



TRADE 2nd - 9th c.

International conference
Transformations of Adriatic Europe
2nd - 9th century

Convegno internazionale
Trasformazioni dell'Europa adriatica
tra II e IX secolo

Međunarodni kongres
Transformacije na jadranskim prostorima u europskom kontekstu
od 2. do 9. stoljeća

PROGRAMME AND BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



11th - 13th February 2016

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Igor Borzić, Enrico Cirelli, Ivana Ožanić Roguljić

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Igor Borzić, Ana Đukić, Enrico Cirelli, Ana Konestra, Ivana Ožanić Roguljić

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Introductory word

In the years following the death of Commodus, a long period of transformation began that undermined the structure of the Roman Empire. These changes initially affected only aspects of succession to the Principedom, especially involving the military sphere, but they also modified the social and structural organization of the Roman State.

After this period of military anarchy, interrupted by a brief phase of prosperity with the accession to the imperial throne of Septimius Severus and his successors, there followed a period of economic stability that determined a new political and institutional empire. The time of Diocletian's reforms, however, culminated in a serious crisis after the death of Constantine the Great (337 AD). The lands bordering the Adriatic were disputed by the heirs of the Emperor, starting a period of economic and cultural changes that manifested themselves initially as a diffuse form of recession in the dynamics of occupation of the territory. Urban and rural settlements show signs of abandonment and crisis. In the following decades, waves of peoples from northern and eastern Europe disrupted the political unity of the Empire even more. The Empire was only partially rebalanced after the Gothic War, due to the devastation of many urban centers and a drop in the number of sites in the area caused by continuing military clashes.

As was demonstrated at the last conference in Ravenna (Economia e Territorio, 28 February-1 March 2014), now being published, in recent years field research has revealed new evidence that allows us to draw a more complete picture of this important historical period which has been the focus of debate in recent decades. The research area discussed in Ravenna was mainly restricted to the central Adriatic, although there was communication with some eastern Adriatic areas.

This time the focus will extend to the basin defined as Adriatic Europe, according to geographical and cultural rather than political patterns, thus considering all territories facing the Adriatic Sea. These areas are affected by similar phenomena of transformations (barbarian conquest (crossings of the territory), the formation of barbaric countries, Justinian's Reconquest), at least until the Lombard invasion of Italy and Istria in the second half of the sixth century. After this point, they follow different trajectories that are still poorly understood. Such close relations between the two sides have always suggested direct cultural influences. The handicraft productions and forms of settlement in many ways tend to follow 2 common lines, but the progress of field investigations have not been sufficiently compared, especially with regard to the early Middle Ages.

This new meeting will analyze these transformative phenomena in the areas research has neglected, including the time span between the second and ninth centuries, especially on the eastern Adriatic coast, from the short period before the establishment of the Severan dynasty up to the end of the Carolingian period.

We thank all participants for the interest shown for Trade conference and the numerous and very compelling themes proposed. Also, we wish everyone a fruitful conference and a pleasant stay in Zadar.

The Organizing committee

Programme

Thursday 11th February 2016

8.00 - 9.00 **Participants' registration**

9.00 - 10.00 **Conference opening and invited
lecture**

9.00 - 9.30 **Opening speeches**

9.30 - 10.00 **Nenad Cambi**, *The Role of the Adriatic in Spreading of
Attic Sarcophagus*

10.00 - 12.30 **First papers' session**

*Regional Trends for Late Roman and Early
Medieval Landscapes' Transformations (Urban)*

10.00 - 10.15 **Pascale Chevalier**, *Mutations of the Late Antique
Urban Landscape in Byllis and Other Cities in Epirus
Nova (5th-7th cent.)*

10.15 - 10.30 **Miloš Živanović**, *Municipia Transformation to
Indigenous Settlement, Examples of Late History of
Doclea*

10.30 - 10.45 **Miroslav Katić**, *Urban and Rural Changes on the
Eastern Adriatic Coast from the 3rd to the 7th c.*

10.45 - 11.00 **Mitja Guštin**, *Development of the Gulf of Trieste in the
Roman Period*

11.00 - 11.15 **COFFEE BREAK**

PROGRAMME

11.15 - 11.30 **Frank Vermeulen, Francesca Carboni**, *The Fate of Roman Cities in Central Adriatic Italy in Times of Change*

11.30 - 11.45 **Bartul Šiljeg**, *The Eastern Adriatic Coast in the 5th and 6th c. AD. An Archaeological Review*

11.45 - 12.00 **Martin Auer**, *The Periphery of the Mediterranean – Aguntum (Southwestern Noricum) in Late Antiquity*

12.00 - 12.15 **Vedrana Jović Gazić**, *Spoliae Phenomenon in the Architecture of Dalmatian Towns of Antique and Late Antique Origin*

12.15 - 12.30 **Ivana Peškan, Vesna Pascuttini-Juraga**, *The Transformations of Rural and Urban Landscape in the Valley of the Bednja River in the Middle Ages*

12.30 - 13.30 LUNCH BREAK

13.30 - 17.15 Second papers' session

Regional Trends for Late Roman and Early Medieval Landscapes' Transformations (Rural)

13.30 - 13.45 **Luka Bekić**, *Interconnections of Roman and Slavic Populations on the Adriatic Coast in the Early Middle Ages*

13.45 - 14.00 **Tina Žerjal, Gašper Rutar, Dimitrij Mlekuž**, *Roman Rural Landscape and New Technologies: the Case of the Sava Plain*

14.00 - 14.15 **Dimitri Van Limbergen, Devi Taelman**, *Characterizing Late Antique Economic Transformations*

PROGRAMME

*in Central Adriatic Italy: Stones, Grapes and Olives in
3rd-5th century Marche (Picenum)*

Jana Kopáčková, OLEVM ET VINVM - Production
14.15 - 14.30 *Centers in Histria and Dalmatia Established in the Late
Antiquity*

Ardit Miti, *Continuity and Changes in the Rural
Landscape of the Upper Vjosa Valley during Late
Roman and Early Medieval Times*
14.30 - 14.45

**Nicoletta Frapiccini, Federica Galazzi, Loris
Salvucci**, *Cupra Maritima (Marche): Transformations
of "villa with nymphaeum" from the 2nd and the 6th
centuries AD*
14.45 - 15.00

**Davor Munda, Gaetano Benčić, Kristina Gergeta
Sotončić, Corinne Rousse**, *New Research on Loron
(Tar-Vabriga - HR): The villa maritima*
15.00 - 15.15

15.15 - 15.30 COFFEE BREAK

Mario Cesarano, Carla Corti, *Santa Maria in Pado
Vetere and Po's Delta in the Light of New Excavations
(2014-2015)*
15.30 - 15.45

Simonetta Menchelli, Eleonora Iacopini, *From
Roman to Medieval Rural Landscapes in the Tenna and
Aso Valleys (South Picenum-Italy)*
15.45 - 16.00

**Francesca Diosono, Manuel Abelleira Duran,
Anna Nordlund, Silvia Stassi**, *Returning in villae of
Central inland Italy in the Late Antiquity: the Case of
the Kiln at San Giovanni, Tornareccio (Chieti)*
16.00 - 16.15

Mattia Vitelli Casella, *Imperial Presence in*
16.15 - 16.30

PROGRAMME

Dalmatian Epigraphy from Decius to Diocletian

16.45 - 17.00 **Ana Pavlović**, *Numismatic Picture of Salona's Hinterland in the Late Antiquity*

17.00 - 17.15 **Martina Dubolnić Glavan, Igor Kulenović, Neda Kulenović Ocelić**, *Rural Landscape Transformations in the Roman civitas of Aenona*

17.15 - 18.30 POSTERS of the First and Second Sessions

Giovanna Benni, *Settlements away from the Sea: the Transformation of Central and Northern Umbrian Urban and Rural Landscape between Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages*

Maurizio Bilò, Sonia Virgili, *Population and Rural Landscape Organization in Numana (AN) between the 2nd and 9th Centuries: Preliminary Notes*

Narcisa Bolšec Ferri, Branka Milošević, *Archaeological Research at the Liberty Square in Umag in 2004/2005*

Igor Borzić, *Late Antiquity in the Western Part of the Island of Korčula*

Dejan Drašković, *Ancient Budva, From a Roman to a Christian Town*

Ferenc Fazekas, *Late Antique Transformations of ripa Pannonica*

Ana Konestra, Bartul Šiljeg, Vladimir Kovačić, Gaetano Benčić, *St. Blek (Tar-Vabriga): Traces of Transformations from a Villa to a Medieval Settlement*

Robert Matijašić, Katarina Gerometta, Davor Bulić, *Rural Landscapes in Istrian Late Antiquity*

Branka Milošević, *Conservation and Restoration Work at the Sipar site (2013-2015)*

Ivana Ožanić Roguljić, Ina Miloglav, *Banjače - an Example of Rural Architecture of the 5th and 6th centuries*

Roberto Perna, *Evolution of an Ancient City between the 3rd and the 7th c.: from Hadrianopolis to Ioustinianoupolis*

Jona Petešić, *Stivanje Field in Nature Park Telašćica - from Antiquity to the Middle Ages*

Marina Rubinich, *From the 'Great Baths' to the 'Brida Murada': Notes on the Transformations of Aquileia between the Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages*

David Sforzini, *The Functional and Structural Evolution of the Roman Theatre at Hadrianopolis*

Christophe Vaschalde, Margaux Tillier, David Kaniewski, Charlotte de Bruxelles, Frédéric Guibal, Gaetano Benčić, Marie-Brigitte Carre, Vladimir Kovačić, Davor Munda, *Landscapes, Agricultural Resources Management and Vegetation Economy in the Northern Parentium Area between the Imperial Age and the End of Antiquity. First Results of Paleobotanical Research*

18.30

Zadar sightseeing and visit to the Archaeological Museum Zadar

PROGRAMME

Friday 12th February 2016

9.00 - 12.30 **Third papers' session**

Religious and funerary transformations

9.00 - 9.15 **Ivana Jadrić-Kučan**, *Diocletian Palace as Monument-Metaphor of the New Social Organisation - the Tetrarchy*

9.15 - 9.30 **Barbara Hofman, Verena Perko**, *Graves with Amphorae from Emona*

9.30 - 9.45 **Marina Zgrablić**, *The Early Christian Church of Samagher between Aquileia and Ravenna*

9.45 - 10.00 **Nikolina Uroda**, *Monastic Landscapes of Central Dalmatia*

10.00 - 10.15 **Ante Alajbeg**, *Social and Economic Transformations in eighth-century Dalmatia*

10.15 - 10.30 **COFFEE BREAK**

10.30 - 10.45 **Ana Mišković**, *Transformations of the Baptistery Complexes during the Late Antiquity in Central Dalmatia*

10.45 - 11.00 **Ana Jordan Knežević**, *Early Medieval Architectonic Transformations of Early Christian Churches in the Zadar Area*

11.00 - 11.15 **Morana Čaušević-Bully, Sébastien Bully, Ivan Valent**, *What Place and Function for the Early Christian and Early Medieval Maritime Church Complexes? Examples of Saint-Peter of Ilovik, Saint John of Oruda and Lukovac (Kvarner Region)*

PROGRAMME

11.15 - 11.30 **Vinka Bubić**, *The Reconstruction of the Invisible. Theoretical Reconstruction of Late Roman Cemeteries in the Rural Landscape*

11.30 - 11.45 **Gaetano Benčić**, *Revisions and News on the Topography and Architecture of Early Christian and Pre-Romanic Cult Places from the Territory of the Ancient Ager of Poreč*

11.45 - 12.00 **Dominik Heher**, *Mapping the Early Mediaeval Adriatic*

12.00 - 13.00 **LUNCH BREAK**

13.00 - 14.15 Fourth papers' session

Fortifications

13.00 - 13.15 **Goranka Lipovac Vrkljan, Ranko Starac**, *Antique Road Stations of Vinodol - Spatial Models of Communication*

13.15 - 13.30 **Josipa Baraka Perica, Božana Maletić**, *Some Problems on the Transformation of Late Antique Forts on the Eastern Adriatic Coast*

13.30 - 13.45 **David Štrmelj**, *This Land is Mine! - Watchtowers and Outposts on the East Adriatic*

13.45 - 14.00 **Josip Višnjić**, *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum - Late Antiquity Defensive System on the Northern Adriatic*

14.00 - 14.15 **Smiljan Gluščević, Darja Grosman**, *A New Justinian Fort on the Island of Pag*

14.15 - 14.30 COFFEE BREAK

PROGRAMME

14.30 - 17.30 Fifth papers' session

Trade

- 14.30 - 14.45 **Archer Martin**, *Crecchio Ware: A Special Connection between Abruzzo and Egypt?*
- 14.45 - 15.00 **Zrinka Šimić Kanaet**, *Amphorae from the Military Camp of Tilurium*
- 15.00 - 15.15 **Ivan Basić**, *Export of Dalmatian Sarcophagi in the 6th Century: Chronology and Topography*
- 15.15 - 15.30 **Irena Lazar**, *A Look Through the Glass – Glass Trade on the Adriatic and its Hinterland in the Imperial Period*
- 15.30 - 15.45 **Klodian Velo**, *2nd – 4th Century AD Imported Terracotta Lamps from Apollonia of Illyria*
- 15.45 - 16.00 **Francesca Giannetti, Elisabetta Gliozzo, Maria Turchiano**, *Late Antique and Early Medieval Glass Vessels from Herdonia and Faragola: Production, Typology, Function and Trade Route*
- 16.00 - 16.15 **Carlo De Mitri**, *Short and Broad Range Trade on the Roman Adriatic. The Material Culture: between Counterfeit Goods and Original Products*
- 16.15 - 16.30 **Siniša Radović, Irena Radić Rossi**, *A Camel Skeleton from the Roman Villa in Caska (Island of Pag, Croatia)*
- 16.30 - 16.45 **Giulia Lodi**, *In media insula. Economy, Trade and Landscape Transformation in the Insula Hadriani*
- 16.45 - 17.00 **Riccardo Cecovini**, *Road Network and Settlements in the Area of the Lower Vipava valley between the Late*

Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages

Paola Novara, *Trade of Limestone Sarcophagi from Quarries on the Island of Brač. New Evidence from Ravenna and the Northern Adriatic*

17.15 - 17.30 Conference conclusions

17.30 - 18.45 POSTERS of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Sessions

Adrian Anastasi, *The "Dyrrachium 3" Wreck in the Bay of Durres. A Cargo with African-Spanish Amphorae of the III/IV Century AD*

Sonia Antonelli, *Christianization of the Adriatic Abruzzo: a Key to Economic Trends and Trade*

Francesca Assirelli, *Economy and Trade of the mid-Imperial Adriatic between Classe and the Eastern Mediterranean*

Ana Azinović Bebek, Ivana Hirschler Marić, *Crkvišće Bukovlje near Generalski Stol, Late Antique Hillfort, Results of the 2012-2015 Excavations*

Carlo Beltrame, Elisa Costa, *A Late Roman River Barge at St. Maria Padovetere (Comacchio)*

Gloria Bolzoni, *The Trade Networks of Butrint in the Middle Imperial Adriatic Sea (II - IV c. AD): the Amphorae from the Roman Forum Excavation Project*

Chiara Capponi, *Common Ware from the Port of Ancona: Production, Trade and Circulation*

Marco Cavalazzi, Michele Abballe, Anna Benato,

PROGRAMME

Michela de Felicibus, *The Late Antique and Medieval Landscape in the Northwest of Ravenna. The "Bassa Romandiola" Project*

Laura Cerri, Chiara Delpino, Vanessa Lani, Claudia Maestri, Erika Valli, *A New 5th to 7th c. Necropolis at Pisaurum*

Elizabeth Colantoni, Gabriele Colantoni, Maria Rosa Lucidi, Jeffrey A. Stevens, Francesco Tommasi, *Changing Trade Routes in Late Antique and Early Medieval Cicolano: Evidence from the San Martino site (Torano di Borgorose, Rieti, Italy)*

Sofia Cingolani, *"Corinthian" Relief Pottery from Hadrianopolis (Epirus): Imports and Regional Productions*

Silvia Cipriano, Giovanna Maria Sandrini, *The Roman Necropolis of Opitergium: Continuity and Transformation*

Enrico Cirelli, *Transformation of the Adriatic Commerce between Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages*

Enrico Cirelli, Miguel Busto Zapico, *Late Roman Pottery Standardization: H85's Case Study*

Tiziana Cividini, Paola Maggi, Corinee Rouse, *Loron - Santa Marina. Middle and Late Roman Ceramics and Amphorae between Local Production and Importation*

Suzana Čule, Irena Radić Rossi, *Shipwrecks in Dalmatia, 2nd-9th c.*

Debora Ferreri, *Transformations of Funerary Practices between Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages in the Coastal Area of Romagna*

Giovana Ganzarolli, *The Mediterranean Sea Inside the City. The Imports from the Padua Baptistery Excavation*

Maria Teresa Gatto, *Soapstone from Senigallia: Reconstructing Ancient Trade Routes in the High and Middle Adriatic between Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages*

Marzia Giuliadori, *The Roman Settlement of La Banderuola (Loreto-AN): Imported Pottery*

