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*Editorial committee:*  
Dario Bernal Casasola  
Tatjana Cvjetićanin  
Philip M. Kenrick  
Simonetta Menchelli

*General Editor:* Susanne Biegert

*Typesetting and layout:* ars archäologie redaktion satz, Waldstraße 8 D-65719 Hofheim am Taunus

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Enquiries concerning membership should be addressed to  
The Treasurer, Dr. Archer Martin, Via di Porta Labicana 19/B2, I-00185 Roma  
[treasurer@fautores.org](mailto:treasurer@fautores.org)

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## VORWORT DER REDAKTION

Der 27. RCRF-Kongress fand vom 19. bis zum 26. September 2010 im Nationalmuseum in Belgrad statt.  
Thema des Kongresses war: „LATE ROMAN AND EARLY BYZANTINE POTTERY: the end or continuity of Roman production?“.

Von den anlässlich des Kongresses präsentierten Postern und Vorträgen wurden folgende nicht publiziert:

M. BERGAMINI, P. COMODI & I. FAGA	Scoppieto: La produzione di vasi a pareti sottili
D. BERNAL CASASOLA, M. LARA MEDINA & J. VARGAS GIRÓN	Roman clay fishing weights in Hispania. Recent research on typology and chronology
A. BIERNACKI & E. KLENINA	Red slip ware from <i>Novae (Moesia Secunda)</i> : 4 <sup>th</sup> –5 <sup>th</sup> local production and imports
M. CASALINI	Circolazione ceramica a Roma tra 1 età delle invasioni e la riconquista bizantina. Nuovi dati dai contesti delle pendici nord orientali del Palatino
Sv. CONRAD	Pottery of the second half of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> century from <i>Romuliana</i>
T. CVJETIĆANIN	Late Roman pottery in Diocese Dacia: overview, problems and phenomena
M. DASZKIEWICZ & H. HAMEL	Roman pottery from Baalbek (Lebanon): provenance studies by laboratory analysis
J. DAVIDOVIĆ	Late Roman burnished pottery from Srem
E. DOKSANALTI	The late Roman pottery from “the Late Roman House” in Knidos and the Knidian late Roman pottery
D. DOBREVA	Late Roman amphorae on the Lower Danube: trade and continuity of the Roman production
D. DOBREVA & G. FURLAN	Progetto Aquileia: <i>Fondi ex Cossar</i> . Commercio e consumo ad Aquileia. Analisi delle anfore tardoantiche alla luce di alcuni contesti
Kr. DOMZALSKI	Late Roman light-coloured ware: tradition and innovation
P. DYCZEK	Remarks on the so called legionary pottery
A. JANKOWIAK & F. TEICHNER	A household inventory of a <i>Mirobrigensis celticus</i>
G. KABAKCHIEVA	Spätömische Keramik in den Provinzen <i>Dacia Ripensis</i> und <i>Moesia Secunda</i>
T. KOWAL & J. RECLAW	Scientific Investigations – Program EU – Central Europe: The Danube Limes project
J. KRAJSEK	Late Roman pottery from <i>Municipium Claudium Celeia</i>
J. LEIDWANGER	Economic crisis and non market exchange: fabric diversity in the Late Roman 1 cargo amphoras from the 7 <sup>th</sup> century shipwreck at Yassiada (Turkey)
T. LELEKOVIĆ	Pottery from the necropoleis of <i>Mursa</i> (1 <sup>st</sup> –4 <sup>th</sup> centuries)
B. LIESEN	First century fine ware production at Xanten (Germany)
R. PALMA	La ceramica dipinta di Schedia (Egitto)
D. PARASCHIV, G. NUTU & M. IACOB	La ceramique romaine d' <i>Argamum (Moesia Inferior)</i>
S. PETKOVIĆ	Late Roman pottery from tower 19 of the the later fortification of <i>Romuliana</i>
P. PUPPO	Ceramiche comuni di VI–VII sec. d.C. nella Sicilia occidentale: produzioni regionali ed importazioni dall’Africa settentrionale
D. RADICEVIĆ	Early Byzantine pottery from Liška Ćava, near Guča (Western Serbia)
D. RATKOVIĆ	The territory of Serbia in Roman times
CHR. SCHAUER	Pottery of the late Roman and early Byzantine periods in Olympia

