

Zbornik Instiuta za arheologiju / Serta instituti archaeologici

e-zia 1

RIMSKE I KASNOANTIČKE SVJETILJKE:  
PROIZVODNJA I DISTRIBUCIJA,  
KONTAKTI NA MEDITERANU

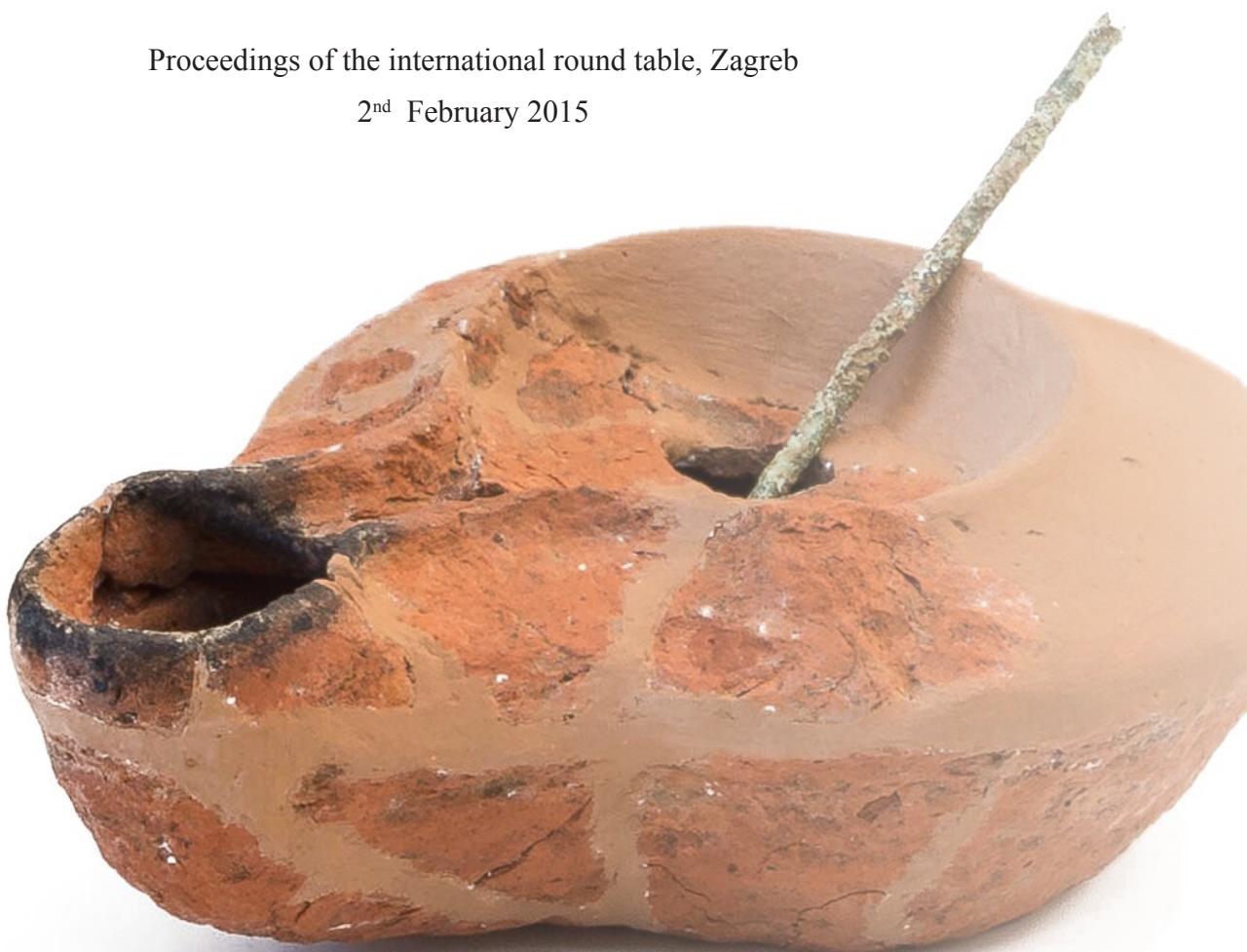
ROMAN AND LATE ANTIQUE LAMPS:  
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION,  
CONTACTS ON THE MEDITERRANEAN

Zbornik međunarodnog okruglog stola, Zagreb

2. veljače 2015.

Proceedings of the international round table, Zagreb

2<sup>nd</sup> February 2015



INSTITUT ZA ARHEOLOGIJU



ISBN 978-953-6064-28-1  
Zagreb, 2016

INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY



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**E - ZIA 1**

**Izdavač / Publisher:** Institut za arheologiju

**Za izdavača / For the Publisher:** Marko Dizdar

**Urednici / Editors:** Goranka Lipovac Vrkljan, Ivana Ožanić Roguljić, Marina Ugarković

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**Oblikovanje / Design:** Hrvoje Jambrek

**Računalni slog / Layout:** Hrvoje Jambrek

**Autor fotografije s naslovnice / Cover photo:** Miroslav Matejčić (ustupio Muzej grada Crikvenice)

Ovaj Zbornik nastao je u sklopu projekta Hrvatske zaklade za znanost (RED, IP-11-2013-3973) čijim je sredstvima sufinanciran.  
The Proceedings are published within and financed by the Croatian Science Foundation's project RED, IP-11-2013-3973.

Objavljeni radovi dvostruko su recenzirani i kategorizirani.  
All published papers have been double peer-reviewed and categorised.

