EPHEMERIS NAPOCENSIS

XXIV
2014

ROMANIAN ACADEMY
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF ART CLUJ-NAPOCA

EDITORIAL BOARD
Editor: Coriolan Horaţiu Opreanu
Members: Sorin Cociş, Vlad-Andrei Lăzărescu, Ioan Stanciu

ADVISORY BOARD
Alexandru Avram (Le Mans, France); Mihai Bărbulescu (Rome, Italy); Alexander Bursche (Warsaw, Poland); Falko Daim (Mainz, Germany); Andreas Lippert (Vienna, Austria); Bernd Päffgen (Munich, Germany); Marius Porumb (Cluj-Napoca, Romania); Alexander Rubel (Iaşi, Romania); Peter Scherrer (Graz, Austria); Alexandru Vulpe (Bucharest, Romania).

Responsible of the volume: Vlad-Andrei Lăzărescu

În ţară revista se poate procura prin poştă, pe bază de abonament la: EDITURA ACADEMIEI ROMÂNE, Calea 13 Septembrie nr. 13, sector 5, P. O. Box 5–42, Bucureşti, România, RO–76117, Tel. 021–411.90.08, 021–410.32.00; fax. 021–410.39.83; RODIPET SA, Piaţa Presei Libere nr. 1, Sector 1, P. O. Box 33–57, Fax 021–222.64.07. Tel. 021–618.51.03, 021–222.41.26, Bucureşti, România; ORION PRESS IMPEX 2000, P. O. Box 77–19, Bucureşti 3 – România, Tel. 021–301.87.86, 021–335.02.96.

EPHEMERIS NAPOCENSIS

Any correspondence will be sent to the editor:
INSTITUTUL DE ARHEOLOGIE ŞI ISTORIA ARTEI
Str. M. Kogălniceanu nr. 12–14, 400084 Cluj-Napoca, RO
e-mail: choprean@yahoo.com

All responsability for the content, interpretations and opinions expressed in the volume belongs exclusively to the authors.

DTP şi tipar: MEGA PRINT
Coperta: Roxana Sfârlea

© 2014 EDITURA ACADEMIEI ROMÂNE
Calea 13 Septembrie nr. 13, Sector 5, Bucureşti 76117
Telefon 021–410.38.46; 021–410.32.00/2107, 2119

ACADEMIA ROMÂNĂ
INSTITUTUL DE ARHEOLOGIE ŞI ISTORIA ARTEI

EPHEMERIS NAPOCENSIS

XXIV
2014

EDITURA ACADEMIEI ROMÂNE

SUMAR – SOMMAIRE – CONTENTS – INHALT

STUDIES

FLORIN GOGÂLTAN, ALEXANDRA GĂVAN
Der bronzezeitliche Tell von Pecica „Şanţul Mare". Ein metallurgisches Zentrum des Karpatenbeckens (I)..... 7

ALFRED SCHÄFER
Deliberate Destruction and Ritual Deposition as Case Study in the Liber Pater-Sanctuary of Apulum..... 39

ZVEZDANA MODRIJAN
Imports from the Aegean Area to the Eastern Alpine Area and Northern Adriatic in Late Antiquity..... 51

CORIOLAN HORAŢIU OPREANU, VLAD-ANDREI LĂZĂRESCU, ANAMARIA ROMAN, TUDOR-MIHAI URSU, SORINA FĂRCAŞ
New Light on a Roman Fort Based on a LiDAR Survey in the Forested Landscape from *Porolissvm*..... 71

O. V. PETRAUSKAS
Komariv – ein Werkstattzentrum barbarischen Europas aus spätrömischer Zeit (Forschungsgeschichte, einige Ergebnisse und mögliche Perspektiven)..... 87

JOAN PINAR GIL
Coming Back Home? Rare Evidence for Contacts Between the Iberian Peninsula and the Carpathian Basin in the Late 5th – early 6th Century..... 117

ALEXANDRU AVRAM
Marginalien zu griechisch beschrifteten Schleudergeschossen (IV)..... 131

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND EPIGRAPHICAL NOTES

LIGIA RUSCU
On Cult Associations at Istros and Tomis..... 139

ANDRÁS SZABÓ
Interprex Dacorum – Commentarioli Ad RIU 590..... 153

VITALIE BÂRCĂ, LAVINIA GRUMEZA
Sarmatian Burials in Coffins and Funerary Timber Features Recently Discovered in the Western Plain of Romania..... 157

CSABA SZABÓ
Roman Religious Studies in Romania. Historiography and New Perspectives..... 195

RADU ZĂGREANU, DAN DEAC
New Data on Roman Art and Sculpture in Porolissum..... 209

COSMIN ONOFREI
The Jews in Roman Dacia. A Review of the Epigraphic and Archaeological Data..... 221

ŞTEFAN-EMILIAN GAMUREAC
The Roman Common Pottery Discovered in an Archaeological Complex from the Middle of the 3rd Century at *Micia*..... 237

MONICA GUI, SORIN COCIŞ
Millefiori Inlaid Hilts, Strigil Handles, or What?..... 257

GÁBOR PINTYE
Hun Age Single Graves at the Track of Motorway M3..... 277

CLAUDIA RADU, VLAD-ANDREI LĂZĂRESCU, SZEREDAI NORBERT, CECILIA CHIRIAC, BOGDAN CIUPERCĂ
Paleoanthropological Inferences Regarding Four Skeletons from an Archaeological Contex at Gherăseni, Buzău County..... 299

CĂLIN COSMA
A 7Th Century Warrior House at Iernut/Sfântu Gheorghe (Mureş County)..... 315

REVIEWS

Ovidiu Ţentea, *Ex Oriente ad Danubium. The Syrian Units on the Danube Frontier of the Roman Empire*, 2012, 234 p**.** (Cosmin Onofrei)..... 339

Radu-Alexandru Dragoman, Sorin Oanță-Marghitu, *Arheologie și Politică în România,* Editura Eurotip Baia Mare, 2013, 297 p. (Paul Vădineanu)..... 343

Abbreviations that can not be found in Bericht der Römisch-Germanische Kommission..... 347

Guidelines for "Ephemeris Napocensis"..... 351

Reviste publicate la Editura Academiei Române..... 353

IMPORTS FROM THE AEGEAN AREA TO THE EASTERN ALPINE AREA AND NORTHERN ADRIATIC IN LATE ANTIQUITY

Zvezdana Modrijan[1]

Abstract: *The area of Eastern Alps and Northern Adriatic was in contact with the Aegean territory already in prehistory. These contacts were continued and strengthened after the Roman conquest. During the Late Antiquity this area was the site of quick military and political changes reflected also in the supply of imported goods. In the 4th and the beginning of the 5th century imported pottery from the north-African territory prevails. In the 2nd half of the 5th and especially in the 6th century the import from northern Africa is substituted by the import from the eastern Mediterranean. Besides the Aegean also amphorae from Syria, Palestine, and Gaza can be found. The connections with Mediterranean in the mainland existed still in the 6th century and along the north Adriatic coast until the mid–7th century. These connections are definitively terminated with the Slavic settlement.*

Keywords: *Amphorae, Eastern Alpine area, Aegean area, Late Antiquity*

1. Introduction

The discussed territory which is today divided between several countries (Slovenia, Italy, Croatia, and Austria) was during the entire Antique period due to its position between the Apennine Peninsula, the Balkan Peninsula and Pannonia of immense importance for it represented the easiest passage towards the Apennine Peninsula (Pl. I). Thus the establishment of Aquileia in 181 BC was primarily intended for the protection of passages towards Italy, while the town itself soon assumed the role of the most important emporium in the area between the Mediterranean and the Alps-Danube territory[2].

The area's fortification reaches its peak with the construction of a defensive system, today known as *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*, in the second half of the 3rd century[3]. The system is composed of defence walls, towers, and smaller forts which closed-off more easily passable parts[4]. The biggest forts in the system are *Tarsatica* (Rijeka, Croatia), at the beginning of the system along the Kvarner Gulf, and *Ad Pirum* (Hrušica, Slovenia), at the highest pass of the itinerary road *Aquileia–Emona–Poetovio*[5]. Military garrisons were stationed also at certain stations on the strategically important spots outside the system itself, in its hinterland (Ajdovščina, Rodik,

[1] Institute of Archaeology, ZRC SAZU (Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts), Novi trg 2, SI–1000, Ljubljana, SI; e-mail: Zvezdana.Modrijan@zrc-sazu.si.

[2] Assembled in HORVAT/BAVDEK 2009, 132–135.

[3] ŠAŠEL/PETRU (Eds.) 1971,11–15. The construction of the defence system is dated different by different authors. See an overview in CIGLENEČKI/MILAVEC 2009, 177 and KOS 2012, 265–266.

[4] ŠAŠEL/PETRU (eds.) 1971; CHRISTIE 1991.

[5] BEKIĆ/RADIĆ-ŠTIVIĆ 2009; ULBERT 1981.

Šmarata, Povir, Štanjel etc.)[6]. The dating of the end of defence system is not completely clear; excavations on Hrušica indicate that life was present within the fort still at least in the first decade of the 5th century, while garrisons persevere at the better secured settlements in the hinterland at least until the middle of the 5th century[7].

After the Hunnic invasions in the mid–5th century bigger Roman towns in Slovenia's interior (*Emona, Celeia, Poetovio*) are no longer permanently settled[8]. These invasions are devastating also for Aquileia – while life in the town does not end completely, its territory shrinks significantly and, most importantly, Aquileia loses its significance in the network of overseas trading connections[9]. Aquileia's role as the supply centre was taken over by Grado, and also few other coastal settlements, such as Marano, Trieste, Koper, Fizine, and Savudrija[10].

During the last third of the 4th and the first half of the 5th century a strong settlement shift can be noticed from towns and provincial settlements in the lowlands towards the naturally protected hills which are additionally artificially fortified. Hilltop fortified settlements become the dominating settlement form on the entire eastern Alpine territory, and wider, from the middle of the 5th century onward. Some settlements are built on strategically exposed heights that control the important roads (e. g. Tonovcov grad near Kobarid, Korinjski hrib, Sv. Pavel above Vrtovin, Ajdna), others are distant from the main roads and their function is not predominantly military (e. g. Ajdovski gradec above Vranje, Gradec near Prepretno, Rifnik near Šetnjur).

