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A contribution to knowledge of Greek and Roman amphorae found or located in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Abstract: Among the ancient finds at numerous sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina are some amphora sherds. The National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina has a number of amphorae found at Naron, outside Bosnia and Herzegovina. The same is true of the Franciscan monastery in Visoko, which has a few well-preserved amphorae. One of the most important sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina at which amphorae have been found is the Hellenistic site of Daorson. Though they have been the subject of interest from time to time, this is the first paper to give a full picture of the amphorae found or kept in museums in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In terms of typology, these include examples of Lesbian, Rhodian and Corcyran amphorae, the Greco-Italic type, Lamboglia 2, Dressel 2-4, 6A, 20, 23a, 26, 27, 30, 34, 38, Hopfengarten, African: Africana 2 and type XXVII, flat-bottomed amphorae, Forlimpopoli, amphorae with a funnel-shaped rim, Dimmeser Ort type, Pontic amphorae type XX, Benghazi MR type, Eastern Mediterranean type XV, Syrian type, Late Roman 1 type, and Byzantine type amphorae. The sites where they were found reveal marked ancient Hellenistic and Roman influence on their use in Bosnia and Herzegovina: not only Daorson, but also at the sites of Roman villas, in Višići, Panik, and in military forts, urban settlements and the like, where the ancient, Mediterranean and Roman diet was well established.

Despite the many archaeological excavations that have yielded amphorae, and their publication as part of the presentation of individual sites, this is the first synthetic treatment relating to the material located in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Key words: amphorae oleariae, amphorae vinariae, Lesbian, Rhodian and Corcyran amphorae, Greco-Italic type, Lamboglia 2, Dressel 2-4, 6A, 20, 23a, 26, 27, 30, 34, 38, Hopfengarten, African: Africana 2 and type XXVII, flat-bottomed amphorae, Forlimpopoli, amphorae with funnel-shaped rim, Dimmeser Ort type, Pontic amphorae type XX, Benghazi MR type, Eastern Mediterranean type XV, Syrian type, Late Roman 1 type, and Byzantine type amphorae.

Apstrakt: Na području današnje Bosne i Hercegovine na više lokaliteta je između ostalog pronađenog antičkog materijala konstatiran i izvjestan broj ostataka amfora. U Zemaljskom muzeju Bosne i Hercegovine, čuva se i jedan broj amfora koje su pronađene na lokalitetu Narone, izvan Bosne i Hercegovine. Slična je situacija i sa Franjevačkim samostanom u Visokom, gdje se čuva nekoliko očuvanih primjeraka amfora. Jedan od značajnijih lokaliteta na kojem su pronađene amfore u Bosni i Hercegovini je helenistički lokalitet Daorson. Iako su sporadično bili predmet obrade, ovo je prvi rad koji daje cjelovitiju sliku o amforama koje su pronađene ili pohranjene u muzejskim zbirkama u Bosni i Hercegovini. U tipološkom kontekstu zastupljeni su primjeri lesboske, rodske i korkirske amfore, grčko-italski tip, Lamboglia 2, Dressel 2-4, 6A, 20, 23a, 26, 27, 30, 34, 38, Hopfengarten, afričke: afrikana 2 i tip XXVII, amfore ravna dna, Forlimpopoli, amfore sa ljevkastim rubom, tip Dimmeser Ort, pontske amfore tip XX, tip Bengazi MR, istočnomediteranski tip XV, sirijski tip, tip Late Roman 1, te bizantijski tip amfore. Pronađeni lokaliteti ukazuju na snažan antički helenistički i rimski uticaj na njihovo korištenje na prostorima današnje Bosne i Hercegovine. Pored spomenutog Daorsona, amfore su pronalazene na lokalitetima rimskih vila, u Višićima, Paniku, te vojnim utvrđenjima, urbanim naseljima i sličnim objekatima, gdje je antička, mediteranska i rimska kultura ishrane bila intenzivnije zastupljena.

I pored značajnog broja arheoloških istraživanja i publiciranja nalaza amfora u sklopu prezentacije pojedinih lokaliteta, ovo je prvi sintetski rad koji tretira ovu temu, a odnosi se na materijal koji se nalazi u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Cljučne riječi: amforae oleariae, amforae vinariae, lesboske, rodske i korkirske amfore, grčko-italski tip, Lamboglia 2, Dressel 2-4, 6A, 20, 23a, 26, 27, 30, 34, 38, Hopfengarten, afričke: afrikana 2 i tip XXVII, amfore ravna dna, Forlimpopoli, amfore sa ljevkastim rubom, tip Dimmeser Ort, pontske amfore tip XX, tip Bengazi MR, istočnomediteranski tip XV, sirijski tip, Late Roman 1 tip, bizantijski tip amfore.

Introduction

The Antiquities Section of the Archaeology Department of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina has a number of amphorae and amphora sherds. Many of the well-preserved specimens came to the collection by purchase or donation in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Most of the amphorae in this group were found in Narona,¹ and a number of these have been published.² Among those located in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but undoubtedly found beyond the country's borders and still unpublished, are those in the Franciscan monastery in Visoko. The calcified layer of marine algae and shells on the surface of these strongly suggests that they were underwater finds from the eastern Adriatic, which were taken to the monastery.

¹ See Abramić 1926/27, 134-137 for an early publication of this type of archaeological find from Narona.

² Patsch 1996, 27-28.

Some of the amphora sherds were found during archaeological excavations at sites dating from Antiquity, or were chance finds, in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Unfortunately, the sites where some of these came from are unknown, beyond the fact that they were found in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Since amphorae, and in particular sherds found during the course of excavations at individual Hellenistic and Roman sites, have been analysed in the context of the sites, until now no single, comprehensive paper dealing with amphorae in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole has been published. Most of them, whether sherds or intact amphorae, are kept in the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition to those from Narona, noted above, these finds came from the Hellenistic settlements of Ošanići³ and Prenj near Stolac, and the Roman villas in Višići and Mogorjelo near Čapljina and Panik near Bileća, and reached the museum collection during archaeological excavations.

Though they are not the subject of this paper, it is possible that some pottery sherds in other museums in Bosnia and Herzegovina are also from amphorae. They are not many of them, so their inclusion here would not radically alter the general picture of amphorae in Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁴ The exception, it would seem, is Gračina near Ljubuški,⁵ known to have been a military centre, where a significant number of sherds of amphorae and dolia have been found.⁶ Given the logistics of supplying the army's needs, quantities of these large vessels must have been used there.⁷

Unlike the eastern Adriatic coast, where this material has been found in quantity,⁸ analysed⁹ and published,¹⁰ and is common in almost every site dating from Antiquity, this is not the case in the interior of the Roman province of Dalmatia, present-day Bosnia and Herzegovina. A major concentration of amphora sherds has been recorded in Herzegovina, indubitably on account of the direct influence of the Adriatic. The interior, however, is poorer in such vessels. Amphorae have been found in bulk¹¹ at some sites, such as Narona, on the island of Rab,¹² at Ilovik,¹³ on

³ Certain analyses of the number of amphora sherds from Ošanići suggests that they came from about 95 amphorae. Škegro 1991, 63.