ISBN 978-953-6064-28-1

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## **Uvod**

Okrugli stol o rimskim svjetiljkama „*Rimske i kasnoantičke svjetiljke. Proizvodnja, distribucije, kontakti na Mediteranu*“ organiziran je u sklopu projekta *Roman Economy in Dalmatia: production, distribution and demand in the light of pottery workshops*, Hrvatske zaklade za znanost (IP-11-2013 -3973, RED).

Unutar raznolikog keramičkog assortimenta koji se povezuje s lokalnim/regionalnim proizvodnim središtema priobalja i otočja provincije Dalmacije, uočen je izostanak proizvodnje rimske uljanice. Stoga se njihove nalaze na lokalitetima istočnoga Jadrana uglavnom smatra uvoznom robom. Razloge orientacije tržišta na uvoz svjetiljki moguće je sagledati kroz niz aspekata. Je li njihova izrada ovisila o specijaliziranosti radionice, osposobljenosti i umijeću majstora? Ili je moguće tek riječ o još nedovoljno istraženim lokalitetima, nekropolama i naseljima, unutar kojih se pronalazi znatan dio ovog arheološkog materijala.

Zahvaljujući novim tipološkim i kronološkim studijama, rimske svjetiljske s prostora istočnoga Jadrana jasno ukazuju na pripadnost mediteranskom kulturnom krugu i njegovom tržištu. Uz fino stolno posude i amfore, od vremena rimske Republike te kroz stoljeća ranoga carstva uvezene su svjetiljke tako indikatori trgovačkih veza prvenstveno s italskim poluotokom.

Proizvodnju najčešćih tipova ranorimskih uljanica, a posebno onih s pečatom (firma svjetiljke) i danas prate brojne nepoznanice, pa je njihova gospodarska uloga također teško razlučiva. Radovima koji su sakupljeni u ovom zborniku pokušalo se sagledati upravo te aspekte, odnosno proizvodnju i distribuciju ovih uporabnih predmeta, i to kroz analizu različitih konteksta u kojima se oni javljaju. U tom segmentu valja posebno izdvojiti jednu dosad utvrđenu radionicu koja je masovno proizvodila uljanice, onu ustanovljenu u Modeni. Analizirane su, osim toga, i problematike same distribucije uljanica kao i problem njihove provenijencije, koju se dosad, zbog lakoće imitacije, često smatralo vrlo upitnom. Ipak, pojedine su ovdje predstavljene studije pokazale kako postoji regionalizacija tržišta, kako kroz ranu tako i kroz kasnu antiku. Ciljanim analizama pojedinih nalaza, posebno njihovih faktura i ukrasa, predstavljena je i različita funkcija, a ponekad i simbolična vrijednost koju su uljanice imale u rimskom životu i ritualima.

Kroz kasnu antiku uljanice prate istu sudbinu ostale keramičke građe, pa i u kasnijim stoljećima njihova distribucija otkriva pojedinosti o trgovini i gospodarstvu, no sada u puno širem mediteranskom kontekstu. Upravo je nekoliko radova posvećeno promjenama u provenijenciji uvoznih predmeta te problematici njihove imitacije/lokalne proizvodnje, obuhvaćajući tako posljednja stoljeća carstva te rani srednji vijek.

Iako su uljanice dosad bile predmetom brojnih istraživanja i tipoloških analiza, ovim smo Zbornikom htjeli naglasiti njihovu ulogu u trgovini i gospodarstvu uz pojedine slučajeve od posebnog interesa za antičku provinciju Dalmaciju.

Na kraju, zahvaljujemo svim autorima koji su se odazvali i svojim tekstovima u Zborniku doprinijeli novim raspravama o antičkim svjetiljkama s prostora istočnog Jadrana, i šire.

*Goranka Lipovac Vrkljan*

## Introduction

Round table on Roman lamps, "Roman and Late Roman Lamps. Production, distribution, contacts in the Mediterranean", was organized as a part of the project of the Croatian Science Foundation *Roman Economy in Dalmatia: production, distribution and demand in the light of pottery workshops*, (IP-11-2013 -3973, RED).

Within a diverse assortment of ceramics associated with local/regional manufacturing centres on the coast and the islands of the province of Dalmatia, the lack of production of Roman oil lamps was noticed. Therefore, findings of lamps on sites of the eastern Adriatic are generally considered to be imported goods. The reasons for the orientation of the market to the import of lamps can be perceived through a number of aspects. Did their production depend on the specialisation of workshops, competence and skills of the master? Or could it just be a case of yet unexplored sites, cemeteries and settlements, within which a substantial amount of this type of archaeological material could be found.

With the help of new typological and chronological studies, Roman lamps from the area of the eastern Adriatic clearly indicate their affiliation to the Mediterranean cultural circle and its market. Alongside with fine tableware and amphorae, from the times of the Roman Republic and the early centuries of the Empire, imported lamps are also indicators of trade relations, primarily with the Italian peninsula.

The production of the most common types of early Roman oil lamps and particularly those with a stamp (factory lamps) are still shrouded by many uncertainties, so that their economic role is equally difficult to determine. Papers collected in this volume attempt to review these aspects in particular, i.e. the production and distribution of these utilitarian objects through the analysis of different contexts in which they occur. In this segment the only, so far confirmed, workshop with a mass production of oil lamps, the one established in Modena, should be singled out. In addition, the problem of the distribution of oil lamps, as well as the problem of their origin, which was until now often considered questionable because of the ease of imitation, were analyzed. However, some of the presented studies have shown that the regionalization of the market existed during the Early as well as the Late Antiquity. Targeted analysis of individual findings, particularly their fabric and decorations, has been used to present different functions, and sometimes even the symbolic value that the oil lamps had in the Roman life and rituals.

