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EASTERN IMPORTS IN THE *AGER TERGESTINUS*

In 2002 archaeological rescue excavations at Školarice near Spodnje Škofije (close to Koper) revealed a part of an extensive architectural complex – a roman *villa rustica* with baths and a wine and olive oil production area.¹ Only the area for the new motorway under construction was excavated. Due to intense farming and the creation of terraces in modern times some of the archaeological layers have been almost entirely destroyed.

This site was occupied from the first half of the 1st to the mid of the 5th century AD. The villa lies close to *colonia Tergeste/Trieste* (8 km), in the hinterland of the Koper bay (fig. 1 site 42). The main Istrian road from *Tergeste* to Pola (*via Flavia*) passed just underneath the villa, where it crossed the river Rižana – or *Formio* as it was known in antiquity. The precise route of the road in this area was confirmed by the excavations carried out in the winter of 2002/2003. At these excavations two roads that joined the main road from the west and east (i.e. the villa in Školarice) and a Roman graveyard at the roadside were discovered.² Good links with the town of Tergeste were provided also by the proximity of the sea and the probable port in nearby Sermin.³

The *ager tergestinus* had trade relations with the Eastern Mediterranean already from prehistoric times onwards; however these were especially strong during the Roman period. Such relations are also confirmed by the ceramic material discovered at Školarice.⁴

Eastern Sigillata B2 (ES B2) was produced in the western part of *Asia Minor*, or to be more precise, in the vicinity of Tralles (today Aydin) in the valley of the river Meander from the Flavian period to the 2nd century.⁵

ES B2⁶ fragments represent a significant portion of the sigillata ware at Školarice, for they represent approximately 25% of the entire sigillata ware from the 1st and 2nd century. ES B2 ware is characterised by a porous clay rich in mica as well as a matt and soapy orange slip. The most frequent form at Školarice is the Hayes 60 dish, which is present only in the later version (fig. 2,1,3). This is followed by the contemporary Hayes 80 cup (fig. 2,2,9) and Hayes 76 cup (fig. 2,4), present in both types, both its smaller earlier variant A and the larger later variant B. Fragments belonging to the Hayes 62 dish (fig. 2,8) and Hayes 74 cup (fig. 2,11) were also found as well as similar Hayes 63 (fig. 2,5) and Hayes 75 forms (fig. 2,7,10). Other forms appear only sporadically. The base fragment fig. 2,6 probably belongs to a rare Hayes 77 dish. The base of a Hayes 76B cup has a stamped palmette while the

base of a Hayes 71 cup or a smaller Hayes 60 dish (fig. 2,12) bears a rosette.

The high degree of homogeneity of **terra sigillata Tardopadana** (TSTP) throughout its production prevents a fine chronological comparison of the variations in the relationship between TSTP and ES B2. The quantity relation between TSTP fragments and ES B2 fragments in Školarice is 60:40. Most of the TSTP fragments belong to its formal group A, while the share of the formal group B of TSTP production, the productivity of which peaked during the first half of the 2nd century, is very low.⁷ Because its production is simultaneous with the ES B2 production we can assume that ES B2 established itself at Školarice and in the Northern Adriatic in the same period.

¹ A. TRENZ/M. NOVŠAK, Villa rustica na lokalitetu Školarice na trasi autoputa Klanec-Ankaran. *Histria Antiqua* 12, 2004, 77–84. – ŽERJAL 2005.

² M. NOVŠAK, Križišče pri Sp. Škofijah. In: D. Prešeren (ed.), *Zemlja pod vašimi nogami. Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije. Vodnik po najdiščih* (Ljubljana 2003) 165–166. – A. TRENZ/M. NOVŠAK, Školarice, Ankarsko Križišče. *Rast* 2 (104), 2006, 15–18.

³ M. ŽUPANČIČ, Prispevek k topografiji obale Miljskega polotoka. *Kronika* 37, 1989, 16–20. – J. HORVAT, Sermin. *Prazgodovinska in zgodnjerska naselbina v severozahodni Istri. A Prehistoric and Early Roman Settlement in Northwestern Istria*. Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 3 (Ljubljana 1997).

⁴ This article forms part of the process of analysing the excavated material. This will be fully evaluated, together with the stratigraphic data, in a monographic publication of the *Archaeology on Slovene Motorways (Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije)* series. I would like to thank Alfred A. Trenz (Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Regional Office in Piran) and Matjaž Novšak (Arhej d.o.o.) who kindly entrusted me with the analysis of the pottery finds. Drawings were done by Dragica Knific Lunder (Institute for Archaeology at ZRC SAZU), Katarina Vladimirov and Darja Čirič (Arhej d.o.o.). The map was drawn by mag. Sašo Poglajen (Harpha Sea d.o.o.). The article is part of the junior researcher training programme at the Institute for Archaeology at ZRC SAZU under the mentorship of dr. Jana Horvat, financed by the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology of Republic of Slovenia.

⁵ HAYES 1985, 49. – G. SCHNEIDER, Chemical and mineralogical studies of late Hellenistic to Byzantine pottery production in the Eastern Mediterranean. *RCRF Acta* 36, 2000, 532. – J. LUND, Eastern sigillata B: a ceramic fine ware industry in the political and commercial landscape of the Eastern Mediterranean. In: C. Abadie Reynal (ed.), *Les Ceramiques en Anatolie aux epoques hellenistique et romaine. Actes de la Table Ronde d'Istanbul* 23–24 Mai 1996. *Varia Anatolica* XV, 2003, 125–136.

⁶ We have used the HAYES 1985 classification.

⁷ S. ZABEHLICKY-SCHEFFENEGGER, Terra sigillata tardo-padana. *RCRF Acta* 31/32, 1992, 415–443. – E. SCHINDLER-KAUDELKA/U. FASTNER/M. GRUBER, Italische Terra Sigillata mit Appliken in Noricum. *Österr. Akad. Wiss. Phil.-Hist. Kl. Denkschr.* 298. Arch. Forsch. 6 (Wien 2001) 153.