G. SCHNEIDER & M. DASZKIEWICZ	In-situ chemical analysis of pottery using a portable X-ray spectrometer
A. STAROVIĆ & R. ARSIĆ	Cherniakhovo-type ceramic vessels from NW Serbia and the question of inhabitants of the central Balkans in the late 4 <sup>th</sup> century AD
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Y. WAKSMAN	“Byzantine White Ware I”: from Late Roman to Early Byzantine Pottery in Istanbul/Constantinople
I. ŽIŽEK	Late Roman pottery in Roman graves in <i>Poetovio</i>

Bei der Korrektur und Durchsicht der Artikel stand mir das *editorial committee* zur Seite. Ganz besonders danke ich Philip Kenrick für die zuverlässige Unterstützung und Dieter Imhäuser (ars) für die gute und freundschaftliche Zusammenarbeit bei Satz und Layout.

Die Zitierweise wurde den Richtlinien der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts angeglichen (Ber. RGK 71, 1990, 973–998 und Ber. RGK 73, 1992, 478–540).

Susanne Biegert

Slavica Krunic

## LATE ROMAN AND EARLY BYZANTINE LAMPS FROM SINGIDUNUM

Over 600 complete or fragmented mostly Roman lamps have been discovered in settlement, *castrum* and necropoles of *Singidunum*. Although lamps were the most frequent merchandise in antique times only around 50 specimens or just 8% of the total number of lamps in the Belgrade City Museum date from the Late Roman and Early Byzantine period. As oil was rather expensive and not within everybody's reach the lamps were also luxurious goods subject to many changes and adaptable to the taste of customers. Most of the finds come from stratigraphically distinct layers making it possible to determine the time of their appearance and duration in *Singidunum*. The most distinguished are lamps from the *castrum*, then from the antique settlement along the river bank (Lower City), from the civilian settlement in the area of modern Knez Mihailova Street and the specimens from the *Singidunum* necropoles. The specimens, which reached Belgrade City Museum as chance finds without stratigraphic data have been dated by analogy with the finds from other sites. For such finds we proposed a *terminus ante quem* or *terminus post quem* date.

The most frequent finds among the Late Roman and Byzantine finds are glazed lamps shaped as small cups. These lamps are plain, undecorated, with circular or elongated body and are also known as 'spherical lamps'. This popular and widely distributed type of Late Roman lamps originated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and was also produced during the entire 4<sup>th</sup> century and in the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century. More and more authors recently support the thesis, which has been proved, that this lamp shape originates already from the Hellenistic period (DE CAROLIS 1982, 27 pl. 20,1; BALASTRAZZI 1988, 64–65 pl. 9–11).

These lamps are characterized by a rather large filling-hole in the center of the discus and an opening for the wick of circular or elliptic shape. The shoulder area is mostly flat and broad although there are specimens with concave shoulders. The lamps of this type have handles, which could be flat, tongue-shaped, cylindrical, volute-shaped, small of cuneiform shape and placed on the shoulder and also strap-shaped. The handle always starts from the band encircling the central discus opening. It sometimes extends to the base but handles generally end in the middle or in the upper section of the receptacle and rarely on the shoulder. They can be of various heights and are generally of triangular cross-section. The specimens with strap handle are rather infrequent. These

lamps have short ring-like feet or flat bases. Early specimens dating from the very end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century have short feet, which evolved into higher feet in later times. The lower section of the receptacle (small cup) was made on wheel and the upper section was made in a mold. The lamps of this type are glazed in nuances from yellowish through greenish to reddish-brown. The lamps from Pannonia are generally green or brown glazed but there are also specimens from Pannonia that were unglazed (IVÁNYI 1935, 20; RUBRIGHT 1973 pl. 15–18; VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ 1975 pl. 43; KRUNIĆ 2005 tip 19 sl. 49–51).