Blaž Glavinić, Ivana Kunac, Zrinka Šimić-Kanaet, Miroslav Vuković, *Potravlje – Crkvina*

Ivan M. Hrovatin, *Iron Trade and Production between the Adriatic and the Middle Danube in the Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages*

Andrej Janeš, *Fort Lopar: How a Late Antique Fort Was Reused in the Early Middle Ages*

Kristina Jelinčić Vučković, *Pottery as Evidence for Trade Route Changes from the 2nd to 6th Century: Korintija Mala Luka (Krk) Case Study*

Bianca Maria Mancini, *Early Medieval Context Amphorae from the Monastery of San Severo at Classe*

Maria Cristina Mancini, Olivia Menozzi, *Economy on the Road. Trades, Infrastructures and Harbours in Imperial Abruzzo*

PROGRAMME

Marco Moderato, Chiara Casolino, Maria Dormio, *Coastal Settlements in Central-Northern Albania between 2nd and 6th century AD: the case of Cape Rodoni*

Barbara Nadbath, *Influences of Italian Stone Production on Pannonian Sarcophagi Production*

Hrvoje Potrebica, Sanda Hančević, Ivana Ožanić Roguljić, *Late Roman site at Lumbarda, Island of Korčula (Croatia)*

Giorgio Rizzo, Cristina Molari, *Adriatic Imports to Roma: an Insight From the Amphorae*

Tea Rosić, *The Badanj Fortress - between Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages*

Simone Sèstito, *At the Edge of the Adriatic Sea: Settlement and Economy in the Early Medieval Franciacorta (Italy)*

Eduard Shehi, Catherine Abadie-Reynal, Brikena Shkodra, Yan Mannon, *The Franco-Albanian Topographic and Archaeological Mission at Dyrrachium (2012-2015). Research on the Topography of Durrës*

Maria Carla Somma, *Mid-Adriatic Italian Monasteries: Estates, Functions and Trade*

Renata Šoštarić, *Archaeobotanical Research of the Roman Harbour at Zaton near Zadar, 2011-2012*

Martina Trivini Bellini, Diana Dobрева, *North African Imports at Aquileia during the Early Roman Period (between 1st and 2nd century AD)*

Nikolina Topić, Željko Peković, *Architectural Transformations of the Church of St. Stephen in Dubrovnik*

Paola Ventura, Patrizia Donat, Paola Maggi, Ella Zulini, *Aquileia, "canale Anfora", Rescue Excavation 1988: Pottery as a Trade Marker*

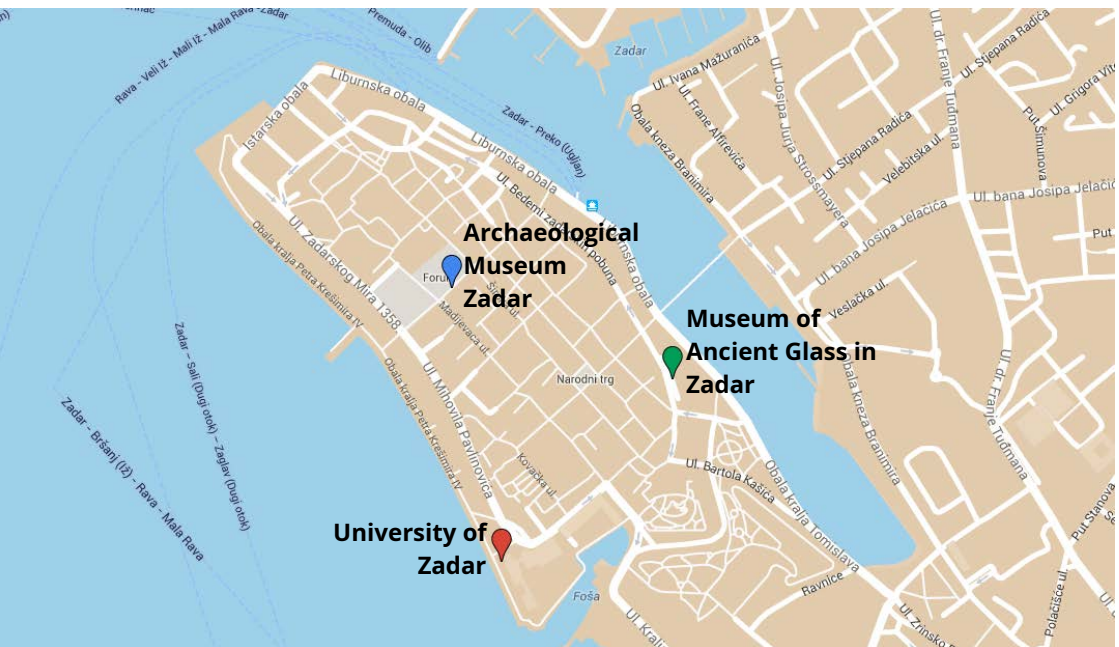
Sabina Veseli, *A New Typology of Aucissa Derivative Fibulas in Middle Roman Period Cemeteries in Albania: New Trends or Militarization?*

Ella Zulini, Patrizia Donat, Paola Maggi, Franca Maselli Scotti, *Aquileia: Commercial Traffic Between the 2nd and 3rd c. as Testified by the Terrae Sigillatae from Canale Anfora*

Suela Xhyheri, *Byllis-Glaviniza (Ballsh). 4th to 10th c. Changes*

19.00 **Zadar sightseeing and visit to the Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar**

Locations



Conference venue

University of Zadar

Department of Archaeology
Obala kralja P. Krešimira IV. n. 2
Zadar

Other venues

Archaeological Museum Zadar

Trg opatice Čike 1
Zadar

Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar

Poljana Zemaljskog odbora 1
Zadar

Lectures' abstracts

LECTURES

Mutations of the Late Antique Urban Landscape in Byllis and Other Cities in Epirus Nova (5th-7th cent.)

Pascale Chevalier

Université Blaise-Pascal – Clermont-Ferrand 2 / UMR 6298

ARTeHIS

paskvalinac@gmail.com

Byllis and the other towns in the Late Antique roman province of *Epirus Nova* (Durrachium, Scampis, Lychnidos...) undergo profound transformations between the beginning of the 5th and mid 7th century AD. The ancient pattern of their urban landscape and large infrastructures are partly maintained, but the main phenomenon occurs with a new socio-cultural paradigm: the Christian city is gradually superimposed on the fallen pagan city. The cathedral and various churches occupy increasingly important areas in the city and its suburbium, along with a form of ruralisation of intramural space.



***Municipia Transformation to Indigenous Settlement,
Examples of the Late History of Doclea***

Miloš Živanović

Center for Conservation and Archaeology of Montenegro
pufferz@gmail.com

Only three centuries had passed when the Romans reordered the wild landscape in the hinterland of the Adriatic coast, and thus founded the municipium of *Doclea*, and when the first significant social change in this town commenced. This led to the degradation of the Roman idea of a town. Archaeological research revealed a growing rustication and ruralisation of the town manifested through many traces of the indigenous population. Based on the latter, we believe that the spiritual force of the *new Doclea* laid in the domestic substrate. This happened in the fourth century, when the crisis of the third century had been overcome and the town began to develop again. However, after its rich life in the late Roman period, *Doclea* entered the dark ages. Historical and epigraphic data for the period after the fifth century is extremely scarce and it is difficult to find a model that could explain the last years of life of this ancient town from the viewpoint of archaeology. However, results of recent survey give hints in this regard. These are still fragmented and scattered data but for now the only thing which can explain the fate of the town during the early Byzantine period.



LECTURES

Urban and Rural Changes on the Eastern Adriatic Coast from the 3rd to the 7th c.

Miroslav Katić

Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia, Conservation
department Trogir
miroslav.katic@min-kulture.hr

At the eastern Adriatic coast, urbanistic changes are more clearly observed during the 3rd century. The reason for it is a decline in the culture and quality of urban living. The cause of it was the overall economic and political crisis in the Empire. Cities are experiencing urban reduction, while in the hinterland the villages are formed with houses erected in the drywall building technique with shingles. These rural villages often stand in the "shadow" of the newly formed late Roman fortress or at the foot of mountain chains that could also be used for shelter in case of danger. Rural settlements and forts are related to some of the early Christian churches, as the author points out in the example of the immediate hinterland of *Salona*. Late Roman spatial image influences the formation of early Croatian parishes and counties the centers of which were erected in places of late Roman fortresses. On the basis of recent archaeological research, the author shows a clearer urban and rural image during the time between the 3rd and the 7th century.



Development of the Gulf of Trieste in the Roman Period

Mitja Guštin
University of Primorska
Mitja.Gustin@zrs.upr.si

The settlement in the Gulf of Trieste can be traced from the end of the Stone Age. It particularly intensified during the Castellieri culture (Kaštelirska kultura), which had developed in the Bronze and Iron Age in the whole Istrian area.

That area was subject to transformation, especially after the fall of Histri under Roman rule in 177 B.C., which led to the extensive Roman colonization and to the building of *villa marittima* on the coast and *villa rustica* in the hinterland which have, as intensive economic complexes, contributed to the change in the landscape.

During the Late Antiquity, due to the endangering of the inhabitants and Empire, fortified urban complexes (*Tergeste, Capris, Piranon*) were formed, which were tightly connected to the agricultural hinterland and in all probability to the numerous salt pans that produced salt as the main product of the city-dwellers. That *modus vivendi* has been preserved through numerous changes in government till the Modern Age.



LECTURES

The Fate of Roman Cities in Central Adriatic Italy in Times of Change

Frank Vermeulen, Francesca Carboni
Ghent University
Frank.Vermeulen@ugent.be, Francesca.Carboni@ugent.be

Since 2000 a team from Ghent University, assisted by different European researchers, has been conducting intensive non-invasive urban surveys, small scale excavations and material studies on a series of abandoned Roman towns in Marche. This has recently led to a first general synthesis of Roman town development in the wider region of central-Adriatic Italy during the Roman Imperial era, involving comparison and confrontation of the development and characteristics of more than 40 towns. At the same time new insights on evolution and transformations of urban settlements in this region during late Antiquity and early Middle ages have been studied within a comparative perspective. The presentation will focus on certain general trends regarding urban topography during these times of change, as well as on broad settlement dynamics within the former suburbia and territories of these central sites, allowing for comparison with situations in the wider Adriatic area.



***The Eastern Adriatic Coast in the 5th and 6th c. AD. An
Archaeological Review***

Bartul Šiljeg
Institute of Archaeology
bsiljeg@iarh.hr

We will give an archaeological and historical overview of the 5th and 6th centuries by analysing the archaeological heritage of the eastern Adriatic coast. We will also consider the most important published works regarding this period. By analysing architectural remains (urban units, forts, churches) and some utilitarian objects (ceramics, glass, coins), we will try to establish the nature of the relations with other parts of the Empire at that time. In addition, a comparative analysis of similar processes happening immediately before and after this period will be presented. Finally, we will present a proposal for further research of the Late Antiquity on the Croatian coast of the Adriatic.



LECTURES

The Periphery of the Mediterranean – Aguntum (Southwestern Noricum) in Late Antiquity

Martin Auer

Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck

Martin.Auer@student.uibk.ac.at

The small Roman Municipium of *Aguntum*, which was founded during the reign of emperor Claudius remained populated at least until the 5th century AD. Especially in the second century, there was a lot of building activity which went hand in hand with the relative prosperity of the era. This picture changes around the middle of the 3rd century, when big parts of the city, especially the city center (Forum) burnt down. After this event, the utilization of the city center suffered major changes. The Forum and the nearby *Macellum* were not used as marked places and public buildings, and, in the late 3rd and 4th centuries, residential buildings and workshops (metal and rock crystal) occupy the area. Nevertheless, according to the small finds of this later period, the inhabitants still had good contacts to the Mediterranean as the exceptionally big amounts of African Red Slip Ware suggest. Finally, in the 4th or 5th century, a church was built outside the city walls, which was, unfortunately, only partly excavated in the early 20th century. However, the remains of late antique buildings, together with a considerable amount of small finds, show that the Claudian city of *Aguntum* was still populated in the 5th century and was not completely succeeded by the nearby hilltop settlement of *Lavant* at this time.

Nevertheless, *Lavant* was also populated from the 3rd century – after the fire in *Aguntum* – onwards, and the buildings in this settlement (residential buildings, churches), together with small finds, suggest a subsequent use until the early Middle Ages.



***Spoliae Phenomenon in the Architecture of Dalmatian
Towns of Antique and Late Antique Origin***

Vedrana Jović Gazić
University of Zadar
jovicvedrana@gmail.com

Every historical period builds a certain perception of the timeless phenomenon of *spolia* - the innate human need for the conversion and the secondary exploitation of objects, materials or space, usually based on logical, rational and economical considerations, but also the various attempts to accept specially selected "clips of urban history" through which certain communities want to connect with the earlier cultural and historical achievements. The Latin phrase *spolia* was originally used in the Roman army indicating hostile confiscated weapons, and then generally spoils of war soldiers. In the context of adaptation and secondary use of ancient monuments, the term is applied from the Renaissance period, due to the great interest in ancient cultural history, not losing a negative connotation of seizure or disposition of the case. *Spolia* in the function of building material are most often associated with the period of Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages, when elements of older dysfunctional architecture were used for current construction. It is the dominant form of application of *spolia* even in medieval urban architecture, where it is not separated from spiritual and traditional significance of their original context, but is primarily viewed on a case-by-case basis without the tendency of growing into a general category relating to *spolia*. The widespread application of classical elements of



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ancient architecture in raising new medieval building is not common, even in the context of the poleogenesis of ancient-medieval towns in Dalmatia, whose ancient urban strata had already been filled up with thick and inaccessible secondary exploitation.

We will present the diversity in the manifestation of the phenomenon of architectural *spolia* in urban areas of the eastern space with an analytical overview of the most prominent cities of the ancient classical (*Curicum, Arba, Aenona, Asseria, Iader, Varvaria, Tragurium, Salona, Pharia*) or late antiquity (Split, Dubrovnik) urbanistic plan. In that review, and with an effort to identify some (non)regularity, repetition, similarity or contrast of particular importance, we will look at the status of the poleogenesis of each center - its origin (antique or late antique basis), urban (dis)continuity of the early Middle Ages, and the no-less-significant status in the current, modern system of the division of urban settlements in the Republic of Croatia.



***The Transformations of Rural and Urban Landscape in the
Valley of the Bednja River in the Middle Ages***

Ivana Peškan, Vesna Pascuttini-Juraga

Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia, Conservation

Department of Varaždin

Ivana.Peskan@min-kulture.hr, Vesna.Pascuttini-Juraga@min-kulture.hr

The river Bednja, situated in northwestern Croatia, forms a valley that has been a travelling and trading route since prehistoric times. In this paper, the processes and changes of urban and rural character through the Roman times and the Middle Ages will be examined. They will be presented through a regional synthesis and the presentation of individual changes in the landscape and the formation of various forms of settlements. The continuity or discontinuity of these settlements will also be explored.



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Interconnections of Roman and Slavic Populations on the Adriatic Coast in the Early Middle Ages

Luka Bekić

International centre for underwater archaeology in Zadar
lbekic@icua.hr

The point of the lecture is to present the recent findings of a permeation of the Slavic/Croatian population to the mainly Roman Dalmatia and Istria in early medieval times. Some of the observations shall deal with the pale image of landscape changes in the coastal area, and somewhat more visible changes in the material culture. The archaeological research of the period between 6th and 8th century in coastal areas of the eastern Adriatic are still not sufficiently published in Croatia, so this process is still very differently interpreted by various authors.



***Roman Rural Landscape and New Technologies: the Case
of the Sava Plain***

Tina Žerjal, Gašper Rutar, Dimitrij Mlekuz
Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia
Preventive Archaeology Centre
tina.zerjal@zvks.si, gasper.rutar@zvks.si, dmlekuz@gmail.com

Remote sensing methods (such as airborne laser scanning) allow us to observe traces of past human practices and activities spread throughout the landscape. These traces accumulate one upon another, creating a thick, multitemporal landscape of duration. However, we were able to observe processes of landscape change and identify periods of massive landscape reorganisation. In the Sava plain, traces of older, prehistoric landscapes could only be observed in areas covered by forest, where they were protected from destruction by agricultural activities (such as ploughing). Major landscape transformations took place in the Roman period. We can detect features of the Roman rural landscape such as *villa rustica*, clearance cairns, roads ... covered by traces of a medieval cultivation pattern with ridge and furrow fields and the division of the land into strips that surrounds modern villages. These traces were obviously incorporated into the medieval landscape, as we can observe processes where the early medieval settlements formed around roman villas, used Roman clearance cairns as burial mounds, and continued to cultivate same areas in the landscape. Therefore, we can observe some continuity between the Roman and the medieval landscape in the Sava plain, especially in the structure of the settlement pattern.