⁴ Radoje 2000, 18, 19 and 23.

⁵ Busuladžić 2017, 168-169.

⁶ See Sebastiani 2007, 59-79, Schiappelli 2007, 79-87 on the shapes and types of dolia.

⁷ Since the material is currently being processed, the amphorae from this site cannot be included in this paper. I am grateful to my colleague I. Dragičević for this information.

⁸ Škegro 1999, 143-151, 174-179.

⁹ Starac 2007, 1-9.

¹⁰ Starac 2008, 85-117.

¹¹ Škegro 1999, 146.

¹² Dautova-Ruševljan 1975, 89-102.

¹³ Orlić 1982, 153-161, Lipovac-Vrkljan 2007, 30.

the island of Hvar where a shipwreck with more than 200 amphorae was found,¹⁴ the island of Mljet with a shipwreck of more than 1000 amphorae,¹⁵ a shipwreck¹⁶ off the coast of Šibenik,¹⁷ Rovinj,¹⁸ the Istrian coast,¹⁹ Cres and Lošinj,²⁰ Korčula²¹ and more, perhaps as many as four hundred.²² This is direct evidence that coastal towns, especially larger ones, were centres of trade and consumers of wine and olive oil.²³ Ancient shipwrecks, as one of the main sites for the discovery of amphorae, may be explained by poor military organisation and maritime control and discipline, rather than poor navigation and bad weather.²⁴ Navigation in the context of maritime trade and travel was already well advanced in ancient Greece.²⁵ The Adriatic is not the only sea where such finds occur: various places and archaeological sites throughout the Mediterranean are a source of information for the study of amphorae in the context of shipwrecks.²⁶

This should not be taken to mean that there is no recorded use of amphorae in the interior,²⁷ only that they were fewer in number, as indicated by research to date into Roman sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina, then the interior of the Roman province of Dalmatia. Information from larger Roman settlements in Pannonia suggest that amphorae were more common there,²⁸ though viticulture and wine-making in Pannonia²⁹ evolved more slowly than in the eastern Adriatic region,³⁰ as indicated by evidence of viticulture and wine-making and of the wine trade in that province.³¹

The reasons for this state of affairs in the interior of Dalmatia do not lie in the number and extent of archaeological investigation of sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina

¹⁴ Škegro 1999, 148.

¹⁵ Škegro 1999, 177.

¹⁶ Nikolanci 1965, 714.

¹⁷ Škegro 1999, 150.

¹⁸ Starac 2008, 85-117.

¹⁹ Koncani Uhač / Kos / Miholjek 2008, 41-48.

²⁰ Matejčić / Orlić 1982, 161-171.

²¹ Borzić 2009, 82-97.

²² Škegro 1999, 154.

²³ Škegro 1999, 143-150.

²⁴ Kirigin 1994, 17-18.

²⁵ Demesticha 2012, 80-83; Bilić 2006, 15-56.

²⁶ Lamboglia 1952, 131-237; Benoit 1952, 237-308; Demesticha 2015, 55-76; Leidwanger 2013, 179-191.

²⁷ Amphorae have also been found at Roman Siscia. Wiewegh 2001, 96-97.

²⁸ Bezeczky 1994, 82.

²⁹ Stipčević 1991, 70.

³⁰ Škegro 2004, 125.

³¹ Babić 2007, 445-455; Buzov 2007, 293-307; Palagy 2007, 281-293.

since, though many remain to be studied, not a few have already been excavated. They have yielded either insignificant numbers of or no amphorae or amphora sherds. This is true of Aquae S... at Ilidža near Sarajevo,³² Domavia, Skelani, Laktaši, Ljusina, Japra-Majdanšte, Tišina near Zenica and many other Roman sites. One possible explanation is that dietary habits in the interior of the province of Dalmatia were different from those in the Mediterranean region, so that less olive oil, garum and wine were consumed. This being so, amphorae in Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly the interior, would probably have been in transit rather than in use, while finds of single or few amphorae suggest that they were merely containers in the form of pottery. The more severe climatic and geographical conditions are ill-suited to the production of olive oil, the cultivation of Mediterranean vine varieties, or large catches of river fish. As a result, other than in the south with its proximity to the Adriatic, there was no great consumption of garum, produced from sea fish, and of olive oil and wine in the interior of the province.

These comestibles were produced in the south of the country, however, as evidenced by stamps of the wealthy Papii family³³ found on amphorae.³⁴ The production of wine and olive oil in the immediate and more remote Adriatic hinterland has been confirmed by a number of finds, relating in particular to cults in which wine was an important feature of religious practice. Viticulture and the cultivation of olive trees were an important part of the economy of the estates built up by Italic entrepreneurs, immigrants and veterans.³⁵ Amphora sherds have also been found at a number of sites in Čapljina municipality, such as Bajovac, Klepac, Londža and Komini.³⁶ All these places lie in the far south and belong climatically to the Mediterranean. The presence of amphorae may be seen as the rule in the southern regions, in contrast to the central and northern regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which were much poorer in such finds.

The claim that olive oil and wine were produced in quantity in areas close to the Adriatic is supported by material evidence along the coast of the provinces of Dalmatia³⁷ and Histria,³⁸ and the discovery of workshops where amphorae were produced, such as those found at Fažana, Lorun, Kopar, Izole, Piran, Umag and

³² A sherd from the upper part of an amphora, with a stamp, was found at this site. Pašalić 1959, Pl. I, fig. 4.

³³ Škegro 1991, 62.

³⁴ Škegro 1999, 147.

³⁵ Škegro 2004, 125-132.

³⁶ Škegro 1999, 165.

³⁷ Zaninović 2007, 27-33; Glicksman 2007, 43-51; Kukoč 2007, 145-173; Jadrić 2007, 353-361; Koncani Uhač 2007, 361-377; Petrić / Vučetić 2007, 397-407.

³⁸ Kopackova 2014, 75-88; Matijašić 2007, 13-27, Miličević Bradač 2007, 117-125; Poglajen / Žerjal 2007, 267-281; Vitasović 2007, 315-327; Begović / Schrunck 2007, 327-341.

Novigrad, where some *figlinae* manufactured these pottery vessels for almost four centuries.³⁹ Much the same is true of other Mediterranean regions: many artefacts associated with wine and olive oil have been found in the provinces of Hispania,⁴⁰ Greece,⁴¹ Dacia,⁴² Moesia,⁴³ Dardania,⁴⁴ Noricum,⁴⁵ Italia,⁴⁶ the Near East⁴⁷ and elsewhere.