Throughout the Late Antiquity oil lamps shared the same fate with other ceramic material; in the centuries to follow their distribution reveals the details of trade and economy as well, only now in a much wider context of the Mediterranean. Several papers are specifically dealing with the changes in the provenance of imported items and the issue of their imitations/local production, including both the last centuries of the Empire and the Early Middle Ages.

Although oil lamps have already been the subject of numerous studies and typological analysis, the aim of the Proceedings is to emphasize their role in trade and economy highlighting specific cases of particular interest to the ancient province of Dalmatia.

Finally, we would like to thank all the authors who contributed to the Proceedings and to new discussions about antique lamps in the area of the eastern Adriatic, and beyond.

Goranka Lipovac Vrklijan

# ILLUMINATING THE WAY: LATER ROMAN FACTORY LAMP FROM A GRAVE CONTEXT IN CRIKVENICA\*

## OSVJETLJAVAĆI PUT: KASNOANTIČKA FIRMA SVJETILJKA IZ GROBA U CRIKVENICI

Original scientific paper  
Izvorni znanstveni rad

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*During excavations in the south-western part of Crikvenica's figlina, in the area behind the largest kiln, two inhumation burials were unearthed. Grave 1 (G1) was largely devastated but Grave 2 (G2) was found intact. The grave goods in G2 were laid close to the deceased's right side and on the body. Close to the hip were located a pearl of the »trilobitenperlen« type and a factory lamp with a bronze needle placed in its filling hole, a jug was located at some distance from the feet and a nail was recovered placed on the chest. The grave is dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The lamp with the tool in the filling hole gave us the opportunity to discuss the secondary usage of metal objects, in this case as a tool probably used for wick regulation.*

**Key words:** Roman Dalmatia, Crikvenica, Ad Turres, graves, Roman pottery, factory lamp, needle, trilobitenperlen pearl

In 2012 during the excavations of the south-western part of Crikvenica's *figlina* (Fig. 1), in the area behind the largest kiln, two inhumation burials were unearthed (Šiljeg et al. 2013). Both graves were child burials in simple pits dug in the layer of the *figlina*'s refuse (Fig. 2). While the first burial, G1, was damaged during the digging of the drainage channel for the auxiliary football field in 1983, and was therefore discovered lacking the lower section, the second burial, G2, was found intact. Nevertheless, both skeletons were very fragile and not all bones could be recovered, which is typical for child burials (Camboni 2005). The burial G2 contained a few objects placed as grave goods, but we can only assume that grave goods were not present in G1, as they might have been deposited in the missing part of the grave. It is thanks to the grave goods from G2 that a dating for the graves could be proposed, but the objects themselves present the possibility for a deeper analysis, which is why on this occasion we will focus on this burial.

While child burials in pottery workshops are known from other sites (e.g. Sallèles d'Aude, Lezoux and Loron) (Duday et al. 1995; Baills-Talbi, Dasen 2008: 599-600; Rousse, Tassaux 2012), we can assume that this is not such a case, since the graves can be dated to a time when the *figlina* had supposedly already ceased with its activity, which was noted for some of the Loron's graves as well (Rousse, Tassaux 2012). But, as the following excavation campaign (Lipovac Vrkljan et al. 2014) was also conducted in the area of the burial finds on cca 150 m<sup>2</sup>, we can state to a significant degree of certainty that no other burials were placed in the immediate vicinity of G1 and G2, making it hard to imagine this area as a necropolis, rather pointing towards its usage as a child burial site (Serventi 2014: 112). Another indication that could support such conclusion is the location of previous funerary finds, which were identified at about 500 m from the *figlina* site (at the Kaštel - vrt Župan site), and which can be dated from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4/5<sup>th</sup> c., thus in part spanning over the same time-frame as the Igralište graves (Brunšmid 1900: 185-186; Lipovac Vrkljan 2007: 20; Konestra 2016: 28 and catalogue entries). An alternative interpretation, as given by Z. Serventi, includes the possibility that an earlier necropolis, relative to the population organised around the *figlina*, stretched along the road leading northwards from the pottery workshop to the Vinodol valley, and which in later times could have included the area previously occupied by the workshop (Serventi 2014: 112-113). We can also tentatively propose that these graves, being child burials, could have in fact been placed within the boundaries of a settlement (Baills-Talbi, Dasen 2008: 600) developed in the area of the workshop after its demise, as finds datable to the Late Antiquity (mainly coins) have been unearthed elsewhere on the site.

\* The authors would like to thank L. Chrzanovski for his useful insights and Z. Serventi for sharing with us her unpublished data. This paper stems from the work carried out within the Croatian science foundation's project RED - Roman Economy in Dalmatia: production, distribution and demand in the light of pottery workshops (IP-11-2013-3973).