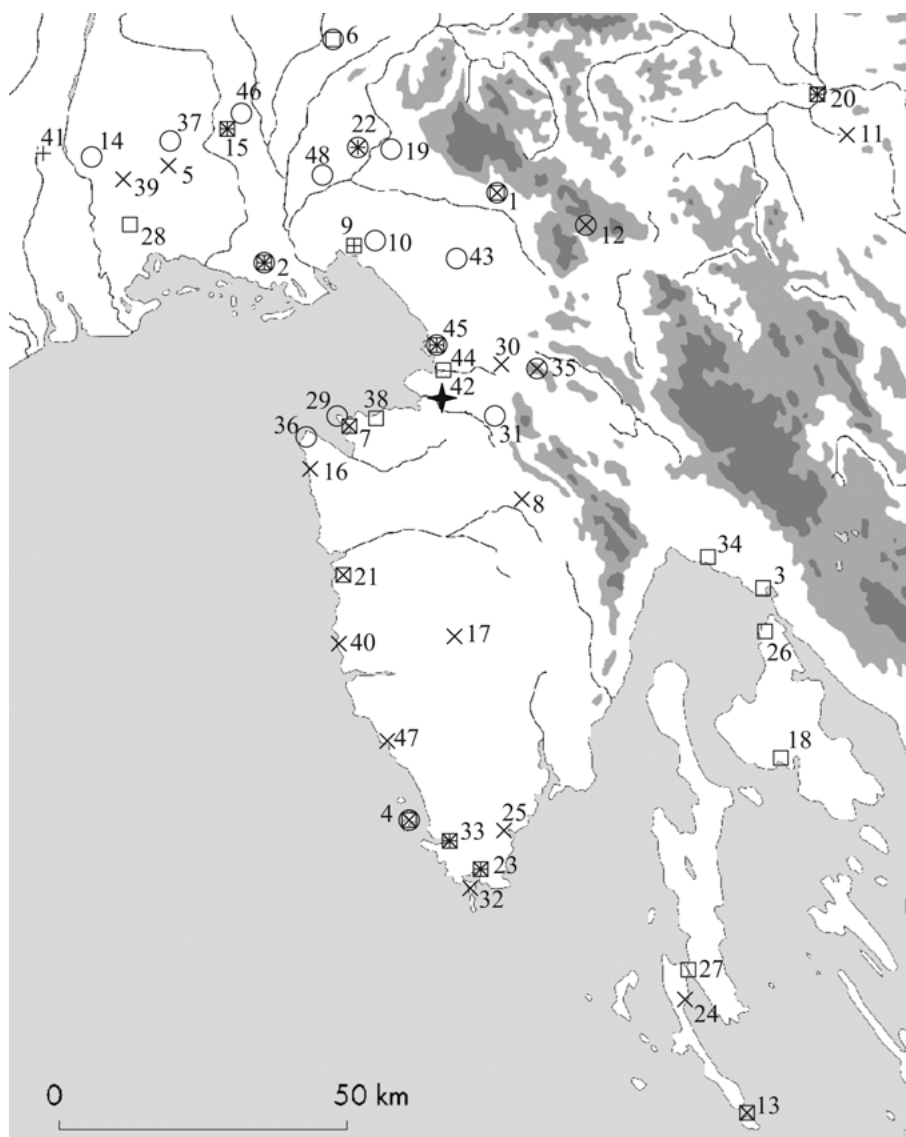


Fig. 1. Northern Adriatic area – sites with ES B2 □, Corinthian Roman relief bowls +, ECW ×, MRA3/LRA3 ○: 1 Ajdovščina/*Fluvio Frigido/Castra*, 2 Aquileia, 3 Bakar, 4 Brijuni, 5 Castions di Strada, 6 Cividale, 7 Fizin, 8 Fontana, 9 Grotta di Mitreo, 10 Grotta Alessandra at Monte Grmada, 11 Grosuplje, 12 Hrušica/*Ad Pirum*, 13 Ilovik, 14 Iutizzo, 15 villa Joannis, 16 Katoro, 17 Kringa, 18 Krk, 19 Ledine pri Novi Gorici, 20 Ljubljana/*Emona*, 21 Loron, 22 Lucinico, 23 Medulin, 24 Nerezine, 25 Nezakcij, 26 Omišalj, 27 Osor, 28 Palazzolo, 29 Piran, 30 cave Podmol pri Kastelcu, 31 Predloka, 32 Premantura, 33 Pula/*Pola*, 34 Rijeka, 35 Rodik, 36 Savudrija, 37 Sclaunico, 38 Simonov zaliv, 39 Sivigliano, 40 Sorna, 41 S. Vito di Tagliamento, 42 Školarice, 43 Štanjel, 44 Stramare, 45 Trieste/*Tergeste*, 46 Udine, 47 Uvala Veštar, 48 Villanova di Farra.

ES B2 has been found at numerous Adriatic sites. Regardless of certain early contributions⁸ that were dedicated to the import of eastern sigillatas, numerous examples have not been recognised.

One of the most important sites is represented by the sunken merchant ship at cape Izmetište on the Pakleni islands in central Dalmatia. This ship carried a mixed cargo of rough-cut stone products, Greek amphorae Dr. 2–4 from Cos, as well as larger quantities of ES B2 and Aegean cooking-ware (over 3,000 examples were found). J. Istenič places the sinking of the ship in the last quarter of the 1st century or the first half of the 2nd century at the latest.⁹ The entire spectrum of the Izmetište ship-

wreck cargo is thereby represented at Školarice, which illustrates the import of ES B2 into the Adriatic.

Within the ship's kitchenware ES B2 was also found on the shipwreck off Ilovik near the island of Lošinj. This ship carried a cargo of Italian amphorae from Forlìmpopoli that date to approximately 120 AD.¹⁰

⁸ MAKJANIĆ 1983. – MASELLI SCOTTI 1987. In the last decade the following authors also dealt with the imports of Eastern sigillatas: MAGGI/STARAC 2000; JURIŠIĆ 2000, 30–34; ŽERJAL 2005.

⁹ B. ILAKOVAC, *Keramika iz antičkog broda potonulog kod Paklenih otoka*, Diadora 4, 1968, 183–202: datirano v 1. pol. 2. st. – JURIŠIĆ 2000, 32–34, 65. – ISTENIČ/SCHNEIDER 2000, 341.

¹⁰ JURIŠIĆ 2000, 33, 65 (with earlier bibliography).

