

REI CRETARIÆ ROMANÆ FAVORVM

ACTA 42



CONGRESSVS VICESIMVS SEPTIMVS
REI CRETARIÆ ROMANÆ FAVORVM
SINGIDVNI HABITVS
MMX

BONN
2012

ISSN 0484-3401

Published by the REI CRETARIE ROMANÆ FAVTORES, an international learned society

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

Printed and bound by: BELTZ Bad Langensalza GmbH, D-99947 Bad Langensalza

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

ISBN 978-3-7749-3797-0

Distributor: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GmbH, Am Buchenhang 1, D-53115 Bonn, verlag@habelt.de

INHALTSVERZEICHNIS

| | |
|---|-----|
| Vorwort der Redaktion. | VII |
| <i>The Aegean and the Pontic region</i> | |
| Charikleia DIAMANTI Byzantine Emperors on stamped Late Roman/Early Byzantine Amphoras. | 1 |
| Cristina MONDIN La ceramica tardoantica di <i>Tyana</i> (Cappadocia meridionale): tra continuità e discontinuità nell'entroterra anatolico. | 7 |
| Platon PETRIDIS Pottery and society in the ceramic production centre of late Roman Delphi. | 15 |
| Denis ZHURAVLEV Syro-Palestinian lamps from Chersonesos and their derivatives of the Roman and Byzantine period. | 23 |
| <i>The Balkans and the Danube region</i> | |
| Maja BAUSOVAC & Darja PIRKMAJER Late Roman glazed pottery from Rifnik near Celje. | 33 |
| Vesna BIKIĆ & Vujadin IVANIŠEVIĆ Imported pottery in Central Illyricum – a case study: Caričin grad (<i>Iustiniana Prima</i>) | 41 |
| Snežana ČERNAČ-RATKOVIĆ Burnished pottery from <i>Horreum Margi</i> | 51 |
| Dénes GABLER Terra sigillata from <i>Aquincum</i> -Viziváros (water town). | 57 |
| Kristina JELINČIĆ Ceramica romana tardo antica dal villaggio romano Virovitica Kiškorijska Jug (<i>Pannonia Superior</i>) dalle unità stratigrafiche datate mediante ¹⁴ C | 69 |
| Gordana JEREMIĆ Late Roman and Early Byzantine pottery from Saldum. Reflection of change in social and historical circumstances. | 81 |
| Eduard KREKOVIĆ Roman Pottery in the Migration Period. | 89 |
| Slavica KRUNIĆ Late Roman and Early Byzantine lamps from <i>Singidunum</i> | 97 |
| Marian MOCANU Late Roman fine pottery with stamped decoration discovered at (<i>L?</i>) <i>ibida</i> (Province of <i>Scythia</i>) | 107 |
| Andrei OPAIT & Dorel PARASCHIV Rare amphora finds in the city and territory of (<i>L</i>) <i>ibida</i> (1 st –6 th centuries AD) | 113 |
| Ivana OŽANIĆ ROGULJIĆ Pottery from the workshop of Sextus Metilius Maximus (Crikvenica-Igralište/ <i>Ad Turres</i> , Northern Dalmatia) | 125 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Roberto PERNA, Chiara CAPPONI, Sofia CINGOLANI & Valeria TUBALDI | |
| <i>Hadrianopolis</i> e la valle del Drino (Albania) tra l'età tardoantica e quella protobizantina. | |
| Le evidenze ceramiche dagli scavi 2007–2009. | 133 |
| Angelina RAIČKOVIĆ | |
| Late Roman Pottery from <i>Viminacium</i> -Thermae. The excavation of 2004 | 147 |
| Milica TAPAVIČKI-ILIĆ | |
| Some observations concerning painted pottery in <i>Moesia superior</i> | 155 |