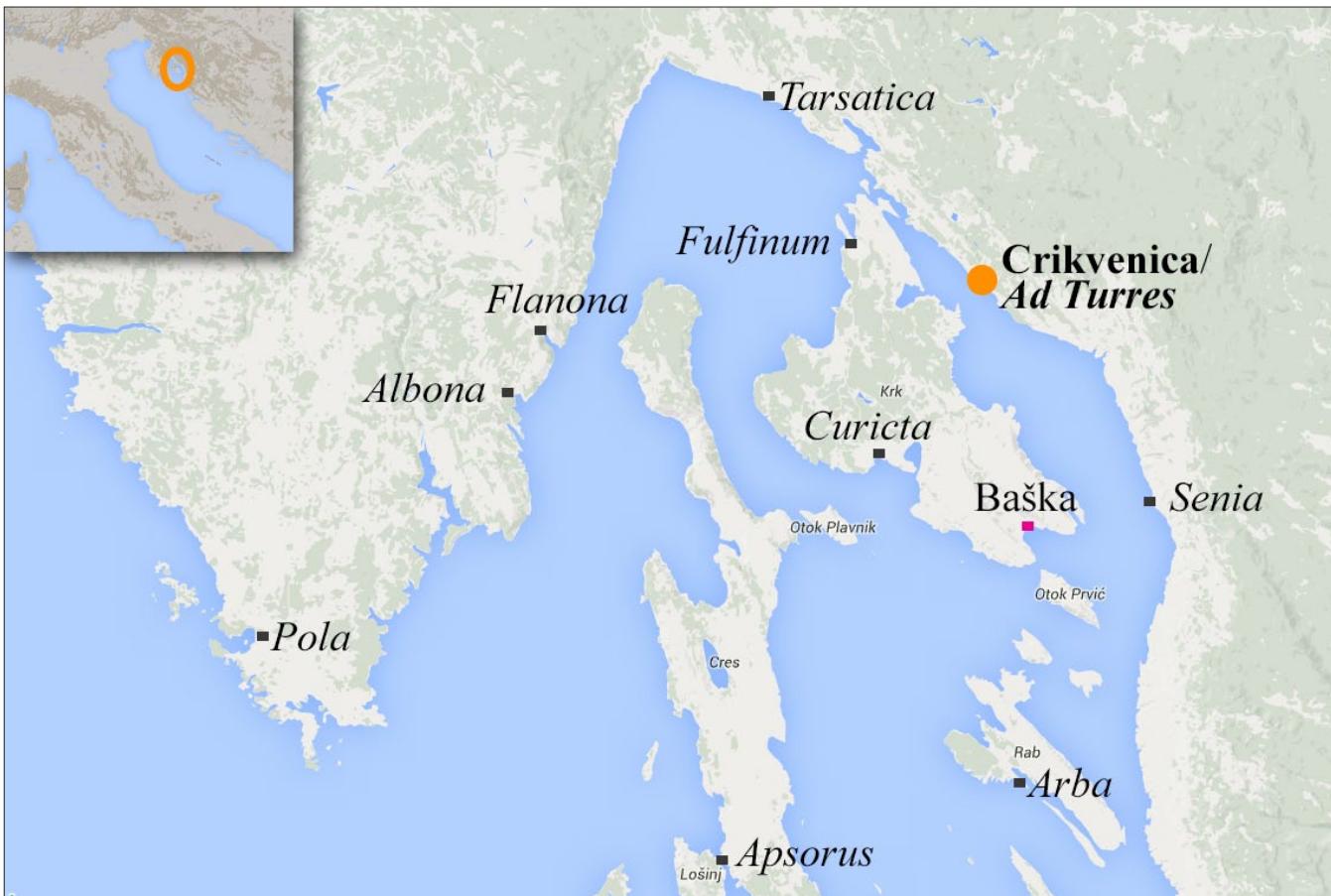


Fig. 1 Location of Crikvenica/Ad Turres in the Kvarner Gulf, with the position of main Roman urban centers and Baška necropolis (map: Google Maps).

Sl. 1 Pozicija Crikvenice/Ad Turres u Kvarnerskom zaljevu, s pozicijama glavnih rimskih urbanih središta i nekropole u Baški (map: Google Maps).