Due to their exceptional defensive position at the confluence of rivers two flatland centres also gain significance in this time, these are Kranj (*Carnium*) and Črnomelj[11].

Already after the ruin of the *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* system, and especially in the mid–5th century, the increased inflow of new settlers into the Istrian coastal towns can be noticed which due to their position south of the main roads evaded invasions from both, the Goths as well as the Huns[12].

In this time also the main road *Aquileia–Emona* was abandoned, while other roads (e. g. the road through the Soča valley, the road through the Upper Sava valley, the road through the Krka valley etc.) gain importance[13].

At the end of the 5th century, this territory was part of Theoderic's Ostrogothic Kingdom, while after the Byzantine-Gothic Wars it became part of the Byzantine state for a short period. The Byzantine rule did not persevere for long; namely, Justinian soon gave the Langobards the areas of *Pólis Norikón* and *ohirómata epi Pannonías*, which are presently located in the territory from Sisak to the Ljubljana basin, possibly even to Kranj, its centre being in the hinterland of the then abandoned towns of *Celeia* and *Poetovio*[14].

In 568, a fairly unhindered invasion of the Langobards into Italy followed and in a few decades the Langobard state was formed on the great part of northern, central, and southern Italy. The Duchy of Friuli with its seat in Cividale del Friuli (*Forum Iulii*) occupied a great part of Friuli and also a part of present-day western Slovenia.

---

[6] VIDRIH PERKO 1997a, 257.

[7] ULBERT 1981, 46–49; PFLAUM 2004, 152–153; VIDRIH PERKO 1997a, 257; VIDRIH PERKO/ŽUPANČIČ 2005, 522–524; KOS 2012, 300.

[8] Assembled in CIGLENEČKI 1999, 290. Conversely consider ŠAŠEL KOS 1994, PLESNIČAR GEC 1997.

[9] VILLA 2004, 561–570, with the bibliography quoted there; SOTINEL 2001, 61–69.

[10] MALAGUTI ET ALII 2007, 65–66; VILLA 1998, 276; SOTINEL 2001, 61–69; VIDRIH PERKO 2005, 62–66; VIDRIH PERKO/ŽUPANČIČ 2005, 521–536; GASPARI ET ALII 2007, 185.

[11] CIGLENEČKI 1999, 294; SAGADIN 1998; MASON 1998.

[12] CUNJA 1996, 129–130; VIDRIH PERKO/ŽUPANČIČ 2005,524.

[13] CIGLENEČKI 2011.

[14] CIGLENEČKI 1992; CIGLENEČKI 1999, 295; For locating of *Polis Norikon* in Ptuj see in ŠAŠEL KOS 1994.

The Istria peninsula remains under the Byzantine rule probably until 770[15]. Istrian towns in the 2nd half of the 6th and the beginning of the 7th century thrived significantly which is reflected primarily by the lively trading connections with the Mediterranean area.

Slavic settlement of the majority of the present-day Slovenian territory until the beginning of the 7th century causes destruction and abandonment of most hilltop settlements in eastern and central Slovenia. The first Slavic invasions into Istria are attested in the beginning of the 7th century; nevertheless, the permanent Slavic settlement ends by the end of the century here also[16].

2. Imports from the Aegean territory in the South-Eastern Alps

The area of South-Eastern Alps was in contact with the Aegean territory already in prehistory[17]. These contacts were continued and strengthened after the Roman conquest. During the Late Antiquity this area was the site of quick military and political changes reflected also in the supply of imported goods. Thus the supply differs through time and also by region.

In the 5th and 6th century, it was mostly amphorae that came to the northern Adriatic and eastern Alps from the wider Aegean-Asia Minor area. Most frequently attested are amphorae LRA 1 and LRA 2, while forms LRA 3 and Samos-cistern also appear. Kitchenware and tableware was imported as accompanying goods.

The earliest Aegean imports (e. g. wine amphorae from Rhodes) belong to the 2nd century BC, as is proven by, for example, certain finds from *Aquileia*[18]. In the 2nd century AD, sigillata B (especially B2), which originates from workshops along the coast of Asia Minor[19], prevails among the eastern Mediterranean imports. This type of fine tableware is represented mostly along the north Adriatic coast and its immediate hinterland[20]. From the beginning of the 2nd century onwards Aegean cooking-ware (ECW), e. g. casseroles and lids) also appears[21]. This type of cooking-ware was also found at settlements in the interior – especially along the main road *Aquileia–Emona*[22].

Wine amphorae of the 1st and the beginning of the 2nd century are represented by the late Rhodian and some rarer forms[23], and from the end of the 2nd century onwards by one-handled small amphorae MRA 3[24].

In the 4th and the beginning of the 5th century in the area of the south-eastern Alps and northern Adriatic imported pottery from the north-African territory prevails. The expansion of African goods is mostly connected to the introduction of the *annona*, some of the African goods also came to the market as consequence of private initiative[25]. Aegean imports are fairly rare in this period, in the 4th century most frequently one-handled amphorae MRA 3, which are in the 5th century followed by LRA 3, appear. These are two-handled jugs with ribbed body and hollow foot[26]. Due to the fragmentary preservation of the finds the distinction between MRA 3 and LRA 3 is sometimes impossible.

---

[15] FERLUGA 1992, 181.
[16] Assembled in CUNJA 1996, 18.
[17] von HASE 1998, 285–319; TERŽAN 1990.
[18] MANDRUZZATO/TIUSSI/DEGRASSI 2000, 359.
[19] HAYES 1985, 49; SCHNEIDER 2000, 532.
[20] ŽERJAL 2005, 263–292; ŽERJAL 2008, 132–136,with the bibliography quoted there.
[21] ISTENIČ/SCHNEIDER 2000, 341–345; ŽERJAL 2008, 136–138.
[22] ŽERJAL 2008, Fig. 1,138.
[23] VIDRIH PERKO 2000, 430–431.
[24] ŽERJAL 2008, 138.
[25] REYNOLDS 1995, 106–112; VIDRIH PERKO 2000, 435; STONE 2009, 144–146.
[26] PIERI 2005, 95–101.

The production of LRA 3 is supposed in several centres on the western coast of Asia Minor: in the Sardis region, in the Caystros Valley, in the vicinity of Ephesus, and in the Meander Valley[27]. Early types appear already in the 4th century, the production peaks in the 5th century, while they still appear in the 6th century[28]. At the discussed territory they appear in the coastal towns and villas (Piran, Savudrija, Trieste, *Aquileia*, Školarice)[29], at hilltop settlements in Friuli and in the Soča valley (Udine, Osoppo, Invillino, Tonovcov grad)[30], at posts of the *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* defence system and in its hinterland (Ajdovščina, Rodik, Štanjel, Hrušica, Križna gora)[31] and in bigger towns of the interior (*Emona*, Črnomelj)[32]. So far these are unknown in the eastern part of Slovenia (Pl. II).

In the 2nd half of the 5th and especially in the 6th century the import from northern Africa seizes almost completely and is substituted by the import from the eastern Mediterranean. Amphorae prevail but late eastern sigillata (LRC production) also appears. Besides the Aegean also amphorae from Syria, Palestine, and Gaza can be found.

The most frequently represented Late Antique amphora at the discussed territory is LRA 1. The centre of production for these amphorae is generally located on the southern coast of Asia Minor to northern Syria, therefore not on the narrow Aegean area; nevertheless, since they were also made on Cyprus, on the south-western coast of Asia Minor, and on Rhodes[33], they are still included in this overview. Workshops on Cyprus were supposed to bloom only after the downfall of big workshops in Cilicia in the middle of the 6th century[34], where the production is with late forms generally documented until the middle of the 7th century[35]. LRA 1 were primarily wine amphorae, yet especially in the late period of development other contents is also possible[36].

In the here discussed area, the earliest example could be represented by the amphora found at the fort Hrušica / *Ad Pirum*[37]. However, since the end of life in the fort is set in the first decade of the 5th century[38], it is unlikely that the quoted fragment belongs to LRA[39].

In the *villa rustica* at Školarice, in the hinterland of Koper, the demise of which is dated to the middle of the 5th century, an LRA 1 amphora was found in the destruction layers of the large store-room[40]. This amphora could due to its small rim diameter be assigned among early variant LRA 1A, dated from the end of the 4th and in the 5th century[41]. The early variant LRA 1A is represented also in Trieste[42] and at Križna gora (Pl. IV/6).

---

[27] Assembled in BEZECZKY 2013, 165.

[28] PIERI 2005, 94.

[29] Piran: VIDRIH PERKO 1995, Fig. 3: 14; VIDRIH PERKO/ŽUPANČIČ 2005, Fig. 4: 10–11; Trieste: DEGRASSI/GADDI/MANDRUZZATO 2007, Fig. 1: 8, AURIEMMA 2007, t. 34: 68–69; Aquileia: DONAT 1994b, Pl. 63: AO12–17; Školarice: ŽERJAL 2008, Fig. 6.

[30] Udine: BUORA 1990, 52–53; Osoppo: DONAT 1994, 405; Invillino: MACKENSEN 1987, Fig. 41: 6; Tonovcov grad: MODRIJAN 2011, Pl. 72: 3; 73: 6,8–16; 100: 10.

[31] Ajdovščina: VIDRIH PERKO/ŽBONA TRKMAN 2004, Fig. 9: 9,12; Rodik: VIDRIH PERKO 1997b, Fig. 2: 38,39; Štanjel: VIDRIH PERKO 1997a, Fig. 5: 18; Križna gora: Fig. 5: 6.

[32] Emona: VIDRIH PERKO 1994, Pl. 6: 3; Črnomelj: MASON 1998, Pl. 2: 3.