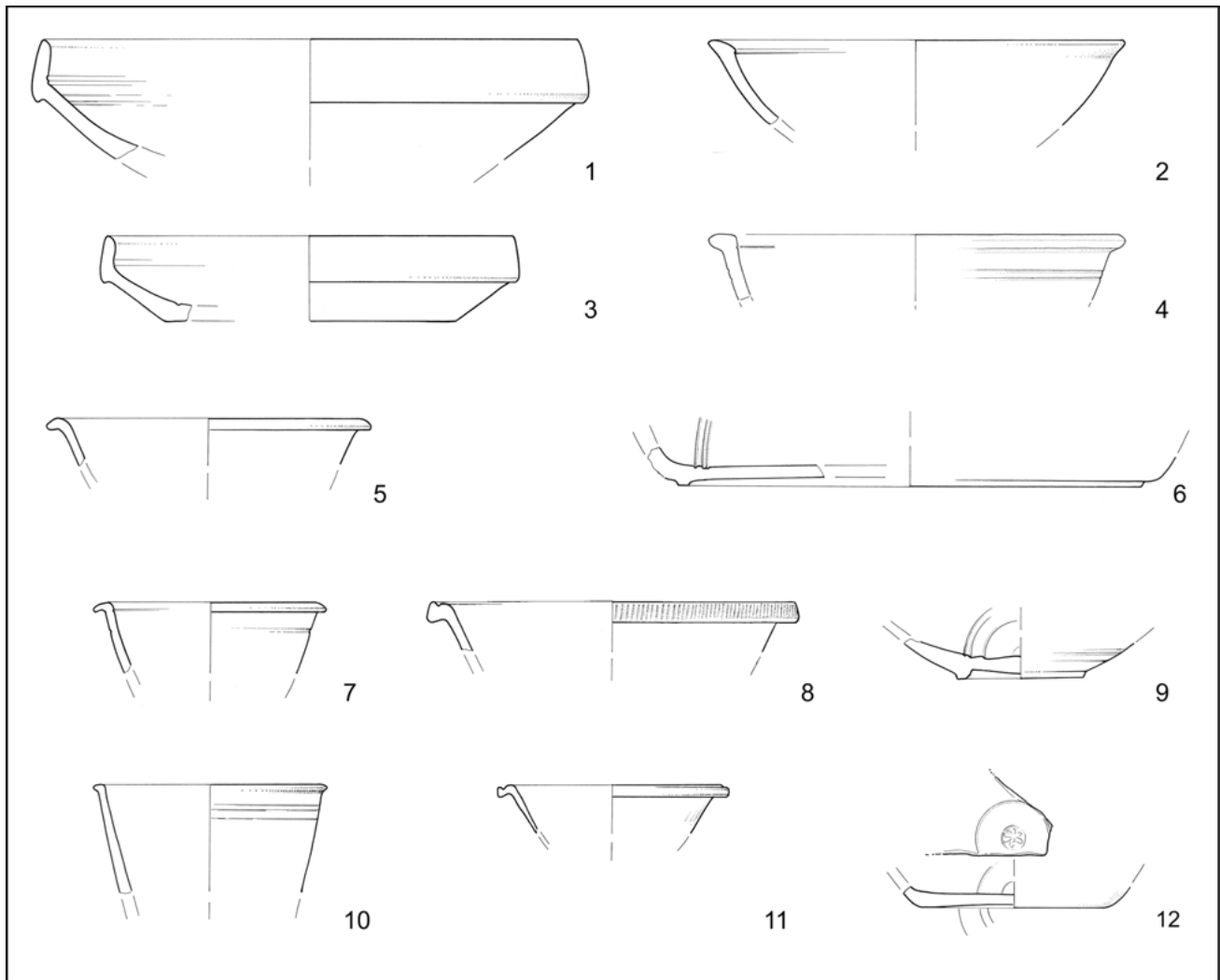


Fig. 2. Villa at Školarice. Fragments of ES B2. Scale 1:3.

Eastern Sigillata B is present at all the important Adriatic ports of *Salona*,¹¹ *Narona*,¹² *Ravenna*¹³ and *Aquileia*.¹⁴ It was also found in numerous excavations in the Istrian towns of *Pola* (in the town and the burial site at *Campus Martius*)¹⁵ and *Tergeste*, where a very high, 60–70 %, share of Eastern sigillata was observed during the excavations conducted behind the Roman theatre.¹⁶ In the context of the first half of the 2nd century in *domus* on Piazza Barbacan in Trieste, ES B2 represents most of the sigillate ware, while in the context of the second half of the 2nd century only the later examples of Hayes form 60 can be found.¹⁷

In the northern Adriatic ES B2 can be found especially in the coastal area: in the Istrian villas of *Loron* near *Poreč*,¹⁸ *Brijuni*,¹⁹ *Vižula* at *Medulin* and its burial site *Burle*,²⁰ in the

alpina 3 (Aquileia 1991) 114–118. – Id., *Terra sigillata orientale*. In: M. Verzar-Bass (ed.), *Scavi di Aquileia. L'area a est del Foro*. ** Rapporto degli Scavi 1989–91. – Studi e ricerche sulla Gallia Cisalpina 6 (Aquileia 1994) 121–125. – MANDRUZZATO/TIUSSI/DEGRASSI 2000, 361.

¹⁵ R. MATIJAŠIĆ, *Campus Martius. Antička nekropola između Premanturske i Medulinske ulice u Puli*. Monogr. i katalozi 8 (Pula 1991). – MAGGI/STARAC 2000.

¹⁶ MASELLI SCOTTI 1987, 217–220. ES B2 was also amongst the material found during the excavations at the location Bosco Pontini and in the museum courtyard.

¹⁷ MASELLI SCOTTI/DEGRASSI/MIAN 2003, 44–46.

¹⁸ MAGGI/STARAC 2000. – P. MAGGI, *La ceramica fine da mensa*. In: TASSAUX/MATIJAŠIĆ/KOVAČIĆ 2001, 152–153. – Merely 4% of eastern sigillata among the entire sigillata ware is surprising. These are most likely chronological nuances, since the stratigraphic contexts presented are those of the 1st and the beginning of the 2nd century, the period in which the Italian and North Italian workshops, one of which is also the workshop at *Loron*, were at their most prosperous. These layers are therefore probably relatively early compared to the rise in the import of eastern sigillata to the northern Adriatic. This difference is probably also enhanced by the fact that it is the productive part of the villa, since at Školarice very little sigillata ware was found in what is considered to be the productive area.

¹⁹ VIDRIH PERKO/PAVLETIĆ 2000, 263–264. The ratio between ES B2 and Italian sigillata is 2:3.

²⁰ JURIŠIĆ 2000, 306. – GIRARDI JURKIĆ/DŽIN 2003, 158, 160, cat. n. 250, 264. – In the villa at Vižula ES B2 ware represents 15% of all sigillata.

¹¹ Ibid. 34 (with earlier bibliography).

¹² M. TOPIĆ, *Stolno posuđe i glinene svjetiljke iz Augusteuma Narone*. Vjesnik Arh. i Hist. Dalmatinsku 95, 2003, 192.

¹³ M. G. MAIOLI, Appendice 1. Classe. La cultura materiale. In: G. SUSINI (ed.), *Storia di Ravenna 1. L'evo antico* (Ravenna 1990) 422.

¹⁴ MASELLI SCOTTI 1987, 215. – P. VENTURA, *Terra sigillata orientale*. In: M. Verzar-Bass (ed.), *Scavi di Aquileia. L'area a est del Foro*. * Rapporto degli Scavi 1988. Studi e ricerche sulla Gallia Cis-

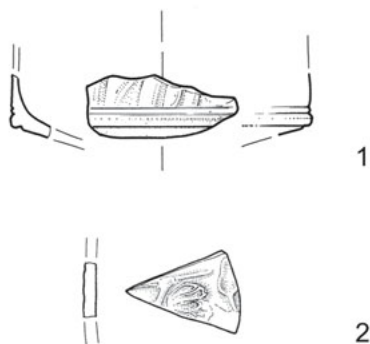


Fig. 3. Villa at Školarice. Fragments of Corinthian Relief bowls. Scale 1:2.

ager *Tergestinus* in the villa in the bay of Simonov zaliv,²¹ at Fazine near Portorož,²² at Stramare²³ and in the cave Grotta di Mitreo at the source of the Timavo further to the north.²⁴ In the hinterland of *Tergeste* and *Aquileia* there is less ES B2. It was documented in the villa Joannis,²⁵ Palazzolo,²⁶ Cividale/*Forum Iulii*²⁷ and at the mansio *Fluvio Frigido*/Ajdoščina on the road from *Aquileia* to *Emona* in the Vipava valley.²⁸ In inland Slovenia it can also be found in the towns of *Emona*,²⁹ *Celeia*³⁰ and at the Roman road station at Ribnica.³¹

At the sites in the Quarnero bay (Rijeka, Bakar, Omišalj, Krk, and Osor), the share of ES B1 and B2 represents approximately 14 % of the sigillata ware. The necropolis of Bakar stands out, since its share of eastern sigillata increases to a staggering 52.17 % in the graves from the Neronian to the Antonine periods. In the latest grave it was accompanied by a coin of Faustina the Elder.³²

Although ES B appears on numerous Adriatic sites, the data obtained at Školarice can only be compared to a few of them. ES B2 represents a great share of sigillata ware in most coastal sites in the Northern Adriatic. There is merely an insignificant share of the TSTP formal group B to be found at the coastal Istrian sites (e.g. Brijuni, Loran, Trieste – Piazza Barbacan, Stramare, Pula – *Campus Martius*), while its complete absence can be observed at the sites in the Quarnero bay, where a high presence of ES B2 was found. This only confirms the supposition of the predominance of ES B2 during the first half of the 2nd century on the north-eastern coast of the Adriatic. ES B2 spread at the expense of sigillata Tardopadana, more precisely its formal group B. The situation in the interior is completely different, for there ES B2 is present only with individual examples in the more important centres (Ajdoščina, *Emona*, *Celeia*, etc.), while TSTP dominates.³³ The Padanian TSTP producers preserved their market in the north-eastern area of Regio X, in the provinces of *Noricum* and *Pannonia*.