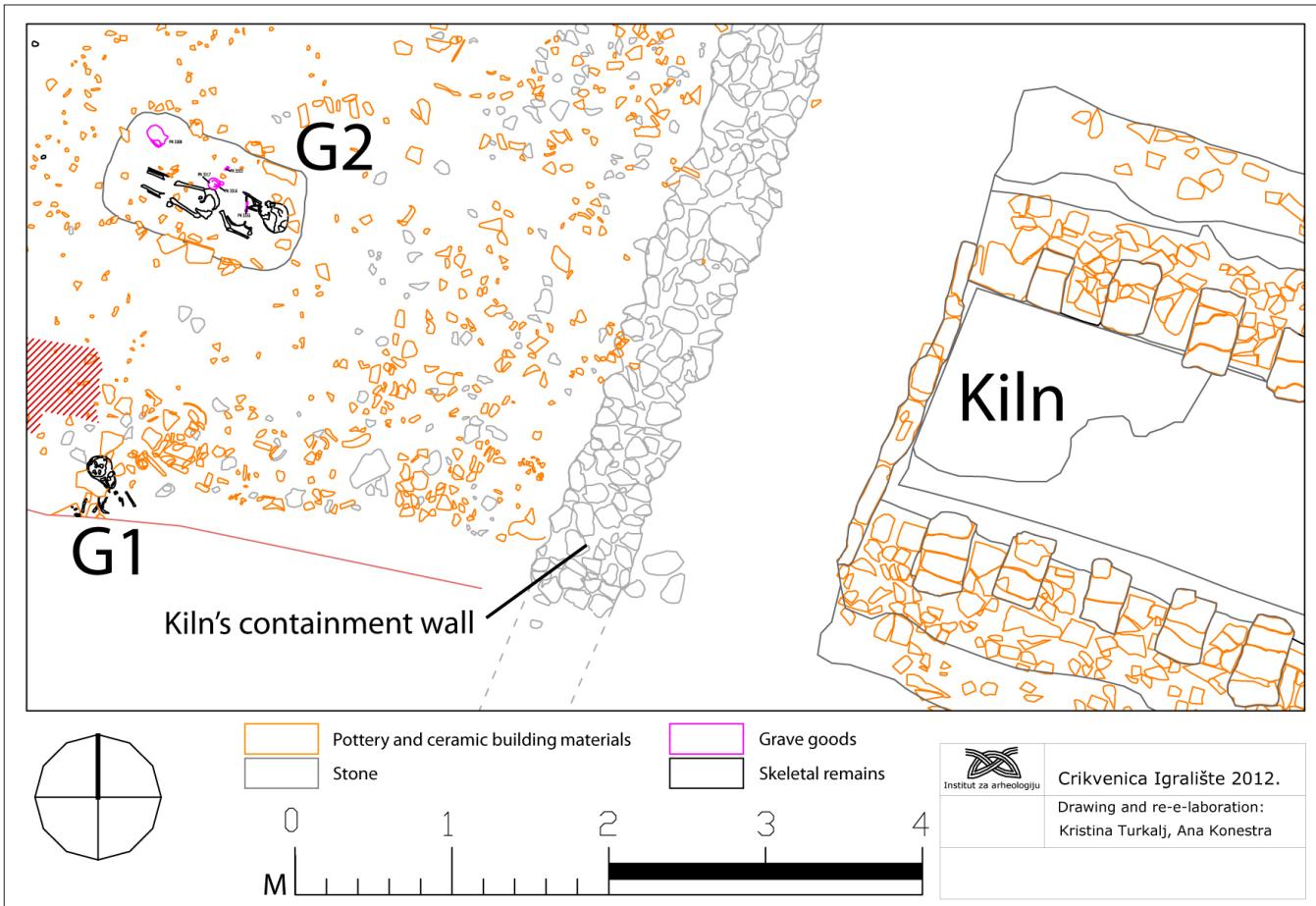


Fig. 2 Layout of the 2012 excavations at the Igralište site: location of G1 and G2, with adjacent structures (drawing: K. Turkalj, re-elaboration: A. Konestra).

Sl. 2 Plan istraživanja 2012. godine na lokalitetu Igralište: položaj grobova G1 i G2 s obližnjim objektima (crtež: K. Turkalj, obrada: A. Konestra).

## G2 and its grave goods

The burial G2 has been found to the west of the containment wall of the largest pottery kiln, laid in SE-NW orientation (while G1 was oriented N-S) (Fig. 3). As already mentioned, no grave architecture could be reconstructed, leading to the interpretation of the burial as laid in a plain pit dug in the layers of the *figlina* refuse and the same soil was used to backfill it. The skeleton, unearthed in bad conditions due to the acidity of the soil and the fragility of the bones (Camboni 2005; Aglietti 2011: 519), belonged to a child aged between 4 and half and 5 years who suffered of anemia, while other remarks were not possible due to extreme bone fragmentation (Šlaus et al. 2013).