Italy and Cisalpine Gaul

| | |
|---|-----|
| Michele BUENO, Marta NOVELLO & Valentina MANTOVANI | |
| Progetto Aquileia: Casa delle Bestie Ferite. Commercio e consumo ad Aquileia. Analisi delle anfore tardoantiche alla luce di alcuni contesti. | 159 |
| Marco CAVALIERI, Enrica BOLDRINI, Charles BOSSU, Paola DE IDONÈ & Antonia FUMO | |
| Aspetti della cultura materiale nelle fasi di riutilizzo (V–inizi VII sec. d.C.) della villa romana di Aiano-Torraccia di Chiusi (San Gimignano, Siena/Italy). Note preliminari. | 169 |
| Fulvio COLETTI | |
| La ceramica invetriata di età tardoantica a Roma: nuovi dati da recenti scavi stratigrafici. | 181 |
| Daniela COTTICA & Luana TONIOLO | |
| La circolazione del vasellame ceramico nella laguna nord di Venezia tra I sec. d.C. e VI sec. d.C. Osservazioni preliminari. | 195 |
| Christiane DE MICHELI SCHULTHESS & Fabiana FABBRI | |
| I bicchieri a bulbo dal territorio italiano: contributo per la definizione di una <i>koiné</i> produttiva. | 205 |
| Fabiana FABBRI | |
| Ceramica di epoca tardo-imperiale dalla Valdinievole e dalla città di Pistoia (Toscana, Italia). Contributo per la storia economica e commerciale dell'Etruria romana. | 217 |
| Archer MARTIN | |
| Composition by functional groups of contexts at Pompeii. | 225 |
| Simonetta MENCHELLI & Marinella PASQUINUCCI | |
| Ceramiche con rivestimento rosso nella Tuscia settentrionale. | 229 |
| Luana TONIOLO | |
| Napoli tardo-antica. Nuovi dati dal centro urbano: il contesto dei Girolomini | 239 |
| Paola VENTURA | |
| Materiale ceramico da recenti scavi presso la villa di Torre di Pordenone (Provincia di Pordenone, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Italia) | 249 |

Sicily and Lampedusa

| | |
|---|-----|
| Valentina CAMINNECI | |
| « <i>Animam in sepulchro condimus</i> »: sepolcreto tardoantico in anfore presso l'Emporion di Agrigento (Sicilia, Italia). | 259 |
| Armida DE MIRO & Antonella POLITO | |
| Lucerne in sigillata africana, ceramica fine e da fuoco dalla necropoli paleocristiana di Lampedusa (Sicilia) | 267 |
| Marek PALACZYK | |
| Spätantike und mittelalterliche Transportamphoren von <i>Ietas</i> (Sizilien). | 273 |
| Maria Concetta PARELLO & Annalisa AMICO | |
| Ceramica fine e ceramica comune di provenienza africana dal sito in contrada Verdura di Sciacca (Agrigento, Sicilia/Italia). | 281 |
| Maria Serena RIZZO & Luca ZAMBITO | |
| Ceramiche da fuoco di età tardo-antica e della prima età bizantina dal territorio agrigentino: nuovi dati da Cignana e Vito Soldano. | 289 |

Africa

| | |
|--|-----|
| Marzia GIULIODORI (con collaborazione di Moufida JENEN, Sofia CINGOLANI & Chokri TOUIHRI) | |
| Ceramica tardoantica e bizantina dal teatro romano di <i>Althiburos</i> (Tunisia) | 299 |
| Mohamed KENAWI | |
| Beheira Survey: Roman pottery from the Western Delta of Egypt. Surface pottery analysis – Kilns. | 309 |
| Florian SCHIMMER | |
| Amphorae from the Roman fort at Gheriat el-Garbia (Libya). | 319 |
| Meike WEBER & Sebastian SCHMID | |
| Supplying a desert garrison. Pottery from the Roman fort at Gheriat el-Garbia (Libya). | 327 |

Iberian Peninsula

| | |
|--|-----|
| Macarena BUSTAMANTE ÁLVAREZ | |
| La terre sigillée hispanique tardive: un état de question à la lumière de nouvelles découvertes. | 337 |
| Macarena BUSTAMANTE ÁLVAREZ & Francisco Javier HERAS | |
| Nouvelles données stratigraphiques pour la connaissance de la forme Hayes 56 en ARSW-D à <i>Augusta Emerita</i> (Mérida, Badajoz/Espagne). | 349 |
| Adolfo FERNÁNDEZ FERNÁNDEZ | |
| Datos preliminares sobre las ánforas orientales tardías de dos yacimientos de Vigo (Galicia, España), con el ejemplo de un contexto de la primera mitad del s. VII | 355 |
| Ana Patricia MAGALHÃES | |
| Late sigillata from fish-salting workshop 1 in Tróia (Portugal). | 363 |
| José Carlos QUARESMA & Rui MORAIS | |
| Eastern Late Roman fine ware imports in <i>Bracara Augusta</i> (Braga, Portugal). | 373 |
| Albert V. RIBERA I LACOMBA & Miquel ROSSELLÓ MESQUIDA | |
| Las ánforas tardoantiguas de Valentia. | 385 |
| Inês VAZ PINTO, Ana Patrícia MAGALHÃES & Patrícia BRUM | |
| Un depotoir du V ^e siècle dans l'officine de salaisons 1 de Tróia (Portugal). | 397 |
| Catarina VIEGAS | |
| Imports and local production: common ware from urban sites in southern <i>Lusitania</i> (Algarve). | 407 |