As Christianity spread into present-day Bosnia and Herzegovina, so too did the need for wine as an integral feature of Christian worship, particularly in Late Antiquity.⁴⁸ It is likely that the production, transportation and storage of wine involved some kind of organisation, including the use of amphorae as part of the chain. Finds of types dating from Late Antiquity, such as Byzantine amphorae, provide a possible answer to this supposition. A related issue is the use of consecrated oil in Christian worship.⁴⁹ As a result, vines and olive trees were also grown on church lands in Late Antiquity.⁵⁰ Nor should one overlook the fact that wine had earlier been used in the ritual practice of ancient civilisations, and that it was used in quantity by the pre-Roman population of the Balkans.⁵¹

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Amphorae⁵² are among the best indicators and evidence of trade,⁵³ and of economic trends in general.⁵⁴ Being so widespread, and given their importance for the

³⁹ Kovačić / Tassaux 2000, 14.

⁴⁰ Martín and Olivera / Rodà de Llanza / Velasco and Felipe 2007, 195-213; Colmenero 2007, 181-195.

⁴¹ The production of olive oil and wine in Greece is recorded well before Roman times. Pochmarski 2007, 51-59; Anderson-Stojanović 2007, 89-99; Tomas 2007, 99-109.

⁴² Ardeț 2007, 173-181.

⁴³ Dyczek 2007, 237-251.

⁴⁴ Dobruna-Salih 2007, 251-261.

⁴⁵ Korenčić / Korošec Koruza / Velušček 2007, 261-267; Vidrih Perko 1997, 344-346.

⁴⁶ Sebastiani 2007, 59-79.

⁴⁷ Skupinska-Lovset 2007, 109-117.

⁴⁸ This was a general feature of Christianity. Vežić 2007, 415-429.

⁴⁹ Pikunić 2007, 407-415.

⁵⁰ Šekgro 2004, 128.

⁵¹ Stipčević 1991, 69-70.

⁵² Peacock / Williams 1986, Stojanović 2014, 207-217.

⁵³ Cibecchini 2017, 119-130; Abadie-Reynal 2004, 15-21; Kaldeli 2013, 39-43; Arruda / Viegas 2016, 448; Pratt 2016, 195-215.

⁵⁴ Starac 2008, 85-117.

study of the economy⁵⁵ transportation,⁵⁶ agriculture, trade,⁵⁷ food production,⁵⁸ and crafts,⁵⁹ amphorae have been the subject of interest to many researchers,⁶⁰ who proposed the first typologies.⁶¹ One of the most important works is that by Dressel, who proposed a typology of amphorae from Roman sites. His suggested typology was later adapted to reflect new evidence and information on amphorae.⁶² Another important author who made a great contribution to the study and typology of amphorae, especially those from the Republic and early Empire, is Lamboglia.⁶³ His general typologisation⁶⁴ includes about 45 types of amphora.⁶⁵ It was later supplemented and amended in both the typological⁶⁶ and chronological, as well as the territorial⁶⁷ and archaeological context, and remains current to this day.⁶⁸ Many researchers⁶⁹ have considered differences of shape,⁷⁰ the solutions adopted for their manufacture, the shapes of the base, the types of handle, the profile of the rim, the length and width of the neck, and other specific features of individual groups of amphorae, and proposed different typological classifications.⁷¹ The aim of all these typologies was to attempt to reconstruct their production and production centres as well as lines of trade⁷² in the wider Mediterranean region,⁷³ as well as in the interior of Europe reached by these artefacts.⁷⁴ Statistical analysis, the morphological analysis of the finds, and the archaeological excavation of figlinae, trading ports, shipwrecks and so on have revealed that certain amphora shapes were typical of

⁵⁵ Šuta 2017, 26-33.

⁵⁶ Dobosz 2013, 111-123; Day / Wilson 2016, 17-39; Ožanić 2005, 140.

⁵⁷ Škegro 1999, 178-179; Kaldeli 2013a, 123-133; Rautman 2013, 191, 201; Cateloy 2016, 39-57.

⁵⁸ Boltin-Tome 1979, 41-61.

⁵⁹ Kilcher / Maggetti / Galetti 1987, 113-132.

⁶⁰ Matijašić 1998, 377.

⁶¹ Dressel 1899.

⁶² Matijašić 1998, 377.

⁶³ Lamboglia 1952, 131-237; idem 1955, 140-270. On Lamboglia and other authorities and the history of the typology of amphorae see Keay 1984, 72.

⁶⁴ Zdravković 2018, 80-96.

⁶⁵ Peacock / Williams 1986, 6.

⁶⁶ Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 43-46.

⁶⁷ Lamboglia 1952, 131-237.

⁶⁸ Lamboglia 1955; Benoit 1957; Keay's great 1984 study; Bezczy 1994, 85-87 and many more.

⁶⁹ Kaldeli 2013, 43-49; Keay 1984, 71-75.

⁷⁰ Kassab Tezgör 2009, 121-212.

⁷¹ Romanović / Glušević 2014, 143-145.

⁷² Zdravković 2018.

⁷³ Cibecchini 2017, 119-130.

⁷⁴ Benoit 1952, 237-308; Lamboglia 1952, 131-237.

various periods and regions. On the other hand, since they were used in vast quantities over a very long period, some that were similar in shape and form could have been in use independently of each other at various places and in different circumstances. As a result, the typology of amphorae provides important information⁷⁵ which it is essential always to cross-check in the professional context. Many details relating to amphorae are still subject to revision and multiple interpretations.⁷⁶ Based on such research, proposals for new typologisations of amphorae⁷⁷ are still topical,⁷⁸ and published works⁷⁹ treating of and presenting this type of portable archaeological material continue to appear in vast numbers.⁸⁰

The purpose and production of amphorae

Amphorae⁸¹ are large, two-handled⁸² pottery vessels⁸³ designed for the transportation⁸⁴ and storage⁸⁵ of various foodstuffs.⁸⁶ Roman amphorae derive from earlier types, dating from the Graeco-Hellenistic period.⁸⁷ Archaeological finds of amphorae in places such as Cyprus reveal their almost unbroken evolution from the Hellenistic and Republic periods through the early and middle to the late Empire.⁸⁸ Several Greek amphorae with elaborate painted decoration have been found, a feature of artistic expression in that earlier period.⁸⁹ These shapes gave rise to the many similar forms known in professional works as amphoretta,⁹⁰ amphoriskos, oenophoros and the like. Common to all these is that they resemble the original amphora shape, with certain specific differences relating mainly to

⁷⁵ Borzić 2017, 5-13; Radić Rossi 2017, 13-26.

⁷⁶ Matijašić 1998, 377.

⁷⁷ Peacock / Williams 1986, 2-19.

⁷⁸ DüNDAR 2012, 43-61.

⁷⁹ Fantuzzi / Cau 2017, 48.

⁸⁰ Badoud / Dupont / Garlan / Marangou-Lerat 2007, 161-264.

⁸¹ Aličić 2017, 134.

⁸² Cook 2005, 209-210.

⁸³ On clay and its properties, see Hamzabegović 2015. On the geological analysis of amphora sherds, see Slovenec / Sondi / Crnković 1991, 129-137.

⁸⁴ Matijašić 1998, 377; Kerschner / Mommsen 2005, 119-131.

⁸⁵ Kovačić / Tassaux 2000, 12.