[33] PIERI 2005, 80; 2007, 611–625; REYNOLDS 2005, 565–567.

[34] PIERI 2007, 614–616.

[35] FERRAZZIOLI/RICCI 2010, 818–819.

[36] REYNOLDS 1995, 71; PIERY 2005, 81–85; WILLIAMS 2005, 617; ELTON 2005, 692.

[37] VIDRIH PERKO 1992, Pl. 5: 7.

[38] Last overview in KOS 2012, 265–289.

[39] Also Vidrih Perko now believes that the published example does not belong to LRA 1. I sincerely thank V. Vidrih Perko for the information.

[40] ŽERJAL 2010, 705, Fig. 6: 20.

[41] PIERI 2005, 70–72.

[42] DEGRASSI/GADDI/MANDRUZZATO 2007, Fig. 1: 7.

Other typologically determinable amphorae belong mostly to classical type LRA 1B. These were common in coastal towns[43], and were found also in almost all at least partly researched hilltop settlements in Slovenia[44], Friuli[45], and Carinthia[46]. Unlike earlier Aegean imports these amphorae appear – even though in a smaller number – also in the central and eastern part of Slovenia (Pl. II).They are also known from lowland settlements, such as Kranj (*Carnium*) and Črnomelj[47], which are the two settlements with the emphasized military function, smaller rural settlements (e. g. Mengeš)[48], and cave sites[49]. They were found primarily in contexts of the 6th century[50].

A fairly frequently represented form at the discussed area is also LRA 2. The territory of their origin is the Aegean-Black Sea area[51]. This type was widely spread across the entire Mediterranean but was prevalent in its eastern part. These amphorae were especially common in the Danubian region where they were supposedly connected to the organised military troops supply at the forts of the Danubian limes[52]. In the western Mediterranean their presence is supposed to be the sign of trading connections[53]. Opinions about their contents are contradictory, it is most likely that they were multi-purpose[54]. The development of amphorae LRA 2 is long. Variant LRA 2A, where the funnel-shaped rim leads directly into the shoulder, appears through the entire 5th until the middle of the 6th century, while variant LRA 2B appears from the mid–6th century onwards. Late variants LRA 2C appear also in the 7th century[55].

Amphorae LRA 2 at the discussed territory appear along the coast and in the interior. In the coastal towns they are not as common as LRA 1 and amphorae from Levant, for example in Trieste these represent only 1% among the Late Antique amphorae[56]. On the contrary, they are very common at certain settlements in Friuli and western Slovenia, as they are the leading form at Invillino, Udine, Tonovcov grad[57], and at Križna gora (Pl. V/1–5). In late antique towns they are found in Kranj and Črnomelj[58]. Similarly as LRA 1, they are with individual examples represented also at the settlements in eastern Slovenia and Carinthia[59].

---

[43] Koper: VIDRIH PERKO 1994, Pl. 1: 9; Pl. 7: 4; Fizine: GASPARI et al. 2007, Pl. 7: 172; Piran: VIDRIH PERKO 1995, Fig. 2: 1–4: Trieste: AURIEMMA 2007, Pl. 34: 71–72; Grado: MALAGUTI ET ALII 2007, Pl. 1: 7; Aquileia: AURIEMMA 2007, Pl. 34: 71–72.

[44] Gradišče above Bašelj: VIDRIH PERKO 1994, Pl. 1: 1,2; Sv. Pavel above Vrtovin: SVOLJŠAK 1985, Pl. 7: 118–120; Tonovcov grad: MODRIJAN 2011, Pl. 69; 1; Rifnik: BAUSOVAC 2010, Fig. 3: 1–5.

[45] Udine: VILLA 1998, 284–285, Fig. 4: 13–14; *Iulium Carnicum*: VILLA 2002, Fig. 8: 1; Attimis: VILLA 2003, Pl. 1: 2.

[46] Hemmaberg: LADSTÄTTER 2000, Pl. 21:1; 2013: Fig. 5: 4–5, 6: 6; Ulrichsberg: LADSTÄTTER 2003, Fig. 6: 1–18.

[47] SAGADIN 2008, Pl. 6: 1, 12: 3–6¸ 42: 18–20; 43: 2–3,4,6, 46: 3,4; MASON 1998, Pl. 2: 1.

[48] SAGADIN 1995, Pl. 2: 11.

[49] Predjama: VIDRIH PERKO 1994, Pl. 1: 1; Acijev spodmol: TURK ET ALII 1992, Pl. 6: 14 a,b,c; Podmol: TURK ET ALII 1993, Pl. 18: 22.

[50] MODRIJAN 2011, 150, 158; MASON 1998, 300.

[51] ARTHUR 1998, 168–169; OPAIT 2004, 295–296; PIERI 2005, 85–94.

[52] KARAGIORGOU 2001, 149; OPAIŢ 2004a, 307..

[53] KARAGIORGOU 2001, 149–151; PIERI 2005, 143–177.

[54] Assembled in PIERI 2005, 92–93.

[55] PIERY 2005, 86–89.

[56] AURIEMMA/QUIRI 2007, 40; Koper: CUNJA 1996, 113–114, Pl. 26: 294–296, KAJFEŽ/JOSIPOVIČ 2000, Pl. 1: 5,6; 3: 1,3; 6: 1–3; Piran: SNOJ/NOVŠAK 1992, 267, Pl. 4: 4,5; Fizine: GASPARI ET ALII. 2007, Pl. 10: 263; 11: 280–283.

[57] MACKENSEN 1987, 248–249, Fig. 42: 1–15; BUORA 1990; MODRIJAN 2011, Pl. 69: 1, Pl. 70: 1–4.

[58] Kranj: SAGADIN 2008, Pl. 3: 13,14; 6: 4–8; 12: 7–9, 18: 6; 42: 13–16, 28: 6; 30: 5; Črnomelj: MASON 1998, Pl. 2: 2.

[59] Rifnik: BAUSOVAC 2010, Fig. 3: 6; Vipota: CIGLENEČKI/PIRKMAJER 1987, Pl. 1: 25, 6); Gradišče above

Most amphorae are too fragmentarily preserved to enable the determination of their types; some of the better preserved allow us to conclude that both variants, LRA 2A and LRA 2B, appear here. Form LRA 2B is known from e. g. Križna gora (Pl. V/1, 2).

The next Aegean form is amphora Samos-cistern. A prolonged, pear shaped body, a conical shoulder with a low cylindrical neck, a slightly thickened rim, two handles with longitudinal grooves and a base, which can end with a button-like widening are typical of these amphorae. The wall is unevenly broadly ribbed. The fabric is hard, smooth, with a lot of mica, the colour is brown.

Some authors dispute the definition of such amphorae into an independent type, for example D. Pieri sees them as solely a minor late variant of type LRA 8[60]. The island of Samos and the coast of Asia Minor around Halicarnassus are mentioned as possible production centres[61]. These amphorae are dated to the time from the second half of the 6th to the second half of the 7th century. The centre of their distribution was the north-eastern Mediterranean, they are rare in the west[62]. In the late 6th and the beginning of the 7th century they were in the northern Adriatic and Campania found especially at those sites which were important for Byzantium while conquering and controlling the reconquered territory[63].

They are known from the coastal towns[64], Friuli, the Soča valley[65], and Duel in Austria[66]. These locations confirm the thesis about the appearance of these amphorae at the strategically important sites.

The sigillata of African origin (African Red Slip Ware), which prevailed until the mid–5th century, is among tableware in the 6th century substituted by the Eastern sigillata (LRC). It was made on the western coast of Asia Minor, especially in the town of *Focaea* and its surroundings[67]. This form is common along the Adriatic coast[68] and is represented also in the interior, especially on fortified hilltop settlements. Along the entire Adriatic coast and also in the eastern Alps forms Hayes 3[69], especially 3F and 3G, dated to the 6th century prevail. They were found at Križna gora, Tonovcov grad, Sv. Pavel, Invillino, Črnomelj, Tinje, Svete gore, and Hemmaberg[70]. Forms 3F and 3G are dated to the 6th century[71].

From Hemmaberg form LRC 3E with a stamped decoration from the 2nd half of the 5th century is also known[72], and from Piran form Hayes 10 C, which appears in the 2nd half of the 6th and the 7th century[73].

Bašelj: VIDRIH PERKO 1994, Pl. 2: 1; Hemmaberg: LADSTÄTTER 2003, Fig. 6: 7; Kapelle: LADSTÄTTER 2003, Fig. 8: 12.

[60] PIERI 2005,133–135.

[61] PIERI 2005, 136.

[62] ARTHUR 1990, 284–290; PIERI 2005, 135.

[63] ARTHUR 1990, 289, Fig. 4.

[64] Koper: CUNJA 1996, Pl. 27: 299; Marano: ARTHUR 1990, Fig. 1; Torcello: TONIOLO 2007, Pl. 3b1.

[65] Tonovcov grad: MODRIJAN 2011, Pl. 71: 1; Udine: VILLA 1998, Fig. 4: 16; ODERZO: Arthur 1990, Fig. 2: 2; perhaps also Invillino: MACKENSEN 1987, 248–249, Pl. 41: 7.

[66] LADSTÄTTER 2003, Fig. 7: 8. F. Laubenheimer believes that this fragment belongs to LRA 1 (STEINKLAUBER 2013, 111, Farbtab. 14/401).

[67] MARTIN 1998, 109. Production in the wider area of Asia Minor presumed MACKENSEN 1987, 235.

[68] MACKENSEN 1987, 239, Fig. 39; MARTIN 1998, Fig. 6; PRÖTTEL 1996, Fig. 14.

[69] MACKENSEN 1987, 237–239.

[70] Križna gora: PRÖTTEL 1996, Pl. 6: 14, 16; Tonovcov grad: MODRIJAN 2011, Pl. 100: 1; Sv. Pavel: SVOLJŠAK 1985, Pl. 5: 81, PRÖTTEL 1996, Pl. 6: 7; Invillino: MACKENSEN 1987, Fig. 38: 7–13; Črnomelj: MASON 1998, Pl. 4: 5–6; Tinje: PRÖTTEL 1996, 90–91, 203; Svete gore: KOROŠEC/KOROŠEC 1978, Pl. 7: 1.