Mass export from *Asia Minor* to the Adriatic area should come to an end with the mid 2nd century. Although in smaller numbers, it should nevertheless be expected to continue into the second half of the 2nd century, particularly as regards the Hayes 60 dishes.³⁴ At the end of the 2nd century Roman tables welcomed new sets of African sigillata vessels that continued to dominate throughout late Antiquity.³⁵

Two fragments of **Corinthian Roman relief** were indicate the import of precious perfumed substances in cylindrical bowls/*pyxides* from Corinth in the second half of the 2nd century and the 3rd century.³⁶ On the first fragment (fig. 3,1)³⁷ we can recognise the legs of human figures, but they are too poorly preserved to define the motif more precisely. On the second fragment (fig. 3,2)³⁸ we can recognise a warrior scene that depicts a horse-rider with a cape and a spear in his raised hand (group II: motif b or d according to Spitzer³⁹). Vessels with the same warrior motive were also found in the villa in Lucinico,⁴⁰ *Aquileia*,⁴¹ Altino,⁴² as well as three fragments from a context of the second half of the 2nd century in nearby *Tergeste*.⁴³

²¹ I. MIKL CURK, Simonov zaliv - Terra sigillata from the first field campaigns. *Opuscula Romana* 20, 1996, 252, sl. 8 – a later Hayes 60 dish.

²² GASPARI ET AL. 2007, t.3: 50,54, t.4:96, t.5:138,140.

²³ F. MASELLI SCOTTI (ed.), *Il Civico Museo Archeologico di Muggia* (Trieste 1997) 70, t. 10: 22, 23.

²⁴ EAD. 1988, 289, tav. X.

²⁵ STRAZZULA RUSCONI 1979, 42, T3:15.

²⁶ MASELLI SCOTTI 1988, 288.

²⁷ EAD., «Terra sigillata» Aretina e Nord-italica del Museo di Cividale. *Aquileia Nostra* 48, 1977, fig. 2–3, T.II:7. – EAD. 1988, 288. – In the original publication the ES B2 cups are interpreted as North-Italian sigillata.

²⁸ VIDRIH PERKO/ŽBONA TRKMAN 2004, 279, fig. 3:7.

²⁹ PETRU 1972, 70, grave 778, t. L: 30.

³⁰ J. KRAJŠEK, Eastern imports in *Noricum*. Case study *Municipium Claudium Celeia* (poster at the RCRF congress Durrës 2006).

³¹ GASPARI ET AL. 2007.

³² MAKJANIĆ 1983.

³³ cfr. M. URLEB, Antično grobišče v Cerknici. *Arh. Vestnik* 34, 1983, 298–346. On the rural Roman burial site in Cerknica we can notice a total lack of eastern imports, while amongst the sigillata ware TSTP formal group B dominates.

³⁴ For the presence of ES B2 in contexts of the second half of the 2nd century and even the beginning of the 3rd century see: A. MARTIN, Roman and Late Antique Fine Wares at Olympia. *RCRF Acta* 35, 1997, 212 note 11. – SACKETT 1992, 157. – V. GASSNER, Das Südtor der Tetragonos-Agora. *Keramik und Kleinfunde. Forsch. Ephesos* 13/1/1 (Wien 1997) 127. – K. W. SLANE, East-west trade in fine wares and commodities. The view from Corinth. *RCRF Acta* 36, 2000, 307. – MASELLI SCOTTI/DEGRASSI/MIAN 2003, 44–46.

³⁵ F. BIONDANI, Importazioni di ceramica africana e orientale a Suasa e nell'area medio e altoadriatica. *Riv. Studi Liguri* 58, 1992, 147–178. – P. M. PRÖTTEL, Mediterrane Feinkeramikimporte des 2. bis 7. Jahrhunderts n.Chr. im oberen Adriaraum und in Slowenien. *Kölner Stud. Arch. Röm. Provinzen* 2 (Köln 1996).

³⁶ SPITZER 1942. – E. TORTORICI, Ceramica Corinzia decorata a matrice. In: *EAA Atlante delle forme ceramiche I. Ceramica fine romana nel bacino mediterraneo (medio e tardo impero)* (Roma 1981) 255–256, T. CXXXIX, 4 – D. MALFITANA, La ceramica «corinzia» a rilievo in età romana. Primi risultati di una ricerca in corso. *RCRF Acta* 36, 2000, 181–188.

³⁷ Fabric: green finely granular pink clay (7.5YR 8/4) with moderate mica inclusions and a very poorly preserved matt slip, mottled red in colour (2.5YR 4/6–8).

³⁸ Fabric: fine clay, very light brown (10YR 8/3) with rare small inclusions and a matt slip mottled brown in colour (7.5YR 5/4).

³⁹ SPITZER 1942, 172, fig. 8:b,d.

⁴⁰ VENTURA/DEGRASSI 2005, 96–97 fig. 1,1–7.

⁴¹ F. MASELLI SCOTTI, La ceramica ad Aquileia. *Il vaselame da mensa. Antichità Altoadriatiche* 24, 1984, 68–69. – EAD. 1988, 286, Tav. IX:3. – L. MANDRUZZATO, Fine wares from the Eastern Mediterranean in Aquileia between 2nd and 3rd century AD (in this volume)

⁴² D. PANCIERA, Alcuni frammenti di ceramica corinzia a rilievo di epoca romana da Altino. *Aquileia Nostra* 56, 1985, 701–716, fig. 2.

⁴³ MASELLI SCOTTI/DEGRASSI/MIAN 2003, 44.

