INTRODUCTION

Dear colleagues, It is my honor to welcome you to the Institute of Archaeology in Zagreb. I am pleased that the topic of today’s Round table attracted a significant interest of colleagues. Especially colleagues from abroad, whom I thank for coming considering that these days is not easy to separate no time and money.

The Round table is organized as part of the scientific research project of CROATIAN SCIENCE FUNDATION - RED - Roman Economy in Dalmatia: production, distribution and demand in the light of pottery workshops that we started last year.

The theme of today’s Round Table are Roman and Late Roman lamps: Production and distribution, contacts on the Mediterranean.

Through 12 lectures related to the antique and late antique lamps we will deal with different issues related to chronological framework, typology, production centers and their branches, local production during late antiquity, as well as issues of distribution and commercial contacts.

At the end of my introduction, I would emphasize just a few crucial points on the use of artificial light through archaeological periods.
Light source in Antique
A need to overcome the darkness is primordial part of the human nature.
Therefore, the use or creation of artificial light by using different devices is considered one of the oldest human activities. The fire from the open prehistoric hearth as a heat source or a source for thermal processing of food was the first artificial light source that was transferable.
The interior of the caves were illuminated with stone oil lamps (as showing us the finding from Lackeau). New independence of the natural light source, the Sun, has prompted human creativity in finding new technological possibilities in the creation of artificial lights.
From antique lamps over the medieval torch, candles and lanterns. Oil lamps with glass cylinder are major technological shift that allows a longer duration of light and its intensity. In the 19th century a new shift in the use of artificial light are lamps with a gas (petroleum or kerosene), so-called petroleum lamps.
Until the 19th century previously mentioned devices for the production of artificial light where in used. Inventions of Nikola Tesla and production of incandescent light bulbs by Thomas Alva Edison introduced us to the present period of electricity that significantly changed the technology and accelerate the use of artificial sources.
In very near future, some other energy will be a new light source? SUPER PHOTON!!!
After this short introduction let us return to our topic, to ANTIQUE LAMPS.
I wish you a pleasant stay and I believe that our meetings today will be overflowing with scientific exchanges and new experience.
Oil lamp used by the artist when painting the murals

http://prehistory.naturalsciences.be/
Roman lamps - experimental archaeology
Ivana Ožanić Roguljić - popularization of Science
(Kluba Selska 132, 24.03.2012.god.)
The age of electricity
Cooled photons to the point that it is condensed in a completely new light source, the so-called super-photon.
HVALA!

THANK YOU!