[71] PRÖTTEL 1996, 91.

[72] LADSTÄTTER 2003, 835, Fig. 4: 4.

[73] PRÖTTEL 1996, 92, Pl. 31: 27.

3. Conclusion

In the Late Antiquity goods from the Aegean territory more massively appear at the discussed area in its last period, from the middle of the 5th to the middle of the 7th century. This is the time when after the official downfall of the Western Roman Empire various rulers here quickly changed places, the time when the Roman road network is ruined, and when the majority of inhabitants move from Roman towns (*Emona, Celeia, Poetovio*) and provincial settlements to safer areas. Part of them moves to towns along the Istrian coast, others withdraw to fortified hilltop settlements. Some of these settlements (e. g. Tonovcov grad) assumed certain functions of Roman towns (regarding administration, church, and defence)[74]. Imports from the Mediterranean also indicate that despite the downfall of the state there still existed some organization which could provide people with imported goods.

Despite various peoples who in this period crossed Slovenia or even settled here for a certain period of time (Ostrogoths, Langobards) finds show that autochthonous inhabitants prevailed who even in these circumstances tried to retain to some extent the contact with the Roman culture. Germanic inhabitants were at some strategically more important hilltop settlements represented probably with smaller garrisons, maybe with individual families (Rifnik, Tonovcov grad).

Naturally, the situation differs from one part to another. Coastal towns present a special division as these were at least until the middle of the 7th century part of the organised overseas trade. After the decline of Aquileia as the main port the initiative was taken over by other, even much smaller ports in the second half of the 5th century.

A similar composition of imported goods as in coastal towns can be observed in the settlements in Friuli and western Slovenia, only their quantity is smaller. These settlements were obviously still fairly regularly supplied through north Adriatic ports.

The only two bigger lowland settlements in the interior of the time, Kranj and Črnomelj, also reveal quite a regular supply of Aegean goods. Both settlements had an important strategic role – Črnomelj in the system of Justinian's reconquista and Kranj as one of the centres of the Langobard settlement.

The situation in the central and eastern part of the discussed area is somewhat different. There LRA 1 and LRA 2 appear only individually even at the better researched settlements (Rifnik, Vranje), while LRA 3 are not found at all. Amphora Samos-cistern was discovered only at the strategically important fort Duel in the Drava valley in Austria.

Due to a significant distance of these sites from the north Adriatic ports and the destroyed road network it is possible that amphorae came to these settlements on the so-called Danubian route[75], along the Drava and Sava valleys deep into the Alps.

The distribution of Eastern sigillata is especially interesting. It is represented practically along the entire discussed area and is absent only from the western Carinthian sites, such as Teurnia, Duel, and Hoischugel. The explanation that the reason lays in the distance of these settlements from the north Adriatic ports[76] could be possible but the eastern Mediterranean amphorae prove connections with the Mediterranean also in the 6th century.

Due to considerable rareness of imports from the Mediterranean area on sites in the interior it was assumed that these examples were no longer a result of organised trade, but rather with the individual transfer of certain objects, possibly on special occasions[77].

---

[74] CIGLENEČKI 2011, 287.

[75] MACKENSEN 1992, 245–251.

[76] LADSTÄTTER 2003, 836–837.

[77] KOROŠEC 1997, 338; VIDRIH PERKO 1994, 271, note 4.

Nevertheless, a significant number and the variety of amphorae also in the interior seem to indicate the existence of to some extent organised supply[78]. In the discussed area late Aegean amphorae frequently appear at settlements with the distinctly military function, such as Duel, Črnomelj, Kranj. On the other hand, there is the settlement of Korinjski hrib which shows a typically military character and has been researched to a great extent yet imports there are very rare. Yet again, not very distant but less researched settlement at Križna gora shows a significant abundance of Aegean amphorae.

It is possible that the supply was at least to a certain extent the concern of the Church. In the Late Antiquity the Church organization increasingly cared for the production of food, the production of amphorae, and trade with these items[79]. Especially certain types of amphorae (LRA 1 due to frequent inscriptions with Christian motives, LRA 3 due to their small volume) are connected to the supply for the needs of the Church.

Here we must ask ourselves whether the goods brought here with the aid of the Church network were at the settlements also used primarily for the liturgical purposes or some of them reached the "open market".

All things considered, it seems that the connections between Aegea and the south-eastern Alps existed still in the 6th century and along the north Adriatic coast until the mid–7th century. These connections are definitively terminated with the Slavic settlement when with the new inhabitants, among other things, also the diet has been changed and while, simultaneously, the last organised institution – the Church – collapses[80].

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ARTHUR 1990
P. ARTHUR, Anfore dall'alto Adriatico e il problema del Samos Cistern Type. AquilNost 61, 282–295.

ARTHUR 1998
P. ARTHUR, Eastern Mediterranean amphorae between 500 and 700: a view from Italy. In L. Sagui (Ed.), Ceramica in Italia: VI – VII secolo. Atti del Convegno in onore di John W. Hayes (Roma 1995), 157–184.

AURIEMMA 2007
R. AURIEMMA, Anfore. Produzioni orientali. In C. Morselli (Ed.), Trieste Antica. Lo scavo di Crosada. I materiali (Trieste 2007), 136–154.

AURIEMMA/QUIRI 2007
R. AURIEMMA/E. QUIRI, La circolazione delle anfore in Adriatico tra V e VII sec. d.C. In S. Gelichi/C. Negrelli (Eds), La circolazione delle ceramiche nell'Adriatico tra tarda antichita e altomedioevo, Doc. di arch. 43 (Mantova 2007), 31–64.

BAUSOVAC 2010,
M. BAUSOVAC, Late Roman amphorae from Rifnik near Celje (Slovenia). In LRCW 3 (2), 695–701.

BEKIĆ/RADIĆ-ŠTIVIĆ 2009
L. BEKIĆ/N. RADIĆ-ŠTIVIĆ, Tarsatički principij – Kasnoantičko vojno zapovjedništvo / Principia di Tarsatica – Quartiere generale d'epoca tardoantica (Rijeka 2009).

BERNAL CASASOLA 2008
D. BERNAL CASASOLA, Chiesa, produzione e commercio nella Tarda Atichità. Riflessione sull'evidenza archeologica della Pars occidentis. In LRCW 3 (1), 19–31.

[78] VILLA 1998, 286; MODRIJAN 2011, 207–208.

[79] BERNAL CASASOLA 2010, 19–25.

[80] There exist some presumptions about the survival of individual Christian communities even after the Slavic settlement, see BRATOŽ 1996. Even if these hold true the power of ecclesial communities in the prevailing pagan environment was far too small to still be able to maintain trade over long distances.

BEZECZKY 2013
T. BEZECZKY, The amphorae of Roman Ephesus, FiE 15/1, (Wien 2013).
BRATOŽ 1996
R. BRATOŽ, Ecclesia in gentibus. Vprašanje preživetja krščanstva iz antične dobe v čas slovansko-avarske naselitve na prostoru med Jadranom in Donavo. In V. Rajšp (Ed.), Grafenauerjev zbornik (Ljubljana 1996), 205–226.
BUORA 1990,
M. BUORA, Viabilita e insediamenti nell'antico Friuli. Un problema di continuita. In: G. Rosada (Ed.), La Venetia nell'area padano-danubiana. La vie de comunicazione. Atti del Congresso Internazionale, 41–58.
CHRISTIE 1991
N. CHRISTIE, The Alps as a frontier (A.D. 168–774), JRA 4, 410–430.
CIGLENEČKI 1990
S. CIGLENEČKI, K problemu datacije nastanka rimskodobnih višinskih utrdb (Zum Datierungsproblem der Entstehung der römerzeitlichen Höhenbefestigungen im Südostalpenraum), AVes 41, 147–181.
CIGLENEČKI 1992
S. CIGLENEČKI, Pólis Norikón. Poznoantične višinske utrdbe med Celjem in Brežicami (Podsreda1992).
CIGLENEČKI 1999
S. CIGLENEČKI, Results and Problems in the Archeology of the Late Antiquity in Slovenia / Izsledki in problemi poznoantične arheologije v Sloveniji. AVes 50, 287–309.
CIGLENEČKI 2011
S. CIGLENEČKI, The role and importance of the settlement Tonovcov grad / Vloga in pomen naselbine Tonovcov grad. In S. Ciglenečki/Z. Modrijan/T. Milavec, Poznoantična utrjena naselbina Tonovcov grad pri Kobaridu. Naselbinski ostanki in interpretacija / Late Antique fortified settlement Tonovcov grad near Kobarid. Settlement remains and interpretation, Op. Inst. Arch. Slov 23 (Ljubljana 2011).
CIGLENEČKI/MILAVEC 2009
S. CIGLENEČKI/T. MILAVEC, The defence of north-eastern Italy in the first decennia of the 5th century. Forum Iulii 33, 177–189.
CUNJA 1996
R. CUNJA, Poznorimski in zgodnjesrednjeveški Koper. Arheološko izkopavanje na bivšem Kapucinskem vrtu v letih 1986–1987 v luči drobnih najdb / Capodistria tardoromana e altomedievale. Lo scavo archeologico nell'ex orto dei Cappucini negli anni 1986–1987 alla luce dei reperti dal V al IX sec. D.C. (Koper 1996).
DEGRASSI/GADDI/MANDRUZATTO 2007
V. DEGRASSI/D. GADDI/L. MANDRUZATTO, Amphorae and Coarse Ware from late Roman-early Medieval Tergeste/Trieste (Italy). In LRCW 2 (2), 503–510.
DONAT 1994
P. DONAT, Anfore dal Mediterraneo orientale. In M. Verzar Bass (ed.), Scavi di Aquileia. L'area a est del Foro. Raporto degli scavi 1989–91, Stud. e ric. sulla Gall. Cis. 6, (Aquileia 1994), 398–413.
ELTON 2005
H. ELTON, The economy of southern Asia Minor and LR 1 Amphorae. In LRCW 1, 691–695.
FERLUGA 1992
J. FERLUGA, L'Istria tra Giustiniano e Carlo Magno, AVes 43, 175–190.
FERRAZZIOLI/RICCI 2010
A. F. FERRAZZIOLI/M, RICCI, Un centro di produzione delle anfore LR 1: Elaiussa Sebaste in Cilicia. Gli impianti, le anfore. In LRCW 3 (2), 815–826.
GASPARI ET ALII 2007
A. GASPARI/V. VIDRIH PERKO/M. ŠTRAJHAR/I. LAZAR, Antični pristaniški kompleks v Fizinah pri Portorožu – zaščitne raziskave leta 1998 / The Roman port complex at Fizine near Portorož – rescue excavations in 1998. AVes 58, 167–218.