⁸⁶ Brajković / Komšo / Mihovilić / Starac 2002, 12.

⁸⁷ On amphorae in the Adriatic, see Petrić 1989.

⁸⁸ Kaldeli 2013.

⁸⁹ Cook 2005, 210-212.

⁹⁰ Zampieri I, 1991, 277-278.

their size, their purpose, or the material of which they were made.⁹¹ Amphorae are of Mediterranean origin, with a long tradition of production in the workshops of the Greek islands,⁹² Italy,⁹³ Corsica,⁹⁴ Spain, Pontus and Gaul,⁹⁵ and indeed many other places, all the way to the Black Sea⁹⁶ and the Near East.⁹⁷ The incorporation of these places into the overarching Roman state led to the manufacture of amphorae in the Roman Empire,⁹⁸ which continued into the early mediaeval period in some parts of the Mediterranean: Egypt, for example,⁹⁹ and northern Italy.¹⁰⁰ From there, amphorae were distributed to the other provinces of the Empire,¹⁰¹ where their widespread use is attested by finds at many Roman sites¹⁰² throughout the Empire,¹⁰³ even in its most remote reaches, far from the Mediterranean, where amphorae were transported by sea and then by land to continental centres. Many have been found in Upper Moesia,¹⁰⁴ Lower Pannonia¹⁰⁵ and other landlocked Roman provinces. Finds of amphorae in Macedonia reveal the connections between the Black Sea and the Aegean production circles, as well as some local amphora production, designed for use mainly as containers.¹⁰⁶ Distinctive locally-made amphorae have been recorded in many places.¹⁰⁷ It would seem fair to assume local manufacture, which could include the production of certain amphora shapes, in settlements with an important pottery tradition, such as Cibal, where dozens of pottery kilns have been recorded.¹⁰⁸ In recent years, the discovery of infrastructure, a kiln, and of amphora sherds with distinctive features indicates a local product in the northern reaches of the eastern Adriatic coast.¹⁰⁹ Large-

⁹¹ Suić 1960, 95-106.

⁹² Demesticha 1998, 139-149.

⁹³ Bernabò-Brea / Cavalier 1965, 4 and 38.

⁹⁴ Cibecchini 2017, 119-130.

⁹⁵ Lamboglia 1952, 131-237; Benoit 237-308.

⁹⁶ Smokotina 2015, 121-136.

⁹⁷ Bettles 2003.

⁹⁸ Gallimore 2010, 155-184.

⁹⁹ Danys / Lajtar 2016, 347-357.

¹⁰⁰ Baldassari / Cirelli 2009, 923-927.

¹⁰¹ Ilić 2012, 165.

¹⁰² Benoit 1952, 237-308.

¹⁰³ Lamboglia 1952, 131-237.

¹⁰⁴ Bjelajac 1996.

¹⁰⁵ Brukner 1981.

¹⁰⁶ Ončevska Todorovska 2017, 278.

¹⁰⁷ Kassab-Tezgör / Kebuladze / Lomitashvili / Zamtaradze 2007, 197-214.

¹⁰⁸ Janošić 2001, 106-116.

¹⁰⁹ Lipovac-Vrkljan 2007, 32.

-scale olive-growing and viticulture also provided an incentive for local amphora production,¹¹⁰ a feature also recorded elsewhere in the eastern Mediterranean.¹¹¹

In many cases, trading contacts may also be surmised from amphora types and the places where they have been found.¹¹² For example, amphorae produced in Spain¹¹³ reached as far as Viminacium and Tekija in Serbia.¹¹⁴ Amphorae from the great trading hub of Aquileia were delivered to many places, including Emona,¹¹⁵ Mursa, Singidunum and elsewhere in the Danubian provinces.¹¹⁶ Wine was also distributed from Aquileia in wooden barrels, as is known from written accounts.¹¹⁷ Again, the use of amphora is attested in trade contacts and the sale of wine between Narbonne in southern France to Corsica and the western Italian coast.¹¹⁸ Analysis of amphorae also allows for the reconstruction of trade links between Istria and Apulia and Rome itself,¹¹⁹ as well as in many other places.¹²⁰ As regards the place where they were made, certain types, in various chronological contexts, are defined in geographical terms: Phoenician,¹²¹ Gauloise,¹²² Eastern Mediterranean,¹²³ Mauritanian,¹²⁴ Tripolitanian¹²⁵ North-African, South-West Anatolian, Rhodian,¹²⁶ Klazomenian,¹²⁷ Lesbian,¹²⁸ Samian,¹²⁹ Corcyran,¹³⁰

¹¹⁰ Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 43.

¹¹¹ Autret 2012, 251-268.

¹¹² Peacock / Williams 1986, 54-66.

¹¹³ Keay 1984.

¹¹⁴ Stojanović 2014, 209.

¹¹⁵ Bezczy 1994, 81-89.

¹¹⁶ Stojanović 212-213.

¹¹⁷ Stipčević 1991, 70.

¹¹⁸ Cibecchini 2017, 127.

¹¹⁹ Dautova-Ruševljan 1975, 99-100.

¹²⁰ Benoit 1952, 275-281.

¹²¹ Bernabò-Brea / Cavalier 1965, 38.

¹²² Cibecchini 2017, 119-130.

¹²³ Keay 1984, 428-431.

¹²⁴ Keay 1984, 431-432.

¹²⁵ Keay 1984, 406-408.

¹²⁶ Dündar 2012, 43-61; Lamboglia 1952, 131-237.

¹²⁷ Cook / Dupont 1998, 151-156.

¹²⁸ Cook / Dupont 1998, 156-163.

¹²⁹ Cook / Dupont 1998, 164-169.

¹³⁰ Dündar 2017, 17-67.

Lebanese,¹³¹ Sinopean, Colchidean,¹³² and more.¹³³ Also known are the Gaza and Cnidean types.¹³⁴

The shape of amphorae made them ideal for transporting goods.¹³⁵ It was essential to use good quality, well-prepared clay to make them, which led to the formation of pottery workshops specialising solely in their mass production,¹³⁶ located close to clay fields. In Roman times amphora workshops were usually part of large estates,¹³⁷ often belonging to senators, consuls and other Roman dignitaries, as evidence by the stamps found on amphorae. The Roman army was one of the largest users of amphorae for food supplies. The civilian and military authorities dedicated considerable resources to ensuring the delivery of sufficient foodstuffs of good quality to the troops throughout the state. Amphorae were essential to transporting these foodstuffs, and were the principal means by which they were supplied. Two main categories of food were on the menu of the meals supplied to the Roman army – *frumentum* (grains and grain products), and *cibaria* (meat, vegetables, cheese, salt, wine and oil).¹³⁸ As evidence of this, almost three hundred amphorae dating from the 1st century were found at the site of the great camp and amphitheatre in Burnum.¹³⁹ Statistical analysis of these amphorae reveals that most were *amphorae vinariae*. Another group consisted of *amphorae oleariae*, while the third and fourth groups, almost equal in numbers, were amphorae used for fish products and those used for fruit.¹⁴⁰ These facts are corroborated by many finds of amphorae at other military sites. In many cases, these consisted of *amphorae vinariae* and others used to store fish sauce.¹⁴¹

In sum, amphorae were designed essentially for the transportation of foodstuffs, mainly wine¹⁴² and olive oil,¹⁴³ followed by salt fish,¹⁴⁴ fish products¹⁴⁵ such as

¹³¹ Reynolds 2003, 120-130.