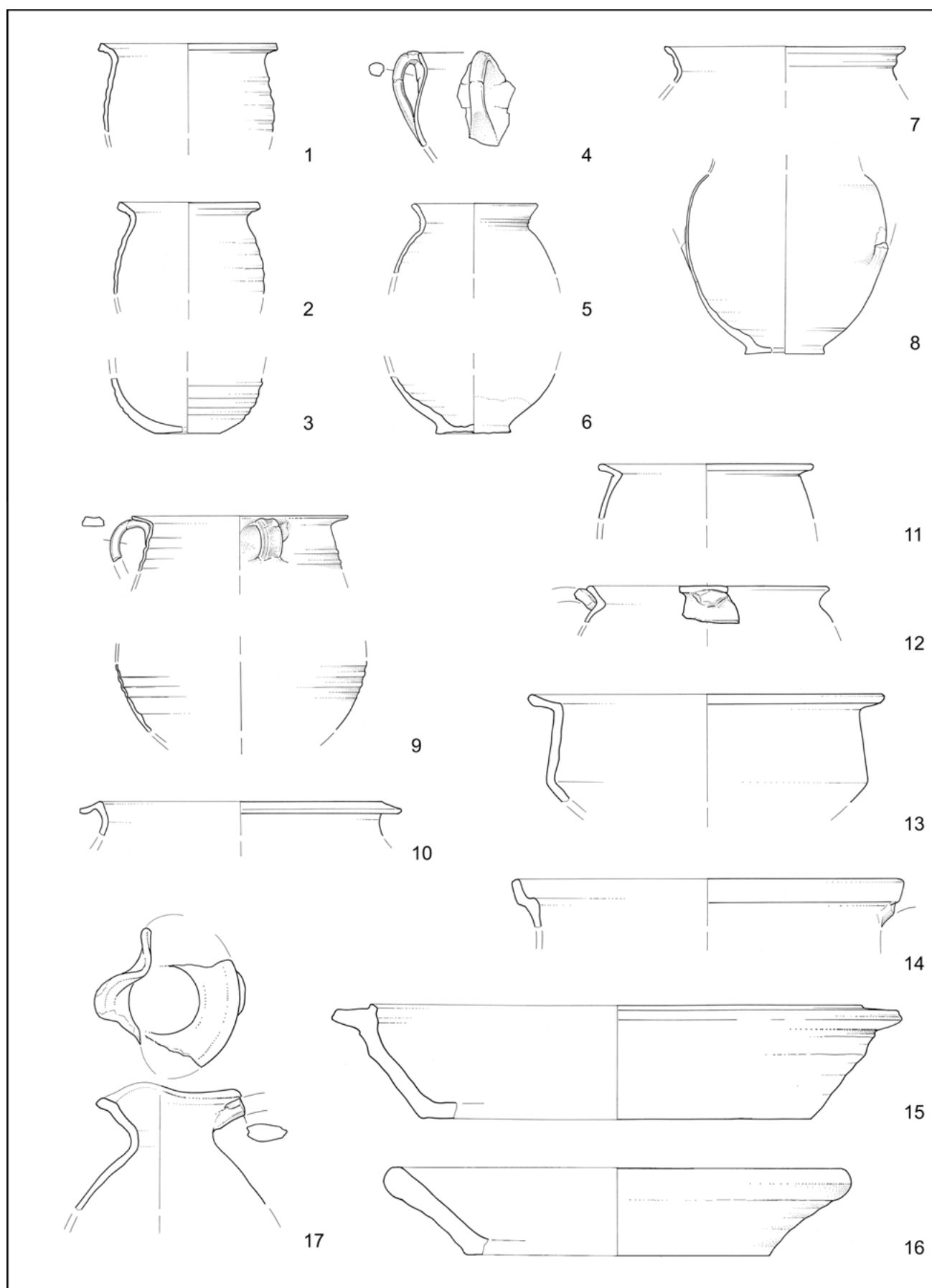


Fig. 4. Villa at Školarice. Fragments of ECW. Scale 1:3.

The Northern Adriatic was one of the privileged areas for exporting these goods. A relatively strong influx captured the consumers from various social strata.⁴⁴ Numerous fragments and entire Corinthian Roman relief bowls were found in the centre of *Aquileia*⁴⁵ and in its ager in the villa at Pedruja di Bagnarola (S. Vito di Tagliamento),⁴⁶ villa Joannis⁴⁷ and in the Grotta di Mitreo.⁴⁸ In Istria, Corinthian Roman relief bowls were found in Pula⁴⁹ and in villa Vižula near Medulin.⁵⁰ In the hinterland of the Northern Adriatic ports we can mention merely the find in grave 645 in Emona⁵¹ and the find in Sisak.⁵²

Imports of **Aegean cooking-ware** (ECW)⁵³ into the Adriatic started at the same time as the imports of ES B2 from the same Asian region. This is confirmed by the cargoes of ceramics in the Adriatic shipwrecks. In the 2nd and 3rd centuries certain large ceramics producers that were located at the production centre in *Phocaea*/Foča achieved a monopoly of the trade in cooking-ware across the entire Aegean area and they started exported along the entire Mediterranean littoral.⁵⁴ On the sea route along the Eastern Adriatic coast (apart from the already-mentioned shipwreck at Izmetišće from the late 1st or the first half of the 2nd century) ECW was the only cargo on the 2nd century shipwrecks at Viganj and Nerezine on the island of Lošinj.⁵⁵ As a part of the ship's cargo ECW was also found in the shipwrecks on cape Maharac on the island of Mljet (end of the 1st century/ beginning of the 2nd), on cape Veliki Školj on Mljet (2nd–3rd century) and as part of the ship's cooking equipment in the shipwrecks at cape Plavac on the island of Zlarin (first half of the 1st century), cape Glavat on Mljet (end of the 1st century) and on the island of Ilovik near Lošinj (beginning of the 2nd century).⁵⁶

Most of the forms found in the Adriatic shipwrecks were also found in the villa at Školarice.

Various sizes of Aegean casseroles and cooking-pots with different rim variants and different wall thickness were found. The most common have a flat sloping rim – Knossos Cooking pot Type 2 and Knossos Casserole Type 2 (fig. 4,9,11–13).⁵⁷ Rarer are the Knossos early type Casserole with the rim in the form of the letter S (fig. 4,14)⁵⁸ and the Knossos Cooking pot Type 3/Knossos Casserole Type 3 (fig. 4,10).⁵⁹ Knossos Frying-pan Type 1 (fig. 4, 16)⁶⁰ and a platter with a profiled rim (fig. 4,15)⁶¹ were used for food preparation. Supposedly, trefoil-mouthed jugs (fig. 4,17) were used for heating water.⁶²

Especially frequent are the forms of small ribbed jars Knossos Cooking-pot type 4 (fig. 4,1–3),⁶³ which were also imitated by the local producers. The local production of small ribbed jars that imitate the form of Aegean small jars was confirmed in *Emona*.⁶⁴ Also at Školarice ribbed small jars appear in at least two fabrics. The Aegean ones are made from hard orange clay with slight or abundant flakes of mica and pale and dark inclusions. The pinkish fabric with white inclusions is similar to the fabric of certain one-handled jugs of non-Aegean, most probably Northern Adriatic or Northern Italian production. The 'local' small ribbed jars appear from the mid 1st century to the end of the 3rd century and reach their peak in the 2nd century.⁶⁵

In the 2nd century thin-walled mugs of the 'a collarino' type, Knossos mug type 2 (fig. 4,4–8)⁶⁶ started to substitute the North-Italian grey thin-walled pottery. In Istria there are

⁴⁴ M. BUORA, Coppe corinzie nell'Alto Addriatico. Quad. Friulani Arch. 15, 2005, 103–111.

⁴⁵ see note 40.

⁴⁶ MASELLI SCOTTI 1988, 286 Tav. IX:2.

⁴⁷ STRAZZULA RUSCONI 1979, 50–51 T. X fig. 1.

⁴⁸ MASELLI SCOTTI 1988, 286 Tav. IX:1.

⁴⁹ MAGGI/STARAC 2000, 349 sl. 5:1.2.3.

⁵⁰ JURIŠIĆ 2006, 307.

⁵¹ PETRU 1972, 62 T.42:7.

⁵² R. KOŠČEVIĆ/R. MAKJANIĆ, Siscia. Pannonia Superior. BAR Internat. Ser. 621 (Oxford 1995) 74 pl. 7,326.

⁵³ We have used the HAYES 1983 classification.

⁵⁴ ISTENIĆ/SCHNEIDER 2000. – HAYES 2000, 292. – For the various locations of Aegean cooking-ware see: M. BATS (ed.), Les céramiques communes de Campanie et de Narbonnaise 1996 (1^{er} s. av. J.-C.–II^e s. ap. J.-C.). La vaisselle de cuisine et de table. Actes des Journées d'étude organisées par le Centre Jean Bérard et la Soprintendenza Archeologica per le Province di Napoli e Caserta, Naples 27–28 mai 1994. Coll. Centre Jean Bérard 14 (Naples 1996). – JURIŠIĆ 2000, 34–37. – BONIFAY ET AL. 1998, 84–87, 296–298. – RILEY 1979, 270–271, 350–351. – Papers in RCRF Acta 36, 2000.

