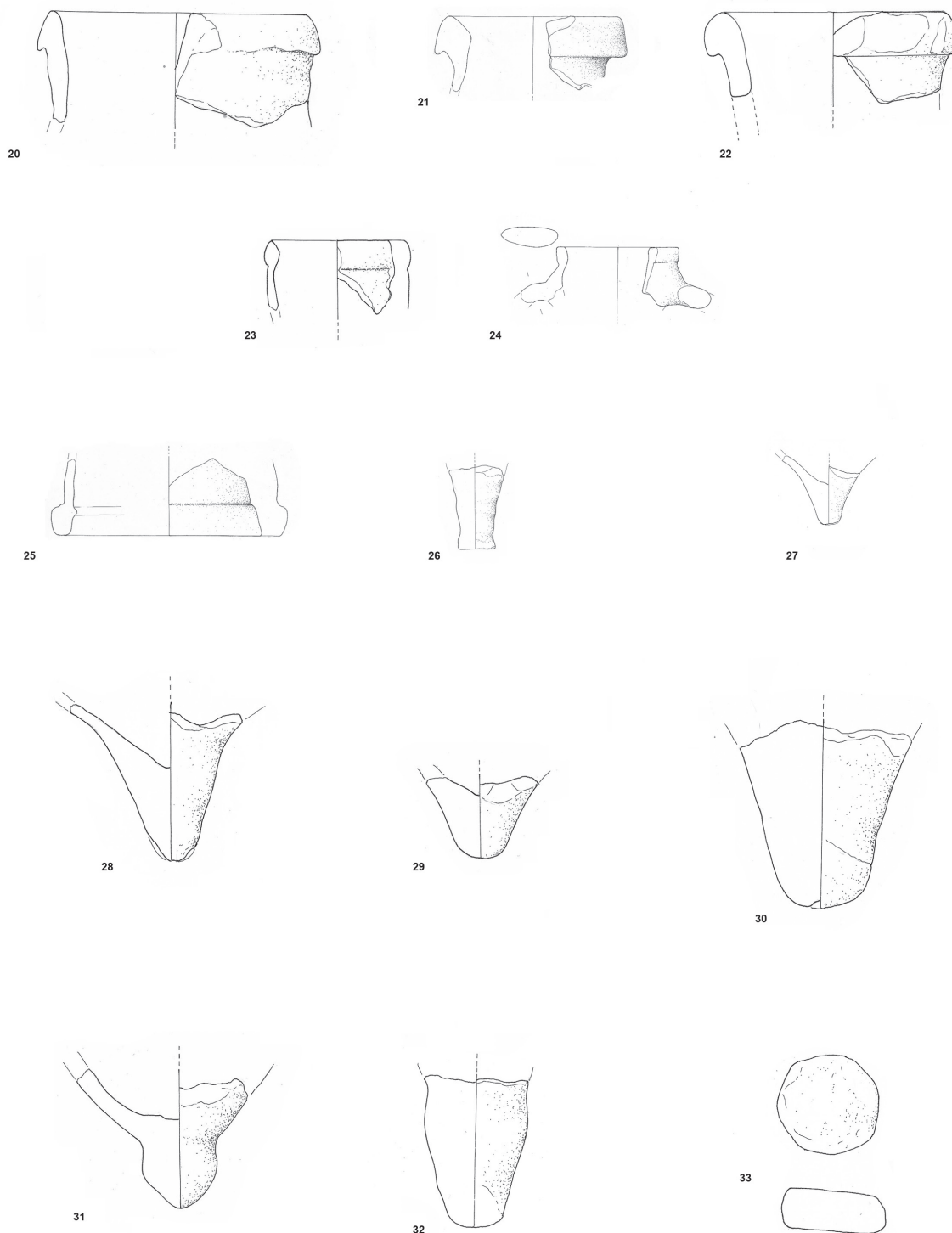
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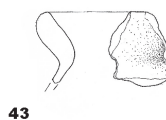
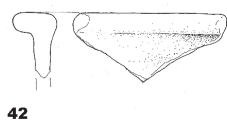
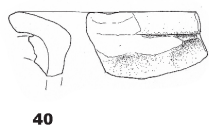
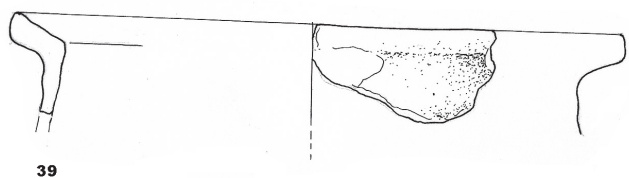
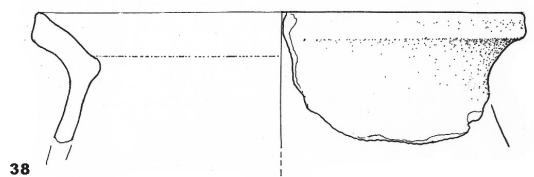
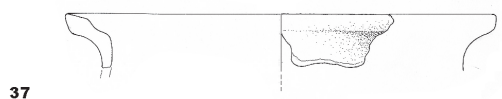
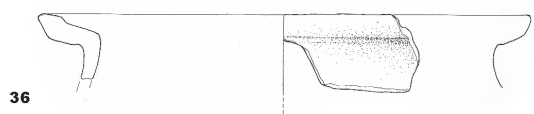
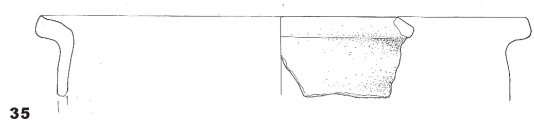
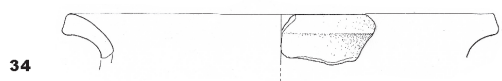
Slika 3
Fig 3