¹³² Opait / Paraschiv 2012, 113-124.

¹³³ Various authors 2016; Sezgin 2009; Cook / Dupont 1998, 170-190.

¹³⁴ Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 45-46.

¹³⁵ Matijašić 1998, 377; Kerschner / Mommsen 2005, 119-131.

¹³⁶ Peacock / Williams 1986, 44-53.

¹³⁷ Matijašić 1998, 377-386.

¹³⁸ Davies 1971, 122-142; Roth 1999.

¹³⁹ Cambi *et al.* 2006.

¹⁴⁰ Borzić / Jadrić / Kučan 2013, 526.

¹⁴¹ Stojanović 2014, 208, 210-211.

¹⁴² Lamboglia 1952, 144.

¹⁴³ Lamboglia 1952, 145, 164-165.

¹⁴⁴ Parica 2017, 86-99.

¹⁴⁵ Lipovac Vrkljan / Konestra 2017, 48-63.

garum, and olives, salt, grains,¹⁴⁶ fruit¹⁴⁷ and the like.

It is widely known that Romans were great consumers of wine and olive oil, but the use of amphorae to transport and store fish sauce should also be highlighted. Their mass use for this product has been recorded in Upper Moesia, Hispania and elsewhere, at sites dating from the 1st and the first half of the 2nd centuries.¹⁴⁸

The primary requirement of transport is to convey the products safely to their destination. Amphorae must therefore have been of appearance, manufacture and shape that also to some extent served a marketing role.¹⁴⁹

The only use to which amphorae were put for transportation but which cannot be seen as commercial, was to carry water, as were other pottery vessels, such as jugs and pitchers. Evidence of this is provided by finds of amphorae at Roman aqueducts. Amphorae used to carry water were no different typologically from those used for other purposes.¹⁵⁰

The contents of amphorae

Wine was the Romans' favourite beverage. Its importance was reflected in laws governing wine, and its containers in particular.¹⁵¹ An amphora would hold on average about 26 litres of wine. After the wine had been decanted into the amphora, it would be sealed, and once it reached its destination and the amphora was opened, it had to be drunk fairly quickly before it could turn to vinegar.¹⁵² Wine was drunk mixed with water and various added flavourings. Wine mixed with snow was particularly sought-after. The extent to which the demand for wine spread is revealed by the fact that in the Roman province of Pannonia, land improvement steps were taken in the 2nd and 3rd centuries¹⁵³ as more and more vineyards were planted. Ale was also of some importance in the Empire, particularly among the native Illyrian population.¹⁵⁴ Ale was made by fermenting barley and millet,¹⁵⁵ and was regarded as a paupers' drink.¹⁵⁶

¹⁴⁶ Peacock / Williams 1986, 31-44.

¹⁴⁷ A particular type of amphora shaped like a carrot was used to transport dates. Ožanić 2004, 10.

¹⁴⁸ Stojanović 2014, 207-217.

¹⁴⁹ Rauh / Autret / Lund 2013, 145-183.

¹⁵⁰ Vitasović 2008, 51-52.

¹⁵¹ Aličić 2017, 131-150

¹⁵² Aličić 2017, 134-136.

¹⁵³ Ožanić 2004, 36.

¹⁵⁴ Škegro 1999, 143.

¹⁵⁵ Škegro 2004, 125.

¹⁵⁶ Ožanić 2004, 36.

After the grapes were harvested and crushed, and the complex process of fermentation was complete, the wine was decanted into amphorae for transport and distribution. A good illustration of their importance to wine-making is provided by Roman *villae rusticae*, which were centres of agricultural production. One such in which a quantity of amphorae was found was the villa at Boscoreale.¹⁵⁷ Given that they were at the heart of the rural economy,¹⁵⁸ other Roman villa sites have almost always yielded finds of amphorae.¹⁵⁹ Amphorae were an essential accompaniment to agricultural products,¹⁶⁰ and the associated olive-growing and viticulture.

It was the same in urban settlements, where amphorae were also in use in daily life.¹⁶¹ An interesting example indicating the use of amphorae as containers in which wine was stored is provided by an amphora of Lamboglia 2 type from southern France, which was still sealed, and found to contain the residue of a liquid which chemical analysis revealed to be wine.¹⁶² The widespread consumption of wine has been recorded throughout the entire Graeco-Roman period.¹⁶³

Amphorae were also required in the production of olive oil.¹⁶⁴ The production of oil involved harvesting, selecting, crushing and pressing the olives,¹⁶⁵ a process known as *amurca*.¹⁶⁶ Olive trees yield their first harvest ten to fifteen years after planting, so olive-growing was a long-term investment. A mature tree in the Roman period would yield between five and 25 kilograms of fruit.¹⁶⁷

The Roman diet was enlivened by various herbs and spices,¹⁶⁸ many of which are still in common use, such as parsley, coriander and saffron. A common condiment or foodstuff on the Roman menu was *garum*,¹⁶⁹ and others were *liquamen*¹⁷⁰ and *halex*,¹⁷¹ all made from fish in specialist workshops, as evidence from Pompeii

¹⁵⁷ Peacock / Williams 1986, 31-32.

¹⁵⁸ Lewit 2004.

¹⁵⁹ Honcu / Stănică 2017, 307-327.

¹⁶⁰ See Lewit 1991 for agriculture in Roman times.

¹⁶¹ Rothé at all 2017, 68-69.

¹⁶² Matijašić 1998, 379.

¹⁶³ Dzierzbicka 2015, 201-208.

¹⁶⁴ Autret-Rauh 2008, 109-122.

¹⁶⁵ Kovačić / Tassaux 2000, 12.

¹⁶⁶ Peacock / Williams 1986, 33-34.

¹⁶⁷ Kovačić / Tassaux 2000, 5-11.

¹⁶⁸ Zdravković 2018, 106.

¹⁶⁹ Rauh / Autret / Lund 2013, 145.

¹⁷⁰ Ožanić 2005, 137.