LECTURES

Characterising Late Antique Economic Transformations in Central Adriatic Italy: Stones, Grapes and Olives in 3rd-5th century Marche (Picenum)

Dimitri Van Limbergen, Devi Taelman
Ghent University
dimitri.vanlimbergen@ugent.be, Devi.Taelman@UGent.be

The 200-year period following the reign of the Severan dynasty (AD 193-235) proved to be an era of significant changes for the central Adriatic section of the Italian peninsula. While it cannot be denied that the regional archaeological record breathes some echo of stress in this period, there are also indications for a still flourishing economy. One interesting observation, for instance, is the frequent reuse of large stone architectural elements as grape and olive press components. The reworking of older monumental stones in Antiquity is often considered as an indicator of overall economic decline, but such an assumption actually overlooks the clear economic benefits that are to be gained through this practice. The import of heavy and bulky stones such as base blocks and counterweights proved to be a costly affair in pre-industrial times, as it involved both the costs of the raw material, the quarrying, the manufacturing and the transport. As such, it was more economical to cut-up the large quantities of stone material that were available in the area in the form of demolished pre-existing structures resulting from large-scale building activities in the Early/High Imperial period. One important motivation for this habit seems to have been a still prospering local wine and oil/olive business. Indeed, some of our archaeological evidence in the Marche



region indicates the functioning of grape and olive processing installations on several urban and rural sites in the 3rd-5th century AD. To this regard, one may recall the mentioning of Picenian wine in Diocletian's price Edict on Maximum Prices in AD 301 and the presence of the *Hadrianum* – a wine from southern *Picenum* – in three Egyptian papyri in the 3rd century AD. And let's not forget the wide appreciation of the excellent Picenian table olives, famous for their taste among the Roman elite and commemorated on numerous occasions by authors such as Martial, Silius Italicus and Ausonius. These large green olives – which were often gently pressed in order to release some of their juice and flavour – are known to have been exported as far as north-eastern Gaul until the 3rd-4th century AD.

This paper would like to highlight the interaction of the local stone industry and the region's grape and olive trade in this period by illustrating how processes of urban and rural transformation could be integrated with changes in economic mentality.



LECTURES

OLEVM ET VINVM - *Production Centres in Histria and Dalmatia Established in the Late Antiquity*

Jana Kopáčková
Charles University in Prague
epoc@seznam.cz

The production centres established in Late Antiquity proclaim how serious changes occurred throughout the whole Roman world. Pressing facilities established in this time period are usually very different in construction; old methods have changed and very often less quality materials were used. The location has also changed entirely - now we can find pressing facilities in cities as well. In the unstable time period of the 4th century, people from the countryside searched for safety in fortified cities. The production of olive oil and wine was very important for the local economy and trade, and was transferred to cities as well. Agricultural functions which had, until then, been characteristic for *villae rusticae* were now present in cities. This phenomenon is called *rustication of urbanlife*.

A second change occurred in the spiritual sphere. In the 4th century, Christianity became the official religion. With the great change of religion came the significant change in the conception of olive oil and wine. Both liquids were now a part of liturgy. The consumption of wine and olive oil increased, new production centres were demanded and from that moment, pressing devices were built in cities in the vicinity of churches or as part of other religious buildings.

In Histria, only 4 production centres were established in the Late Antiquity: *Parentium*, *Fažana*, *Nesactium* and so-called *Castrum* in Dobrika Bay on the Brijuni Islands. In Dalmatia,



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13 production centres were built in the Late Antiquity. Most of them are located in *Colonia Martia Iulia Valeria Salona* and in its vicinity. Outside of the *Salona* region, sites are located on islands: Brač, Majsan and Lastovo.



LECTURES

Continuity and Changes in the Rural Landscape of the Upper Vjosa Valley during Late Roman and Early Medieval Times

Ardit Miti
University of Granada
ardit_miti@hotmail.com

This paper presents some of the results obtained during a recent study conducted in the territory of the Upper River Vjosa Valley, in southeastern Albania. The research project is carried out within the framework of the MEMOLA project, founded by the 7th Framework Program (Fp7) of the European Commission (www.memolaproject.eu).

The Late Roman and Early Medieval archaeology of the Upper Vjosa Valley has previously relied only on the interpretation of the material deriving from excavations on a series of multi phase tumuli cemeteries, thusly creating a gap regarding the existence of settlements, their relation to the territory and the landscape characteristics during these periods.

Our current study, based on the ample scale of material analyzes in relation to their distribution in space and time, managed to bring new data regarding the existence of a compounded landscape of the Valley, which results to be functionally separated, but at the same time, spatially and structurally related between habitation, funerary, religious and productive and exploitation spaces.

A series of newly identified settlements, located in the moderate terrains between low hills and river terraces, bearing traces of an extensive occupation chronology, during the Late Roman period (4th-6th century)



represents probably small or medium farmsteads directed toward agrarian activities. This phase is characterized by an increase of storage and transport ceramic ware which seems to have common elements with other examples found on sites located in and around the Adriatic coast (i.e. *Apolonia, Bylis*, etc.). Another element introduced in this period is the rise of Christian topography, observable in the construction of churches and their adjacent cemeteries, which seem to have occupied a significant position in the habitation spaces of the time and also influenced the shaping of their spatial organization.

Most of these settlements in one form or another will continue to exist even in the successive Early Medieval period (7th-10th century) covering nearly the same spaces. However, a decrease of the material finds and their slight gradual shifting toward the previous or newly constructed churches is noted. This material drop off is probably related to the social and demographic changes occurring in this period, where the latter have also left a mark in the landscape memory of the Valley, manifested through the frequent toponyms of Slavic and proto Bulgarian origin. A scattered funerary space, dispersed among individual graves, church graveyards, and tumuli burials, also characterizes this period.

In addition, new ways of territory exploitation related to agriculture purposes and other supportive activities might have been introduced during this period, modifying probably both flat and hillside terrains around the Valley's sites.



LECTURES

Cupra Maritima (Marche): Transformations of “villa with nymphaeum” from the 2nd and the 6th centuries AD

Nicoletta Frapiccini, Federica Galazzi, Loris Salvucci
Soprintendenza Archeologia delle Marche
nicoletta.frapiccini@beniculturali.it

The aims of this paper are to illustrate the transformations of the building known as "villa with *nymphaeum*" at *Cupra Maritima*, an ancient maritime city in southern Marche. The excavation data provide considerable documentation on the phases of the structure from the imperial and the early medieval age. They reflect the continuity of life and the pursuit of commercial and productive activities for this period and they document the changes in the use of the villa. In fact, during the 5th and 6th centuries, the building was transformed from a suburban farm into a luxurious residence with baths, fine mosaics and a private cemetery area. The discovery of imported pottery and amphorae documents that, in this period, *Cupra Maritima* was still an important trading port on the Mediterranean routes. The retreat of the Goths (winter 538-539) during the Goto-Byzantine war, the fall of Fermo (580 AD), and the Lombard conquest of *Cupra Maritima*, caused the abandonment of this settlement. The case of the villa will be compared to other contexts of the coastal area of Marche and Abruzzo to draw a wider framework of urban transformations in this territory.



New Research on Loron (Tar-Vabriga - HR) : The villa marittima

Davor Munda, Gaetano Benčić, Kristina Gergeta Sotončić,
Corinne Rousse

Heritage Museum Poreč, Ministry of Culture of the Republic
of Croatia, Conservation Department of, Aix-Marseille
université - Centre C. Jullian (UMR 7299)

davor.munda@muzejporec.hr, gaetano.bencic@muzejporec.hr,
kristina.gergeta@min-kulture.hr, corinne.rousse@univ-amu.fr

Loron (Tar-Vabriga, Croatia) is a large Roman estate implanted on the coast around 10 AD on the territory of the colony of *Parentium* (Poreč). The excavations led by an international team have unearthed the economic part of the estate, with the discovery of a large workshop complex (1st-4th centuries AD), mainly dedicated to the production of oil amphorae of the Dressel 6B type. Thanks to the stamps on the amphorae, we know that the first owners were senators, then emperors, from Domitian to Hadrian. Since 2012, a new Franco-Croatian scientific programme has extended the investigations along the bay of Santa Marina - 400 m north to Loron - where ancient walls were already known on the beach, as well as a large cistern that stood recessed from the coast. The results of last two excavation campaigns demonstrate that these remains are part of a large Roman residential sector built on the shore, i.e. the maritime villa of Loron owners. The lecture will focus on the organization of the Roman estate and its transformations in late Antiquity, with a long phase of spoliations and destructions well documented by archaeological data.



LECTURES

Santa Maria in Pado Vetere and Po's Delta in the Light of New Excavations (2014-2015)

Mario Cesarano, Carla Corti
Archaeological Superintendence of Emilia Romagna,
University of Verona
mario.cesarano@beniculturali.it, carla-corti@virgilio.it

The Po river has an important role in the history of Adriatic Europe. In the Late antiquity and the Early Middle Ages, due to the changeability of the delta's ramifications, there was a constant search for balance between man and the environment. We can read the phases of that in the archaeological stratigraphy of the area of *Santa Maria in Padovetere*, in today's Comacchio. Recent excavations brought to light: Roman infrastructures linked to the waterway network between Ravenna and northern cities; boats of extraordinary scientific interest for the identification of the route and places of trade along one of the main delta branches and for studies on river navigation; signs of settlement transformations between crisis and restarting or between continuity and breaks, to the ruins of the sixth century AD ecclesiastical complex, erected under the control of Ravenna's bishop, mentioned in a *Liber Pontificalis* from the ninth century AD as *Ecclesia Beatae Mariae at Padus Vetus*.



***From Roman to Medieval Rural Landscapes in the Tenna
and Aso Valleys (South Picenum-Italy)***

Simonetta Menchelli, Eleonora Iacopini
University of Pisa
simonetta.menchelli@unipi.it,

Our remarks derive from the *Pisa South Picenum Survey Project* concerning the Tenna and Aso Valleys, which in Roman times mostly belonged to the towns of *Firmum* and *Asculum*.

We focus on the settlement trends, economic and social aspects and their variability in geographical and historical perspectives: for example coastal/inner districts; Mid-Roman/Late Roman/Early Medieval phases.

Some general points will be outlined: e.g. the importance of micro-regional studies: we have found that settlement patterns and trade routes change dramatically moving from from the coast and more and more towards the inland.

With regard to the transitional period from Late Roman to early Medieval times, the interdisciplinary approach is particularly effective: in face of scarce archaeological evidence, toponymy and archive sources document a Lombard capillary occupation of the Tenna and Aso Valleys from the Adriatic Sea to the Sibillini Chain.



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Returning in villae of Central inland Italy in the Late Antiquity: the Case of the Kiln at San Giovanni, Tornareccio (Chieti)

Francesca Diosono, Manuel Abelleira Duran, Anna Nordlund, Silvia Stassi

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München - University of Perugia, University of Granada - University of los Andes, University of Perugia, La Sapienza University of Rome
francescadiosono@virgilio.it, Manuelabelleira@correo.ugr.es, annastiina_nordlund@hotmail.com, silviastassi@gmail.com

Central inland Italy is characterized by a hilly landscape that makes East-West displacements and trade difficult. Precisely because of its characteristics, it was among the first to suffer the crisis of Italian agricultural production starting from the middle of the first century AD.

Paradoxically, when the crisis in the entire Mediterranean region get worse and widespread, in these areas we can define a marginal rebirth of *villae*, roads and settlements, with a revival of trade, commerce and productions that demonstrate an economic recovery and production from the late third to the fifth century AD.

In this context, this paper analyzes the site of San Giovanni of Tornareccio (Chieti), investigated as part of the Sangro Valley Project, currently managed by the Oberlin College in collaboration with Oxford University, Durham University and the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici dell'Abruzzo. Here, on the site of a late Republican and high-Imperial villa, a kiln was excavated which was used between the fourth and the sixth century AD to produce *ceramica a vernice rossa*, kitchenware and commonware, *ceramica sovradipinta*, amphorae and bricks. It is high-



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quality production, with a radius of commercialization which is currently difficult to estimate given the lack of studies about this topic in southern Abruzzo.



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Imperial Presence in Dalmatian Epigraphy from Decius to Diocletian

Mattia Vitelli Casella
ZRC-SAZU Ljubljana
mattia.vitelli@studio.unibo.it

The goal of this paper is to analyze Imperial power visibility in the provinces during the second half of the 3rd century, when the so-called crisis was at its peak and a new order was reestablished, even if temporary, thanks to the initiative of the Dalmatian Diocletian. The “civilisations de l'épigraphie” is possibly the best way to verify the imperial visibility in the city or outside it in this period. In comparison with Gordian III and the two Philips, the previous emperors, starting from Decius, the number of epigraphes of imperial family members massively decreases inside urban contexts, while it is still high along the roads, thanks to *Miliaria*. That situation does not change during the Tetrarchy, when we would expected a major display of imperial power.



The Numismatic Picture of Salona's Hinterland in the Late Antiquity

Ana Pavlović
University of Zagreb
apavlovi3@ffzg.hr

This paper focuses on the review of the current state of knowledge about findings of Late Roman and Byzantine coins and their circulation in southern Dalmatia, with special emphasis on the area of *Salona* and its hinterland. Analyses cover known findings published until now, from the individual to the group, with special emphasis on their scientific usefulness (the existence of an archaeological or other context), typology, dating and relations. The topographic map of coinage found in rural areas in the hinterland of *Salona*, where the Late Roman settlements, villas and cities are formed, shows a change in the circulation and usage of money at the turn of the 4th and 5th centuries, creating the foundation upon which the use of Byzantine coins will later develop.

Circulation of money in the area of southern Dalmatia has not been the subject of systematic scientific analysis, largely due to unpublished material. Late Roman coins of the 5th are usually not published because of their poor preservation, unattractiveness, and frequent inability to analyze them in numismatic manner. On this occasion, some of these findings will be presented, which are to be completed by a picture of life in the *Salona* hinterland and its surrounding area in Late Antiquity.



LECTURES

Rural Landscape Transformations in the Roman civitas of Aenona

Martina Dubolnić Glavan, Igor Kulenović, Neda Kulenović
Ocelić

Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, University of Zadar
martina.dubolnic@gmail.com, ikulenovic@unizd.hr,
nedaocelic@yahoo.com

The purpose of this presentation is to analyze rural landscape transformations using surface finds obtained by a field survey project that spanned over several years. The territory of the Roman *civitas* of *Aenona* will be used as a case study to demonstrate these issues. The surface finds are interpreted at two levels. The first level includes the classification of each individual site according to complexity and use intensity. The second level of interpretation includes the analysis of sites thus classified according to period and the type which the sites are assigned to. The patterns of space organization and land use and how these change through time are discussed at the second level of interpretation. The implications of observed patterns for socio-economic processes in Roman *Aenona* are addressed in the final section of the presentation.



***Diocletian's Palace as a Monument-Metaphor of the New
Social Organisation - the Tetrarchy***

Ivana Jadrić-Kučan
Sveučilište u Zadru
sijadric@gmail.com

Since Diocletian's time, the emperor became a deity from the coming to power, and everything connected with him was sacred, even the service of members of the imperial court, as well as the Imperial Palace, which has been called *palatium sacrum* ever since. Furthermore, the Imperial cult and tetrarchy ceremonies closely involved the entire iconographic concept of spatial planning, so in the Diocletian's Palace we find the emperor's mausoleum and peristyle with the vestibule as the central place for imperial rituals. The peristyle served as the architectural framework in which the emperor Diocletian showed himself as a divine being (*dominus et deus*) in front of which the subjects worshiped him, and showed respect and admiration. This Diocletian's Palace was the supreme monument of the entire Tetrarchy, and the gods that protected it. Its spatial and visual forms reflected the new imperial structure of government, and, within it, the configured set design that had to meet the imperial liturgy which was different from the previous one. The Palace was not only a country house and a defensive *castrum* for a retired emperor, but the ultimate symbol of Imperial power, the monument - a metaphor for a new social organization - the Tetrarchy. And in the center of everything - the emperor-god. Architecture had to be subordinated to that, which is why the central place within it was occupied by the emperor's mausoleum and a peristyle with the *protiron*. The number and distribution of its cult buildings and its decorative sculpture precisely matched the symbolism of the new tetrarch spirit.



LECTURES

Graves with Amphorae from Emona

Barbara Hofman, Verena Perko

Okra - arheološka raziskovanja, Museum of Gorenjska

hofman.barbara@gmail.com, verena.vidrih-perko@gorenjski-muzej.si

The necropolis of the Roman colony *Iulia Emona* was the subject of profound study and is well published (Plesničar Gec 1972, Petru 1972). On the basis of material studies and grave construction characteristic, analogies were drawn with the Italic area even in the times when *Emona* was interpreted as a town in the Roman province of Pannonia.

After 1989, in-depth studies appeared of historical and epigraphic sources in favour of the hypothesis that *Emona* was the easternmost town in Italy – and which was later confirmed by the discovery of a boundary stone near the modern-day village of Bevke in the vicinity of Ljubljana. Graves in amphorae were interpreted as one of Italic characteristic by previous authors. The aim of this paper is to revise the amphora graves from the old excavations and to compare them with newly discovered graves from *Emona* from the graveyards at Emonika and Tobačna street.

The paper will identify their common characteristics and interpret them in relation to their given temporal and cultural contexts.