T. 1

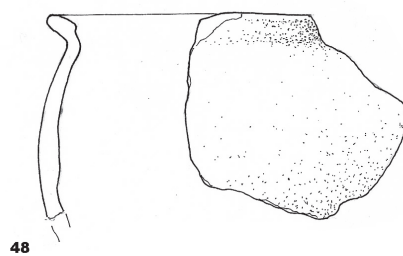
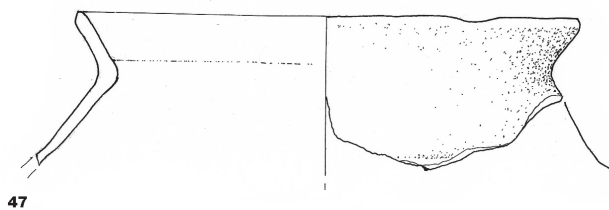
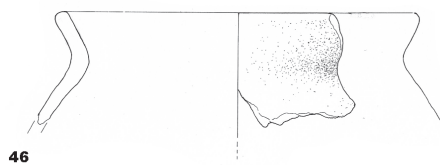
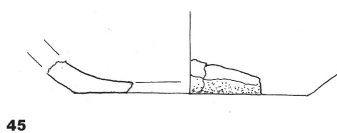
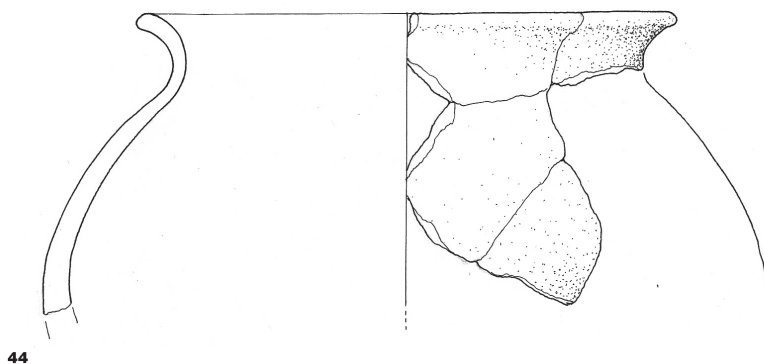