The lamps of this type are attributed to many variants according to the shape of ring encircling the filling-hole. D. Iványi identified five variants and dates them from the end of 3<sup>rd</sup> century to the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century (IVÁNYI 1935, 20–21 pl. 56,4–11; 57,1–6,9; BALESTRAZZI 1988, 77–78 pl. 12). The identified variants differ according to the shape of receptacle, position of central filling-hole and its distinguishing from integral discus surface, shape of the nozzle, handle and height of the foot. This classification was supplemented by B. Vikić-Belančić on the basis of finds from south Pannonia (VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ 1975, 61). T. Cvjetićanin in her analysis of the Late Roman glazed pottery from the territory of Moesia prima, Dacia Ripensis, Dacia Mediterranea and Dardania identified 13 types of glazed and unglazed lamps (ЦВЈЕТИЋАНИН 2006, 104–105; 126; 128–129; 130–131 сл. 8–9). Certain variants in the typologies of B. Vikić-Belančić and D. Iványi have not been recorded in Belgrade. These include variant 2 (lamps with ring encircling the filling-hole and without handle), variant 3 (lamps without ring and with flat or ring-like handle) and variant 4 (lamps without ring and with strap/ring-like handle). The lamps of this type, which are represented here, are characteristic of *Singidunum*.

To the first variant are attributed lamps with large filling-hole in the center encircled with ring-like flat edge, which could be nearer to or farther from the filling-hole edge. They have broad conical receptacle with abrupt transition into vertical or slanting shoulder area and with nozzle pointing upward. Two subvariants were distinguished according to the modeling of the ring edge. Subvariant a includes the lamps with vertical ring edge (fig. 1,a–b) and subvariant b includes the lamps with rounded ring (fig. 2). Both subvariants have high tongue-shaped handle. Second variant includes the lamps with high ring on the discus, which has horizontal



**Fig. 1.** Variant I, subvariant a; left lamp from unknown site, right lamp from *castrum*.

ledge on the inside towards the filling-hole. There are also two subvariants: a – with raised nozzle and vertical handle (fig. 3) and b – with handle of volute shape (fig. 4). Just one lamp is identified as variant 3 and it has the ring conically molded toward the shoulder (fig. 5). Variant 4 includes glazed or unglazed lamps with flat or recessed discus, unpronounced nozzle, with or without the handle, (fig. 6,a–b). Variant 5 has molded shoulder area, high discus, unglazed surface and highly placed strap handle (fig. 7). We were not able to determine the variants for two very damaged and fragmented lamps.

First variant appears in the final third of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and continues during the entire 4<sup>th</sup> century. Second variant lasts from the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century until the first decades of the 5<sup>th</sup> century while other variants are characteristic of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> century. This type of lamps was in use in the territory of *Viminacium* from the time of Gordian III to the time of Constantius II (KRUNIĆ 2005, 77). Some of these variants have also been encountered at many sites in Upper Moesia where they have been dated from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> century. Some specimens from Pannonia do not have distinctly modeled nozzles but wick openings were made directly on slanting or horizontal shoulder.

The lamps of this type have been found in *Singidunum* mostly within the settlement and castrum. These lamps are confirmed in the settlement already from the very end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and they appear at the same time within the castrum and last throughout the entire 4<sup>th</sup> century (БЈЕЛАЈАЦ 1982, 22 typ 7 pl. 4,16–18.20–21). Just two specimens were discovered in masonry tombs (DIMITRIJEVIĆ 1966 pl. 28,1–1a).

The analogous specimens have been recorded at many sites in Upper and Lower Moesia, Pannonia, Macedonia, Dacia and beyond (ЦЕРМАНОВИЋ-КУЗМАНОВИЋ/ЈОВАНОВИЋ 2004, 193 kat. 33–36; 38; КУЗМАНОВ 1992 typ 39 Ho. 326–340; ГОМОЛКА-ФУХС 1982 pl. 67,548; 68,550.554.559, unglazed lamps; МАНЕВА 1984, 52 pl. 3,2 no. 560 is without handle). They were also frequently found in the military camps on the middle and lower Danube. Some authors assume that glazed lamps of this type were imported to other provinces mostly from Pannonia. It is supposed that center of their production could have been in *Intercisa*, *Aquincum* or in *Siscia*, *Savaria* or even *Sirmium*. The lamps of this type had been probably produced also in local workshops in the towns on the limes and they are generally recognized on the basis of their glaze color. Most of the lamps from *Singidunum* are covered with green glaze of various nuances, and with brown or yellow-red glaze. As over 40 complete or fragmented lamps of this type have been found in *Singidunum* we favor the assumption that they were perhaps produced in the city.