¹⁷¹ Koncani Uhač / Kos / Miholjek 2008, 36.

and Leptis Magna in North Africa reveals. They were also made in Spain,¹⁷² and Spanish and African amphorae have been found throughout the Empire. To make garum, fish roes from large fish, along with smaller ungutted fish, were laid in a large copper vessel and salted before being left in the sun to ferment and decompose.¹⁷³ The mixture was then strained through a close-textured basket, and the liquid that was strained off was poured into amphorae. The solids left behind after straining, known as *allec*, were also used as seasoning. The flavour of garum was enhanced by the addition of various spices, vinegar, wine, pepper, offal and other ingredients.¹⁷⁴ From the West, garum spread to the Greek Black Sea colonies¹⁷⁵ and Carthage. Other sauces, such as *muria*,¹⁷⁶ were also transported in amphorae.¹⁷⁷ High quality garum made from fish guts and other fish parts was also produced in eastern Adriatic and Istria, as attested by the many finds of amphorae and amphora sherds.¹⁷⁸

Certain shapes of amphorae found in Spain, Italy and at Vindonissa were probably used to store fruit and other produce.¹⁷⁹ Black olives and dates were also stored in amphorae.¹⁸⁰

Chemical analysis¹⁸¹ and the inscriptions on certain types of amphora reveal the kind of products transported or stored in each type. Amphorae of Lamboglia 2 type were used to transport wine,¹⁸² as well as oil, albeit to a lesser extent; Corinthian B, Chian, Rhodian and Greco-Italic amphorae were used to transport wine, Brindisian amphorae for olive oil, Dressel 2-4 mainly for wine, Dressel 6A for wine and garum and also for oil. Haltern 70 amphorae were used to transport a wide variety of goods, Dressel 21-22 to transport fruit and honey, Forlimpopoli for wine, Dressel 20 for olive oil, and Richborough 527 amphorae to transport volcanic products. Egyptian amphorae were used to transport wine, while Tripolitanian I was primarily used for olive oil.¹⁸³ Analysis has confirmed that Dressel 23 amphorae were also

¹⁷² Bezczyk 1994, 84.

¹⁷³ Kovačić / Tassaux 2000, 21.

¹⁷⁴ Ožanić 2004, 42.

¹⁷⁵ Jurišić 2000, 1-2.

¹⁷⁶ Bjelajac 1996, 9.

¹⁷⁷ Peacock / Williams 1986, 37.

¹⁷⁸ Škegro 1999, 242.

¹⁷⁹ Čremošnik 1965, 191.

¹⁸⁰ Ožanić 2005, 137.

¹⁸¹ State-of-the-art analyses provide many answers to the question of the contents of amphorae. Koncani Uhač / Kos / Miholjek 2008, 36.

¹⁸² Ožanić 2005, 137.

¹⁸³ Zdravković 2018, 106-110.

used to transport olive oil,¹⁸⁴ while Dressel 7-11 amphorae were designed to transport garum and other fish products.¹⁸⁵ Beltran I amphorae were also used to transport garum.¹⁸⁶

This basic classification of foodstuffs transported in amphorae – wine,¹⁸⁷ oil, fish products,¹⁸⁸ and fruit and vegetables,¹⁸⁹ already held good in ancient Greece, when amphorae were also produced and used in quantity.

As note above, analysis of amphorae found at one site suggests that the greater proportion of amphora types were for wine, followed by those used for oil, while the third and fourth groups of amphorae, approximately equal in number, were used for fish products and to store fruit.¹⁹⁰ Though this relates to only one, not to a synthetic analysis of several sites, it is unlikely that it differs from the types of contents in amphorae from other sites. In many cases, particularly when considering a narrower group of amphorae, the ratio of the contents being transported would probably be different. Even so, we maintain that the analysis of amphorae from a single site reflects the general ratio of the foodstuffs placed in amphorae. It is clear that wine accounted for the greater number, followed by olive oil, then fish products, condiments, fruit and vegetables, and other contents.

Secondary uses of amphorae

Amphorae were also used for a secondary purpose in funerary practices. A certain number were used during burials in Hellenistic¹⁹¹ and Roman times¹⁹² and in Late Antiquity. Instances have also been recorded of amphorae used as coffins,¹⁹³ especially for the burial of children. In such cases, the amphora would be large enough to hold the child's skeleton,¹⁹⁴ and soil would then be piled over the amphora.¹⁹⁵ Such cases have been recorded near Narona, the source of some of the amphorae treated in this paper. Burials of adults in several amphorae used to make coffins have also

¹⁸⁴ Bourgeon 2017, 517-529.

¹⁸⁵ Starac 2008, 99.

¹⁸⁶ Ožanić 2005, 137.

¹⁸⁷ Mackensen 2010, 415.

¹⁸⁸ Mackensen 2010, 411.

¹⁸⁹ Cook / Dupont 1998, 142.

¹⁹⁰ Borzić / Jadrić / Kučan 2013, 526.

¹⁹¹ Kirigin 1992/97, 69-78.

¹⁹² Patsch 1996, 27-28.

¹⁹³ Vučić / Manenica 2015, 26.

¹⁹⁴ Čremošnik 1989, 100.

¹⁹⁵ Patsch 1996, 28-29.

been recorded in ancient Zadar,¹⁹⁶ the Burle necropolis near Medulin,¹⁹⁷ and Tiluria camp.¹⁹⁸ Amphorae were used not only for skeletal burials but also for the remains of cremated bodies,¹⁹⁹ when they served as urns, a feature known as early as the Graeco-Hellenistic period.²⁰⁰ Yet another use for amphorae, in significant numbers, was as grave goods,²⁰¹ found during excavations at many Greek and Hellenistic burial sites.²⁰² This custom was also widespread in present-day Italy,²⁰³ Spain, Albania, Greece and Croatia,²⁰⁴ and it persisted in parts of the Roman Empire, particularly in the western provinces, through to Late Antiquity, even in a Christian context.²⁰⁵

Another example of the secondary use of amphorae is for construction purposes.²⁰⁶ At several sites,²⁰⁷ the discovery of significant quantities of amphora sherds suggest that they were used for drainage,²⁰⁸ and as insulation.²⁰⁹ In such cases they were often laid side by side,²¹⁰ point upwards,²¹¹ forming the basis for foundations and insulation.²¹² Arranged in this manner, amphorae were also used to compensate for differences in the height between individual rooms.²¹³ This kind of secondary use was common from the mid 1st century BCE to the mid 1st century CE in northern Italy and Dalmatia,²¹⁴ as well as in Istria, where they were used in especially large quantities in Pula.²¹⁵ As for the types of amphorae used for construction purposes, analysis of those from Pula reveals that different types available at the time were

¹⁹⁶ Novak 2013, 349, sl. 2.

¹⁹⁷ Girardi Jurkić 2009/2011, 598.

¹⁹⁸ Čerin 2011, 219-220.

¹⁹⁹ Fadić 1989, 234-235; Gluščević 1990, 117-118.

²⁰⁰ Bernabò-Brea / Cavalier 1965, 3, 38, 98, 200.

²⁰¹ Kirigin 1992, 41-51.

²⁰² Kirigin 1992, 44.

²⁰³ Bernabò-Brea / Cavalier 1965, 208-209.

²⁰⁴ Kirigin 1992/1997, 69-78; Kirigin 1992, 44-45; Patsch 1996, 28.

²⁰⁵ Keay 1984, 2-70.

²⁰⁶ Cambi 1962, 145-150.

²⁰⁷ Degrassi 2007, 385-396.

²⁰⁸ Olcese / Ontiveros / Fantuzzi / Razza / Surace / Tsantini 2017, 197-224.