***The Early Christian Church of Samagher between Aquileia
and Ravenna***

Marina Zgrablić
Sveučilište Jurja Dobrile u Puli
mzgrabli@unipu.hr

Among the many Christian churches in Istria, here we will present the early Christian church of Samagher in Pula, where a *capsella* for placing relics was found in 1906. The geographical context and the particular social, political and religious circumstances may be relevant to explain the choice of this specific type of plant and the dedication of this early Christian church. This cult place is distinguished primarily by its specific architectural form. On the other hand, the name Samagher shows Sant'Ermacora worship as early as the fifth century, a saint of Aquileian tradition. The choice of this patron saint indicates that the church was built and consecrated in the second half of the 5th century and not after the half of the 6th century, as has previously been proposed, when the link between Pula and Ravenna was very tight.



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Monastic Landscapes of Central Dalmatia

Nikolina Uroda

Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments Split

nuroda@gmail.com

Monasticism became one of the most important movements during Late Antiquity and the Early Middle ages, despite the fact that neither secular nor ecclesiastical authorities supported it. Although the beginnings of monasticism are firmly related to desert sites, the writings of the founding fathers reveal that the islands on the wider Mediterranean area were substituted for the desert because they reflected the basic need of monastic communities - solitude. From the famous letters of St. Jerome we learn about the existence of eremitic communities and monasteries on the islands of the Roman Province of Dalmatia. Also, some archaeological data proves the existence of earlier ecclesiastical buildings on sites that are known as monasteries from the later medieval periods. In the light of this thesis, I will try to explain the reasons for the selection of specific areas the foundation of monasteries.



Social and Economic Transformations in eighth-century Dalmatia

Ante Alajbeg

Museum of Croatian Archeological Monuments Split
ante.alajbeg@hotmail.com

Archaeological researches of the Croatian Early Middle Ages have so far set the frame which has to be questioned, but provides a solid ground for new considerations. The least known, yet most intriguing to many, is the very beginning of the Middle Ages in Dalmatia and its hinterland. Changes which occurred in the eighth century made a crucial impact on social phenomena and processes throughout the whole medieval period. Considering the results of excavations of „pagan“ cemeteries in the Dalmatian hinterland, I will try to stress the importance of certain grave findings as social and economic transformation markers, and relate those changes to a wider Mediterranean area of the same period.



LECTURES

Transformations of the Baptismal Complexes during the Late Antiquity in Central Dalmatia

Ana Mišković
University of Zadar
amiskovi@unizd.hr

Initiation rites during Late Antiquity in the area of present Dalmatia were performed, as well as in the rest of the Christian world, in the architecture designed for those rituals – in baptisteries. Baptisteries were regularly separate buildings built close or even attached to the main congregational hall.

They were characterized by the baptismal font in which the rite of baptism took place. But the rite that was an integral part of Christian initiation – the so-called laying on of hands (*impositium manus*) or anointing of chrism, has, over a longer period of Late Antiquity undergone a process of transformation. Namely, in the first wave of Christianization, the ritual of confirmation was probably performed as a part or a step of the baptismal washing, meaning in the unique baptismal space, presumably in the baptismal font itself. Indeed, in the second wave of Christianization, we can notice changes in the division of the two rites that is consistent with the nature of the complete rite of initiation: baptismal washing was done in the baptismal font (*piscina*), while the chrism or laying on of hands was performed in a separate environment – *consignatorium*. This was, for the first time, attested to in written sources in liturgical manuals of today's Italy (especially those coming from Rome), but also in some documents from Dalmatia. The term *locus crismalis*, which means place of anointing, or *consignatorium albatorum*,



appears in the West Church only in the early 7th century in Naples, while the term *consignatorio* was written in *Ordines Romani* during the 8th century. When it comes to Dalmatian sources, there is no specific term that can allude to a place determined for *consignatorium*, but in a transcript of the Salonitan council from the 6th century, we learn about the division of the initial rite. So, I propose that, in the Dalmatian area, we can recognize a space of *consignatorium* in transformed baptismal complexes, exactly in the additional building of a niche within their ground plane, as is attested to by religious assemblies in Muline, Pridraga and Srima, or in a niche in a room in front of the baptistery like in Bičina. Considering the liturgical furniture and construction phases of these sites, the dating of the architectural space for the sacrament of confirmation during the second half of the 6th century, or even during the 7th century is confirmed.



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Early Medieval Architectonic Transformations of Early Christian Churches in the Zadar Area

Ana Jordan Knežević
University of Zadar
aknezevic@unizd.hr

Based on the collected material evidence, as well as on recent findings, the author brings conclusions about architectural adaptations made to early Christian religious objects in Zadar and the surrounding area during the early medieval period (the second half of the 8th c. to the 9th c.). All the construction works, from partial adaptations to completely new buildings, with an emphasis on the emergence of a new milieu that is early added to existing Pre-Romanesque structures are clarified. Particular attention is given to the outside influences that are coming to the Zadar region, which had a significant role in the shaping of early Christian church architecture. For example, the formation and function of individual annexes, such as crypts, *pastoforia* and lateral apses is analyzed. In order to highlight the continuity of the urban space, but also smaller rural areas, with an analysis of architectural layers and forms, the facts that are important to understand the emergence of the parish churches during the Middle Ages are summed up.



What Place and Function for the Early Christian and Early Medieval Maritime Church Complexes? Examples of Saint-Peter of Ilovik, Saint John of Oruda and Lukovac (Kvarner Region)

Morana Čaušević-Bully, Sébastien Bully, Ivan Valent
 Université de Franche Comté / UMR Chrono-
 Environnement, CNRS / UMR ArTeHiS 6298 / Université de
 Bourgogne, Dijon-Auxerre, Independent researcher
 morana.causevic@gmail.com, Sebastien.Bully@club-internet.fr,
 ivan.valent@yahoo.com

In recent years a joint team of specialists has started a new research program entitled “Island monasticism in the Kvarner Region from the 5th to 11th century”, directed by Morana Čaušević-Bully and Sébastien Bully. The primary aim of the project is to identify and to characterise potential early monastic sites which some sources suggest are spread all over the islands of the ancient Dalmatian coast. The maritime church complexes that sprang up in great number on these islands are without a doubt the best candidates for this potential monastic function.

However the reality is far more complex. The maritime complexes that have been discovered as part of this project have different backgrounds, conditions of foundation, historical and topographical development, and ultimately, faith. For instance, the church sites that grew in close proximity to and had direct connections with important roman and late roman villas, and which seem to be tightly connected to the maritime routes, as is the case with **Saint-Peter of Ilovik**, can not be directly compared with the solitary small complexes such as **Saint John of Oruda**, or the fortified complex of **Lukovac**.



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This paper aims to elucidate, by using the example of three different types of site, their multiple functions on the Eastern Adriatic maritime routes, and the way in which they participated in the creation of the new maritime landscape between the late antique and early medieval periods.

Special attention will be paid to the study of ceramic finds from these three sites, gathered either from field survey, or from test trenches. The dating of the ceramic material differs between each of the sites due to their different periods of occupation, however the earliest phase of all three can be roughly placed within the Early Christian period (5th-7th century) while the latest phase continues up to the Early Modern Period. Based on typological and comparative analysis, as well as C14 dates, this paper aims to provide a more precise dating scheme of this material allowing for the establishment of a chronology in which each of these sites functioned.



***The Reconstruction of the Invisible. Theoretical
Reconstruction of Late Roman Cemeteries in the Rural
Landscape***

Vinka Bubić
University of Zagreb
vibubic@gmail.com

Grave monuments, burials and cemeteries are one of the main sources for the study of the economic, social, cultural and religious aspects of Roman society. They are especially important in analyzing the transformation phenomena when changes in burial rite, the development of the first urban cemeteries, as well as other available material evidences, are taken into consideration. Along with archeology and epigraphy, written sources can also contribute to a better understanding of the image of funerary transformations. So far the most famous description of a tomb from the early Roman Empire is recorded in a scene from *The Banquet of Trimalchio* from the *Satyricon* (*Petron.Sat.* 71.). Equally valuable, although far less discussed and rarely mentioned in archeological papers, is the description of late Roman cemeteries in rural landscape recorded by the late Roman author *Sidonius Apollinaris* (*Ep.* III, 12). Inspired by the image of transformation from early Roman to late Antiquity, and from urban to rural, which is recorded in these two written sources, we would like to try to point out some examples of grave and tomb transformations, as well as the arrangement of cemeteries and their distribution in the rural area of middle Dalmatia during the Roman era, especially during the Late Roman period.



LECTURES

Revisions and News on the Topography and Architecture of Early Christian and Pre-Romanic Cult Places from the Territory of the Ancient Ager of Poreč

Gaetano Benčić
Heritage Museum of Poreč
gaetano.bencic@muzejporec.hr

As result of his pluriannual activities, dr. A. Šonje, once director of the Heritage Museum of Poreč, has left us a fundamental work on the topography and the architecture of cult places in the diocese of Poreč. Three decades after his death a preliminary update of the data he collected is necessary, one that will also take into account modern research methodologies. Cult buildings datatable to the Early Christian or Early Medieval period discovered in the past few years will be presented, while the architecture of others will be re-examined, proposing a revision of their chronologies. But the main goal is to redefine the relationship of church buildings and the transforming settlement structure, for which purpose we will reconsider the link maritime villa - church (with the cases of Saint Peter at Sorna and the maritime villa of Orsera - where a new location will be proposed as the Early Christian nucleus) and the relationship between churches and the birth of fortifications (for example at Stancija Blek). Finally, the power of city elites (*Parentium*), particularly those connected to the Bishop, as exercised on its ager will be analyzed to shed light on how it influenced settlement and the edification of cult buildings (as with the basilica at Anžiči).



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This revisions and novelties are based on field survey results and an analysis of Early Christian and pre-Romanic sculpture, both published and unpublished, acting as hints for church recognition, which are kept at the Heritage Museum of Poreč, as well as on new readings of archival cartography.



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Mapping the Early Mediaeval Adriatic

Dominik Heher

Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum Mainz (RGZM) -
Institut für Byzantinistik, Universität Wien
heher@rgzm.de

In 2013 the DFG (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft) approved the priority programme 1630 (<http://www.spp-haefen.de/>), comprised of 15 projects on antique and mediaeval harbours from Iceland to the Aegean. In this framework, the RGZM Mainz has launched an ambitious project on ports and landing places along the Balkan coasts of the Byzantine Empire (4th-12th cent.), including modern-day Dalmatia and Albania.

In the first phase (2013–2015), a (preliminary) database of locations that played a role in maritime traffic was established. For the Adriatic, over 200 datasets have been created so far. Now the project is going to enter its second phase (until 2018), with the aims of publishing a catalogue of sites and creating an interactive GIS-based map which will be freely accessible online.

In my lecture I will briefly outline in more detail the main features of our project (focusing on the Adriatic), and show some of the perspectives for further research in the second phase (network-modelling, viewshed-analyses etc.), hoping that our work will be of use to other researchers on the Adriatic as well.



Antique Road Stations of Vinodol - Spatial Models of Communication

Goranka Lipovac Vrkljan, Ranko Starac
 Institute of Archaeology, Maritime and History Museum of
 the Croatian Littoral
 gorankalv@gmail.com, ranko@ppmhp.hr

In the dynamic processes of landscape use and modification, the Vinodol valley (with its dependent surroundings) was, thanks to its natural characteristics, suitable for the formation of diverse models of settlement, communication, agricultural exploitation and commerce.

The valley stretches between the Gulf of Bakar and Novi Vinodolski and is flanked by a coastal ridge and the steep cliffs of Gorski Kotar - creating a closed relief with only three links to the sea (Crikvenica, Selce, Novi Vinodolski) and allowing for the formation of a specific archaeological landscape. Examples of selecting the natural environment for the implementation of fortifications and road stations, their mutual communications and the multilayered dynamics of their habitation, can be used as a model in the analysis of the archaeological landscape.

The spatial distribution of Late Roman road stations and strategic control points in the Vinodol valley reflects a network of visual communication developed along two main routes (coastal and inland) leading from *Tarsatica* to *Senia*, and connecting the coast and the adjacent islands. Aside from providing strategic control over the road traffic, circulation, trade and goods exchange between the coast, the interior and the islands, these structures represented a framework within which Late Antique landscape modifications took place. One such site, originally used as



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refuge, and later transformed into a small organized settlement flanking a controlling structure of earlier date, has been identified at Godač, and is located above the road which cuts through the Crikvenica valley.

For this contribution, we have selected a case study from a whole range of finds which point to a common trend in landscape usage and shaping. We will discuss the recently mapped and archaeologically verified road station of Tribalj.

The aforementioned model of spatial organization within the Vinodol valley provides new insight into the multilayered data that can be drawn from an archaeological landscape.



***Some Problems on the Transformation of Late Antique
Forts on the Eastern Adriatic Coast***

Josipa Baraka Perica, Božana Maletić
University of Zadar
jbaraka@unizd.hr, bozanamaletic@gmail.com

Late Roman Fortresses belong to the type of archaeological sites which have dominated island and coastal scenery of the eastern Adriatic Coast for about one thousand and several hundred years. All this time they were continuously transformed, some deliberately by human hands, and some under the weight of years of exposure to the elements of nature. In the spirit of the topic of the congress, which focuses on the transformation of the Adriatic area, we decided to tackle an extremely interesting phenomenon of transformation which, although very "shy", has long been mentioned in bibliography. It is the transformation of the Late Antique fortress in the Benedictine monastery at the site of Čokovac near Tkon on the island of Pašman. Although there are many problems around fortress and the Benedictine monastery at Čokovac, our goal is to create a scientific framework through existing material findings which should be the basis for future research. In addition to Čokovac, we will deal with the material traces and continuity in regard to other late Roman fortress.



LECTURES

This Land is Mine! - Watchtowers and Outposts on the East Adriatic

David Štrmelj
Archaeological Museum Zadar
dstrmelj@yahoo.com

This article explores the usage of watchtowers and outposts on the East Adriatic coast from the protohistoric period and Classical Antiquity until medieval times. This subject has been rewarded with relatively little attention among local scholars, except for certain periods such as the Late Antiquity and the early modern period. This preliminary research shows that, today, we are aware of only a small fraction of one very complex field, and that a great deal of interdisciplinary work needs to be done in order to achieve a level of knowledge on which we can formulate a coherent conclusion.



Claustra Alpium Iuliarum - Late Antiquity Defensive System on the Northern Adriatic

Josip Višnjić
Croatian Conservation Institute
jvisnjic@h-r-z.hr

The second half of the 3rd century represents a significant turning point in the development of Roman *Tarsatica* and its wider surrounding. Namely, at that moment, the already formed *municipium* has become part of the defensive system known by the name of *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*, as well as one of the most important points for defense of the Roman *Italia*. In accordance with that, the town has passed through considerable changes that can be identified through the remains of Roman urbanization. Defensive structures that spread from the town wall towards the north were built in the same period, and, together with natural barriers, formed a very extensive defensive zone. In the last ten years, the Croatian Conservation Institute has conducted several comprehensive archaeological projects, which have significantly broadened our knowledge about the organization and functioning of this system. Their results will be presented in the lecture.



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A New Justinian Fort on the Island of Pag

Smiljan Glučević, Darja Grosman
Archaeological Museum Zadar, University of Ljubljana
sgluscevic@amzd.hr, darja.grosman@ff.uni-lj.si

The east Gothic-Byzantine war, especially the defeat of the Ostrogoths at Sinigaglia in 551, was followed by the intense activity of the Byzantine emperor Justinian in the reconstruction of the former Gothic defense system. He also strived to develop a system that was supposed to protect the important transportation route along the coast from the metropolis of Constantinople to *Salona*, Ravenna and *Aquileia* in the north.

In Croatian archaeology, these fortifications were given attention in the mid 70's, but so far only three were excavated, two on Žirje and one on Brijuni. Yet, over the past forty years, a number of papers was written on these fortifications. In the last twenty years, some experts have studied a range of facilities in the northern Adriatic, but almost without exception only on the basis of the existing remains visible in the field.

So far, on the island of Pag and on its shore, several fortresses are registered. In 2012, research began on one such fortress, and, during the three-year campaign, the area of the fortress was defined and had a relatively regular layout area of approximately 5000 m². The existence of a total of 6 towers was defined. Within the curtain walls, a regular grid of a large number of premises for different purposes was discovered.

A badly preserved church is situated outside the fort, obviously from a later time. It turned out that there was an earlier structure underneath, but with no indication of the



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time of creation. Near the church, there is a series of stone aggregates the purpose of which is still to be established. A series of smaller fragments of late Roman-Byzantine amphorae undoubtedly indicate that the time of construction was during Justinian's reconquest.



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Crecchio Ware: A Special Connection between Abruzzo and Egypt?

Archer Martin
University of Cologne
archer.martin@alice.it

“Ceramica tipo Crecchio”, which can be called Crecchio Ware in English, is a group of pottery with painted decoration that was identified some 20 years ago and named after its first major findspot. In date it ranges from the mid 6th century to the beginning of the 7th. The ware is attested particularly along the central Adriatic coast of Italy, in Abruzzo and Molise, where the Byzantines held sway at the time. Although it was soon recognized that Crecchio Ware was produced in the region, it is still suggested that some of the earliest examples were imports from Egypt and that Egyptian potters played a role in the establishment of the ware in Abruzzo – in short that there was a special connection between Abruzzo and Egypt.