Few ensuing types of Late Roman and early Byzantine lamps were represented in *Singidunum* by just one specimen each.

First one of them is the pyriform lamp with handle (known also as *palm-like* or *African*) and their production was introduced by the North African potters already from the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or from the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century in the province of *Africa Proconsularis* (IVÁNYI 1935, 15; GOERTHER 1997, 164; SELESNOW 1988, 61). It is considered that the center of production was in Alexandria or in its vicinity where large quantity of molds for lamps of this type were found. They



**Fig. 2.** Variant I, subvariant b, lamp from *castrum*.



**Fig. 4.** Variant II, subvariant b, civil settlement/*canabae*.



**Fig. 3.** Variant II, subvariant a, lamp from *castrum*.



**Fig. 5.** Variant III, lamp from *castrum*.

have flat discus, which is connected to also flat nozzle by rather shallow but broad channel. It means that ring around the discus makes channel toward the nozzle and border the semicircular ending of the rostrum. Broad and long flat shoulders are lavishly decorated with stamped ornament and separated from the discus by molded band. These lamps often

have two filling-holes and one large wick opening on the nozzle. The handle could be of cuneiform, flat or prismatic shape and was made in a mold together with upper section of the lamp. It could also be of strap shape, perforated and attached to the upper section of the receptacle. The base is generally of ring-like shape but could be also flat with en-



**Fig. 6.** Variant IV, left glazed lamp from *castrum*, right unglazed lamp from civil settlement.

graved concentric circles. On the underside of the nozzle are often recorded variously arranged engraved lines (GOETHER 1997 fig. 106; Глумац 2001, 216–217. 8–13. 5,19).

The term ‘palm-like’ comes from the shoulder decoration mostly consisting of stylized palm leaves motif. This motif has symbolic meaning and connects these lamps with Christianity. There are detailed analyses of the shoulder stamp ornaments on the lamps of African origin (TROST/HELLMANN 1996, 46–48 pl. 37–38; SELESNOW 1988 fig. 2). Small triangles, squares, concentric circles, rhombuses, hearts etc are the motifs used separately or in combination but when they are combined on the lamp shoulder with palm branch they are recognized as Christian symbols. The decoration on the discus is much diversified but is always of the Christian character. The common motifs are figural (portraits or animal representations), geometric or floral. The specimens decorated with rosette motif were produced in Greek or Asia Minor workshops or under their strong influence (-STERN 1989, 51). The most frequent are animal representations, particularly of fish or dove, then of hare and lion as well as other Christian symbols. The Christ monogram is also frequently depicted while saints and biblical scenes are rather rarely represented. On the lamp from *Singidunum* (fig. 8) is depicted emperor Julian Apostate with laurel wreath above the forehead and thick long beard (Бирташевић 1960, 3–71; KRUNIĆ 2005, 81 sl. 57).

D. M. Bailey distinguishes four variants of these lamps and dates them from the late 4<sup>th</sup> century to the middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> century while De Carolis divided them in two basic groups and also dates them from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> century (BAILEY 1980, 383–388; DE CAROLIS 1982, 26–28 pl. 18–19). The lamps of this type had been in use for two entire centuries. According to some authors their imitations also appear in the 7<sup>th</sup> century. D. Iványi thinks that some of the specimens from Pannonia had been produced on the Italic soil, i.e. that they are Italic import, while other specimens were locally produced between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> century (IVÁNYI 1935, 15; TROST/HELLMANN 1996, 20; 22; 26–31). Of the same opinion is also E. Alram-Stern who distinguishes North African lamps from those produced in Greece, while Hayes assumes that early specimens dating from the early 4<sup>th</sup> century had perforated handle but that characteristic disappeared during the 5<sup>th</sup> century (ALRAM-STERN 1989, 511; HAYES 1972, 313).

The early specimens dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> and early 5<sup>th</sup> century are of fine fabric, with thin walls, made of light-red clay and coated with red paint of high luster. This color as well as the motif on the shoulder completely corresponds to Late Roman terra sigillata so-called *sigillata chiara* (GOERTHER 1997, 165; SELESNOW 1988, 61), hence the lamps of this color are ascribed to the African workshops in north Libya and Tunisia. All the lines and ornament on early specimens are clearly denoted. It is considered that there was the center for



Fig. 7. Variant V, lamp from *castrum*.