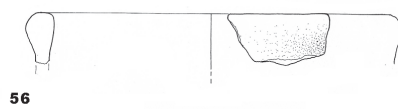
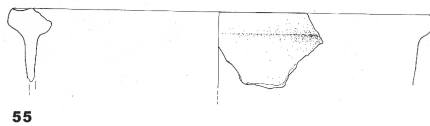
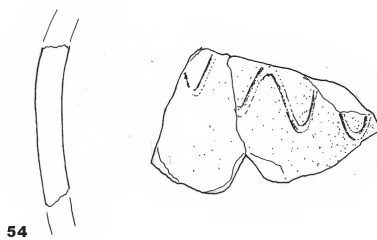
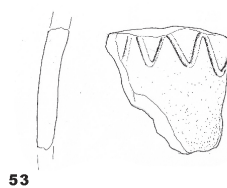
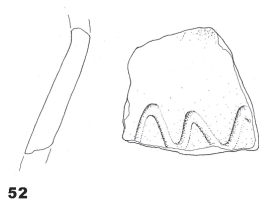
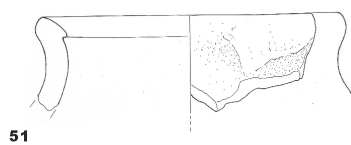
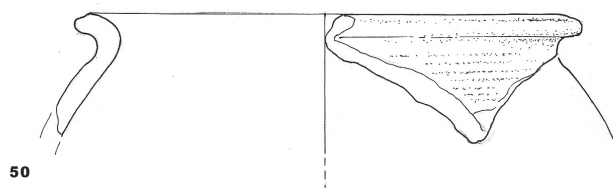
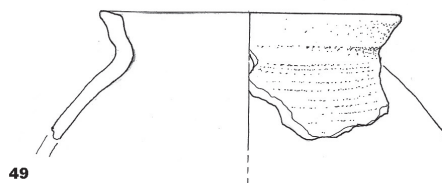
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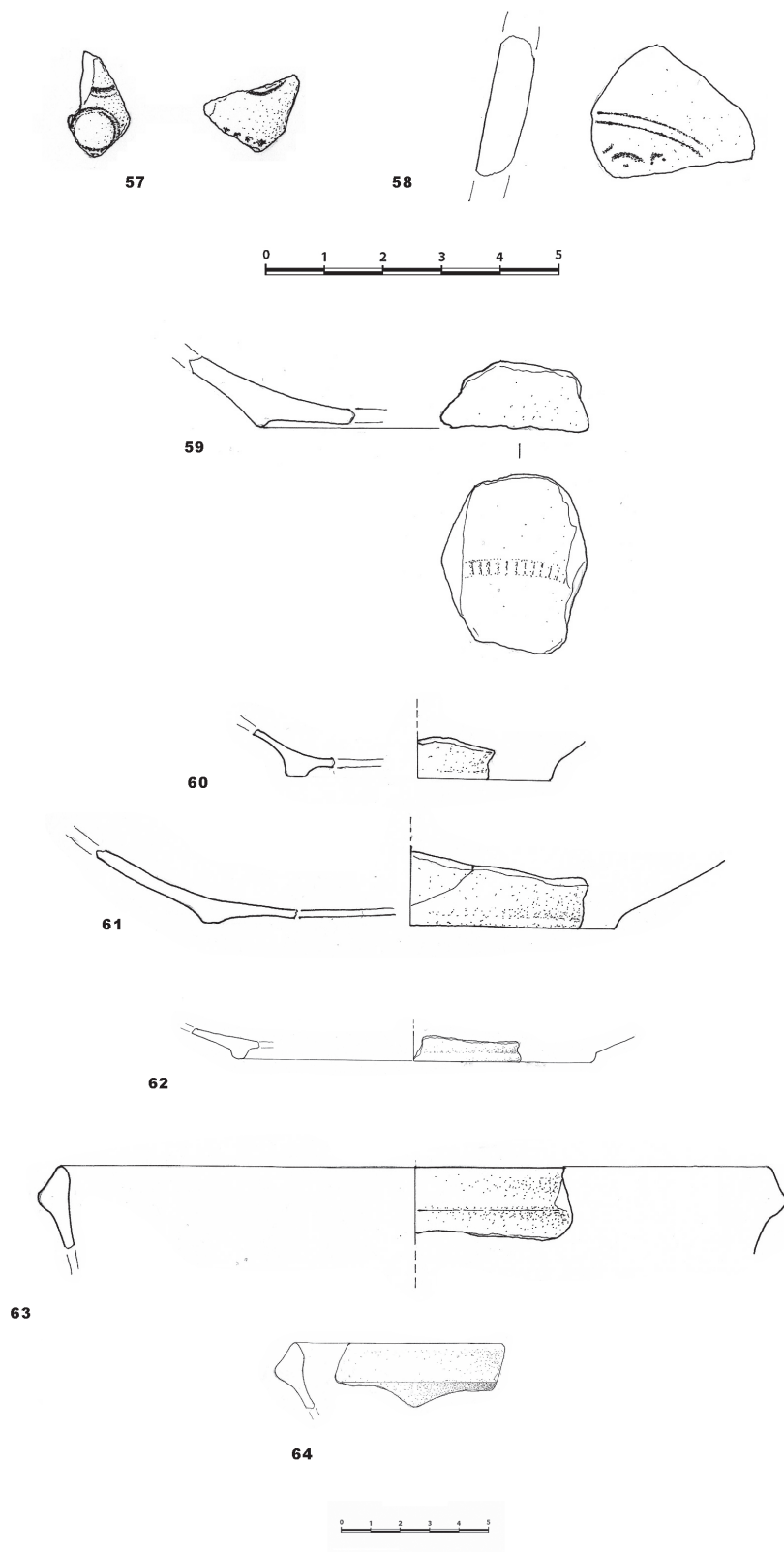