GIESLER 1981
U. GIESLER, Die Kleinfunde. In T. Ulbert (Ed.), Ad Pirum (Hrušica). Spätrömische Passbefestigung in den Julischen Alpen. MünchBeitrVFG 31 (München 1981), 53–147.
HAYES 1985
J. W. HAYES, Sigillate orientali. In: EAA, Atlante delle forme ceramiche 2. Ceramica fine romana nel bacino mediterraneo (tardo elenismo e prima impero) (Roma 1985), 1–96.
HORVAT/BAVDEK 2009
J. HORVAT/A. BAVDEK, Okra. Vrata med Sredozemljem in Srednjo Evropo. / Ocra. The gateway between the Mediterranean and Central Europe. Op. Inst. Arch. Slov 17 (Ljubljana 2009).
IACOMI 2008
V. IACOMI, Some Notes on Late-Antique Oil and Wine Production in Rough Cilicia (Isauria) on the Light of Epigraphic Sources: Funerary Inscriptions From Korykos. In Ü. Aydinoğlu/A. K. Senol (Eds.), Olive oil and wine production in Anatolia during antiquity (Istanbul 2008), 19–32.
ISTENIČ/SCHNEIDER 2000
J. ISTENIČ/G. SCHNEIDER, Aegean cooking ware in the eastern Adriatic. ReiCretActa 36, 341–348.
KAJFEŽ/JOSIPOVIČ 2000,
T. KAJFEŽ/D. JOSIPOVIĆ, Prispevek k poznavanju poznorimske in zgodnjesrednjeveške uvožene keramike koprskega otoka. Annales, Series historia et sociologia 10/1, 51–62.
KARAGIORGOU 2001
O. KARAGIORGOU, LR2: a Container for the Military annona on the Danubian Border? In S. Kingsley/M. Decker (Eds.), Economy and Exchange in the East Mediterranean during Late Antiquity (Oxford), 129–166.
KOROŠEC 1997
P. KOROŠEC, Svete gore nad Bistrico ob Sotli v poznorimskem obdobju. Aves 48, 333–339.
KOROŠEC/KOROŠEC 1978
P. KOROŠEC/J. KOROŠEC, Arheološke raziskave na Svetih gorah ob Sotli v letu 1974, AVes 29, 432–436.
KOS 2012
P. KOS, The construction and abandonment of the Claustra Alpium Iuliarum defence system in light of the numismatic material / Gradnja in opustitev obrambnega sistema Claustra Alpium Iuliarum v luči numizmatičnega gradiva. AVes 63, 288–289.
LADSTÄTTER 2000
S. LADSTÄTTER, Die materielle Kultur der Spätantike in den Ostalpen. Eine Fallstudie am Beispiel der westlichen Doppelkirchenanlage auf Hemmaberg, MPrähistKomWien 35 (Wien 2000).
LADSTÄTTER 2003
S. LADSTÄTTER, Zur Charakterisierung des spätantiken Keramikspektrums im Ostalpenraum. In R. Sennhauser, Frühe Kirchen im östlichen Alpengebiet. Von der Spätantike bis in ottonische Zeit, Bayerische Akad. der Wiss., Phil-Hist. Klasse, N.F., H. 123, Bd. 2, (München 2003), 831–857.
MACKENSEN 1987,
M. MACKENSEN, Mediterrane Sigilata, Lampen und Amphoren. In V. Bierbrauer, Invillino – Ibligo in Friaul 1. Die römische Siedlung und das spätantik-frühmittelalterliche Castrum. MünchBeitrVFG 33, 229–265.
MACKENSEN 1992,
M. MACKENSEN, Amphoren und Spatheia von Golemanovo Kale. In: S. Uenze, *Die spätantike Befestigungen von Sadovec (Bulgarien),* MünchBeitrVFG 43, 239–254.
MALAGUTI ET ALII 2007
C. MALAGUTI/P. RIAVEZ/M. ASOLATI/M. BRESSAN/A. MARCANTE/S. MASSA, Grado. Cultura materiale e rotte commerciali nell'Adriatico tra Tardoantico e Altomedioevo. In

S. Gelichi/C. Negrelli (Eds.), La circolazione delle ceramiche nell'Adriatico tra tarda antichita e altomedioevo, Doc. di arch. 43 (Mantova 2007), 65–90.

MANDRUZZATO/TIUSSI/DEGRASSI 2000
L. MANDRUZZATO/ C. TIUSSI/ V. DEGRASSI, Appunti sull'instrumentum d'importazione Greca ed Orientale ad Aquileia. ReiCretActa 36, 359–364.

MARTIN 1998
A. MARTIN, La sigilalta focese (Phocaean Red-Slip/Late Roman C Ware). In L. Sagui (ed.), Ceramica in Italia: VI–VII secolo. Atti del Convegno in onore di John W. Hayes (Roma 1995), 109–139.

MASON, P. 1998,
P. MASON, Late Roman Črnomelj and Bela Krajina. AVes 49, 285–313.

MODRIJAN 2011,
Z. MODRIJAN, Keramika / Pottery. In Z. Modrijan/T. Milavec, Poznoantična utrjena naselbina Tonovcov grad pri Kobaridu. Najdbe / Late Antique fortified settlement Tonovcov grad near Kobarid. Finds. Op. Inst. Arch. Slov. 24, 2011.

OPAIT 2004
A. OPAIT, The Eastern Mediterranean Amphorae in the Province of Scythia. In J. Eiring/J. Lund (Eds.), Transport Amphorae and Trade in the Eastern Mediterranean. Actes of the International Colloquium at the Danish Institute at Athens, September 26–29, 2002. Monogr. of Danish Instititute at Athens 5, 293–308.

PFLAUM 2004
V. PFLAUM, Poznorimski obrambni in vojaški sledovi 5. stoletja na ozemlju sedanje Slovenije, Unpublished PhD thessis, University of Ljubljana (Ljubljana 2004).

PIERI 2005
D. PIERI, Le Comerce du vin oriental à l'époque byzantyne (V–VII siecles). Le témoignage des amphores en Gaule (Beyrouth 2005).

PIERI 2007
D. PIERI, Les centres de production d'amphores en Mediterranée Orientale durant l'antiquité tardive: quelques remarques. In LRCW 2 (2), 611–625.

PLESNIČAR GEC 1997
L. PLESNIČAR GEC, Emona v pozni antiki v luči arhitekture (Die Architektur Emonas in der Spätantike). AVes 48, 359–370.

PRŐTTEL 1996
P. M. PRŐTTEL, Mediterrane Feinkeramikimporte des 2. bis 7. Jahrhunderts n. Chr. im oberen Adriaraum und in Slowenien. Köl. Stud. Z. Arch. Röm. Prov 2 (Espelkamp 1996).

REYNOLDS 1995
P. REYNOLDS, Trade in the Western Mediterranean, AD 400–700: The ceramic evidence, BARIntSer 604 (Oxford 1995).

REYNOLDS 2005
P. REYNOLDS, Levantine amphorae from Cilicia to Gaza: a typology and analysis of regional production trends from 1st to 6th centuries. In LRCW 1, 563–611.

SAGADIN 1995
M. SAGADIN, Mengeš v antiki / (Mengeš in the Roman Period). AVes 46, 217–245.

SAGADIN 1998
M. SAGADIN, Carniola u svjetlu novih nalaza. In Acta XIII Congressus internationalis archaeologiae christianae 3, Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku. Supl. 87–89 = Studi di antichità christiana pubblicati a cura del Pontificio istituto di archeologia cristiana 54, 475–506 (Città del Vaticano, Split).

SAGADIN 2008
M. SAGADIN, Od Karnija do Kranja, Unpublished PhD thessis, University of Ljubljana (Kranj 2008).

SCHNEIDER 2000
G. SCHNEIDER, Chemical and mineralogical studies of late hellenistic to byzantine pottery production in the Eastern Mediterranean. ReiCretActa 36, 525–535.