Fig. 8. Lamp with image of Julian Apostate, chance find from the area of *Singidunum* southeast necropolis.

production of this type of lamps also in Sicily but in contrast to the African ones they were made of brown-yellow clay. In addition, Italy had its own workshops, which exported lamps of this type to Pannonia and Dalmatia via Aquileia (VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ 1968, 517).

As most authors think that center of production of this type of Late Roman lamps was in Alexandria or in its vicinity our specimen of exceptional quality certainly originates from that area. It has short ring-like foot while the handle starts from the base and ends on the shoulder. There are three concentric rings around the discus. The external ring extends toward the nozzle and encircles its tip. On the broad shoulder is the ornament consisting of alternating concentric circles and triangles executed in relief. The discus is framed with two circles filled with small concentric circles. On the discus are two filling-holes and portrait of ascetic-looking person in the center. His eyes are wide open with denoted pupils and the eye brows are thick. The nose is strong, lips are pronounced and with dropping moustache while beard is long and falls in curls to the chest. It is considered to be the portrait of Julian Apostate who was the sole ruler of the Roman Empire after the death of Constantius in AD 361. The numismatic material particularly the coins minted in Antioch, Constantinople and Nicomedia and four specimens from Sirmium mint show resemblance with the image on the discus of our lamp (Биргашевић 1960, 6). The laurel wreath – symbol of imperial dignity confirms that it was the official portrait of emperor Julian Apostate represented on our lamp.

This extraordinary beautiful imported lamp was discovered in *Singidunum* by chance in the vicinity of disturbed and damaged graves of the southeast necropolis spreading along

Bulevar kralja Aleksandra (earlier Bulevar revolucije). It is made of red clay and completely covered with red paint of high luster. It is dated in the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century and was most probably grave offering or it was used for making sacrifice to the dead on the day of *Parentalia* or *Rosalia*, *Rosaria*, *Rosiar* on the grave of the deceased.

Next lamp is of the 'Asia Minor' type, which had been produced from the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> until the beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> century. They were mass produced during the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> century. They are generally of somewhat smaller size and have shorter nozzle. Top surface of the discus of these lamps is not horizontal but it is concave and separated from the shoulder by short molded band, which extends toward the nozzle and runs around its tip. Narrow shoulder area consists of flat upper surface and slanting lower section. It is lavishly decorated with geometric motifs, mostly antithetical slanting lines resembling palm branches. The handle is solid usually of cuneiform shape but could also be perforated. It has ring-like foot with many concentric circles although there are specimens with flat base with engraved circle.

The imported lamps from the Asia Minor workshops have been encountered in many Roman provinces (PERLZWEIG 1961, 10 pl. 10; 12; Манева 1984, 52 pl. 4, 1). Generally, finds of thus modeled and decorated lamps in the Roman provinces are dated in the period from the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> to the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> century. G. Kuzmanov ascribes one lamp from Svišto to the Lower Moesia variant of the 'North African lamps' (Кузманов 1992, 42 . 307). The resemblance to our specimen is in concave discus (undecorated though on the Svišto lamp) and ring-like handle. The nozzle on our specimen is short although its end

is missing but it is preserved on the find from Bulgaria. Our specimen has wider, strap, perforated handle, which partially leans onto the shoulder and the nozzle is also decorated. Its lateral sides immediately under the band creating a channel are decorated with molded irregular squares.