⁵⁵ JURIŠIĆ 2000, 34–37; 65; 69; 74. – ISTENIĆ/SCHNEIDER 2000.

⁵⁶ JURIŠIĆ 2000, 37–38; 61–62; 65 (with earlier bibliography): On the shipwreck at Maharac the main cargo was represented by Rhodian Imperial amphorae, at the shipwreck at Veliki Školj by semi-finished stone sarcophagus, on the shipwreck at Plavac by Greek and Italian amphorae Dr. 2–4 amphorae and Rhodian Imperial amphorae and at cape Glavat by South-Italian orlo bifido dishes, amphorae Dr. 21–11 and Richborough 527 amphorae.

⁵⁷ HAYES 1983, 106. – SACKETT 1992, 168–172: This elementary form of rim appears at Knossos from the Augustan at least until the Severan period (deposits S1 and U) and is the most common form in Hadrianic times. – ROBINSON 1959, G193, J55–6, K92: the latest contexts in the Athenian Agora are from the mid 3rd century. – JURIŠIĆ 2000, 36, rim variant A.

⁵⁸ HAYES 1983, 105 fig. 7,79, defined as an early local form of the 1st century and the beginning of the 2nd century; SACKETT 1992, 168 A1,16; A2,78; D3,31a,b,c, similar forms appear in the Augustan and Hadrianic contexts. – JURIŠIĆ 2000, 36 fig. 24:1,4,5 fig. 30:5; 31, rim variant E appears at the shipwrecks at Izmetišće and Viganj and only on casseroles.

⁵⁹ HAYES 1983, 105–106. – SACKETT 1992, 168–170: Towards the middle of the 1st century the elementary rim type (Knossos type 2) changes from the earliest slightly sloping rims (approximately 45°) to overhanging rims (Knossos type 3) – in the Severan period – JURIŠIĆ 2000, 35–36 fig. 32,5 This rim type appears only in the shipwreck at Viganj and only on cooking pots.

⁶⁰ HAYES 1983, 107, fig. 9:101. – SACKETT 1992, 173: examples occurred from Tiberian to Severan contexts and in the late 2nd century the wall horizontal ribbing of the wall becomes common. – BONIFAY ET AL. 1998, 83–84 – HAYES 2000, 292 fig. 18. In the Mediterranean they are common from the Augustan period to the 3rd century.

⁶¹ This type is similar to *Knossos Frying-pan Type 2*, but not completely the same. – HAYES 1983, 127 fig. 9,103–109. It is common in the Adriatic region and can be found in the shipwrecks at Izmetišće, Viganj and Nerezine – JURIŠIĆ 2000, 36 fig. 26, 33, 36. – ISTENIĆ/SCHNEIDER 2000 fig. 5:3. – RILEY 1979, 350–351: MR Plain ware 7: they appear from the 1st to the 3rd century.

⁶² HAYES 1983, 106. – SLANE 1990, 100 nos. 215–216: The later type of a trefoil-mouthed jug occurs in contexts of the 2nd and 3rd centuries. – SACKETT 1992, 173–174: the most common type of jug in the 2nd century and later. – BONIFAY ET AL. 1998, 289: they appear in graves from the end of the 1st to the end of the 2nd century in Marseille. – JURIŠIĆ 2000, 35: found in the shipwrecks at Viganj and Izmetišće.

⁶³ HAYES 1983, 106. – SACKETT 1992, 172 S1.4,5: they appeared at the site in the later 2nd century. – JURIŠIĆ 2000, 36 fig. 23,1–3; 32,1–2: found in the shipwrecks at Viganj and Izmetišće. – ROBINSON 1959, 105, K97: from a context of the mid 3rd century.

⁶⁴ ISTENIĆ/SCHNEIDER 2000. – J. ISTENIĆ/M. DASZKIEWICZ/G. SCHNEIDER, Local production of pottery and clay lamps in Emona (Italia, Regio X). RCRF Acta 38, 2003, 90 fig. 3,4–6.

⁶⁵ P. MAGGI, Bertolo. Presenze romane del medio Friuli 10 (Bertiolo 2003) 80–81 fig. 43, 44: CCg1.

⁶⁶ HAYES 1983, 107, dates the production of mugs from the late Flavian period to the year AD 200. In some places they also appear in contexts of the 3rd century; Corinth: K. W. SLANE, The

also found in late antiquity local imitations of these mugs from ordinary ceramics of a rather rough clay.⁶⁷

In the contexts of the 2nd and 3rd centuries at the Piazza Barbacan in Trieste ECW represents 50 % of all cooking-ware (second and third phases of the *domus*). Because this only appears in the second phase of the *domus* from the beginning of the 2nd century, V. Degrassi is of the opinion that the import to this area started only at the transition between the 1st and 2nd centuries.⁶⁸ However, based on the Adriatic shipwrecks, J. Istenič considers the start of the imports to the Eastern Adriatic area and Slovenia to have occurred already in the second half/end of 1st century.⁶⁹

In the *ager tergestinus* we find ECW in the coastal area in the port and villa at Fazine near Portorož⁷⁰ and in the villa Katoro near Umag.⁷¹ ECW is especially common in the inner part of the *ager*, in the native settlements and their burial sites – at Rodik-Ajdovščina and its burial site Pod Jezerom, where one of the graves is dated to the 2nd century,⁷² at the burial sites at Funtana near Buzet/*Pinquentum* and Kringa in central Istria⁷³ and in the late Roman cave site at Podmol near Kastelec.⁷⁴

In South Istria we find them in Pula, in villa Sorna near Poreč,⁷⁵ on Brijuni,⁷⁶ in a context from the beginning of the 2nd century in villa Loron,⁷⁷ in a grave from the 2nd century in Veštar Bay near Rovinj,⁷⁸ in *Nesactium*,⁷⁹ at the burial site at Burle near Medulin⁸⁰ and the cave site at Pečine on Gradine near Premantura.⁸¹ In villa Vižula near Medulin ECW represents 46% of cooking-ware with all forms that are also present at Školarice.⁸²

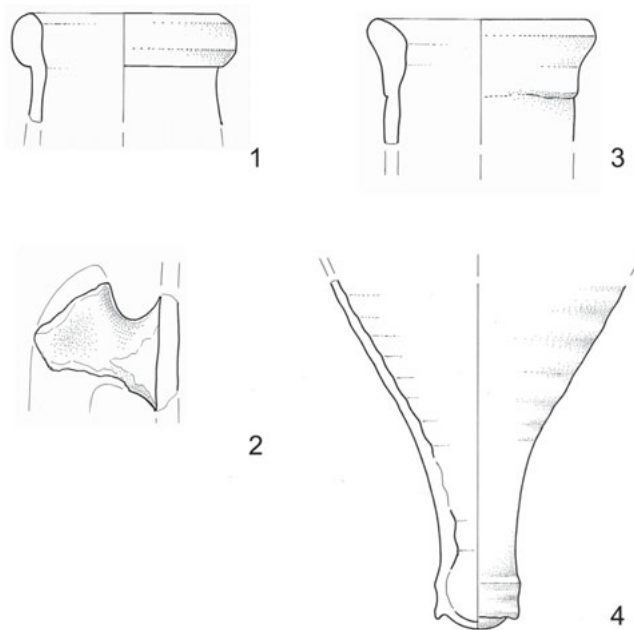


Fig. 5. Villa at Školarice. Fragments of amphorae.
Scale 1:3.