This paper wishes to explore this last aspect. Are there any vessels in Crecchio Ware that can be considered Egyptian because of their fabric? Are there any typological or technical features shared particularly by Crecchio Ware and vessels in Egypt? Can any decorative schemes on Crecchio Ware be traced to specifically to Egypt?



Amphorae from the Military Camp of Tilurium

Zrinka Šimić-Kanaet
University of Zagreb
zsimic@ffzg.hr

Almost all food products that were traded through maritime transport in Roman, Late Roman and medieval times are related to the production and usage of amphorae. Certain types of products (oil, wine, *garum*) required a specific type of packaging, so that a series of types of amphorae was developed. Using amphorae helped monitor maritime transport, and therefore the trade of specific foods. A wide variety of pottery findings from *Tilurium* are amphorae (shards of amphorae). They are an important source of information about nutrition and eating habits of the inhabitants of the Roman military camps - the final users. Most of the findings of amphorae are from underwater archaeological research. The analysis of amphorae from the mainland, from the Roman military camp of *Tilurium* will complete the picture of the sea routes and roads that have been an invisible entity in the trade of various food products. Amphora trade routes linked the world of the Mediterranean, the Adriatic coast and the Dalmatian hinterland in the period from the 1st to the 5th century.



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Export of Dalmatian Sarcophagi in the 6th Century: Chronology and Topography

Ivan Basić
University of Split
ibasic@ffst.hr

Sarcophagi of the Brač-Salona type are among the most important Early Christian artefacts originating from the area of the Adriatic basin, i. e. from its eastern coast. Most of them were found in Dalmatia, mainly on the island of Brač (*Brattia*), as well as in the provincial capital *Salona* and its surroundings. They were also exported into Italy in large quantities (Ravenna, Puglia etc.). Although these sarcophagi were analysed several times, there are still many issues to be resolved, particularly when it comes to dating the group. After the seminal works by I. Fisković and N. Cambi, recently several findings relevant to the issue were published in Italy that went unnoticed. Additionally, some newly-found and important examples of Dalmatian provenance were also overlooked. This lecture enriches the catalogue of sarcophagi of the Brač-*Salona* type with the addition of several new pieces. One of them (found at Treviso) also enables a discussion on the origin and dating of the whole group. Its contents – an Early Byzantine *encolpium* – is an important step towards specifying the chronology of Dalmatian sarcophagi. All of this allows for a more detailed chronology regarding the production and distribution of the entire group.



A Look Through the Glass – Glass Trade on the Adriatic and its Hinterland in the Imperial Period

Irena Lazar
University of Primorska
irena.lazar@fhs.upr.si

The Mediterranean and, with it, the Adriatic, played an important role in the spread and trade of glassmaking from its beginning. These maritime routes were used to transport raw materials and glass products, glass masters and glass merchants, as well as the knowledge about the craft and its techniques.

In the Roman period this exchange became even more vivid, especially because of the organisation of the Roman glass industry in primary and secondary production. Archaeological finds of ancient glass on the Adriatic and its coastal and hinterland areas prove the area to be geographically comprehensive and closely linked with the enormous Roman Empire.

Evidence about contacts within the glass industry, its production and trade between the areas of the Eastern, Western and Northern Adriatic, i.e. between modern-day Italy, Croatia and Slovenia, were especially amplified in the last decade.

On one hand, this is the result of numerous and extensive excavation projects within the motorway reconstruction, as well as of the new generation of researchers who pay more interest to the topic and specialize in ancient glass more so than in the past.

We would like to draw attention to the latest results and findings which give evidence about the Adriatic area as the united and actively connected environment which



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exchanged goods and knowledge, while, at the same time, its routes served as an interface between the Mediterranean world and the inland provinces. First, we will single out important finds coming to the area from Mediterranean glass workshops (mould blown glass, high quality engraved glass, Egyptian products, etc.). Next, we would like to draw attention to the latest results in the field of glass analysis, the production of raw glass, as well as secondary production in the area and its hinterland.

The provenancing of glass is made complicated by the fact that glass is a complex material and the relation between the raw materials and the finished product is not simple. The Roman glass vessels dated to between the 1st and the 6th centuries AD show a very similar chemical composition, especially in the composition of major elements. The homogeneous nature of Roman glasses could also be promoted due to the practice of recycling. The chemical and isotopic analysis of glass can provide information about the origin of raw materials used for glass production. In order to fully understand glass manufacture in the Roman world, a structured analysis within contextual, chronological, typological and technological evidence must be undertaken.



2nd – 4th Century AD Imported Terracotta Lamps from Apollonia of Illyria

Klodian Velo

Center of Albanological Studies, Albania

klodianvelo@hotmail.com

The purpose of this paper is to identify production centers and transport routes of the terracotta lamp imported to *Apollonia* during the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. *Apollonia* was founded as a colony from Corinth and Corfu in circa 588 B.C. The ancient city of *Apollonia* is located on the eastern side of the Adriatic Sea, close to the river Aous (modern Vjosa). Due to its geographical position, *Apollonia* played an important role in trade relations between the Greek and the Roman world on one hand, and inland populations of the Balkans on the other. During the Roman period the city was at its largest, with a record number of 60,000 inhabitants. The famous Roman orator Cicero, in the 1st century BC, described *Apollonia* as "*Magna Urbs at Gravis*". The first Roman Emperor Octavian Augustus studied oratory in *Apollonia*. When Augustus was crowned emperor, he declared *Apollonia* a "free city" and released it from the taxes. Serving as a gateway to the Balkans, the territory of *Apollonia* saw the circulation of numerous imported materials. Among numerous goods that have circulated over the 2nd to 4th centuries AD, we find terracotta lamps. The main road through which these lamps entered *Apollonia* is the Adriatic Sea. Transport ships that have brought amphorae with oil or wine to the city had additional commodities such as lamps or other luxury vessels. For this paper, considerable archaeological material obtained in excavations in this city is assembled in



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one place. Among the numerous types of lamps that have circulated *Apollonia* during the 2nd-4th centuries AD, two big groups represent 80% of them. The first group has a "short round nozzle", and the second group includes the "firmalampen". The first group includes lamps produced mainly in Corinth and southern Italy. The second group includes lamps that were at first produced in northern Italy, and later in central Italy. The transportation of this archaeological material to the city of *Apollonia* was done via the Adriatic Sea. Italic lamp products mainly came to Apulia over land, and were transported from there by ship to the other side of the Adriatic. From *Apollonia*, this material was distributed by road to Illyrian cities through major routes like the "*Via Egnatia*" in the interior of the Balkan Peninsula. In the conclusion of this paper, we can say that the Adriatic Sea has been the main artery of the movement of terracotta lamps to *Apollonia* during the 2nd-4th centuries AD.



Late Antique and Early Medieval Glass Vessels from Herdonia and Faragola: Production, Typology, Function and Trade Routes

Francesca Giannetti, Elisabetta Gliozzo, Maria Turchiano
University of Padua, University of Siena, University of
Foggia
f.giannetti84@gmail.com

The typological variety of *Herdonia* and *Faragola* (Northern-Central *Apulia*) glass vessels, the comparison with the typology and the commercialization of other materials such as pottery, marble and metal objects, and the ongoing archaeometric investigations, allowed for a more detailed insight into the production, the circulation and the function of glass items during the Late Antique and Early Medieval period in the Mediterranean basin.

During this period, the typical glass repertoire was limited to a few functional types (beakers, goblets, lamps and jugs/bottles). An integrated typological, chronological and archaeometric research reconstructed the morphological evolution of several types, the dis/continuity of specific glass vessel production and/or function, and the economic, social and cultural changes associated with this scenario.

Levantine glass imports were early distributed in Apulia (5th century AD) and soon followed by North-African, likely Egyptian, glass (6th-8th centuries AD). It is very likely that glass trade exploited the same routes used for amphorae, fineware ceramics and marble commercialization, thereby making Late Antique and early medieval Apulia a major player within the Adriatic, North-African and eastern Mediterranean trade network.



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Short and Broad Range Trade on the Roman Adriatic. The Material Culture: between Counterfeit Goods and Original Products

Carlo De Mitri
University of Salento
carlo_demitri@yahoo.com

Short and broad range trade on the Roman Adriatic. The material culture: between counterfeit goods and original products.

The dialogue between the two shores has always marked the relations between peoples and regions overlooking the sea, it is an ideal place of confluence between the Ionian and the Adriatic, between the eastern Aegean area of the Mediterranean and the western one. The continuous commercial exchanges are documented in a number of wares, mostly pottery, from different production centers.

The archaeological surveys carried out on the Salentine Peninsula, as well as the recent projects undertaken in the Carapelle Valley and in Salapia, the province of Foggia, highlight the fact that, beside artifacts of specific, formal/technical/stylistic, features, typical of a well-known and valued manufacture such as the TSI, the ERSW and the ARSW, there was also a circulation of fine tableware which imitated the most successful classes and was produced in geographical areas gravitating towards the Ionian-Adriatic Basin.

In addition to fine tableware, there is a diffusion of household ware and lamps, which were also manufactured in the Adriatic area and circulated through short range trading routes.



A Camel Skeleton from the Roman Villa in Caska (Island of Pag, Croatia)

Siniša Radović, Irena Radić Rossi

Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, University of Zadar
sinisa.radovic@gmail.com, irradic@unizd.hr

Archaeological research in Caska Bay on the island of Pag, which began in 2003, yielded a number of interesting and unexpected remains from the Roman imperial period. Mentioned by Pliny the Elder under the name of *Cissa*, the island seems to have attracted the noble Roman family of *Calpurnii Pisones*, who owned the villa in the Caska Bay under study here. Although the development of the Roman settlement is still not clear, the architectural remains uncovered and accurately recorded during the past several years have revealed the existence of a number of curious features.

Camels are not native to Europe. However, occasional finds throughout the provincial sites of the Roman Empire indicate that they were sometimes imported. Recent archaeological excavations in the economic complex of the Roman villa in Caska yielded faunal remains among which camel bones were identified. This important discovery contributes to our understanding of communication and trade routes in the Mediterranean during the Roman Empire. Through in-depth zooarchaeological analysis of these remains, we are addressing questions on the biological and cultural origin of this animal, its distribution and significance within the wider context of Roman Dalmatia and the central Mediterranean.



LECTURES

In media insula. *Economy, Trade and Landscape* *Transformation in the Insula Hadriani*

Giulia Lodi
Independent Researcher
giulialodi@live.it

The area known as *Media Insula* (or *Insula Hadriani*) was characterized by intense anthropization that lasted from the late republican era to the early medieval period.

Epigraphic evidence attests to the existence of imperial properties in the area between Vigarano Pieve and Voghenza (CIL V, 2386; CIL V,2411; CIL V, 2385), and the monuments from the Voghenza necropolis point out the owner's prominent social status and good economic conditions, whereas the economic importance of the settlement of Mesola and its centrality in trade relations are revealed through the analysis of archaeological remains.

The study of the types of amphorae, especially from the levels subsequent to the second century AD, the area of origin of the transported goods, associations with other classes of objects, as well as evidence from the Adriatic and Mediterranean regions, recreate the dynamics of commercial connections in a geographical district near the harbour-cities of Ravenna, Venice, Aquileia which were lapped by river traffic routes.



Road Network and Settlements in the Area of the Lower Vipava valley between the Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages

Riccardo Cecovini

University of Trieste - University of Udine

ricc.cecovini@hotmail.it

The aim of this report is to expose the territorial organization in the area of the lower Vipava valley in times between the Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages . The region is situated between eastern Friuli, the northern Adriatic and the Julian Alps, a territory straddling modern-day Italy and Slovenia.

In late Roman times, *Aquileia* was obviously the most important town in this area, whereas to the east, beyond the Alpine watershed, *Emona*, today's Ljubljana, was the largest center: the two towns were connected by a very important road.

The first objective of my research is to identify the exact location of the main road and secondary paths in Antiquity. In this report, I will show several unpublished photographs taken by archaeologist Alberto Puschi between 1909 and 1913, and they show us what the remains of the main road looked like in the early twentieth century. Today, almost all of these traces have disappeared because of modern agricultural works and hydraulic reclamation.

The second objective of my research is the transformation or, rather, the crisis, of the settlements. To achieve this aim, the analysis of archaeological evidence, such as *villae rusticae*, cemeteries, or even simple sporadic findings, will be helpful for understanding the process. We must add the study of topography with direct field observations.



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So, I will present a new thematic archaeological map of the area, where all known archaeological data is presented, as well as those not yet published, but identified through archival work. The sites are concentrated in two areas: along the main road, and in the north Gorizia/Nova Gorica plain. The situation until the third century can be explained on the basis of geographic and climatic elements. At least from the Late Antiquity, it is the result of the presence of an attraction pole: the hilltop fortified settlement of sv. Katarina. It stands on a hill above the village of Solkan near the point where the river Isonzo/Soca flows into the plain. It was a very strategic position: from the hill, it was possible to control the road coming up the Soča valley from the west and towards another very important recently studied site: Tonovcov grad near Kobarid.

To the south it was possible to observe the area crossed by the main road between *Aquileia* and *Emona*.

This settlement will help us highlight the changes in settlement pattern until the allocation of the Lombards along the eastern border of the Italian kingdom.



***Trade of Limestone Sarcophagi from Quarries on the
Island of Brač. New Evidence from Ravenna and the
Northern Adriatic***

Paola Novara

Supeintendence of arts and landscape Ravenna

paola.novara@beniculturali.it

Ravenna preserves many ancient and Late Antique sarcophagi. Many of these are made of limestone quarried on the island of Brač on the coast of Ancient Dalmatia.

The sarcophagi from Dalmatia were widespread in Ravenna, in the upper Adriatic and along the coast of Puglia.

They were imported in the late sixth and early seventh centuries, and progressively replaced the sarcophagi imported from Constantinople at a time when the political and cultural Byzantine territory in Italy was greatly reduced.

The project will take stock of the situation with studies, and will propose an update of the catalog of materials preserved in Ravenna. Furthermore, the project will add unknown or little known pieces, widening the discourse to include the upper Adriatic.



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Settlements away from the Sea: the Transformation of Central and Northern Umbrian Urban and Rural Landscape between Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages

Giovanna Benni
Independent researcher
giovanna@exawatt.it

Traditionally, being outside the historical-archaeological debate because of its non-pertinence to consolidated interpretative schematics and its highly *limes*-like character dividing *Tuscia Langobardorum* and the Byzantine corridor, Umbria is one of Italy's contexts where we can best identify the processes of profound transformations that went on in the peninsula from Late Antiquity to the Early Middle Ages.

Through the analysis of the processes of slow transformations that involved urban and rural spaces of central and northern Umbria in the Early Middle Ages, the aim of this contribution is to investigate the active role that was played, both in urban and rural contexts, by places of worship and fortified settlements. In particular the different ways in which the area was settled and how power was managed in the vast area of interest where the complex landscape allows for a re-reading of its fragmented and heterogeneous picture. The information gathered by this research - articulated, among other things, through topographic research, archaeological data interpretation, early medieval sculpture analysis, and Tyrrhenian and Adriatic ancient road network analysis - has revealed to be suitable for the representation of a wide-ranging space.



***Population and Rural Landscape Organization in Numana
(AN) between the 2nd and 9th Centuries: Preliminary
Notes***

Maurizio Bilò, Sonia Virgili
Soc. Coop. Archeolab, University of Udine
maurizio.bilo@archeolab.net, soniavirgili@tiscalinet.it

The aim of this contribution is to presents a preliminary synthesis of a wider and still ongoing research on the evolution of rural landscape around the roman town of Numana (AN) with particular focus on the changes occurred during the passage from Roman to Early Medieval times.

This study is based on a complete revision of published data, more or less recent archival information (occasional discoveries, historical documents) and on archaeological evidence from extra-urban contexts (Montagnolo in Camerano, Montefreddo and Via Diaz in Sirolo), mostly collected during a few rescue excavations. In particular we will try to analyze the diachronic development of rural settlements (villas, productive centers) with closer attention to their topographical and economical aspects, but also to their origin, evolution and decadence in relationship to the urban center of Numana.



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Archaeological Research at the Liberty Square in Umag in 2004/2005

Narcisa Bolšec Ferri, Branka Milošević
Muzej grada Splita, Muzej grada Umaga
narcisa.bolsek.ferri@gmail.com, brmilos@yahoo.com

During the 2004/2005 archaeological excavations conducted at the Liberty Square in Umag, under and around today's parish church, the bell tower and the city's public cistern, a Late Roman oil mill with the remains of two wine presses were discovered *in situ*. This large economic production assembly had a capacity that exceeded local needs and was intended for a wider market outside Istria. In the 8th century, a large sacral building (17x25 m) with three inscribed apses was built above one part of the oil mill, and it is defined as the so-called Istrian type of religious buildings with apses. The church was destroyed in the year 876, and, given that there was no carved stone on its remains which would match the time of functioning, we assume that the church was never completely finished or fully equipped with stone furniture to accommodate the liturgical custom of the time. In the cultural layer, as well as in closed grave units, a greater number of archaeological material was found. Several grave units stand out: a grave in the square niche on the southern perimeter wall in the oil mill, a tomb in the narthex of the church, and a tomb in the burnt layers of the church.