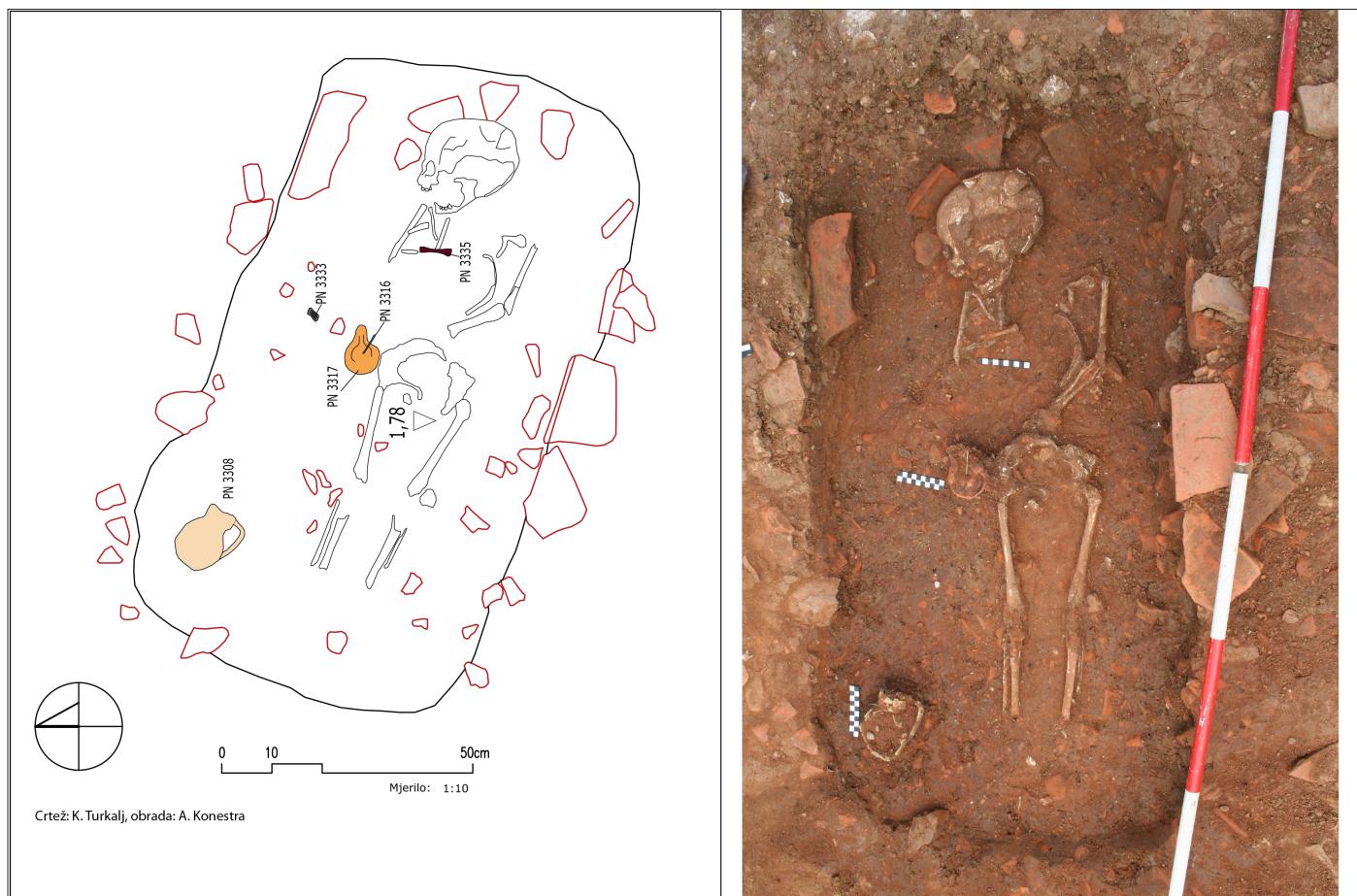


Fig. 3 Layout and picture of G2 grave (drawing: K. Turkalj, photo: A. Konestra).

Sl. 3 Tlocrt i fotografija groba G2 (crtež: K. Turkalj, foto: A. Konestra).

The grave goods were laid close to the right side and on the body. Close to the hip were located a pearl of the »trilobitenperlen« type (Havernick 1974) and a factory lamp with bronze needle, a jug was located at some distance from the feet and a nail was uncovered placed on the chest (Fig. 4).

Because of its widespread distribution perhaps the best dating evidence is given by the black glass spacer-bead of the so called »trilobitenperlen« type (Šiljeg 2016: 76–77) (Fig. 5) which can be dated from the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. being really common throughout the 4<sup>th</sup> c., thus giving us a temporal margin for the inhumation and for the other objects that accompanied it. Probably relative to a bracelet, Crikvenica's »trilobitenperlen« belongs to the type decorated with simple grid-like grooves, its shape is flat, double pierced, with a flat, undecorated bottom and slightly curved top. This type of pearl is made by folding hot glass while between the folds two sticks are inserted to create the double holes. After folding, a stamp is pressed on the glass mass to create the decoration (Cosyns 2011: 28 – 29).

These pearls are usually associated with transalpine or Eastern Mediterranean provenance while their distribution is empire-wide, being particularly numerous in the area of Aquileia, in Raetia, Pannonia and Dalmatia (Salona, Sinj, Zadar) (Garbsch 1971: 144; Havernick 1974: 112, 124–125; Riha 1990: 91; Ožanić 1998: 36; Fadini, Monevecchi 2001: 52; Fadić 2008: 167, 178; Cosyns 2011: 255–257; Šiljeg et al. 2013: 126). The »trilobitenperlen« together with another pearl type also present in Crikvenica (Šiljeg 2016: 76–77) within the Kaštel-vrt Župan necropolis, belongs to the "Shwarzen mode" style (Giovannini 2009: 121; Cipriano, Sandrini 2015: 238) confirming the same time-span for both burial grounds. In Tribalj, in the nearby Vinodol valley, a bead of the same group but decorated with two heads, has also been found (Šiljeg et al. 2013: 126).

The »trilobitenperlen« were considered as cheaper substitutes for beads made from jet. Such beads are often given healing powers (Magyar 2008: 100–104) while its presence in the grave is supportive to the identification of the deceased as female (Gastaldi 1998: 25; Fadini, Monevecchi 2001: 51–52). As some authors have noted, the presence of the lamp might support this



Fig. 4 Close-up pictures of G2 grave goods: a- Jug Bonifay Commune 50, b - factory lamp with needle and »trilobitenperlen« c - iron nail on the sternum of the deceased (photo: A. Konestra, I. Ožanić Roguljić).

Sl. 4 Uvećane fotografije priloga u grobu G2: a – vrč Bonifay Commune 50, b – firma svjetiljka s iglom i trilobitna perla, c - željezni čavao položen na prsa pokojnika (foto: A. Konestra).



Fig. 5 G2 grave goods items, a - needle (photo: M. Matejčić, courtesy of Crikvenica Municipal Museum).  
Sl. 5 Prilozi iz groba G2 , a –igla (foto: M. Matejčić, ustupio Gradski muzej Crikvenica).

gender indication as well, being sometimes more common in female burials of this period (Buora 1996: 62).