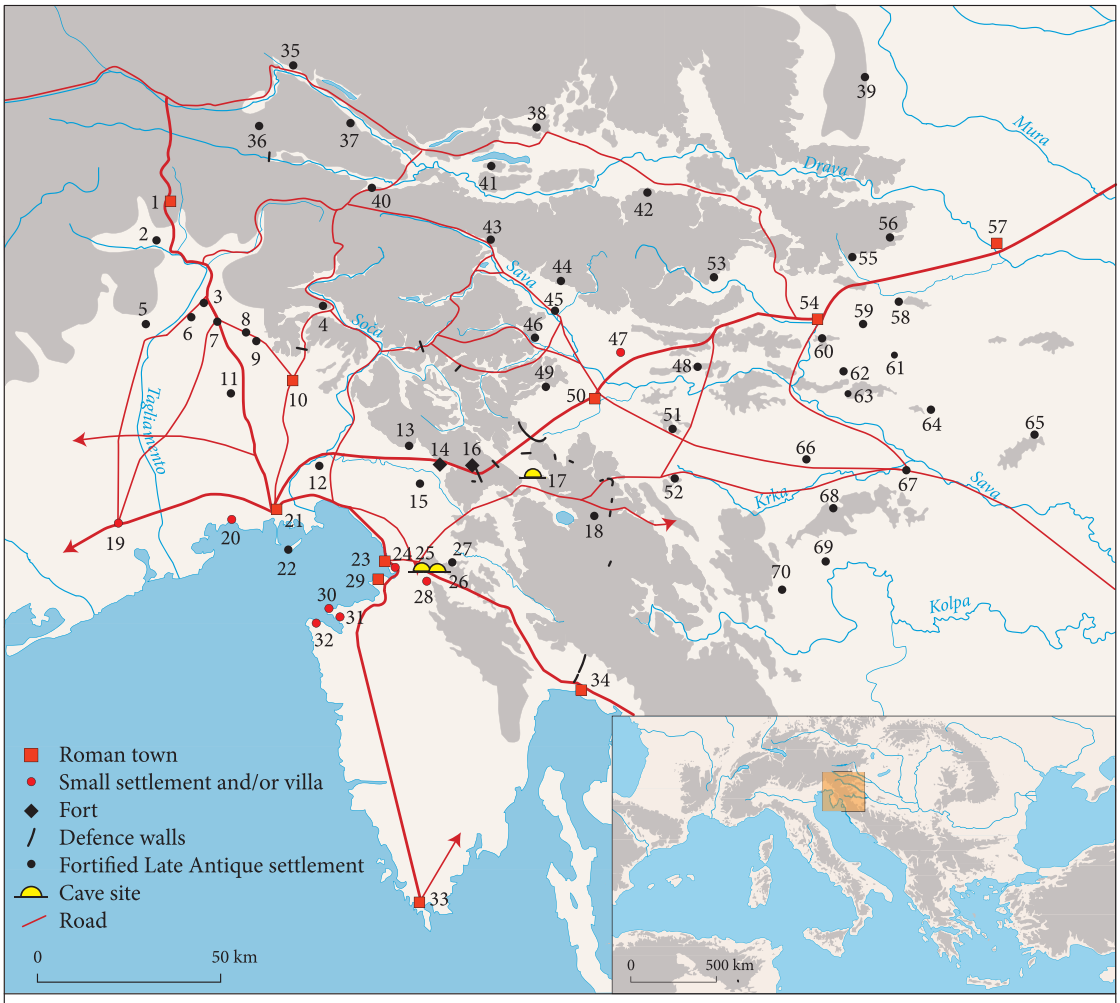
SNOJ/NOVŠAK 1992
D. SNOJ/M. NOVŠAK, Piran. VarSpom 34, 265–272.
SOTINEL 2001
C. SOTINEL, L'utilisation des ports dans l'arc Adriatique à l'epoque tardive (IVe–VIe siecles). In C. Zaccaria (Ed.), Strutture portuali e rotte maritime nell'Adriatico di età romana. Ant. Alt 46, 55–71.
STEINKLAUBER 2013
U. STEINKLAUBER, Fundmaterial spätantiker Höhensierdlungen in Steiermark und Kärnten. Frauenberg im Vergleich mit Hoischügel und Duel, Forsch. z. Gesch. Steier. 61 (Graz 2013).
STONE 2009,
D. L. STONE, Supplying Rome and the empire: the distribution of stamped amphoras from Byzacena. In J. H. Humphrey (Ed.), Studies on roman pottery of the provinces of Africa Proconsularis and Byzacena (Tunisia). Hommage a Michel Bonifay, JRA Suppl. series 76, 127–149.
SVOLJŠAK 1985
D. SVOLJŠAK, Sv. Pavel nad Vrtovinom. Rezultati sondiranj leta 1966. AVes 36, 195–236.
ŠAŠEL/PETRU 1971
J. ŠAŠEL/P. PETRU (Eds.), Claustra Alpium Iuliarum I. Fontes, Kat. in Monogr. 5 (Ljubljana 1971).
ŠAŠEL KOS 1994
M. ŠAŠEL KOS, Romulovo poslanstvo pri Atilu. (Ena zadnjih omemb Petovione v antični literaturi). Zgod. čas. 48, 285–295.
TERŽAN 1990
B. TERŽAN, Polmesečaste fibule. O kulturnih povezavah med Egejo in Caput Adriae (Die Halbmondfibeln. Über die Kulturverbindungen zwischen der Ägäis und dem Caput Adriae). AVes 41, 49–88.
TONIOLO 2007
A. TONIOLO, Anfore dall'area lagunare, In: S. Gelichi/C. Negrelli (eds.), La circolazione delle ceramiche nell'Adriatico tra tarda antichita e altomedioevo, Doc. di arch. 43, 91–106.
TURK ET ALII 1992
I. TURK/A. BAVDEK/V. PERKO/M. CULIBERG/A. ŠERCELJ/J. DIRJEC/P. PAVLIN, Acijev spodmol pri Petrinjah. Poročilo o raziskovanju paleolita, neolita in eneolita v Sloveniji 20, 1992, 27–48.
TURK ET ALII 1993
I. TURK/Z. MODRIJAN/T. PRUS/M. CULIBERG/A. ŠERCELJ/V. PERKO/J. DIRJEC/P. PAVLIN, Podmol pri Kastelcu – novo večplastno arheološko najdišče na Krasu, Slovenija. AVes 44, 1993, 45–96.
ULBERT 1981
T. ULBERT (Ed.), Ad Pirum (Hrušica), Spätrömische Passbefestigung in den Julischen Alpen, MünchBeitrVFG 31 (München 1981).
VIDRIH PERKO 1992
V. VIDRIH PERKO, La ceramica tardoantica di Hrušica. ReiCretActa 31/32, 349–364.
VIDRIH PERKO 1994
V. VIDRIH PERKO, Poznoantične amfore v Sloveniji, Unpublished PhD thessis, University of Ljubljana (Ljubljana 1994).
VIDRIH PERKO 1995
V. VIDRIH PERKO, Spätantike keramische Neufunde aus Piran. ReiCretActa 34 (Alba Regia 25), 241–248.
VIDRIH PERKO 1997a
V. VIDRIH PERKO, Some later roman ceramic finds from the Slovenian Karst region. ReiCretActa 35, 249–258.
VIDRIH PERKO1997b
V. VIDRIH PERKO, Rimskodobna keramika z Ajdovščine pri Rodiku (Roman Pottery from Ajdovščina near Rodik). AVes 48, 341–358.

VIDRIH PERKO 2000
V. VIDRIH PERKO, Amfore v Sloveniji. Annales, Series historia et sociologia 10, 421–455.
VIDRIH PERKO 2005
V. VIDRIH PERKO, Seaborne Trade Routes in the North-East Adriatic and their Connections to the Hinterland in the Late Antiquity. In P. Brogiolo/P. Delogu (Eds.), L'Adriatico dalla tarda antichità all'età carolingia. Atti del convegno di studio (Brescia 2001), 49–77.
VIDRIH PERKO/ŽBONA TRKMAN 2004
V. VIDRIH PERKO/B. ŽBONA TRKMAN, Ceramic finds from Ajdovščina – Fluvio Frigido, an early roman road station and late roman fortress Castra. ReiCretActa 39, 277–286.
VIDRIH PERKO/ŽUPANČIČ 2005
V. VIDRIH PERKO/M. ŽUPANČIČ, Amphorae in western Slovenia and northern Istria. In LRCW 1, 521–536.
VILLA 1998,
L. VILLA, Alcuni aspetti della circolazione di prodotti di importazione in Friuli tra V e VII secolo. In L. Sagui (Ed.), Ceramica in Italia: VI – VII secolo. Atti del Convegno in onore di John W. Hayes (Roma 1995), 275–288.
VILLA 2002
L. VILLA, Iulium Carnicum e Iulia Concordia. Il destino di due centri urbani minori nell'altomedioevo. AquilNost 73, 342–444.
VILLA 2003
L. VILLA, San Giorgio (Attimis – Ud.). Campagna di Scavo 2003. QuadFriulA 13, 297–309.
VILLA 2004
L. VILLA, Aquileia tra Goti, Bizantini e Longobardi: spunti per un'analisi delle transformazioni urbane nella transizione fra Tarda Antichità e Alto Medioevo. In G. Cuscito/M. Verzár-Bass (Eds.), Aquileia dalle origini alla constituzione del ducato Longobardo, Antichità Altoadriatiche 59, 561–632.
von HASE 1998
F.-W. von HASE, Einige Überlegungen zum Fernhandel und Kulturtransfer in der jüngeren Hallstattzeit. Altitalien und Mitteleuropa. In Archäologische Untersuchungen zu den Beziehungen zwischen Altitalien und der Zone nordwärts der Alpen während der frühen Eisenzeit Alteuropas. Regensburger Beiträge zur prähistorischen Archäologie 4, 285–319.
WILLIAMS 2005
D. F. WILLIAMS, An integrated archaeometric approach to ceramic fabric recognition. A study case on Late Roman Amphora 1 from the Eastern Mediterranean. In LRCW 1, 613–624.
ŽERJAL 2005
T. ŽERJAL, Sigilata s Školaric pri Spodnjih Škofijah. Trgovina s sigilatnim posodjem v severni Istri v 1. in 2. st. (Sigillata from Školarice near Spodnje Škofije. Trade with sigillata ware in northern Istria during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD). AVes 56, 263–292.
ŽERJAL 2008
T. ŽERJAL, Eastern imports in the ager Tergestinus. ReiCretActa 40, 131–140.
ŽERJAL 2010
T. ŽERJAL, Školarice near Koper – some Late Roman contexts in the northern Adriatic. In LRCW 3 (2), 611–625.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