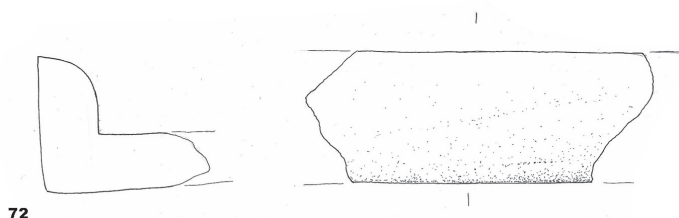
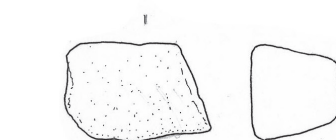
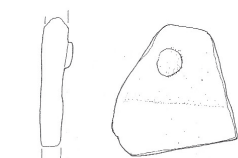
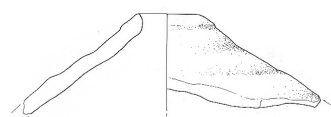
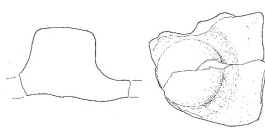
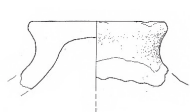
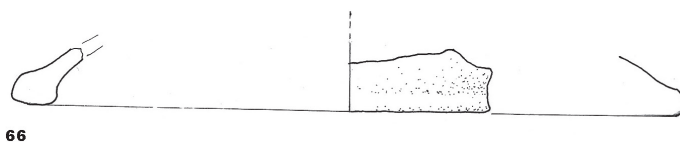
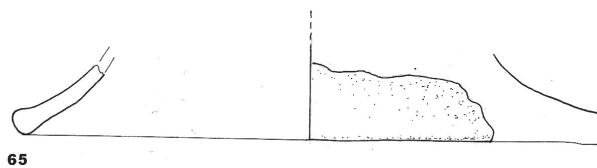