The jug, located at the feet of the deceased was uncovered very fragmentary. It presents a pale beige fabric rich in inclusions and voids, with a rather coarse surface (Fig. 5). The shape presents a pyriform body separated from the high convex rim by a short and narrowed neck, resting on a flat, higher base. One grooved handle rests on the widest part of the body and the vessel's lip. Shape and fabric find analogies with the type Commune 50 of the African Common Ware (Ceramiques commune) as classified by M. Bonifay (Bonifay 2004: 284-285). More precisely, the lower rim with inward turned lip might place it among the second group, type 50.5 (Vegas 43.3)(Bonifay 2004: 284-285, fig. 158) which dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 4<sup>th</sup> c., placing the jug in the same time-frame as the pearl.

The iron nail (Fig. 4c), on the other hand, cannot be dated with precision, but its placement on the body of the deceased could be interpreted as voluntary, and connected with funeral practices common in the cases of child burials (*mors immatura*) (Alfayè 2009: 199-200; Alfayè Villa 2010, Berthon 2009: 14-15; Ceci 2001: 89-91; 2005: 411-412). Its presence might also be explained as an implement to fasten the deceased's wrapping sheet or it could suggest the presence of a wooden casket. Due to a large number of nails found in the refuse layers of the *figlina*, the possibility of a chance placement of the nail is also possible.

### **The lamp and its needle**

Close to the pearl and the deceased's right hip, a lamp of the late factory lamp type was found in a very fragmented state (Fig. 4b, 5). The lamp is of the open channel type with at least two bumps on the sides of the shoulder, while its back section, although severely damaged, seems to have lacked a bump. The base is stampless.

The undecorated discus presents a centrally placed filling hole while a rather large air-hole is located within the channel at the base of the nozzle. The wick-hole presents traces of use although the most superficial layer of clay is very damaged. Both the ridge separating the shoulder and the discus, just as the channel on the nozzle, are of rather poor execution, but still retain a relatively regular shape, while the execution of the bumps seems to point to the same conclusion, although poor preservation hinders a more certain determination. All these elements fit with the general description of the type X-b as provided by E. Buchi, supported also by the dating evidence of the associated finds (Buchi 1975: XXIV, XXXIII).

During recovery, a bronze object inserted in the filling hole on the discus was already noted, but its precise form could be examined only after extraction from the lamp (Fig. 5, 5a, 6). It was then clear that the object is a needle, being pointed on one end and having an incision on the other, where the shape becomes flatter and larger, thus it could be interpreted as the lower



Fig. 6 X-ray of the lamp with the inserted needle (photo: D. Doračić).

Sl. 6 Rengenski snimak svjetiljke s umetnutom iglom (foto: D. Doračić).

part of the head with what remains of the eye. Such needles are mostly used for sewing but in the cases when double holes are present the uses can span from some sort of fibula and even to hair pins (Ožanić et all 2003: 25, No. 215; Gostencnik 2012: 359; Stephens 2008: 110–132).

The needle was inserted in the filling hole of the lamp with its point, having the head exiting from the hole. This position indicates a secondary usage of the needle, which can probably be interpreted as an implement for adjusting the wick as described in ancient sources (*Appendix Vergilana, Moretum*, 5-10; Walters 1914: XIII). A factory lamp with a needle inserted in the filling hole was found in Poetovio (Ptuj, Slovenia), but it was interpreted by the author as an implement used to clean lamps (Žižek 2004: 142, fig. 97).

Toolkits to be used with lamps are known from many sites and museum collections, usually made in bronze and associated with metal lamps. They provided the means for adjusting the wick's length and trimming its burnt out section, allowing for optimal illumination at all times (Chrzanovski 2013: 48-49).

Apart from this dedicated tools, various objects could be used to fulfill the purpose of a wick regulator, spanning from simple sticks to iron nails (Chrzanovski 2003-2006: 119). The position of the broken sewing needle in the lamp from G2 could point to such an interpretation, supported also by the blackened wick-hole indicating that the lamp had been used at some point.

Traces of such a practice have been noted on some of the lamps from the necropolis in Baška-st. Mark, on the nearby island of Krk (Fig. 1). Here, the presence of an iron wire has been inferred on the basis of traces of rust on the holes of the lamps. That led the authors to propose that such a wire would be wound around the wick with a segment left to emerge from the filling hole, aiding not only wick regulation but also wick insertion (Bekić, Višnjić 2008: 227, 236).

## A wider interpretation of G2

All lamp's characteristics and the placement of the needle could suggest that the lamp was lit when placed in the grave or, at least, that it was burning while the funerary ceremony was being performed. Symbolic interpretations, connected with child burial night-time rituals known from the sources do come to mind (Aglietti 2011: 517), possibly even supported by the placement of the nail, but the evidence is, in fact, too scanty to further elaborate on this aspect.

On the other hand, all objects associated with G2 allow for a comparative analysis with neighbouring areas, presenting us with the opportunity to identify some elements of the 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. *Ad Turres* society.

Firstly, most of the objects composing G2's grave goods were imported. In fact, this can be stated without doubt for the jug in African Common Ware, the pearl and most probably also for the lamp. Metal objects are somewhat harder to define, and at least the nail could be excluded as an import.