The lamps of this type have been also encountered in the western provinces. They appear in Trier from the end of 3<sup>rd</sup> and in the first years of the 4<sup>th</sup> century and there were also identified workshops of masters OBTATUS, PENTIVS and SERVS producing this very type. Some other authors are of the opinion that production of lamps of this type commenced only from the second or third quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century and lasted only until the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century (GOERTHERT 1993, 136–138; 144–145; 149; SELESNOW 1988, 63; CAHN-KLAIBER 1977, 120 pl. 25,2–5). Only one specimen of this type was recorded in *Singidunum*, discovered in the area of Roman *castrum*. The lamp is dated in the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century and corresponds to type IVb after the typology of M. Ponsich who insists that this type does not appear before the 4<sup>th</sup> century (PONSICH 1961, 35–36 fig. 3; DE CAROLIS 1982 pl. 40 tip 4b). Our specimen (fig. 9) has distinctively circular receptacle and solid handle starting from the base. On the small-sized sunken discus there is a rosette with eight petals. The shoulder is of overhanging type and with ornament of slanting lines placed antithetically in two rows. The lamp is made of red clay and coated with dark brown varnish that distinguishes it from the lamps produced in Corinthian or Attic workshops and it probably originates from the Italic workshops of the 4<sup>th</sup> century (KRUNIĆ 2005, 82 sl. 58).

Next group of lamps was identified as distinct type by M. Ponsich (PONSICH 1961 type IVc). They have pronounced circle receptacle and solid handle starting from the base (fig. 10). There are two flat warts on the shoulder. Nozzle and most of the discus are missing. Discus is separated from the nozzle by molded circular band opened toward the nozzle. Shoulder zone is flat and recessed. There is another band running along outer edge of the shoulder. Both bands meet in front of the nozzle in one band, which continues toward the nozzle and encircles it. The shoulder band is filled with tiny granules and there are engraved lines on flat warts, which divide shoulder area into four fields. There is relief representation on the recessed discus but it is indistinguishable on our specimen. The handle is vertical, solid and starts from the base and is decorated on the front side with two vertical lines. We dated this lamp rather extensively from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century because of the unknown finding circumstances.

Some authors think that this type was created in the Italic workshops in the early 4<sup>th</sup> century and it concerns particularly those lamps, which have figural representation on the discus and small stamp, i.e. workshop mark (BALESTRAZZI 1988, 197–198 no. 925b; 928b). Our lamp has stamp on the bottom that resembles miniature *planta pedis*. The lamp is made of red clay and this distinguishes it from the lamps of the Bruneau type XXVIII originating from Corinthian and Attic workshops. In addition to the mentioned stamp our specimen has two engraved circles on the circular base. It is of fine fabric and red-painted so it could be the import from Italic workshops.

Just one lamp of the 'Ephesus type' has been discovered in the *Singidunum castrum*. These lamps have circular receptacle and short but broad nozzle, which ends in a semicircle. The wick opening is rather small and of circular shape. The discus is concave and separated from the shoulder by molded ring. The discus surface could be undecorated or decorated mostly with rosette or human or animal figure. The shoulder area is rounded, convex, richly decorated particularly with beads and because of that certain authors describe lamps of this type as 'beaded lamps' (SELESNOW 1988, 71–72 Taf. 44,324–326). There is tongue-shaped ornament consisting of five or seven channels on the nozzle. The base is flat or more often of short ring-like shape. There is ornament of engraved lines on the base extending toward the nozzle or the handle. Lamps of this type always have the handle, which is mostly of cuneiform shape or it could be solid, wide or narrow.

Series of lamps of this shape and decoration has been found in Ephesus so they are identified as 'lamps of the Ephesus type' with reason. F. Miltner classified these lamps into twelve types and many variants and our specimen belongs to his type I and to the group of Asia Minor lamps. From the mentioned site comes certain number of lamps, which have ornament on the lower section of the receptacle identical to our specimen (MILTNER 1937 pl. 2–10 no. 771; 1280; 1868; 1871).

The lamp we are presenting here comes from the *castrum* and in our opinion it was dated too early – in the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century (Бјеларац 1982, 22 typ VIII). If we take into account many analogous finds of this widely distributed type we will see that our lamp must be dated to the later period. We think that it did not reach *Singidunum* before the first decades of the 5<sup>th</sup> century and as it comes from the *castrum* we may assume that *castrum* was not damaged at that time, i.e. that it served its purpose (KRUNIĆ 2005, 83 sl. 59). It is also the time when production and distribution of this type intensified throughout the Byzantine territory, so it is therefore also considered as Early Byzantine type of lamps. The comparative analyses confirmed that its appearance and popularity did not happen before the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century, so we think that it could not have reached *Singidunum* before that time.