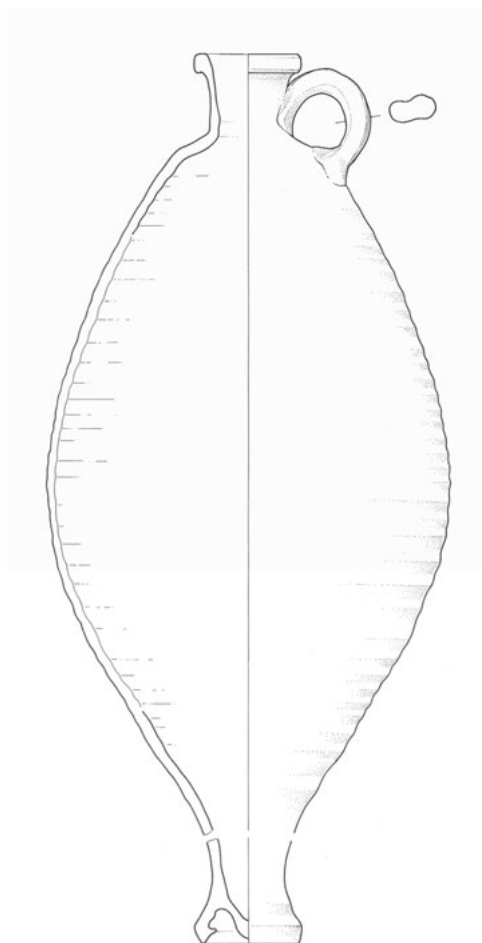


Fig. 6. Villa at Školarice. Amphora Agora F65–66.
Scale 1:4.

Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore. The Roman Pottery and Lamps. Corinth XVIII.2 (Princeton NJ 1990) 90. Marseille and Provence: BONIFAY ET AL. 1998, 63; 82–84. Knossos: SACKETT 1992, 166.

⁶⁷ STARAC 1995, 6 Tab. IV:2.

⁶⁸ MASELLI SCOTTI/DEGRASSI/MIAN 2003, 61. – MASELLI SCOTTI ET AL. 2004, 111.

⁶⁹ ISTENIČ/SCHNEIDER 2000, 341.

⁷⁰ E. BOLTIN TOME, Arheološke najdbe na morskem dnu slovenske obale. Kronika 37/1–2, 1989, 7 T. 3,3. – T. KNIFIC, Arheološki pregled morskoga dna v Sloveniji. In: Kultura narodnostno mešanega ozemlja slovenske Istre. Razprave Filozofske fakultete (Ljubljana 1993) 21 fig. 9:1–2 (the small jars are interpreted as copies of Aegean small jars). – GASPARI ET AL. 2007, T.3:66 in a context from the end of the 1st–2nd century; T. 5,139.141, T. 9,251. 252 as residual finds.

⁷¹ ISTENIČ/SCHNEIDER 2000, 342.

⁷² V. VIDRIH PERKO, Rimskodobna keramika z Ajdovščine pri Rodiku. Arh. Vestnik 48, 1997, 348 fig. 3:70. – VIDRIH PERKO 1997, 252, fig. 4:21. – J. ISTENIČ, Rodik – grobišče Pod Jezerom. Arh. Vestnik 38, 1987, 69–136. – EAD., Kuhinjsko posuđe egejskih tipova na nalazištu Rodik – nekropola Pod Jezerom. Diadora 10, 1988, 99–108.

⁷³ ISTENIČ/SCHNEIDER 2000, 342 (with earlier bibliography).

⁷⁴ I. TURK/Z. MODRIJAN/T. PRUS/M. CULIBERG/A. ŠERCELJ/V. PERKO/J. DIRJEC/P. PAVLIN, Podmol pri Kastelcu – novo večplastno arheološko najdišče na Krasu, Slovenija. Arh. Vestnik 44, 1993, 62 T.18:6.

⁷⁵ ISTENIČ/SCHNEIDER 2000, 342 (with earlier bibliography).

⁷⁶ Ibid. – VIDRIH PERKO/PAVLETIĆ 2000, 264.

⁷⁷ L. BRASSOUS, Les céramiques à parois fines. In: TASSAUX/MATJIAŠIČ/KOVAČIĆ 2001, 189–190 fig.6: 62. – M. DUBOÉ, La céramique commune. In: TASSAUX/MATJIAŠIČ/KOVAČIĆ 2001, 229 n. 93 fig. 96.

⁷⁸ STARAC 1995, 5 cat. n. 6 T.I:1.

⁷⁹ K. MIHOVILIČ, Rezultati sondažnog istraživanja u sjevernoj bazilici u Nezakciju, 1977. godine. Histria Arch. 15–16, 1984–1985 (1985), T.7:22, T.8:13 in a mixed context.

⁸⁰ GIRARDI JURKIĆ/DŽIN 2003, 157–161 cat. n. 247; 249; 251; 252; 258; 260; 264–267.

⁸¹ A. STARAC, Antički nalazi iz Pečine na Gradini kod Premanture. Histria Arch. 30, 1999 (2001), 111–112 cat. n. 36; 37; 41; 42; 44; 48; 58; 66; 71; 73; 77; 87; 90; 94.

⁸² JURSIĆ 2006, 306–307.

In *Aquileia* ECW and other Aegean imports have been recognised only in recent years. It has been proven that ECW is very common in all layers of the Middle Imperial period in the latest excavations. The earlier published context from the area connected with the large market south of the river Natisone dates to AD 80/90–150.⁸³ The new finds appear also in the *ager Aquileiensis*: villa at Rivignano (Sivigliano – loc. Braidis),⁸⁴ Castions di Strada (loc. Paradiso – Rem del Sterp),⁸⁵ villa at Lucinico⁸⁶ and most probably villa Joannis.⁸⁷

Apart from the Roman road station at Hrušica/Ad Pirum, the town of *Emona* and the site at Grosuplje⁸⁸ we can also add the site of Ajdovščina/Castra⁸⁹ in the hinterland.

Pottery from the Eastern Mediterranean was probably brought to the Northern Adriatic as secondary trade goods. The primary goods transported on the ships were represented by luxurious stone blocks and the much appreciated Aegean wine,⁹⁰ which was also commissioned by the owner and wine producer of the villa at Školarice. A variety of various **Aegean wine amphorae** were found. Late Rhodian amphorae Camulodunum 184 (fig. 5,1–2) were produced from the end of the 1st century BC to the mid 2nd century AD. They can be found at most sites within the Roman Empire and at the six shipwrecks in the Adriatic.⁹¹

As regards quantities, the most common are the one-handled small amphora Agora F65–66= Sidi Khrebish MRA 3 (fig. 6), that were produced from the 1st to the end of the 6th century in eastern *Asia Minor*, in the Hermos valley around *Aphrodisias* and/or the territory between *Ephesus* and *Sardis*.⁹² Most fragments from Školarice are made from an extremely fine pinkish-buff highly micaceous clay with whitish and light brown engobe (similar to pâte 2 according to Lemaître, dated between the Augustan period and the 3rd century⁹³). Most fragments are burned on the inner side (greyish-brown in color) and bear remains of pitch. In its form the entire amphora fig. 6 is most comparable to the form Agora M126, that was found in a layer from the early 3rd century,⁹⁴ and an amphora from *Viminacium*, found in a grave from the end of the 2nd century/beginning 3rd century.⁹⁵ The shallow ribbing on the body also points to the same period. The closest analogy is represented by an amphora from *Tanaïs* at the mouth of the river Don, where this type appeared in the mid 3rd century.⁹⁶

The base with the slightly ribbed wall fig. 5,4 is made from a coarser micaceous fabric with occasional inclusions of flint, without slip, dark grey/black in colour on the outside and grey-blue on the inside and the break. It could belong to some other production of the same type.