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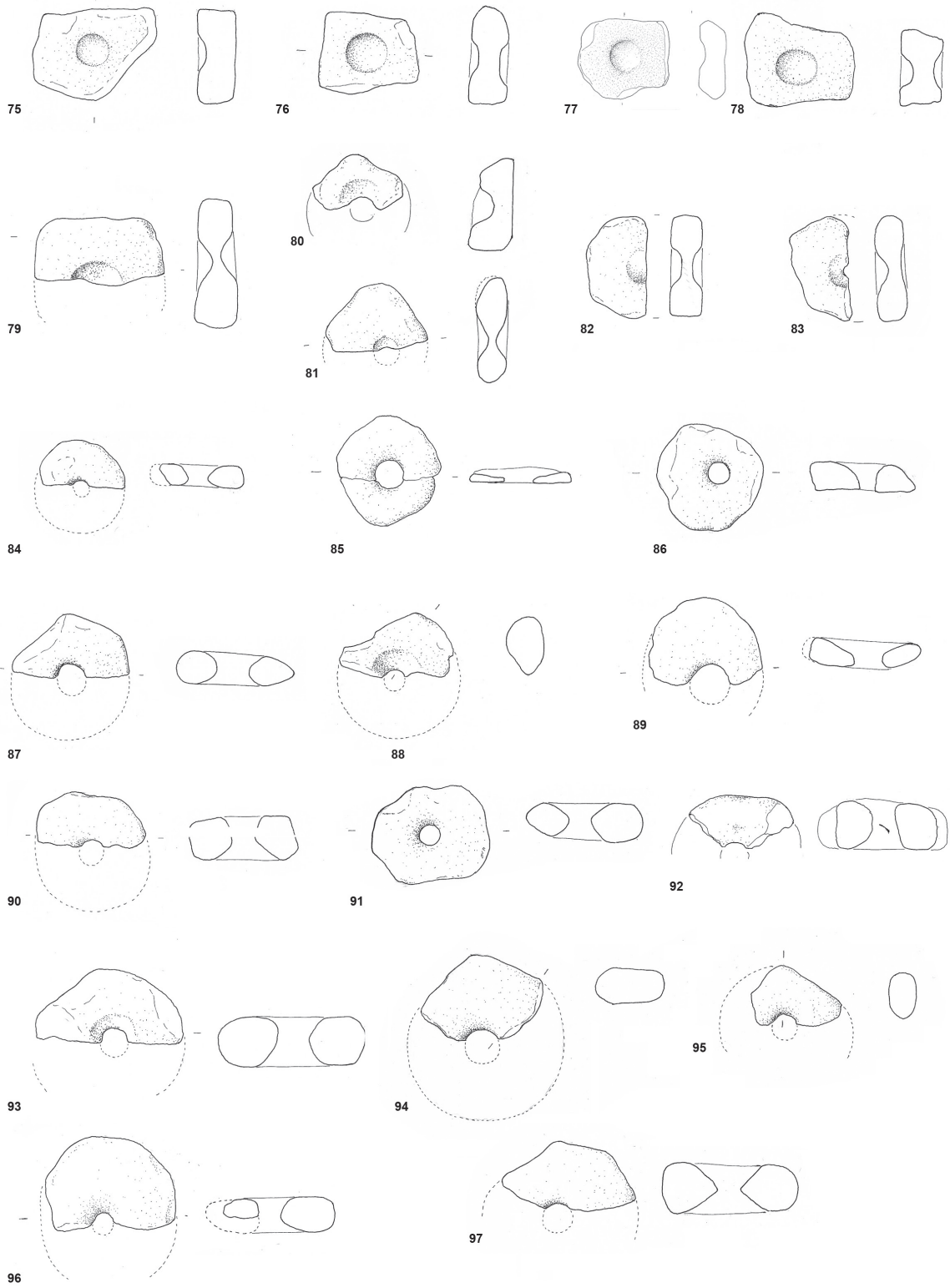