²⁰⁹ Škegro 1999, 166.

²¹⁰ Starac 2009, 379-390.

²¹¹ Starac / Matijašić 1991, 93.

²¹² A large number of amphorae used for this very purpose was recorded at Apollonia in Albania. Lahi / Fiedler 2010, 228.

²¹³ Matijašić 1998, 384.

²¹⁴ Starac 2009, 379.

²¹⁵ Starac 2009, 379-390.

used: Dressel 2-4 and 6A, Lamboglia 2, ovoid, Brindisian and others.²¹⁶ The use of amphorae was common in the construction of monumental edifices, temples, *thermae*, forums and streets, but also in private houses, villas and town centres.²¹⁷ The use of amphorae for construction purposes is also demonstrated by finds revealing that they were used to build domes. Being light in weight, amphorae were ideal structurally, and were quite often used in domes, when they were placed side by side to form circles, or in parts of the vault.²¹⁸

A particularly interesting hypothesis concerning the secondary use of amphorae is that they may have been used to raise dormice, a favourite item on the Roman menu. These small squirrel-like animals were raised in nurseries in which perforated amphorae served as hiding-places, nests or homes for the animals while being bred and fattened.²¹⁹

The typology of amphorae located in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Given the complexities of transportation, many Roman ships sank,²²⁰ and as a result amphorae from the sea bed²²¹ have become a frequent source of information²²² from which we are able to reconstruct various aspects of Roman trade,²²³ the economy, and society as a whole.²²⁴

In large provincial centres such as Salona, archaeological excavations have revealed different types of amphorae used to deliver foodstuffs from the most distant regions of the Roman Empire.²²⁵ Indeed, the eastern Adriatic coastal region is a region where amphorae²²⁶ have been identified as an essential part of transportation equipment.²²⁷ In addition, amphorae of various types and contents were used to transport goods to the interior of the Roman provinces,²²⁸ as demonstrated by their being found in Roman settlements such as Cibalae.²²⁹

²¹⁶ Starac 2009, 379.

²¹⁷ Starac 2009, 381.

²¹⁸ Kapitanović 2006, 67.

²¹⁹ Starac 2009, 384-385.

²²⁰ Dautova-Ruševljan 1975, 89-102.

²²¹ Boltin / Tome 1979, 48-52.

²²² Romanović / Gluščević 2014, 141-191.

²²³ Matijašić 1998, 377.

²²⁴ Nikolanci 1965, 711-723.

²²⁵ Cambi 1989, 311-337.

²²⁶ Petrić 1989.

²²⁷ Jurišić 2000.

²²⁸ Bezeczký 1994, 81-85; Bjelajac 1996.

²²⁹ Ožanić 2005, 136.

Analysis and the typological classification and chronological determination of these pottery vessels, and in recent decades, analysis of the remains of their contents, provide fuller details relating to such matters as the quality and type of foodstuffs, dietary habits, and economic activities. Quantitative analyses of amphorae yield data on their size and, as a result, of the estimated quantity of certain foodstuffs reaching their destination.²³⁰

These different contents called for different kinds of amphora.²³¹ Some types of amphora²³² were designed specifically for certain purposes and contents²³³ or for certain distribution centres, and have been found throughout the Roman Empire, at numerous ancient sites.²³⁴ The types of amphorae used to transport oil, known as *amphorae oleariae*,²³⁵ were usually globular in shape. Those used to transport wine, *amphorae vinariae*,²³⁶ were of more elongated shape.²³⁷ Though this was the norm, it was not a firm rule. Some groups of amphorae, such as Gauloise types 4 and 5, though globular, were used mainly for the delivery of wine.²³⁸ Salt fish and other fish products were packed in amphorae with a long body, thick walls and a solid base.²³⁹

The amphorae treated in this paper reveal considerable variations in typology, shape, variants and other relevant parameters. This is not surprising, since they were found at different sites, and came into the possession of museum collections in a variety of ways, from archaeological excavations to purchase from other countries.

Investigations to date reveal that the oldest amphora sherds found in Bosnia and Herzegovina belong to the *Corcyran amphora* type, dating from the 7th century BCE, and came from Rapti near Trebinje.²⁴⁰ The more important group of Greek amphorae,²⁴¹ which includes numerous variants, was the precursor to the later development of Roman amphora types, which spread throughout the Roman Empire.

²³⁰ Sena 2003, 11-32; idem 2005, 1-15.

²³¹ Peacock / Williams 1986, 44-48.

²³² Various typologies have been proposed on the basis of many parameters. See Dautova-Ruševljan 1970, 161-170.

²³³ Kilcher / Maggetti / Galetti 1987, 113-132.

²³⁴ Peacock / Williams 1986, 63 and 65.

²³⁵ Numerous types of amphorae fall within the group, among them ovoid Adriatic amphorae, Dressel 6 B and amphorae with a funnel-shaped rim. Starac 1995, 142-145; Topić 2004, 310.

²³⁶ Topić 2004, 310; Kilcher / Maggetti / Galetti 1987, 113-132.

²³⁷ The group of amphorae used to transport wine includes the Greco-Italic type, Dressel 2 – 4, the most widespread, Dressel 6 A and Lamboglia 2. Starac 1995, 135-141; Jurišić 2000, 5-22.

²³⁸ Cibecchini 2017, 119-130.

²³⁹ Bjelajac 1996, 9.

²⁴⁰ Škegro 1999, 143.

²⁴¹ Benoit 1952, 248-249, 262.

The many amphora sherds²⁴² found at Ošanići near Stolac²⁴³ belong to the group of early *Greco-Italic*²⁴⁴ variants of amphora²⁴⁵ found in Bosnia and Herzegovina.²⁴⁶ This is a known Hellenistic settlement, where the indigenous population adopted the Graeco-Hellenistic way of life, and this type of material is consistent with this statement.²⁴⁷ Amphora sherds from this site are from Greco-Italic amphorae²⁴⁸ dating from the 2nd or 1st century BCE²⁴⁹ (Plate 1, Plate 2, Plate 3, Plate 4, Plate 5). According to Lamboglia, sherds have been observed of a later variant of these amphorae of triangular section²⁵⁰ (Plate 2, figs. 6 and 7),²⁵¹ along with some with a rim that is linguiform in section (Plate 1, figs. 7 and 8, Plate 2, figs. 3 and 5, Plate 3, figs. 1-3). These amphorae have been classified into five or six types,²⁵² and also classed chronologically as later and earlier.²⁵³ The earlier variant dates from the late 4th²⁵⁴ and first half of the 3rd centuries BCE. There are two proposed datings for the later variant, one of which places them in the period from the latter half of the 3rd century²⁵⁵ to the first half of the 2nd century BCE.²⁵⁶ Other authorities believe that specimens from the latter half of the 1st century BCE and the 1st century CE, of which the rim is semicircular in section, few of which have been found at this site,²⁵⁷ also belong to this same later variant. The earlier amphorae are 60 to 70 cm in average height, while those of later date average about 90 cm in height.²⁵⁸ They are believed to have been produced in the regions known as Magna Graecia,²⁵⁹ but the Corinthian type of amphora had a marked influence on their production. Centres of production have also been identified at Dyrrachium, Adria, Issa, and throughout

²⁴² Kirigin / Katunarić / Šešelj 2005, 13.