The fragments in the dark red micaceous fabric are hard to differentiate from the later two-handled variant Carthage LRA 3 of the same series dating between the end of the 4th and the 6th century.⁹⁷

Agora F65–66 is common in the *agri* of *Aquileia* and *Tergeste* in the 2nd and 3rd centuries and later. Apart from the main centres such as *Aquileia*,⁹⁸ *Tergeste*,⁹⁹ Cividale, Udine, Sclaunicco and the burial site Iutizzo (Codroipo)¹⁰⁰ it was also found at Ledine near Nova Gorica,¹⁰¹ in villa Luccinico¹⁰² and the burial site in Villanova di Farra,¹⁰³ in the cave Grotta Alessandra at Monte Grmada,¹⁰⁴ Hrušica¹⁰⁵ and on Brijuni islands.¹⁰⁶ LR 3 amphorae were also found at

Rodik, Štanjel,¹⁰⁷ Ajdovščina/Castra,¹⁰⁸ the villa at Predloka, the settlement in Piran and at the port of Savudrija.¹⁰⁹

The continuation of the wine import from the Eastern Mediterranean is proven by the diffused Carthage LRA 1 from 5th/6th century (fig. 5,3).¹¹⁰

⁸³ MANDRUZZATO/TIUSSI/DEGRASSI 2000. – Most probably there is an Aegean Cooking pot in grave 16 from the end of the 1st century/beginning of the 2nd century in the burial site at loc. Colombara. A. GIOVANNINI/L. MANDRUZZATO/F. MASELLI SCOTTI/M.R. MEZZI/P. VENTURA, La necropoli in località Colombara: Scavo 1995. *Aquileia Nostra* 68, 1997, 142; 173 T.19.H.

⁸⁴ P. MAGGI, Rivignano. Presenze romane del medio Friuli 8 (Udine 2001) 153 T.35, CCd6.

⁸⁵ T. CIVIDINI, Castions di Strada. Presenze romane del medio Friuli 9 (Udine 2002) 193 T.78: CCd1.

⁸⁶ VENTURA/DEGRASSI 2005, 97, fig. 2,8–9.

⁸⁷ STRAZZULA RUSCONI 1979 T. X.2.

⁸⁸ ISTENIČ/SCHNEIDER 2000, 341.

⁸⁹ VIDRIH PERKO/ŽBONA TRKMAN 2004, 282 fig. 5,1.

⁹⁰ JURIŠIČ 2000, 58.

⁹¹ Ibid. 14. (with earlier bibliography).

⁹² ROBINSON 1959. – RILEY 1979, 183–186. – LEMAÎTRE 1996. – A. DEL RIO/S. MENCHELLI/C. CAPELLI/G. PUPPO, Anfore orientali nell'Etruria settentrionale costiera (II sec. a.C.–VII sec. d.C.). *RCRF Acta* 36, 2000, 455–456. – P. DYCZEK, Roman Amphorae of the 1st–3rd centuries AD found on the Lower Danube. Typology (Warszawa 2001) 163–170 type 23.

⁹³ LEMAÎTRE 1996, 312.

⁹⁴ ROBINSON 1959, 83, 95, M126.

⁹⁵ Lj. BJELAJAC, Amfore gornjomezijskog Podunavlja. Arheološki Institut Beograd Posebna izdaja 30 (Beograd 1996) 46 n. 61.

⁹⁶ MODRZEWSKA 1999, 109 T.II.d.

⁹⁷ See note 91. – RILEY 1981, 118. – OPAIT 2004, 13–14.

⁹⁸ C. GOMEZEL, Anfore del Mediterraneo orientale (AO). In: M. Verzar-Bass (ed.), Scavi di Aquileia. L'area a est del Foro. ** Rapporto degli Scavi 1989–91. Studi e ricerche sulla Gallia Cisalpina 6 (Aquileia 1994) 405–407.

⁹⁹ MASELLI SCOTTI/DEGRASSI/MIAN 2003, 77–81. – MASELLI SCOTTI ET AL. 2004, 130. – R. AURIEMMA/E. QUIRI, Importazioni di anfore orientali nell'Adriatico tra primo e medio impero. In: J. Eiring/J. Lund (ed.), Transport Amphorae and Trade in the Eastern Mediterranean. Monogr. Danish Inst. Athens 5 (Aarhus 2004) 43–56.

¹⁰⁰ M. BUORA, Il catalogo. In: I soldati di Magnenzio. Scavi nella necropoli romana di Iutizzo Codroipo. Archeologia di frontiera 1 (Udine 1996) 60–62. – MODRZEWSKA 1999. – At Iutizzo they are found in graves from the mid 4th century.

¹⁰¹ N. OSMUK, Rimskodobna arhitektura na Ledinah v Novi Gorici. Goriški letnik 12/14, 98 cat. n. 94, T.7:24.

¹⁰² VENTURA/DEGRASSI 2005, 97, fig. 3b,9–10 fig.4,65–66.

¹⁰³ V. DEGRASSI, La necropoli di Villanova di Farra (GO). In: S. Blason Scarel (ed.), Cammina, cammina... Dalla via dell'ambra alla via della fede (Udine 2000) 128–130, 364, fig. 78: grave 6 – end 4. stoletja, 368 fig. 92: grave 86 konec 4.–5. stoletje.

¹⁰⁴ F. MASELLI SCOTTI, Due fortificazioni tardoantiche ad oriente di Aquileia. In: G. Sena Chiesa/E.A. Arslan, Felix Temporis Reparatio (Milano 1992) 371.

¹⁰⁵ V. VIDRIH PERKO, La ceramica tardo antica di Hrušica (Ad Pirum). *RCRF Acta* 31–32, 1992, 349. Found were MRA3 and LRA3.

¹⁰⁶ VIDRIH PERKO/PAVLETIĆ 2000, 266.

¹⁰⁷ VIDRIH PERKO 1997, 249, 254, fig. 3,3; 5,8.

¹⁰⁸ VIDRIH PERKO/ŽBONA TRKMAN 2004, 6, fig. 9,9,12.

¹⁰⁹ V. VIDRIH PERKO/M. ŽUPANČIČ, Amphorae in Western Slovenia and in Northern Istria. In: LRCW 1. Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean: Archaeology and Archaeometry. BAR Internat. Ser. 1340 (Oxford 2005) 522–523.

¹¹⁰ RILEY 1981, 115. – D. PIERI, Les importations d'amphores orientales en Gaule Méridionale durant l'antiquité tardive et le haut-moyen âge (IV^e–VII^e siècles après J.-C.). Typologie, chronologie et contenu. S.F.E.C.A.G. Actes du Congrès d'Istres (Marseille 1998) 98–99. – OPAIT 2004, 8–10.

Imports from the Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean areas to the Northern Adriatic region have only recently been recognised in greater quantities. The main trade centre of the region was Aquileia, which was the collection point for the merchandise brought by large sea-faring ships. A part of this trade could also have been conducted at Tergeste. From these two cities the merchandise travelled by road towards

the Alpine and the Danubian regions, by river up the Po valley, and with smaller vessels by sea to other Northern Adriatic or Istrian cities, settlements, and villas, which themselves often acted as smaller distribution centres for their surroundings. The imports even reached the native settlements such as Rodik-Ajdovščina, Buzet-Fontana and Kringa in the inland of the Istrian peninsula.

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