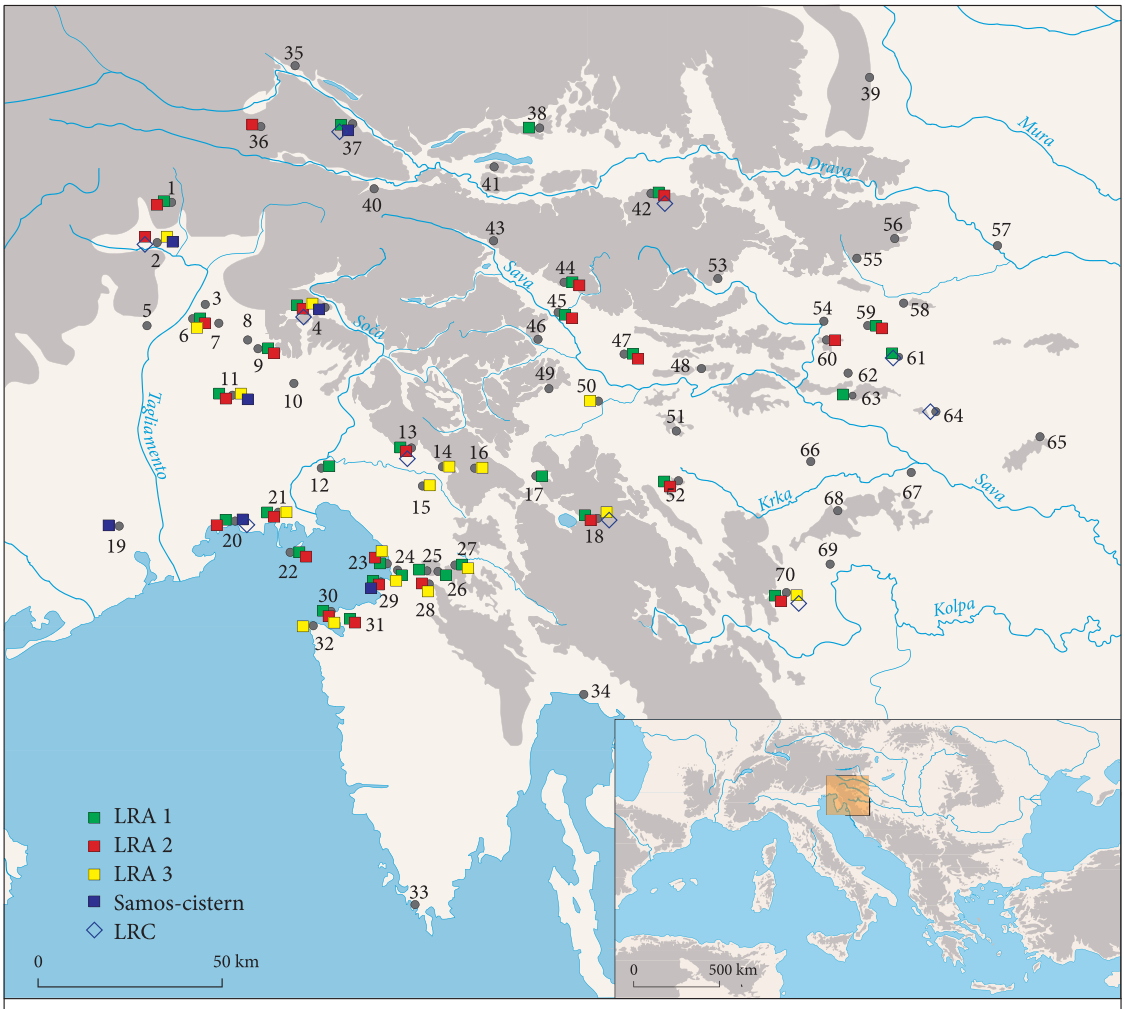
Ant. Alt.: Antichità Altoadriatiche
Doc. di arch.: Documenti di archeologia
Forsch. z. Gesch. Steier.: Forschungen zur geschichtlichen Landeskunde der Steiermark
Kat. in Monogr.: Katalogi in monografije:
Köl. Stud. Z. Arch. Röm. Prov.: Kölner Studien zur Archäologie der römischen Provinzen

LRCW 1: J. M. GURT/I. ESPARRAGUERA/J. BUXEDA/I. GARRIGÓS/M. A. ONTIVEROS (Eds.), Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean: Archaeology and Archaeometry 1, BARIntSer 1340 (Oxford 2005).
LRCW 2: M. BONIFAY/J.-C. TREGLIA (Eds.), Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean: Archaeology and Archaeometry 2, BARIntSer 1662 (Oxford 2007).
LRCW 3: S. MENCELLI/S. SANTORO/M. PASQUINUCCI/G. GUIDUCCI (Eds.), Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean: Archaeology and Archaeometry 3, BARIntSer 2185 (Oxford 2010).
Op. Inst. Arch. Slov.: Opera Instituti archeologici Sloveniae
Stud. e ric. sulla Gall. Cis.: Studi e ricerche sulla Gallia Cisalpina
Zgod. čas.: Zgodovinski časopis



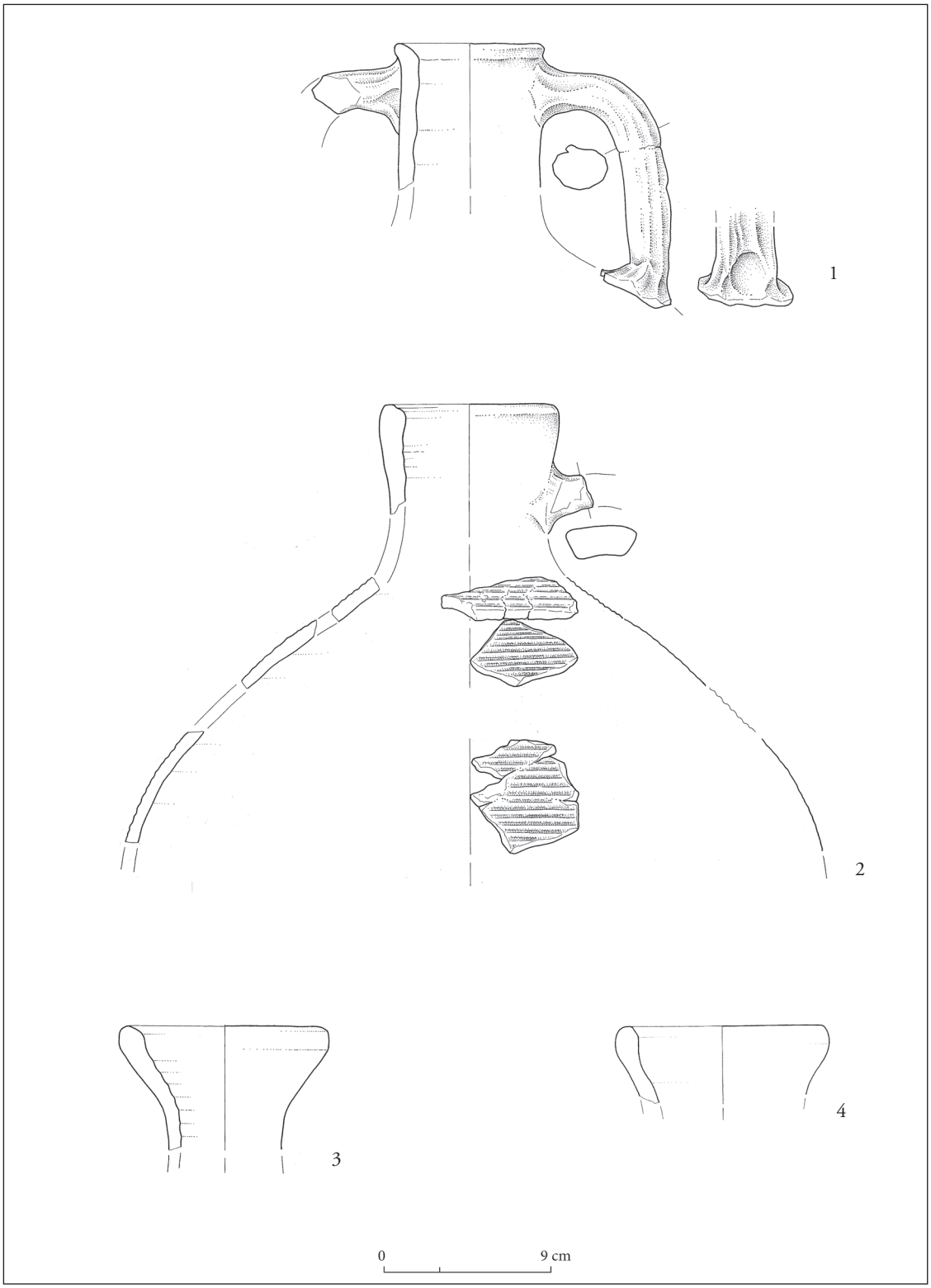
1 Zuglio / IULIUM CARNICUM
2 Invillino
3 Gemona
4 Tonovcov grad
5 Castelraimondo
6 Ossopo
7 Artegna
8 Nimis
9 Attimis
10 Cividale / FORUM IULII
11 Udine
12 Castellazo
13 Vrtovin
14 Ajdovščina / CASTRA
15 Štanjel
16 Hrušica / AD PIRUM
17 Predjama
18 Križna gora
19 Odrezo
20 Marano
21 AQUILEIA
22 Grado
23 Trieste / TERGESTE
24 Školarice
25 Acijev spodmol
26 Podmol
27 Rodik
28 Predloka
29 Koper
30 Piran
31 Fizine
32 Savudrija
33 Pula / POLA
34 Rijeka / TARSATICA
35 Teurnia
36 Kappele
37 Duel
38 Ulrichsberg
39 Frauenberg
40 Hoischhügel
41 Kathreinkogel
42 Hemmaberg
43 Ajdna
44 Bašelj
45 Kranj / CARNIUM
46 Puštal
47 Mengeš
48 Sveta gora v Zasavju
49 Polhov Gradec
50 Ljubljana / EMONA
51 Sv. Lambert
52 Korinjski hrib
53 Sv. Radegunda
54 Celje / CELEIA
55 Brinjeva gora
56 Jurišna vas
57 Ptuj / POETOVIO
58 Zbelovska gora
59 Rifnik
60 Vipota
61 Tinje
62 Prapretno
63 Vranje
64 Svete gore
65 Kuzelin
66 Velika Strmica
67 Velike Malence
68 Zidani Gaber
69 Kučar
70 Črnomelj

Pl. 1. Map of Eastern Alpine and Northern Adriatic area in Late Antiquity.