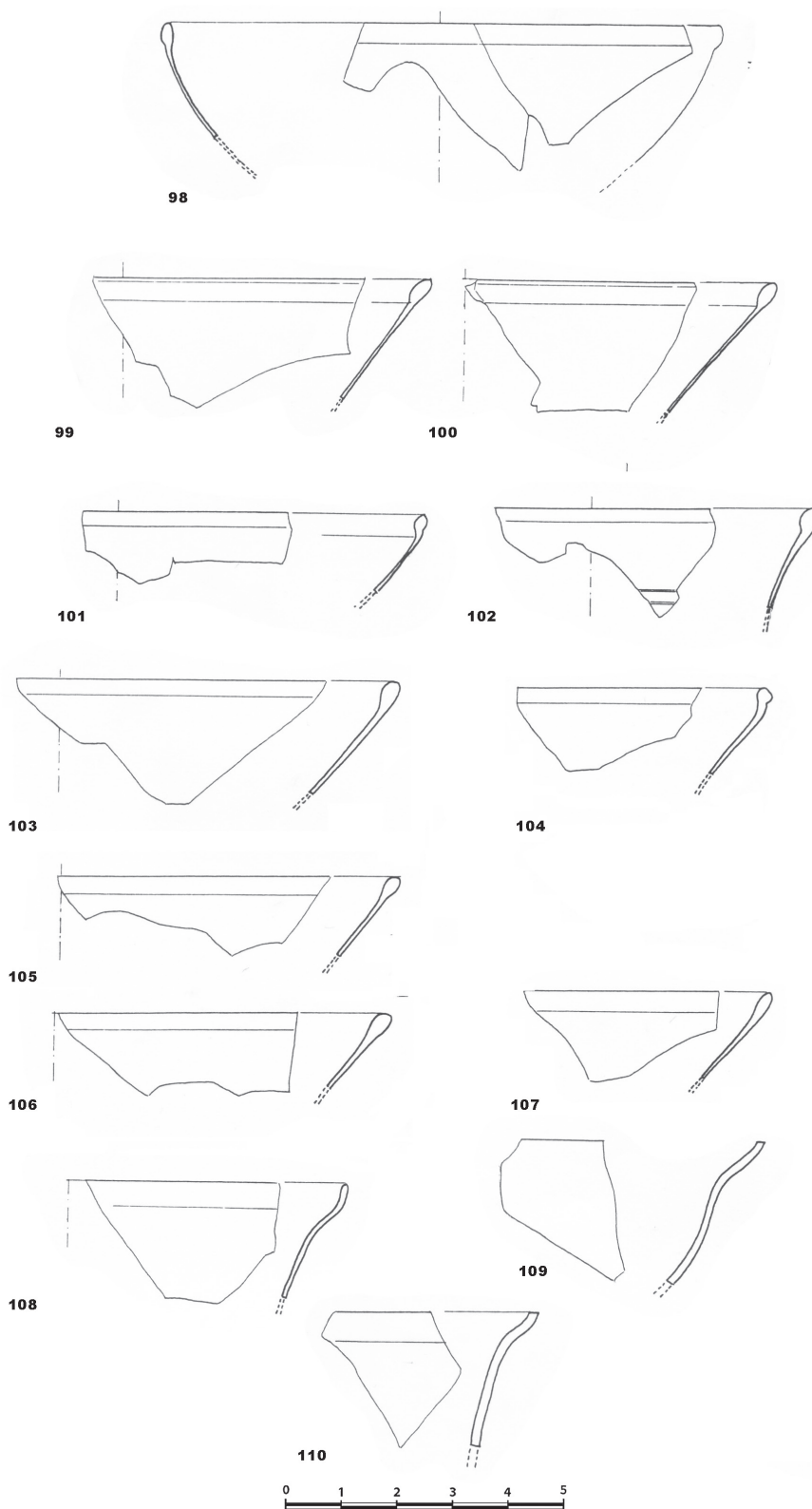


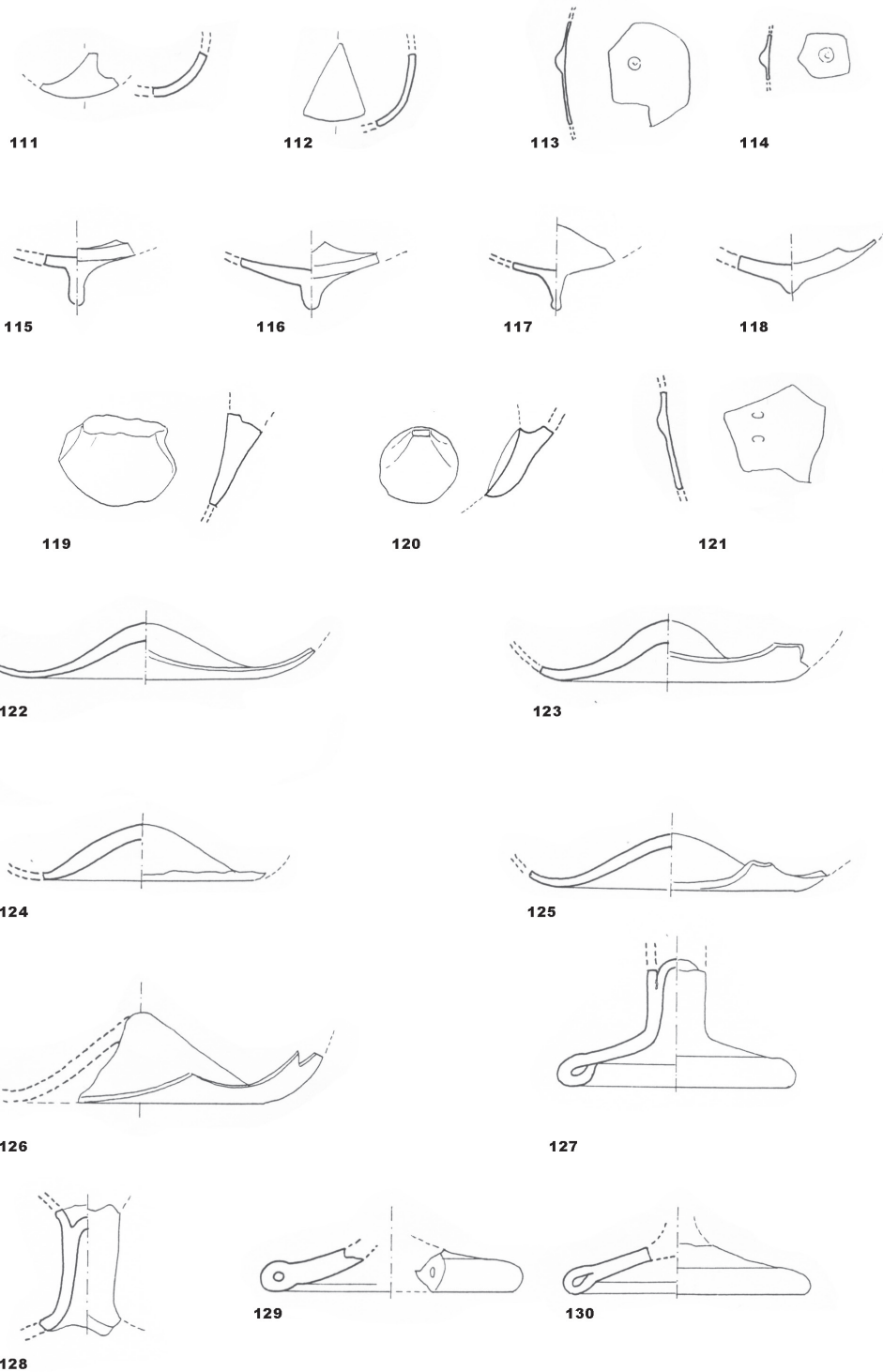


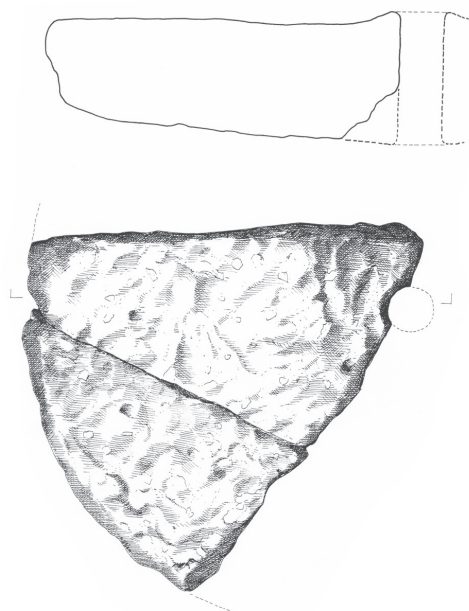
T. 8



T. 9



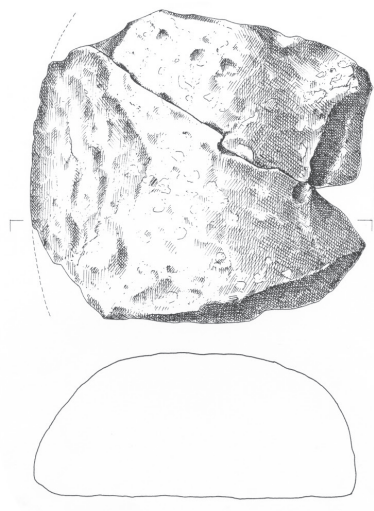




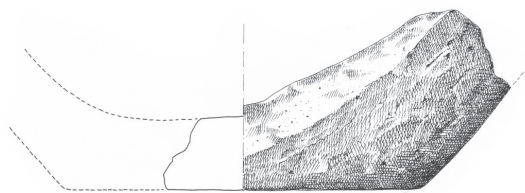
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KRATICE / ABBREVIATIONS

LCRW Late Roman coarse wares, cooking wares and amphorae in the Mediterranean

IZVORI / SOURCES

Plin. *H. N.* XXXVI.29

Cato *De Re Rust.* 10

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