Transalpine Gaul, Germany and Austria

| | |
|--|-----|
| Martin AUER | |
| Late Roman local production in southwestern <i>Noricum</i> . <i>Municipium Claudium Aguntum</i> – a case study | 419 |
| Loes LECLUSE | |
| Typological characterisation of kilns in north western Gaul in the Roman period. | 423 |

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 th –5 th local production and imports |
| M. CASALINI | Circolazione ceramica a Roma tra I ^a eta delle invasione e la riconquista bizantina. Nuovi dati dai contesti delle pendici nord orientali del Palatino |
| SV. CONRAD | Pottery of the second half of the 3 rd century from <i>Romuliana</i> |
| T. CVJETIČANIN | 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 consume 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 | Spätromische 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 th century shipwreck at Yassiada (Turkey) |
| T. LELEKOVIĆ | Pottery from the necropoleis of <i>Mursa</i> (1 st –4 th 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 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 Čava, 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 4th century AD
- M. TEKOCAK Roman pottery in the Aksehir Museum
- P. VAMOS Some remarks about military pottery in *Aquincum*
- M. VUJOVIĆ & E. CVIJETIĆ *Mortaria* from Komini-*Municipium S.* (Montenegro)
- 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 *Poetovio*

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 3rd century and was also produced during the entire 4th century and in the first half of the 5th 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 3rd or the beginning of the 4th 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; KRUNIC 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 3rd century to the middle of the 5th 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. Cvjetičanin 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 3rd century and continues during the entire 4th century. Second variant lasts from the end of the 3rd century until the first decades of the 5th century while other variants are characteristic of the 4th and 5th 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 4th to the beginning of the 6th 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 3rd century and they appear at the same time within the castrum and last throughout the entire 4th century (БЕЛАЈАЦ 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 (CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ/JOVANOVIĆ 2004, 193 kat. 33–36; 38; КУЗМАНОВ 1992 typ 39 Ho. 326–340; GOMOLKA-FUCHS 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 3rd or from the beginning of the 4th century in the province of *Africa Proconsularis* (IVÁNYI 1935, 15; GOETHERT 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, 3–7 1; KRUNIĆ 2005, 81 sl. 57).

D. M. Bailey distinguishes four variants of these lamps and dates them from the late 4th century to the middle of the 6th century while De Carolis divided them in two basic groups and also dates them from the 4th to the 6th 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 7th 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 4th and 6th 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 4th century had perforated handle but that characteristic disappeared during the 5th century (ALRAM-STERN 1989, 511; HAYES 1972, 313).

The early specimens dating from the 4th and early 5th 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 (GOETHERT 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 (Бирташевић 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 4th 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*, *Rosalior* on the grave of the deceased.

Next lamp is of the 'Asia Minor' type, which had been produced from the first half of the 4th until the beginning of the 7th century. They were mass produced during the 5th and 6th 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; Мањева 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 4th to the beginning of the 6th century. G. Kuzmanov ascribes one lamp from Svištov 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 Svištov 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 3rd and in the first years of the 4th 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 4th century and lasted only until the end of the 5th century (GOETHERT 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 4th century and corresponds to type IVb after the typology of M. Ponsich who insists that this type does not appear before the 4th 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 4th 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 4th to the end of the 5th century because of the unknown finding circumstances.

Some authors think that this type was created in the Italic workshops in the early 4th 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 4th and the beginning of the 5th century (Бјелажан 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 5th 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 5th 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 4th century in Attica region whence they spread to the neighboring regions in Asia Minor where they were produced during the entire 5th and 6th 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 5th 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 5th century and lasts until the beginning of the 7th century. D. M. Bailey thinks that lamps of this shape appear from the mid 5th century and that they were mass produced during the 6th century and until the beginning of the 7th century (BAILEY 1988, 372 no. 3151–3158; SELESNOW 1988, 71; ГАЙМАН 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 4th to the middle of the 5th 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 Loeschcke type XX and was found within ghost wall of the Roman house dated to the middle of the 2nd 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 Loeschke 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