Late Antiquity in the Western Part of the Island of Korčula

Igor Borzić
University of Zadar
igorborzic@net.hr

The excellent natural characteristics of the island of Korčula resulted in the establishment of a relatively dense network of ancient sites, creating an ancient rural landscape dominated by *villae rusticae* dated from early 1st century AD onwards. Late Antiquity in turn is characterized by several features: the continuity of life on these rural estates visible through archaeological materials, the architectural modification of Early Roman buildings (Potrina-Mirje) and the occurrence of Early Christian complexes with surrounding graves (Potirna-Mirje, Bradat-Mirje, Saints Cosmas and Damian). Another important component of Late Antiquity is represented by the revitalization of the well-defended positions established on St. John and Kopila hill forts. The poster will present the material remains of the aforementioned Late Antique changes that affected the western part of the island of Korčula.



POSTERS

Ancient Budva, From a Roman to a Christian Town

Dejan Drašković
Independent researcher
dejandraskov@yahoo.com

Budva, once a mighty Illyrian city, the Greek *emporium* of *Butoe*, developed an urban planimetry of the city within the walls after the Roman conquest of Illyria, the dimensions of which generally trace the outline of modern-day Budva walls. However, all that remains of the Roman Budva *intra muros* is uncertain because a rapid reconstruction of Budva took place after the 1979 earthquake, ignoring everything that was deep under the ruins. Most of the data we have was obtained at the necropolis, placed outside the Roman city, but there is a big problem with trying to figure out the secret of the city based only on the findings from graves. Precious data was derived from villas surrounding the city, where a mosaic with a dolphin was retrieved. Budva drowned in an economic crisis in Late Antiquity, causing de-urbanisation and the emergence of episcopal cities. The great darkness of the Early Middle Ages in Budva is studied through religious buildings, especially large three-nave basilicas with mosaic floors.



Late Antique Transformations of ripa Pannonica

Ferenc Fazekas
University of Pécs
fazekas.ferenc@pte.hu



POSTERS

St. Blek (Tar-Vabriga): Traces of Transformations from a Villa to a Medieval Settlement

Ana Konestra, Bartul Šiljeg, Vladimir Kovačić, Gaetano Benčić

Institute of Archaeology, Heritage Museum of Poreč
ana.konestra@gmail.com, bsiljeg@iarh.hr, Vladimir.kovac3@inet.hr,
gaetano.bencic@muzejporec.hr

Stanzia Blek, also known as Old Tar, is a rare Istrian example where we can study the transformation from a Roman rural estate to a medieval village in more depth. Archaeological research carried out jointly by the Museum of Poreč and the Institute of Archaeology (Zagreb, Croatia) from 2008, is focused on developing a better understanding of this transformation which was previously identified by historic and architectural research.

So far, four main phases have been identified, each corresponding to a somewhat different usage of the site. In this contribution, each of the phases will be presented in more detail drawing on the available evidence, and trying to understand how the site adapted to changing natural, economical and political factors until its final demise that saw the transfer of its population to the location of today's town of Tar.



Rural Landscapes in Istrian Late Antiquity

Robert Matijašić, Katarina Gerometta, Davor Bulić
University Juraj Dobrila Pula
rmatija@unipu.hr, kgeromet@unipu.hr, davor.bulic@unipu.hr

The transformation of rural landscapes in Istria, in the transition from Classical Antiquity to the Middle Ages can be studied in two phases. The first, 3rd – 6th century AD, is better known and comprises the decline of the villa system. There are several cases among the villas excavated along the western coast of Istria (Val Madona on Brijuni Island, Dragonera, Vrsar, Červar), which show how the villas were maintained during much of the period as the main pillars of the agricultural economy, although on a diminished scale in comparison with the earlier centuries.

The second phase, after the 6th century, is less known, but the small chapels and churches today isolated in the agricultural landscape are the visible signs of a metamorphosis of villas into medieval villages. The persistence of life in the countryside, despite some periods of crisis, is an important feature of the istrian landscape history.



POSTERS

Conservation and Restoration Work at the Sipar site (2013-2015)

Branka Milošević
Muzej grada Umaga
brmilos@yahoo.com

The archeological site of Sipar is located about 4 km to the north from Umag, on a small peninsula or island (depending on the tides). Sipar was first mentioned by the Anonymous Geographer of Ravenna in his *Cosmography* (6th/7th century), in a list of new (or already existing, but at that time more important) *civitates* as *Sapparis* or *Sip(p)aris*. It was then mentioned by John the Deacon (10th/11th century) among the Istrian cities destroyed by Duke Domagoj in 876.

In 2013 the preservation and protection project, stretching over several years, was commenced. Until now, three phases have been completed (2013, 2014, and 2015), within which a tower with polygonal layout has been defined, as well as a part of the northern and southern bulwark. This architecture was built on the remnants of earlier, Roman masonry work (warehouse). The found architectural material has been dated to the period between the 1st and the 9th centuries.



Banjače - an Example of Rural Architecture of the 5th and 6th centuries

Ivana Ožanić Roguljić, Ina Miloglav
Institute of Archaeology, University of Zagreb
iozanic@iarh.hr, imilogla@ffzg.hr

In this poster, we will present the Late Roman village site of Banjače near Dugopolje, central Dalmatia. The archaeological excavations covered an area of 761.8 square meters, and revealed the remains of two structures built in the dry-wall technique. Based on the size and location, we can conclude that both buildings served as working areas, and were not residential. Structure 1 did not have any traces which would indicate the use of the building for residential purposes. A high quantity of *tegulae* found throughout the site, could indicate that both buildings were covered. According to the processed material, we assume that structure 1 served as a storage area, and structure 2 as a space for the processing and storage of food. Material finds like pottery, metal, coins, and glass, are part of the typical repertoire of the 5th and 6th centuries.



POSTERS

Evolution of an Ancient City between the 3rd and the 7th c.: from Hadrianopolis to Ioustinianoupolis

Roberto Perna
Università degli Studi di Macerata
r.perna@unimc.it

This contribution aims to define the evolutionary characteristics of urban topography and urbanistics of the city of *Hadrianopolis* (Albania) between the 3rd and the 7th centuries. Recent research conducted by the University of Macerata allowed us to shed light on certain aspects of the evolution, and the substantial reorganisation of the city until it was re-founded in the 6th c. as *Ioustinianoupolis*, and before its final abandonment.



Stivanje Field in Nature Park Telaščica - from Antiquity to the Middle Ages

Jona Petešić

Public Institution "Nature park Telaščica"

jona.noir@gmail.com

Within the "Archaeological topography of Nature park Telaščica" project (part of a wider regional SEA-Med project lead by WWF-MedPO), the Institution will undertake a revision of all archaeological sites in its area. The project will last for 5 years (2015 – 2019), and its goal is to reveal new data and give the best possible results regarding history with the purpose of teaching new generations and allowing for the sustainable usage of cultural and natural heritage. All sites will be marked, labelled with info panels, and connected with hiking or bicycle paths. The research area is divided into 6 zones, each of which is connected with at least one known archaeological site. The Stivanje field, along with the church of St. John, belongs to zone 5. The Church of St. John is registered as a cultural property in the Register of Cultural Assets under the number Z-2380. The reason for this revision is that this church, named *cella* (in historical documents), most probably existed before the 9th century AD, and could show continuity from a Late Antique building.



POSTERS

From the 'Great Baths' to the 'Braidia Murada': Notes on the Transformations of Aquileia between the Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages

Marina Rubinich
University of Udine
marina.rubinich@gmail.com

In Late Antiquity (4th-5th cent.) the 'Great Baths' (*Thermae felices Constantianae*) were one of the most important and large public buildings of Aquileia. New stratigraphic excavations carried out by the University of Udine are revealing the long history of the site and its profound transformations, which testify new ways of dwelling in this area, today called 'Braidia Murada', i.e. 'enclosed field'. After a reuse of the ruins as dwellings between the 6th and 7th centuries and a long period of neglect, the thermal complex was finally and completely despoiled in the course of 1200.



***The Functional and Structural Evolution of the Roman
Theatre at Hadrianopolis***

David Sforzini
University of Macerata
sforzinidavid@gmail.com

The aim of this contributions is to shed light on functional and structural dynamics which took place at the Roman theatre in *Hadrianopolis* (Albania) as part of the evolution of the urban center from its constructions to its abandonment.

Its construction, which obliterated an earlier public building, can be dated to the first half of the 2nd c., when the entire city underwent an urbanistic reform requested by the Emperor Hadrian.

The monument was reused in different phases. The first phase includes the Byzantine reuse of the area for the construction of a church, and coincides with the urban reorganisation of a Justinian date.

The last intervention regards the creation of a fortification, or watchtower, built on the northeastern side of the *cavea*, the highest point of the monument.



POSTERS

Landscapes, Agricultural Resources Management and Vegetation Economy in the Northern Parentium Area between the Imperial Age and the End of Antiquity. First Results of Paleobotanical Research

Christophe Vaschalde, Margaux Tillier, David Kaniewski,
Charlotte de Bruxelles, Frédéric Guibal, Gaetano Benčić,
Marie-Brigitte Carre, Vladimir Kovačić, Davor Munda*
Carre@mmsh.univ-aix.fr

On the trail of Franco-Croatian archaeological research on the units for the production of wine and oil amphorae at Loron-Santa Marina (Tar/Torre), and, thanks to data drawn from the infill of the Busuja (Poreč/Parenzo) *vivarium* and core drillings from Mirna river, this preliminary research covers very diverse areas (anthracology, carpology, palynology, xilology...). An explosion has been evident in the production of viticulture, oliviculture and fruit trees culture dated to the first moments of the Roman period, and is contemporaneous with a boost in cereal culture. Also, information on the vegetation cover was obtained, just like information on its usage for the firing of amphorae kilns and its usage as timber for underwater structures. These first results have made the evolution of the coastal landscape evident on a larger scale. They also mark a start of more complex research on the vegetation economy in Istria.

* Laboratoire d'archéologie médiévale et moderne en Méditerranée, UMR 7298, Aix en Provence; Archéologie des Sociétés Méditerranéennes, UMR 5140, Université Montpellier 3, CNRS, MCC, Montpellier et ISEM - Institut des Sciences de l'Evolution, UMR 5554; Institut Universitaire de France, Laboratoire d'Ecologie Fonctionnelle et Environnement, UMR 5245, CNRS, Université Paul Sabatier-Toulouse 3, INPT; Université de Bourgogne, Master professionnel AGES; Heritage Museum Poreč; Centre Camille Jullian, UMR 7299, Aix Marseille Université, CNRS, Ministère de la Culture, Aix en Provence; Heritage Museum Poreč;



The "Dyrrachium 3" Wreck in the Bay of Durrës. A Cargo with African-Spanish Amphorae of the III/IV Century AD

Adrian Anastasi
Albanian Institute of Archaeology
adrian.anastasi@gmail.com

In the summer of 2013, during underwater archaeological research that the Institute of Archaeology in Tirana conducted in the Bay of Durrës, the "Dyrrachium 3" wreck was discovered. The cargo consisted of African-Spanish amphorae, mainly African I, II and III, Almagro 51C, some variants of Agora amphora K109, unknown types of amphorae and some *tubulifittili*. The initial data suggests contacts between *Dyrrachium* and the North African coast through a cargo consisting of selected products for the city's rich high class.



POSTERS

Christianization of the Adriatic Abruzzo: a Key to Economic Trends and Trade

Sonia Antonelli

University "G. d'Annunzio" Chieti-Pescara

sonia.antonelli@unich.it

The coastal area of Abruzzo is widely inserted into Mediterranean relations because of its strategic location in the middle of the Adriatic Sea where the economic events of Late Antiquity were sketched and finally unraveled. In that perspective, the aim of this paper is to analyze the elements related to the spread of Christianity and the Christianization of the coastal areas of Abruzzo (spread of cults, cultural influences, imports, circulation patterns, etc.) in the light of contacts and trade relations, especially with the eastern Mediterranean Sea. These contacts are guaranteed by an extensive network of ports and harbors the vitality of which is traced to the Middle Ages. I will also examine the role of economic and productive structures in Late Antiquity settlement choices and how Christian buildings were placed.



***Economy and Trade of the mid-Imperial Adriatic between
Classe and the Eastern Mediterranean***

Francesca Assirelli
Università degli Studi di Bologna
francesca.assirelli3@studio.unibo.it

The study that I will present is the first quantitative analysis of eastern amphorae from the context of the San Severo excavation. I will consider Roman frequentation of the area trying to explain, through material data, its 2nd and 3rd c. commercial and economic dynamics. The analysed sample derives from the 2013 excavations. It presents an ample range of types without large quantities of a single type of amphora. This first quantitative analysis presents the partially unknown picture of the mid-Imperial Classe, confirming some previously known data, but also presenting many new elements.



POSTERS

Crkvišće Bukovlje near Generalski Stol, Late Antique Hillfort, Results of the 2012-2015 Excavations

Ana Azinović Bebek, Ivana Hirschler Marić

Hrvatski restauratorski zavod

aazinovic@h-r-z.hr, iharasa@h-r-z.hr

The Department of Archaeology of the Croatian Conservation Institute conducted excavations on Crkvišće Bukovlje at Generalski stol in the period between 2012 and 2015, and established traces of settlement dated to the Eneolithic, Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Late Antiquity, Medieval and modern times. The Late Antique fortress is situated on a strategic position on the plateau over the curve of the river Mrežnica, and forms an irregular triangle that rises gently to the north measuring 110 (west) x 80 (north-east) x 85m (west). It is naturally protected on the west side where there is a steep slope. The existence an ancient road *Romula-Senia* is assumed to be in the vicinity of the site.

To the north of the site, on the highest part of the plateau, the remains of a Late Antique single-nave church with a semicircular shallow apse was found, and its datation to the time between the beginning of the 5th to the end of the 6th century was confirmed by radiocarbon analyses. We have investigated the remains of two rectangular masonry structures, measuring 8x8 and 8x5 m, which were added to the outer defensive wall. One of the possible functions of these facilities would be accommodating the garrison. A detailed field survey showed that the fort had at least two towers on the eastern defensive wall, while the entrance was probably on the southern corner.

Small finds from the Late Roman period include numerous fragments of coarse kitchenware: pots, bowls and lids, often decorated by comb carvings and incised wavy lines, but there are also fragments of large storage vessels. We should point out the group of gray ceramics with polished decorations comprised of vertical and slanted lines. Among the fragments of Late Antique



tableware we also find examples of imported goods: African *sigillata* and its imitations (bowls with a red coating, stamped motifs - concentric circles, and palmettes and feather style decorations), fragments of glazed bowls, plates and mortars, Late Roman amphorae, probably of African and eastern Mediterranean origin, and fragments of an oil lamp. Among the other items we find coins from the mid-3rd and 4th centuries which continued to be used in the 5th century as well. Fragments of weapons and military equipment, fragments of Late Antique millstones, a ceramic whorl and very few glass vessels were also found. We found a lot of broken pieces of iron and slag which, with the possible remains of a furnace, confirm metallurgical activity.

At the current stage of exploration, the site Crkvišće can be conditionally defined as a high fortresses of Type II according to the typology of S. Ciglenečkog from 1987. Some of the pottery fragments can, with great caution, be said to be Germanic in origin. Perhaps the results of further research will confirm the connection of these findings to the presence of the Lombards which appear in the area of the province of *Savia* as *foederati*.



POSTERS

A Late Roman River Barge at St. Maria Padovetere (Comacchio)

Carlo Beltrame, Elisa Costa

University Ca' Foscari Venice, Università IUAV di Venezia

beltrame@unive.it, ecosta@iuav.it

We present the preliminary study of a shipwreck discovered during an excavation held close to the Late Roman site of St. Maria Padovetere of Comacchio (Ferrara), and directed by the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici dell'Emilia Romagna. The hull, sunk or abandoned in the 5th century AD on the bed of an ancient river well, was visible in aerial photos, is well-preserved and measures about 18 m in length. The technique of construction is the sewn technique which is well documented on the entire upper Adriatic coast and was used from the 1st century BC to the 7th century AD and was well-defined at the boat found at Valle Ponti of Comacchio. The flat bottom and the high stern allow us to recognize a sort of *pontonium* like the ones represented on some engravings in central Europe. Every characteristic of the hull is part of the riverine tradition of naval construction well documented for the Roman period on shipwrecks from Central Europe, but is almost absent on the Mediterranean.



***The Trade Networks of Butrint in the Middle Imperial
Adriatic Sea (II - IV c. AD): the amphorae from the Roman
Forum Excavation Project***

Gloria Bolzoni
University of Salerno
gloriabzn@gmail.com

Thanks to its favorable geographical position in the Otranto Channel in the straits of Corfu and the presence of a safe place for mooring ships, *Butrint* had to be one of the busiest harbors during Roman times, situated both along the routes connecting the Eastern Mediterranean with the center of the Empire, and along those leading directly to the Adriatic sea.