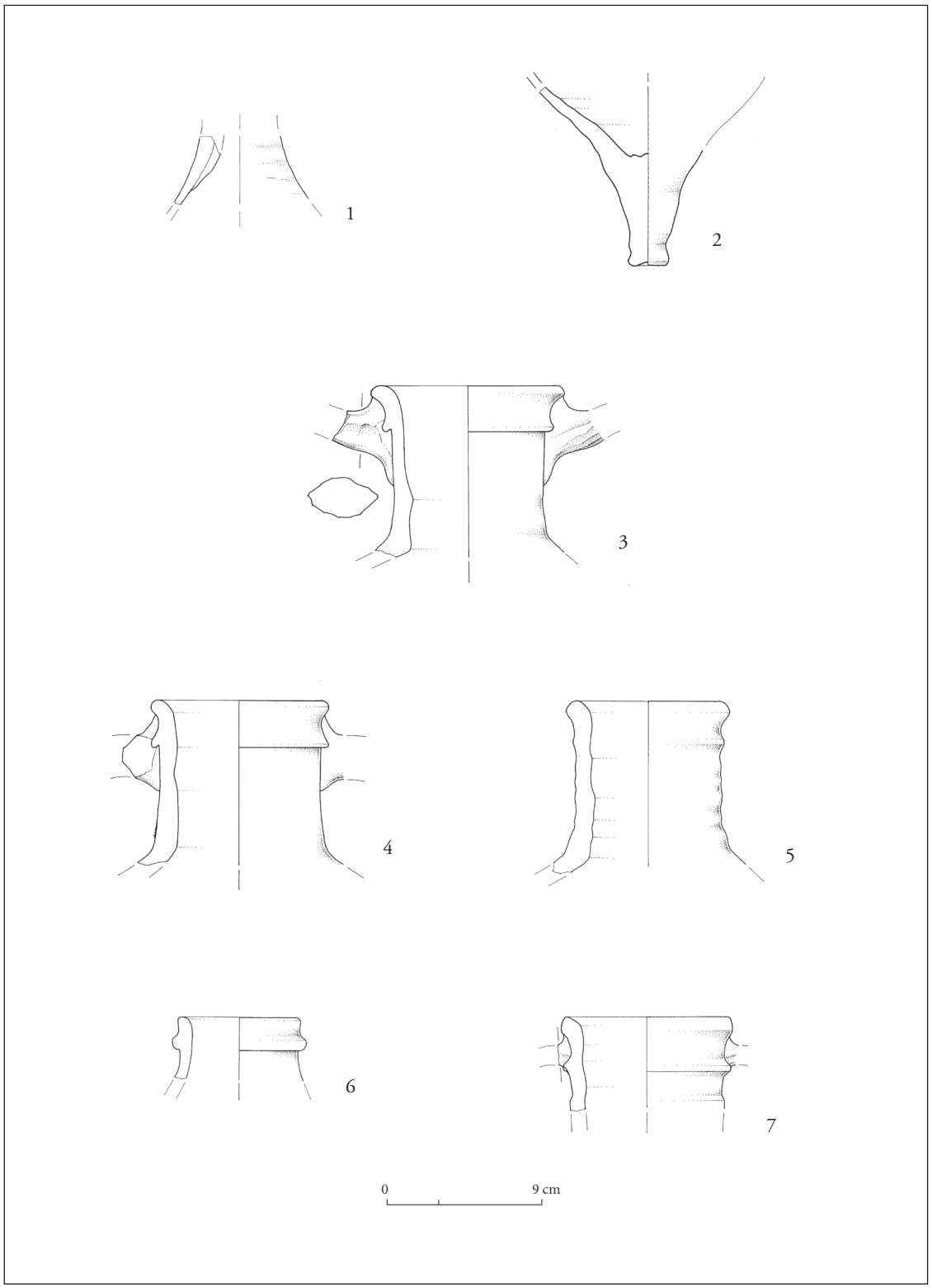


1 Zuglio / IULIUM CARNICUM
2 Invillino
3 Gemona
4 Tonovcov grad
5 Castelraimondo
6 Ossopo
7 Artegna
8 Nimis
9 Attimis
10 Cividale / FORUM IULII
11 Udine
12 Castellazo
13 Vrtovin
14 Ajdovščina / CASTRA
15 Štanjel
16 Hrušica / AD PIRUM
17 Predjama
18 Križna gora
19 Odrezo
20 Marano
21 AQUILEIA
22 Grado
23 Trieste / TERGESTE
24 Školarice
25 Acijev spodmol
26 Podmol
27 Rodik
28 Predloka
29 Koper
30 Piran
31 Fizine
32 Savudrija
33 Pula / POLA
34 Rijeka / TARSATICA
35 Teurnia
36 Kappele
37 Duel
38 Ulrichsberg
39 Frauenberg
40 Hoischhügel
41 Kathreinkogel
42 Hemmaberg
43 Ajdna
44 Bašelj
45 Kranj / CARNIUM
46 Puštal
47 Mengeš
48 Sveta gora v Zasavju
49 Polhov Gradec
50 Ljubljana / EMONA
51 Sv. Lambert
52 Korinjski hrib
53 Sv. Radegunda
54 Celje / CELEIA
55 Brinjeva gora
56 Jurišna vas
57 Ptuj / POETOVIO
58 Zbelovska gora
59 Rifnik
60 Vipota
61 Tinje
62 Prapretno
63 Vranje
64 Svete gore
65 Kuzelin
66 Velika Strmica
67 Velike Malence
68 Zidani Gaber
69 Kučar
70 Črnomelj

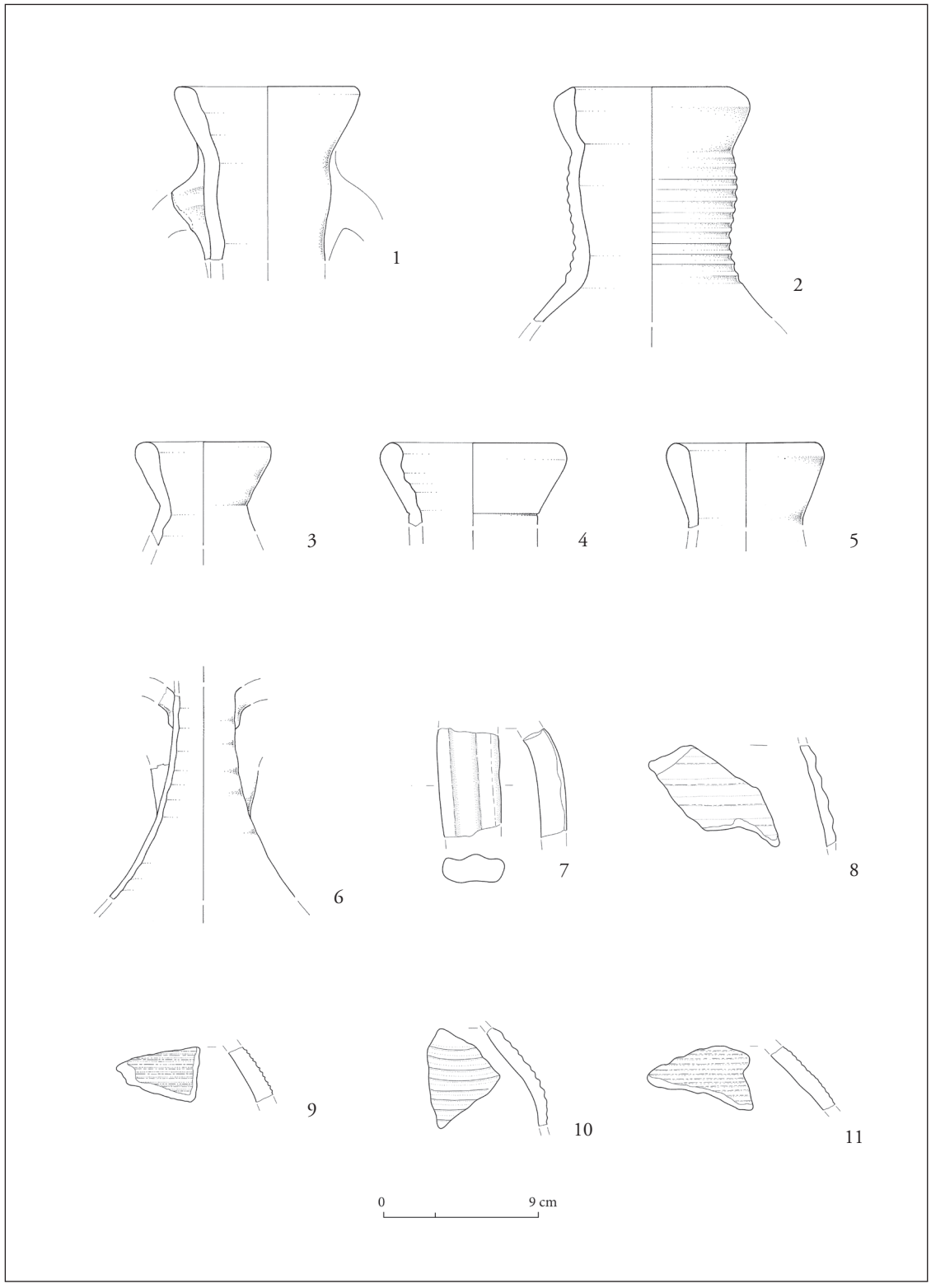
Pl. 2. Representation of Aegean amphorae in Eastern Alpine and Northern Adriatic area.



Pl. 3. Tonovcov grad, selection of amphorae. After Modrijan 2011. Scale=1:3.



Pl. 4. 1–3: Tonovcov grad, selection of amphorae. After Modrijan 2011; 4–7: Križna gora, selection of amphorae. Scale=1:3.



Pl. 5. 1–6: Križna gora, selection of amphorae; 7–11: Korinjski hrib, selection of amphorae. Scale=1:3.