Bibliography

- ALRAM-STERN 1989
 BALESTRAZZI 1988
 BAILEY 1980
 BAILEY 1988
 Бирташевић 1960
 Бјелајац 1982
 BRUNEAU 1965
 CAHN-KLAIBER 1977
 CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ/
 JOVANOVIĆ 2004
 Цвјетићанин 2006
 DE CAROLIS 1982
 DIMITRIJEVIĆ 1966
 Глумац 2001
 GOETHERT 1993
 GOETHERT 1997
 GOMOLKA-FUCHS 1982
 HAYES 1972
 IVÁNYI 1935
 KRUNIĆ 2005
 Кузманов 1992
 Манева 1984
 MILTNER 1937
 PERLZWEIG 1961
 PONSICH 1961
 RUBRIGHT 1973
 SELESNOW 1988
 TROST/HELLMANN 1996
 VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ 1968
 VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ 1975
 E. ALARM-STERN, Die römischen Lampen aus Carnuntum. RLÖ 35 (Wien 1989).
 E. DI F. BALASTRAZZI, Lucerne del Museo di Aquileia 2/1–2 (Aquileia 1988).
 D. M. BAILEY, A Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum 2. Roman Lamps made in Italy 2 (London 1980).
 D. M. BAILEY, A Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum 3. Roman provincial Lamps (London 1988).
 М. Бирташевић, Један царски портрет на жишку IV века. Весник музејског и конзерваторског друштва НРС 1–2 (Београд 1960) 3–7.
 Љ. Бјелајац, Налази керамичких жижака у Београдској тврђави. Годишњак града Београда 29 (Београд 1982) 13–27.
 PH. BRUNEAU, Les Lampes. Exploration archéologique de Délos 26 (Paris 1965).
 E. M. CAHN-KLAIBER, Die antiken Tonlampen des archäologischen Instituts der Universität Tübingen (Tübingen 1977).
 A. CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ/A. JOVANOVIĆ, Tekija. Arch. Monogr. 4 (Beograd 2004).
 Т. Цвјетићанин, Касноантичка глеђосана керамика. Глеђосана керамика Прве Межије, Приобалне Дакије. Средоземне Дакије и Дарданије. Београд: Народни музеј, Археолошке монографије 19 (Београд 2006) 104–105.
 E. DE CAROLIS, Lucerne greche e romane (Roma 1982).
 D. DIMITRIJEVIĆ, Progar, Zemun (centar sela) – kasnoantička nekropola. Arh. Pregled 8, 1966, 139–142.
 М. Глумац, Глинене светиљке из касноантичке збирке Народног музеја у Београду, Зборник Народног Музеја 12/1, 2001, 213 – 227.
 K. GOETHERT, Die verzierten spätantiken Tonlampen des Rheinischen Landesmuseums Trier. Trierer Zeitschr. 56, 1993, 135–248.
 K. GOETHERT, Römische Lampe und Leuchter (Trier 1997).
 G. GOMOLKA-FUCHS, Die Kleinfunde vom 4. bis 6. Jh. aus Iatrus. In: Iatrus-Krivina. Spätantike Befestigung und frühmittelalterliche Siedlung an der unteren Donau 2. Schr. Gesch. u. Kultur Antike 17 (Berlin 1982).
 J. W. HAYES, Late Roman Pottery. A Catalogue of Roman Fine Wares (London 1972).
 D. IVÁNYI, Die pannonischen Lampen. Eine typologisch-chronologische Übersicht. Diss. Pann. 2,2 (Budapest 1935).
 S. KRUNIĆ, Pregled antičkih svetiljki Singidunuma. Singidunum 4, 2005, 45–104.
 Г. Кузманов, Антични лампи (София 1992).
 Е. Манева, Светилки од музејската збирка во Хераклеја. Зборник на трудови 4–5, 1983/1984, 47–61.
 F. MILTNER, Lampen. Forschungen in Ephesos 4/2 (Wien 1937) 96–200.
 J. PERLZWEIG, Lamps of the Roman Period. The Athenian Agora 7 (Princeton 1961).
 M. PONSICH, Les Lampes romaines en terre cuite de la Maurétanie Tingitane (Rabat 1961).
 J. RUBRIGHT, Lampes from Sirmium in the Museum of Sremska Mitrovica. Sirmium 3, 1973, 45–80.
 W. SELESNOW, Lampen aus Ton und Bronze. Bilderwerke der Sammlung Kaufman 2 (Melsungen 1988).
 C. TROST/M. C. HELLMANN, Lampes antiques du département des Monnaies, Médailles et Antiques 3. Fonds général, Lampes chrétiennes (Paris 1996).
 B. VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ, Keramika i njen udio u trgovinskom prometu južne Panonije u rimsko carsko doba. Arh. Vestnik 19, 1968, 509–522.
 B. VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ, Antičke svetiljke u Arheološkom muzeju u Zagrebu. Vjesnik Arh. Muz. Zagreb 9, 1975, 49–160.