From the archaeological point of view, it is especially the ceramic evidence, and in particular amphorae, that allow us to trace the context of these commercial contacts.

For this purpose, here it seems interesting to propose a reflection that, in comparison to other sites, considers this data in the framework of trade routes of the Adriatic Sea in the mid-Imperial age.



POSTERS

Common Ware from the Port of Ancona: Production, Trade and Circulation

Chiara Capponi
University of Macerata
chiaracapponi@hotmail.com

The first results of a study dedicated to common ware found at Ancona's port during the 1999-2002 excavations at the Lungomare Vanvitelli will be presented through a short synthesis.

The contribution will be centered on those products which can be chronologically assigned to the period between the 3rd and the 7th c., with particular attention to those typologies which allow for the drafting of a morpho-functional evolution and those which can be linked to commerce and exchange in the Adriatic area.



***The Late Antique and Medieval Landscape in the
Northwest of Ravenna. The “Bassa
Romandiola” Project***

Marco Cavalazzi, Michele Abballe, Anna Benato, Michela de
Felicibus

Università di Bologna
cavalazzi.marco@gmail.com

In this poster we present the results of the “Bassa Romandiola Survey Project”, a landscape archaeology project carried out by the Bologna University from 2009 on the plain east of Ravenna city.

“Romandiola” is the Renaissance name of the region which included part of the modern Ravenna province. From a geomorphological point of view, in the past it was an unstable lowland area. In some cases we could document the post-Roman and medieval settlements, characterized by an intense trend of increasing, especially from the Carolingian age, a trend sometimes connected to the enucleation of the habitat.



POSTERS

A New 5th to 7th c. Necropolis at Pisaurum

Laura Cerri, Chiara Delpino, Vanessa Lani, Claudia Maestri,
Erika Valli

Soprintendenza Archeologia delle Marche, Tecne s.r.l.
chiara.delpino@beniculturali.it

In January 2015, rescue excavations at a construction site in Pesaro revealed a part of a vast necropolis which was, at a later date (between the 5th and the 6th-7th c.), placed on the route of the ancient *Via Flaminia*, a few hundred meters from the southern city walls of *Pisaurum*. The excavations, led by the Soprintendenza Archeologia delle Marche with the assistance of Tecne srl, uncovered 39 adult and child burials, of the *a cappuccina* type, in *tegulae* chests or in simple pit graves, which were arranged in relatively regular rows and were mostly without grave goods. The exception are a few pit-graves, which form the latest part of the necropolis, datable to between the 6th and the 7th c., and which contained a few bone combs, two bronze rings, a necklace and some earrings.



***Changing Trade Routes in Late Antique and Early Medieval
Cicolano: Evidence from the San Martino site (Torano di
Borgorose, Rieti, Italy)***

Elizabeth Colantoni, Gabriele Colantoni, Maria Rosa Lucidi,
Jeffrey A. Stevens, Francesco Tommasi
University of Rochester, La Sapienza Università di Roma,
University of Missouri, Città Metropolitana di Roma Capitale
elizabeth.colantoni@rochester.edu

Excavations at the San Martino site have revealed new data about trade in the Cicolano region in the late antique to early medieval period. In the Roman period, until the end of the fifth century AD, people at the site had access to imported goods, which reached this internal area of Italy chiefly via Rome and the west coast. Later, in the aftermath of the Gothic wars and the arrival of the Longobards, the site seems to have been essentially cut off from overseas trade. In particular, residents apparently lost access to goods coming from Rome and could obtain imported items only via the more remote Adriatic coast. Thus, the late antique/early medieval pottery from San Martino includes: virtually no overseas imports; some vessels typical of Adriatic Italy; and a large quantity of locally-made ceramics, which are important for understanding the pottery sequences in Cicolano at this time.



POSTERS

“Corinthian” Relief Pottery from Hadrianopolis (Epirus): Imports and Regional Productions

Sofia Cingolani
Università degli studi di Macerata
sofiacingolani@msn.com

The aim of this contribution is to present a group of sherds of Corinthian relief pottery unearthed in the archaeological investigations carried out from 2005 in the city of *Hadrianopolis* (Epirus, Albania). In fact, the consistency of the finds allows us to widen the distribution area of the already known attestations from northern Epirus, but also to propose a series of considerations on the problem of regional production that have recently started to be delineated for this ware in the area of Epirus.



The Roman Necropolis of Opitegium: Continuity and Transformation

Silvia Cipriano, Giovanna Maria Sandrini
Museo della Centuriazione Romana,
Diego Malvestio & C. snc
silviacip@libero.it, giosandrini@libero.it

The recent survey of the tombs in Oderzo cemeteries has helped identify a total of 396 graves, dating from the end of the 1st century BC to the 6th-7th century AD, with 259 inhumations and 137 cremations. Our study strives to analyze the evolution of rituals and burial arrangements, as well as the composition of grave goods in order to distinguish between continuity and transformation.



POSTERS

Transformation of Adriatic Commerce between Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages

Enrico Cirelli

Ludwig-Maximilian-Universität München – University of
Bologna
enicocirelli@hotmail.com

Commerce between the East and the West which occurred between the 5th and the 9th c. saw many changes. New archaeological discoveries show the economic vitality of some Ionian city-ports close to the Corfu channel from the 7th and the 8th centuries, and contrast the to other Mediterranean regions. Some pottery contexts found in the ports of Saranda, Butrint and Durres are perfectly framed in the dynamics of Mediterranean trade, with a substantial growth in the quantity of finds visible especially at this time. This trend is very different from what occurred in Middle and North Adriatic regions. The relative percentages of productions are especially different, and even the curve of production quantities in the period from the 4th to the 8th century seems extremely unusual. The numerous contexts studied so far show, for example, that the new city of Classe, the main port of Ravenna, saw a spike in imports towards the middle of the 5th century, and conducted an impressive volume of trade until the middle of the 6th century. At the same time, we observe a turn from imports from north Africa towards eastern Mediterranean products at Adriatic sites, showing that the Justinian war was not only a military conquest, but also marked the supremacy of eastern merchants in western ports.

In this paper, I will try to compare the circulation tendencies of these two Mediterranean regions which are



of different composition and show different trends. The privileged position of the two areas along maritime trade vectors determined the fortunes of many urban settlements. The contraction of large-volume trade in the first centuries of the Middle Ages forced the main centers of production or marketing channels to turn to the protected hinterland, and to do so without losing the strong propensity to attract goods and ships from maritime companies of this, new, Mediterranean Sea.



POSTERS

Late Roman Pottery Standardization: H85's Case Study

Miguel Busto Zapico, Enrico Cirelli

University of Oviedo - University of Bologna, Ludwig-
Maximilian-Universität München - University of Bologna
miguel_busto@hotmail.com, enricocirelli@hotmail.com

The aim of this paper is to determine the degree of standardization of some late Roman pottery productions. We selected a form well represented in the ceramic contexts identified in the excavations of the Late Antique port-canal of Classe, the Hayes 85 cup. The discovery of a significant number of fragments and whole pieces of these forms at the port of Classe provided us with a high number of cases which allowed for statistical analyses and obtaining conclusive data. This cup is a form which is considered rare in Hayes' monumental book, and only new discoveries of the last 10 years show us how much we still have to understand about the characteristics of late Roman production, trade and distribution. With this in mind, we used a new statistical system which analyses the main changes in the profile of this types and its variants.



***Loron - Santa Marina. Middle and Late Roman Ceramics
and Amphorae between Local Production and Importation***

Tiziana Cividini, Paola Maggi, Corinne Rouse
Independent researchers, Aix-Marseille université - Centre
C. Jullian (UMR 7299)
tiziana_cividini@yahoo.it, pmaggi@units.it, corinne.rousse@univ-amu.fr

Loron is a large Roman estate built on the coast around 10 AD on the territory of the colony of *Parentium* (Poreč, Croatia). The excavations led by an international team have unearthed the economic part of the estate, with the discovery of a large workshop complex (1st - 4th century AD) mainly dedicated to the production of pottery and oil amphorae of the Dressel 6B type. The archaeological data shows that the workshop functioned well until the beginning of the 4th century, before a long phase of abandonment and the final destruction of the buildings around the end of the 5th century AD. Thanks to a new Franco-Croatian scientific programme, it is now possible to identify the owner's villa, 400m north of Loron, with a big cistern surrounded by residential buildings. The poster will focus on the examples of the final production of the *figlina* (amphorae and coarse ware) in association with representative imported ceramics of the 2nd century.



POSTERS

Shipwrecks in Dalmatia, 2nd-9th c.

Suzana Čule, Irena Radić Rossi
Independent researcher, University of Zadar
irradic@unizd.hr

The complexity of the Dalmatian coast, prized and feared by the ancient seafarers, resulted in the high density of shipwrecks from various periods, already noticed by many authors. In the framework of the AdriaS Project (IP-2014-09-8211), supported by the Croatian Science Foundation, the poster focuses on the systematization of the available data on shipwreck sites in the present-day region of Dalmatia, from the island of Pag to the north, to the most southern Croatian border. Considering the sites from the 2nd to the 9th centuries AD, it shows their geographical and chronological distribution, comparing the new results to those published by Parker in 1992. It also suggests the probable reasons for the situation emerging from the up-to-date distribution maps and diagrams.



Transformations of Funerary Practices between Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages in the Coastal Area of Romagna

Debora Ferreri

Alma Mater Studiorum – Università di Bologna
deboraferreri@hotmail.it

In the long transition that occurred between Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages, a notable change occurred in funerary practices as well. In some cities of the Roman world, for instance, the dead and the living started to share the same space, with no distinction between the funerary and the habitational use of a certain area. Various transformations were also happening in the position, typology and loss of the custom of laying grave goods which characterised Late Antique and Early Medieval burials in central and northern Italy. In this contribution, the aspects of these changes within a territory that was crucial for the political and cultural change of the peninsula will be described, focusing on the area closest to the new Imperial seat which had a hinging role between Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages.



POSTERS

The Mediterranean Sea Inside the City. The Imports from the Padua Baptistery Excavations

Giovana Ganzarolli

Aix-Marseille Université – Università degli studi di Padova
giovanna.ganzarolli@gmail.com

Archaeological excavations at the cathedral of Padua have unearthed a complex stratigraphy related to the Late Antique episcopal complex of the city and its transformation until the modern day. A group of amphorae and red slip ware with a chronological range between the 4th and the 7th centuries is of particular interest because it indicates short- and medium-range commercial relations with different regions in the Mediterranean. 18 amphora samples have been analysed in order to understand what kind of product they contained. Even if preliminary, the analyses confirm the habit to cover the wall of the pottery with resins to make them waterproof. The combination of these results with ongoing archaeobotanical and archaeozoological studies will allow further considerations about the city's environment and the diet of the Paduan population in the Late Antiquity.



Soapstone from Senigallia: Reconstructing Ancient Trade Routes in the High and Middle Adriatic between Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages

Maria Teresa Gatto
Università di Bologna
gatto.mariateresa@gmail.com

Observing the fragments of soapstone from archeological area of "La Fenice", and those from the excavations carried out in the Piazza del Duca in Senigallia, we can deduce that they belong to the same types found in *Emilia Romagna*. In this poster, we want to highlight the possible trade routes for these fragments, because they have been found on the territory spanning from the Alps to Ravenna and northern Marches.



POSTERS

The Roman Settlement of La Banderuola (Loreto-AN): Imported Pottery

Marzia Giuliadori
University of Macerata
marzia.giuliadori@unimc.it

La Banderuola is a *contrada* in the territory of Loreto (AN), located on the coastal plain of Scossici. The 1965 excavations, conducted in the vicinity of a chapel dedicated to Madonna have yielded Roman material which was found in a disturbed stratigraphic situation and which can be dated to the period from the 1st to the 5th c. The nature of the site, which was set close to the coast on the ancient road stretch connecting Potentia and Ancona, remains unclear. However, fine and common wares originating not only from Northern Italy but also from the Eastern Mediterranean, Africa and the Dalmatian coast, demonstrate that this settlement was affected by Adriatic trade flows of mid- and late-Imperial times.



Potravlje – Crkvina

Blaž Glavinić, Ivana Kunac, Zrinka Šimić-Kanaet, Miroslav
Vuković

University of Zagreb
zsivic@ffzg.hr

The student "Heritage is taught, not sold" project included a field survey of the modern-day Potravlje, and, here, we will present the results. The field survey was mostly done at the Crkvina site located at 935 meters above sea level. The site was thought to have been a late Roman *refugium*.

The field survey revealed seven walls which surrounded this refuge, as well as walls which were part of the buildings on the inside of the structure. 29 fragments of pottery, 3 bone and one metal fragment were found. Some pottery shards were defined as roof tiles and late Roman amphorae. Other fragments were identified as pieces of kitchen pots and pans, and can be dated to times between the late Roman and the early Medieval period.



POSTERS

Iron Trade and Production between the Adriatic and the Middle Danube in the Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages

Ivan M. Hrovatin
Independent researcher
ivan_hrovatin@yahoo.com

Metals are among those raw materials that were most often (from prehistory onwards) exported from central Europe towards the sea in order to reach Adriatic and Mediterranean ports. Iron is one of the principal raw materials, and was transported both in the form of more or less standardized ingots, as well as non-standardized semi-finished and finished products towards markets and blacksmiths near and far.

In regions where raw material was procured, the interpretation of material remains of production are the basis for the study of this aspect of the economy. In eastern central Europe, the 6th c. was a crucial period for some iron producing technologies the traditions of which span back to pre-Roman times. On one hand, with support from ecclesial and Late Roman state institutions, the large centralized production models lived to see their final phase, while, on the other hand, this was the period of the final utilisation of slag-pit furnaces which characterized large-scale barbarian production. On the previous territories of the Roman Empire, only small autarchic or local productions continued and went on to become the technological basis for the sparse and extensive production of the Carpathian basin and the Eastern Alps. This production intensified in the 8th-9th c., and continued to be the main technological method at least until the 12th c. in



the Eastern Alps and Western Pannonia, while a new type of shallow furnace appeared in the Carpathian basin. Illustrative of the chain that linked iron production and commerce is the case of Great Moravia, to the north of the Middle Danube, characterized by the new type of shallow furnaces and standardized semi-finished products, whose export was also possible via the north-Adriatic ports by means of the so-called Amber route. There, the iron that was probably produced in various regions of the hinterland, was used or sold by venetian merchants to various buyers, among which, later on, the Arabs are also mentioned.



POSTERS

Fort Lopar: How a Late Antique Fort Was Reused in the Early Middle Ages

Andrej Janeš

Croatian Conservation Institute

ajanes@h-r-z.hr

The remains of fort Lopar are situated on the eastern border of the town of Novi Vinodolski, right on the coast, between the Lišanj bay on the west and the Muroska bay on the east. The only written mention of the fort is the date of its destruction by the Venetian admiral Giovanni Bembo in 1598. The fort had a pentagonal layout, separated into a square courtyard and a northern triangular area. Recent archaeological excavations revealed traces which indicate that the fort was built at the beginning of the 4th century AD. Large amounts of artifacts were recovered in the excavations, mostly consisting of Late Antique coarse ware. Other finds include sherds of luxurious pottery imported from North Africa and fragments of amphorae, glass and iron objects. The artefacts, combined with radiocarbon dates, show that the northern part of the fort was used in the 6th century. Layers with 9th-10th century pottery were documented on top of Late Antique layers, attesting to the spread of the early medieval Croatian state on the Kvarner coast.



Pottery as Evidence for Trade Route Changes from the 2nd to the 6th Century: Korintija Mala Luka (Krk) Case Study

Kristina Jelinčić Vučković
Institute of Archaeology
kristina.jelincic@iarh.hr

The archaeological area of Korintija comprises a fortress from the 6th century, a settlement, a *cella trichora* and two bays that could have served as ports. Numerous finds of different provenance suggest the datation of the site to a time between the 2nd and the 6th century. An overview of pottery finds reveals the prevalence of African imports from between the 2nd and the 6th century, visible mainly through shards of amphorae used for oil, as well as wine, olives and garum and *sigillata*. Imports dated to the 4th century from different areas of the eastern Mediterranean are also found. Amphorae, mostly ones used for wine, and tableware were imported. Eastern imports did not eliminate African products: trade connections with African provinces persisted simultaneously with Eastern Mediterranean ones. When it comes to the 5th and 6th centuries, a dominance of African products is noted, suggesting renewed stronger connections with that region. The local market seemed to have covered the needs for coarse kitchenware which is similar to the pottery of other sites on the island of Krk.



POSTERS

Early Medieval Context Amphorae from the Monastery of San Severo at Classe

Bianca Maria Mancini
Università di Bologna
biancamaria.mancini@studio.unibo.it

On this occasion, we will present the results of a study on amphorae found at the San Severo Monastery at Classe (RA) during the 2011 campaign. The context of discovery has allowed us to focus on materials that cover an ample chronological range, as well as varied typologies and provenance, particularly when it comes to Late Antique eastern Mediterranean amphorae.

This research has allowed us to analyse the role of Classe within the trading routes used from Late Antiquity to the Early Middle Ages.