Our lamp has circular and concave discus with molded band separating it from the overhanging shoulder zone (fig. 11). Around the filling-hole are two rings and between them is the field decorated with series of shallow incisions. The shoulder is decorated with series of granules arranged in symmetrical rows. Transition between nozzle and shoulder is decorated with six channels resembling flower petals. Handle is solid, vertical with small circular perforation near the top and engraved line along the middle. The base is of ring-like shape and three engraved lines run from base toward nozzle. Identical motif was encountered also on the underside toward the handle and one of the lines is filled with slanting notches. The lamp is made of light red clay with brown slip. Traces of prolonged use are visible on the nozzle.

This type of lamps appeared in the late 4<sup>th</sup> century in Attica region whence they spread to the neighboring regions in Asia Minor where they were produced during the entire 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> century. In the island of Delos they were produced



**Fig. 9.** Asia Minor type, from *castrum*.



**Fig. 10.** Unglazed lamp with planta pedis stamp, unknown site.

only from the first decades of the 5<sup>th</sup> century and one lamp from that island has identical ornament on lower segment of receptacle as our specimen (BAILEY 1988, 372; BRUNEAU 1965, 140 Pl. 33,4702–4704; Кузманов 1992, 40–41 No. 297). This very distinctive type of the Late Roman lamps had been produced in many workshops in Asia Minor and Egypt and it appears as import not before the very beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century and lasts until the beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> century. D. M. Bailey thinks that lamps of this shape appear from the mid 5<sup>th</sup> century and that they were mass produced during the 6<sup>th</sup> century and until the beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> century (BAILEY 1988, 372 no. 3151–3158; SELESNOW 1988, 71; Глумач 2001 кат. 21 сл. 7).

This lamp of oval shape with concave discus, rather broad shoulder and nozzle of triangular shape (fig. 12) is of Byzantine origin. Although it corresponds to the Roman lamps of Iványi type VIII; Bailey type H; Heres group 14 it is recognized as distinct type because it is glazed. This lamp also stands out because of its decoration consisting of small impressed circles running along the discus edge. The discus is separated by two concentric circles from the flat shoulder decorated with series of small rosettes interrupted in the middle because of unclear flat ornament. The handle starting

from the base is stout and on its underside resting onto the receptacle are two vertical lines. There are three concentric rings on flat circular base. The lamp is made of red clay and is red-brown glazed with visible traces of prolonged use.

Because we were not able to find similar lamp with such decorated and glazed surface and stout, short and broad handle and because of unknown finding circumstances we were compelled to date this lamp in rather extensive time span – from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> to the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century. One exceptional lamp of considerable size confirms that Late Roman potters took also earlier glazed lamps as models. Tradition of glazing had been interrupted at a certain moment but then it came into fashion again in the Late Roman period. This earlier tradition is represented in *Singidunum* by the Roman lamp discovered in residential structure in the city center (fig. 13). Our lamp resembles in shape the metal lamps of Loeschke type XX and was found within ghost wall of the Roman house dated to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. The lamp is made of well refined red fired clay and its brown-olive green glaze is of high quality. It has rather high ring-shaped foot. Particularly interesting is fragmented and perforated strap handle, the form of which suggests that



**Fig. 11.** Ephesus type or beaded lamp discovered in *castrum*.



**Fig. 13.** Glazed lamp shaped after metal lamps of Loeschcke type XX, from Roman house.



**Fig. 12.** Lamp with nozzle of triangular shape, red-brown glazed, unknown site.

it had additional arched segment surmounting the discus and terminating in the shape of animal's head.

Only glazed lamps shaped as small cups were probably produced in so far undiscovered workshop in *Singidunum*. Other single finds are imported specimens from various centers of production, from Italy via Greece to Alexandria. Such small quantity of Late Roman lamps discovered in *Singidunum* is certainly the result of city position, on the frontier, where invasions of numerous conquerors were very frequent. Besides the barbaric attacks the internal riots also had impact on the commerce decline. Impoverished population and uncertain times certainly influenced the trade in olive oil as main fuel for these lamps. Inhabitants of *Singidunum* most probably turned to cheaper materials for lighting like tallow or candles. General insecurity resulted in drastic decrease of import, so we have just five lamps of Early Byzantine origin.

*makpec.krunic6@gmail.com*

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