The Bonifay Type 50 jug's distribution is rather widespread, spanning from Spain and southern France (Arles, Marseilles), to Ostia (where is present with numerous examples), Sardinia and Sicily, including numerous African examples as well (Coletti, Pavolini 1996: 397-398, 401, Bonifay 2004: 285). It is the latter that provided a clue for locating its production in the area between *Africa Proconsularis* and *Mauretania Caesariensis*, although archaeometric analysis carried out on Ostian examples suggest the existence of a local manufacture of this shape (Coletti, Pavolini 1996: 398). Although seemingly common, this jug type has not so far been identified in *Dalmatia*, where imports of common ware seem to favour Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean workshops (Istenič, Schneider 2000: 342, fig. 1; Jurišić 2000: 34-38; Topić 2004: 343-354; Parica 2008; Pešić 2014: 75), while North African pottery is mostly present with fine ware, cooking ware and amphorae (Topić 2004: 307, 354-371; Pešić 2013).

In the Baška-st. Mark necropolis (island of Krk), which is the nearest site presenting typological and chronological analogies to Crikvenica's graves, imported materials seem to confirm this pattern. At Baška, examples of Buchi X-b type lamps are also present, just as pearls with possible association to the "schwarze Mode" style (Bekić, Višnjić 2008: 217, 224-228) and nails, all from child burials, which could present the same apotropaic interpretational possibility as the one from G2 (Serventi 2014: 585-586).

The lamp itself does not provide any clues to its provenance. The distribution of factory lamps is widespread across most of the Roman West and although their initial production can be associated with north Italian workshops (Buchi 1975: XXXIV-XLI), the process of *surmoulage* made it possible to produce lamps in virtually any location (Pavolini 1988: 143). Nevertheless, so far no traces of a local production of lamps has been identified in Crikvenica or its environs.

The *ritus* and associated finds place Crikvenica's G2 within a larger Adriatic context of the 4th c., transpiring in both adult and child burials. The closest are Istrian examples with the most notable analogy at Medulin-Burle necropolis where »trilobitenperlen« are also present (Girardi Jurkić, Džin 2003: 143, n. 131; Džin 2008: 30, n. 36). At Pula-Campus Martius inhumation graves in plain pits have also been identified (Matijašić 1991: 16-16). Analogies for such burial rites are present in *Dalmatia* as well (e. g. Senj, Zadar, Krtine, Biljani Donji) (Glavičić 1975: 215; Fadić 1989: 223, 235-238; Brusić, Gluščević 1990: 19 -21; Vučić 2010: 539; Kamjenjarin 2014: 9), while both the rite and the small finds present numerous analogies with sites on the western Adriatic coast and Northern Italy. Here, starting from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c., the evidence seem to point out to a process of gradual change in the composition of grave goods, which become more personalised and less ritualised, as they now contain personal objects such as jewelry (Gastaldo 1998: 24). It is in this context that grave finds with »trilobitenperlen« from the Cesena area have also been interpreted (Fadini, Montevercchi 2001: 53). A certain typological unity has also been identified among the pottery vessels present in the

graves, which, in the first phase (3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c.) seem to favour jugs and later beakers, while overall the tendency is the disappearance of the typical "tableware service" and with it, perhaps, the rite of the funerary banquet itself, or it is again an expression of grave goods personalisation (Gastaldo 1998: 30, 32; Montevercchi 2007/2009: 562).

While Baška-st. Mark has been interpreted, on various basis, as the necropolis of a rural settlement and the examined graves are seen as those of the poorer populace (Bekić, Višnjić 2008: 236; Novak 2015: 136-137), we cannot state similar conclusions for the two graves from Crikvenica. While the area of the *figlina* was certainly located on the outskirts of the settlement, and we have also seen that another burial ground was identified on another location, the scarcity of evidence precludes further conclusions on the social status of the deceased, although, the more personalised grave goods composition might be indicative of a "privileged" social status (Gastaldo 1998: 27). We can state, though, that the presence of imported materials does indicate circulation of objects of various provenance in the *Ad Turres* area perhaps indicating that, while the pottery production center had already given way to another form of occupation, the port located in the area of river Dubračina's mouth was still in function aiding not only the circulation of objects, but also that of cultural influences. Grave G2 from Crikvenica fits with its characteristics in the overall picture of its time, but the lamp with a tool in its filling hole gave us several new glimpses on funerary rites, tools for lamps and secondary usage of metal objects.

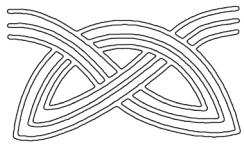
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## SAŽETAK

Godine 2012. prilikom istraživanja rimske keramičarske radionice na lokalitetu Crikvenica – Igralište pronađena su dva groba. Grobovi su ukopani u jednostavne rake, u slojeve koji se tumače kao radiončki otpad. Jedan grob (G1) uništen je građevinskim radovima tijekom osamdesetih godina 20. st., dok je drugi pronađen sačuvan u cijelosti (G2). G2 interpretiran je kao ukop djeteta starog između 4 i 5 godina, koje je patilo od anemije i uz kojeg su pronađeni prilozi: trilobitna staklena perla (uz kuk), keramički vrč (malo udaljen od desnog stopala), željezni čavao (na prsimu) te firma svjetiljka u koju je umetnuta brončana igla (desno od kostura). Prema nalazima grob datira od druge polovice 3. te kroz 4. st. i vrlo je moguće da je riječ o djevojčici. Ovom prilikom posebno se osvrćemo na nalaz svjetiljke s iglom umetnutom u otvor u koji se ulijevalo ulje. Riječ je o brončanoj igli s oštećenom ušicom koja je sekundarno upotrijebljena kao oruđe za manipuliranje svjetiljkom, najvjerojatnije kao regulator za fitilj.



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