Economy on the Road. Trades, Infrastructures and Harbours in Imperial Abruzzo

Maria Cristina Mancini, Oliva Menozzi
University "G. d'Annunzio" Chieti-Pescara
mc.mancini68@gmail.com, o.menozzi@unich.it

For too long has the mid-Adriatic area been considered as an isolated context, as well as an *'importuosus'* and as holding secondary position in the Adriatic and Mediterranean trade. However, recent studies and excavations are attesting to a more elaborated picture with a road network which finds continuity and a natural extension in the numerous ports and docks along the sea coasts and main river valleys. Local products, such as wine, oil, wool, livestock and other products, together with local resources, such as bitumen, salt, wood and limonite, were at the base of a wide trade network involving not only an exchange of goods, but also continuous contacts, cultural exchange and the creation of local markets closely related to docks and harbours. The economic exploitation strongly conditioned the territorial organization of the mid-Adriatic area between the 1st and the 4th centuries AD, showing an articulated and functional hierarchy of the settlements. Contacts and trade with other Adriatic areas seem to have been the basis for trade, attesting to an interesting reciprocity which can be dated even to the pre-Roman period, and which certainly shows a long continuity in later periods. Epigraphic and archaeological finds, as well as coin circulation, also attest to frequent exchanges with Mediterranean contexts until in later times.



POSTERS

Coastal Settlements in Central-Northern Albania between 2nd and 6th century AD: the case of Cape Rodoni

Marco Moderato, Chiara Casolino, Maria Dormio
University "G. d'Annunzio" Chieti-Pescara
marco.moderato@gmail.com, chiaracasolino@gmail.com,
mariadormio@gmail.com

Between 2nd and 6th century AD, the coast of Central Albania is a strategic asset for the Roman Empire as departure for all the trans-balkan routes to the limes and to Byzantium. For the same reason, Byzantine Empire controlled carefully the area as first line of defense versus the Slavic invasions and as direct link toward Italy.

The strategic value of the region can be easily perceived in its main centres (*Dyrrachium* for instance), but is less known in its minor centres and especially in sea landings, which were relevant for small and medium navigation. Recent surveys lead by the Italian Archaeological Mission in Durres are now investigating the region of Cape Rodoni (north of *Dyrrachium*). The results of the surveys, combined with an accurate reconstruction of the geomorphological dynamics, provide an interesting picture of the settlement patterns in this area by the roman age and late antiquity. This paper brings the preliminary results of this study, and is the first step in identifying the changes and continuity between central powers (empires) and local authorities (*Dyrrachium*).



***Influences of Italian Stone Production on Pannonian
Sarcophagi Production***

Barbara Nadbath

Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia,
Center for Preventive Archaeology
barbara.nadbath@zvkds.si

The influences of Italian stone production on the production of Pannonian stone sarcophagi will be discussed. The focus of the presentation will be on the Pannonian sarcophagi production of the second half of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. We will present the potential influences of Italian production on the formation of an inscription field and the structure of the front side of Pannonian stone sarcophagi.



POSTERS

Late Roman site at Lumbarda, Island of Korčula (Croatia)

Hrvoje Potrebića, Sanda Hančević, Ivana Ožanić Roguljić
University of Zagreb, Independent researcher, Institute of
Archaeology

hpotrebi@ffzg.hr, sandahan@net.hr, iozanic@iarh.hr

Lumbarda is located on the island of Korčula. The Late Roman complex at the site of Sutivan was confirmed in by excavations which lasted from 2007 to 2011. During the archaeological excavations in 1999 and 2001, remains of no less than five different structures were identified, the use of which is not entirely clear, due to their poor state of preservation. The structures include two small apsidal basins, two channels for water drainage and a well. Those can be interpreted as some sort of a thermal complex. The economic component of the site can be seen in small finds, such as fishing tools and items relating to blacksmithing, olive processing and trading in oil and wine. The site has been dated on the basis of coins (*Salus Rei Pvblicae*) from the 4th century and Byzantine *folis* (*Mauritius Tiberius*) dated to the end of the 6th century. Pottery material testifies to intensive trade in this area, confirmed by amphorae of eastern origin, African *sigillata*, Aegean and possibly Adriatic pottery.



Adriatic Imports to Roma: an Insight From the Amphorae

Giorgio Rizzo, Cristina Molari

External collaborators of the Soprintendenza Speciale per il Colosseo, il Museo Nazionale Romano e l'Area Archeologica di Roma

archeocer@hotmail.com, cristina.molari65@gmail.com

The study of the presence of Adriatic amphorae on the Roman and Ostian markets during the Early and Middle Imperial Age allows assessing the size and the regional origins of wine and, to a lesser degree, oil imports from the Adriatic side of the peninsula. The study also analyses their diffusion in the Mediterranean Basin as well as their relationship to the flows of annona goods destined for the capital of the Empire. Starting from the III century AD, Roman and Ostian archeological contexts show a fast and permanent decline of Adriatic wine imports. As regards ceramic production, only the presence of a few terra sigillata vessels, probably produced in the Adriatic area, testifies to the limited penetration of Adriatic goods into the Roman market during the Late Antiquity.



POSTERS

The Badanj Fortress - between Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages

Tea Rosić

Crikvenica Municipal Museum

kustos@mgc.hr

The Badanj fortress is located on a strategically important position - the junction of the Vinodol valley and the Crikvenica valley. It is a Medieval fortress the first phase of which can presumably be dated to Late Antiquity. Although previous research had not recorded a Roman phase, there is some archaeological evidence that suggests the possible existence of a small *specula* here as early as the 1st century. Badanj is certainly one of the towers included in the Late Antique toponym *Ad Turres*. The role of these towers was to monitor the Roman road communication between *Tarsatica* and *Senia*. Badanj was an important fortress until the beginning of the 14th century when it was abandoned.

The latest archaeological research and conservation work started in 2014, and was conducted by the Crikvenica Municipal Museum. The aim of this research is to revise the finds and to try and find new evidence for dating this outstanding fortress the architecture of which cannot be compared to anything documented on the eastern Adriatic coast so far.



***At the Edge of the Adriatic Sea: Settlement and Economy
in the Early Medieval Franciacorta (Italy)***

Simone Sèstito
University of Padua
simone.sestito@hotmail.com

Our research on a specific area of the Lombard territory demonstrates how the link between Early-Medieval settlements and Roman legacy in Northern Italy is not a simple paradigm of mere continuity or discontinuity. The reshaping of the environment, as well as the settlements, were not only influenced by local factors. Instead, it was a long process which linked the area in question to the Adriatic coast and to the urban sites newly-founded there, such as *emporia* which were mainly connected to waterways. The well-documented panorama, provided both by archaeology and history, of the properties owned by the Monastery of Santa Giulia in Brescia lets us have a closer and deeper look at the consequences and scale – both spatial and chronological – of environmental transformations and climate changes in their relationship with the renewal of trade routes of the 8th-9th century Europe.



POSTERS

The Franco-Albanian Topographic and Archaeological Mission at Dyrrachium (2012-2015). Research on the Topography of Durrës

Eduard Shehi, Catherine Abadie-Reynal, Brikena Shkodra,
Yan Mannon

Institute of Archaeology, Tirana, Albania, Laboratoire
HiSoMA, MSH Maison de l'Orient et de la Méditerranée,
Lyon
eduardshehi@hotmail.com

The Franco-Albanian mission at *Dyrrachium* was set up in 2012 with the main objective of creating an archaeological map of ancient Epidamne - *Dyrrachium* in GIS (Geographic Information System). This project is coming to a close: GIS is functional, although it could still be improved. Its tools allow for rapid access to the database which unites all data from the research carried out at the site. It also allows us to visualise all results of the excavations and, hence, to see their interrelations on a single plan. The analysis of the urban structure based on such images has already started, allowing us, among other things, to propose a few new hypotheses and, most importantly, to define priority zones for the study of the ancient urban tissue.

These activities enabled us to define a strategy for research and geophysical prospections, a fundamental step in achieving the mission's second objective: to conduct multidisciplinary fieldwork that could shed new light on the organisation of the site. Research focuses on those regions that are crucial for our understanding of the urbanism of *Dyrrachium*. The city limits and their fluctuation over the centuries are being studied through works conducted on its walls, the lagunar area on the eastern side of town (with a



major part dedicated to geomorphology), and, to the north, the necropolises.

The organisation of the urban tissue will also be studied through prospections and test trenches placed in the center of the ancient town, in the areas that are free from buildings, and particularly in the area of the *thermae*.

Seeing as the fieldwork starts in May 2015, the first results will be presented through this contribution.



POSTERS

Mid-Adriatic Italian Monasteries: Estates, Functions and Trade

Maria Carla Somma
University "G. d'Annunzio" Chieti-Pescara
mc.somma@unich.it

This paper will try to focus on the insertion of Central Italy's monasteries (Montecassino and Farfa, but also some other smaller monasteries), through its network of properties, with the landing on the Adriatic coast. Archaeological investigations and studies done in recent years show that this affected these territories in a diachronic way (also see the poster of Mancini-Menozzi at this conference). We will try to understand in which dynamics of maritime connections the monasteries fit, starting from the 8th and 9th centuries. We will try to highlight the relationship with the existing settlement pattern and understand the possible commercial purposes of such evidence.



***Archaeobotanical Research of the Roman Harbour at
Zaton near Zadar, 2011-2012***

Renata Šoštarić
University of Zagreb
rsostar@biol.pmf.hr

Plant macro remains from the underwater archaeological Roman harbour in Zaton (1st to mid-4th century) were analysed. The samples were collected in 2011 and 2012 by hydro-archaeologists from the Archaeological Museum Zadar. A total of 4320 plant remains (seeds, fruits, twigs, leaves, and thorns) were extracted from 62 samples and mostly identified to the level of species. Results of the analysis confirmed that the three most important agricultural products were: grapevine (*Vitis vinifera*), olive (*Olea europaea*) and fig (*Ficus carica*). Cherry (*Prunus avium/cerasus*), peach (*Prunus persica*), stonepine (*Pinus pinea*), almond (*Prunus dulcis*), walnut (*Juglans regia*), chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), herbs and vegetables were probably also grown. We should point out finds of radish seeds (*Raphanus sativus*) - the oldest finds of radish in Europe; Sebastian fruits (*Cordia myxa*) - a very rare found in ancient Europe; and *Glaucium corniculatum* - the oldest find of this ephemeral species in Croatia.



POSTERS

North African imports at Aquileia during the early Roman period (between 1st and 2nd

Martina Trivini Bellini, Diana Dobрева
University of Padua
mtrivinib@gmail.com, diana.dobрева@unipd.it

The presence of African products in the area of the upper Adriatic region is usually connected to the increase in food trade which occurred in the 3rd century A.D. The start of this trend, however, is to be sought back in the first two centuries of the Empire: a period in which it is already possible to note a relevant presence of products coming from the area of both *Carthago* and *Byzacena*.

Recent excavations conducted in Aquileia show a continuous increase in the number of pottery finds of North African origin (such as Red Slip ware, cooking ware, common ware used in both canteens and pantries, and *amphorae*), which were found in archaeological layers dated back to the early Roman period.

This poster aims, therefore, to examine the dynamics that have brought the development of this phenomenon, which seems to be extremely isolated in comparison to the dominant position of African imports starting from the 3rd century A.D. To examine it, new data from recent excavations, which are being undertaken inside the urban territory, will be taken into consideration.



***Architectural Transformations of the Church of St.
Stephen in Dubrovnik***

Nikolina Topić, Željko Peković

Omega engineering d.o.o., University of Split

nikolinatopic@gmail.com

This poster outlines the architectural transformations of the Pre-Romanesque/Romanesque church of St. Stephen in Dubrovnik and its cemetery over time. Excavations were carried out in 2011 and 2012, and included the area inside the church walls, as well as a segment of the cemetery situated along the northern side of the church. We were able to identify several phases and various functions the church had. The Pre-Romanesque and Romanesque periods were documented as the most important phases of the church with its accompanying graveyards. The church was mentioned by the Byzantine emperor Constantine VII Porphyrogenetos in the mid-10th century in *De administrando imperio*, which also emphasizes the importance of the church during this time period. The church continued to be in use during the Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque periods, but was less significant during these times.

The church was abandoned after its collapse in the 1667 earthquake in Dubrovnik, but the ruins of the church were later used for different purposes. Radiocarbon dates of the graves fall into the range between 806 and 1286 AD, but some grave goods were found which suggest the cemetery was used in the post-medieval period. The graves were made using various construction methods (walled graves with plaster, graves with improvised stone constructions, burials without constructions).

The site is currently in the process of restoration, and will be converted into an archaeological park with a lapidarium.



POSTERS

Aquileia, "canale Anfora", Rescue Excavation 1988: Pottery as a Trade Marker

Paola Ventura, Patrizia Donat, Paola Maggi, Ella Zulini
Archaeological superintendence of Friuli Venezia Giulia,
Independent researchers
paola.ventura@beniculturali.it, patriziadonat@tiscali.it, pmaggi@units.it,
ellazulini@yahoo.it

The archaeological researches conducted by F. Maselli Scotti in Aquileia, "canale Anfora", in 2004-2005, and the study for its forthcoming publication suggested to reconsider the important rescue excavation by Luisa Bertacchi in 1988 in a longer stretch of the same channel. Despite lacking a reliable stratigraphy, outstanding findings were recovered - mostly because of their excellent conservation (including organic material, e.g. carved wood) - that can usefully be compared to the material from the more recent excavation. We consider here the pottery classes that testify at best the commercial exchanges among Aquileia and the different regions throughout the Mediterranean Sea in mid-imperial time, and namely sigillata, lamps and imported common ware.



A New Typology of Aucissa Derivative Fibulas in Middle Roman Period Cemeteries in Albania: New Trends or Militarization?

Sabina Veseli

Institute of Archaeology, Tirana, Albania

veseli.sabina@gmail.com

The cemeteries of the middle and late Roman period in Albania have been studied and excavated sporadically. Evidence and publications show that the material culture is quite similar throughout the country and is dominated by simple pottery production, weapons, working tools and costume elements such as fibulas and buckles. However, the material culture also demonstrates barbarization, ruralisation and militarization of the population in this period.

The majority of the fibulas and buckles belong to those known as the military type such as the derivatives of Aucissa, Hrusica, Zwagenfibeln ect., which, in a certain way, demonstrates the presence of *militaria* on the sites and also importation and trade routes used in this period.

This paper will consider, for the first time in the Albanian context, a certain type of fibulas derived from the Aucissa. Aucissa fibulas were very much in fashion from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, but its derivatives continued to be in use in the following centuries, as shown by the types in question which represent the development of the Aucissa type between the 2nd and 4th century AD.

A limited number of this type was found in Albania, but is present in military sites outside the country. This type of fibula was found in some middle Roman cemeteries (but also in habitats) in Albania, displaying a very close affiliation



POSTERS

with its counterparts in Moesia, Dacia and current Serbia. We are most likely dealing with Balkan production which reveals regional patterns of the 2nd-4th century AD.

These types probably belonged to people of military rank, as shown by associated material from funerary contexts, which suggests the militarization of the population or the presence of Roman soldiers in different parts of the country.



***Aquileia: Commercial Traffic between the 2nd and 3rd c.
as Testified by the Terrae sigillatae from Canale Anfora***

Ella Zulini, Patrizia Donat, Paola Maggi, Franca Maselli Scotti
Independent researchers, past Director of the National
Museum of Aquileia

ellazulini@yahoo.it, patriziaddonat@tiscali.it, pmaggi@units.it,
franca_ts@libero.it

In the northwestern part of the city near the walls, a section of Canale Anfora, an important waterway between Aquileia and the sea, was investigated in 2004. Archaeologists have identified the layers related to the period when the channel was used, and dated them to between the late 1st and the 3rd century AD which were filled in during the 4th century. The large amount of pottery and amphorae reflects trade which took place at the port in the Middle Roman age. In this poster, we will analyze the data provided by the study of Italic *sigillata*, eastern *sigillata*, African Red Slip Ware and Gallic *sigillata*, and which attest to the trade routes that reached one of the many landing-places of *Aquileia* through the Marano Lagoon.



POSTERS

Byllis-Glaviniza (Ballsh). 4th to 10th c. Changes

Suela Xhyheri
Centre of Albanological Studies
suelaxhy@yahoo.it

With the transfer of the episcopal center at Byllis at the beginning of the 5th c., the city took on the role of utmost importance. The oldest episcopal church, basilica A, was built around the mid-5th c. Its destruction during the Slavic invasions of the mid-6th c. caused the transfer of the episcopal center to Ballash. The ruins of the Ballash basilica, and those surrounding it, are known as the Monastery of Saint Mary and are located only 6 km from the remains of Byllis.

From the 9th c. until 1751, we learn about Glaviniza from written sources and inscriptions, both Greek and Bulgarian, under the name of *Kefalonia/Gravititza*. This is where the center of the Diocese of Glavinizalt was located during the Bulgarian domination (851-1018).

This is where Clement of Ohrid, a prominent figure of the Christian church among southern Slaves, as well as others, exercised his activities. The first phase of the basilica was dated to the Justinian era, when it had three naves with apses, a baptistery and a vestibule (*exonartex*). The building underwent total reconstruction during the Reign of the Bulgars between 866 and 916.