²⁴³ Škegro 2004, 126.

²⁴⁴ Okan / Atila / Akyol 2018, 177-215; Boltin-Tome 1979, 49.

²⁴⁵ Jurišić 2000, 5-6; Kirigin 1994, 15-24.

²⁴⁶ Kirigin 1994, 20.

²⁴⁷ Jurišić 2000, 4.

²⁴⁸ See Kirigin 1994, 16 for a map of the distribution of Hellenistic amphorae.

²⁴⁹ Starac 1995, 136-137.

²⁵⁰ Starac 2008, 86.

²⁵¹ Kirigin 1994, 16; Zdravković 2018, 82.

²⁵² Borzić 2007, 343.

²⁵³ Kirigin 1994, 22; Zdravković 2018, 82-83.

²⁵⁴ Kirigin / Katunarić / Šešelj 2005, 13.

²⁵⁵ Koncani Uhač 2007, 363.

²⁵⁶ Borzić 2007, 378 and 380.

²⁵⁷ Marić 1973, 182.

²⁵⁸ Kirigin 1994, 16.

²⁵⁹ Škegro 2004, 126.

the Mediterranean,²⁶⁰ from the Ionian to the Tyrrhenean Sea and on both sides of the Adriatic,²⁶¹ including Albania.²⁶² Amphorae of which the rim is semicircular in section are typical in particular of the Greek workshops of the eastern Mediterranean from the 6th to the 1st century BCE.²⁶³ Their use may however be more narrowly dated to the 4th to the 1st century.²⁶⁴ In the case of Ošanići, one sherd could have come from a *Lesbian amphora*²⁶⁵ (Plate 4, fig. 5).²⁶⁶ This type of pottery vessel, found in large numbers along the eastern Adriatic coast,²⁶⁷ the hinterland of the Šibenik coast,²⁶⁸ particularly at Savudrija, Cres, Vela Vrata and the island of Hvar,²⁶⁹ is evidence of close connections between the east and west coastal regions of the Adriatic. It must be emphasised that the many variations of this type are the source of the numerous variants that resemble Lamboglia 2 type²⁷⁰ in form.

A sherd from an amphora of which the rim was triangular in section (Plate 3, fig. 9), found at Gradina in Prenj near Stolac, near Ošanići,²⁷¹ also falls within the same time frame and typological determinants. To all appearances this settlement was contemporary with Ošanići, and the find itself correlates exactly with the archaeological context.

The fact that there are no Hellenistic amphorae at the nearby Roman site of Višići, where the only amphorae found date from Roman times,²⁷² is further evidence of the clear chronological and cultural distinctiveness of the amphorae from Ošanići and Prenj.

An important group of amphorae in the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina consists of *amphorae vinariae* belonging to the *Lamboglia 2* type.²⁷³ They have substantial handles attached to the shoulder, and rounded bellies.²⁷⁴ They were

²⁶⁰ Kirigin 1994, 16.

²⁶¹ Starac 2008, 86-87, Kirigin / Katunarić / Šešelj 2005, 22.

²⁶² Lahi / Fiedler 2010, 232-238.

²⁶³ Marić 1977, 39-41.

²⁶⁴ Starac 2008, 86-87, Lahi / Fiedler 2010, 237-238.

²⁶⁵ Cook / Dupont 1998, 156-163.

²⁶⁶ Marić 1977, 39-41.

²⁶⁷ Dautova-Ruševljan 1975, 97, Kirigin 1994, 15-24.

²⁶⁸ Koncani Uhač 2007, 363.

²⁶⁹ Starac 2008, 87.

²⁷⁰ Starac 2008, 87.

²⁷¹ Marijan 1989, 65-66.

²⁷² Marić 1977, 42.

²⁷³ Dautova-Ruševljan 1975, 96.

²⁷⁴ Zdravković 2018, 83.

coated with resin on the inside, against porosity.²⁷⁵ The shoulders are angled at varying degrees, with or without carination.²⁷⁶ The production of Lamboglia 2 amphorae²⁷⁷ is believed to have begun in the eastern coastal region of Italy after the fall of Corinth in 146 BCE.²⁷⁸ This hypothesis has been supplemented by the findings of the most recent excavations, which reveal that amphorae of this type were produced at a number of different sites on both the western²⁷⁹ and the eastern coasts of the Adriatic,²⁸⁰ particularly in Picenia,²⁸¹ Apulia,²⁸² and Calabria.²⁸³ The genesis of the production of these amphorae is linked to the development of different forms of Greco-Italic amphorae.²⁸⁴ The classic shape of Lamboglia 2,²⁸⁵ with its substantial handles and neck forming one third of the height of the amphora, reached its peak from 80 BCE.²⁸⁶ More broadly, it was manufactured and in use from the 2nd century²⁸⁷ to the 1st century BCE.²⁸⁸ This type may be defined not only by the shape of the body but also by the profile of the rim of the amphora. The markedly thickened, wide rim²⁸⁹ with vertical walls, square in profile,²⁹⁰ is one of the characteristics of this type.²⁹¹ Though not true of the majority of our specimens (Plate 6, figs. 1-3), Lamboglia 2 amphorae sometimes bear the stamp of a workshop²⁹² or are inscribed with graffiti.²⁹³ The collection in the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina includes one specimen, from an unidentified site, of the rim, handle and neck, with

²⁷⁵ Matijašić 1998, 379.

²⁷⁶ Dautova-Ruševljan 1970, 162.

²⁷⁷ This type of amphora has been recorded with numerous variants and similar derivatives. Dautova-Ruševljan 1970, 162.

²⁷⁸ Starac 2008, 88.

²⁷⁹ Koncani Uhač 2007, 364.

²⁸⁰ Matijašić 1998, 378-379. In the case of the eastern Adriatic, they were probably produced in Vis, in the Republic of Croatia, as well as in Tasovčići in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Borzić 2007, 344; Koncani Uhač 2007, 364 and numerous other sites. Kirigin / Katunarić / Šešelj 2005, 23-24.

²⁸¹ Matijašić 1998, 378.

²⁸² Zdravković 2018, 83-84.

²⁸³ Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 43.

²⁸⁴ Starac / Matijašić 1991, 91; Jurišić 2000, 5-6; Ožanić 2005, 137.

²⁸⁵ Vidrih Perko 1997, 344.

²⁸⁶ Starac 1995, 137.

²⁸⁷ Jurišić 2000, 6.

²⁸⁸ Cambi 1989, 315; Dautova-Ruševljan 1970, 162.

²⁸⁹ Ožanić 2005, 137.

²⁹⁰ Borzić 2007, 344.

²⁹¹ Starac 1995, 137.

²⁹² Dautova-Ruševljan 1975, 95-96; Koncani Uhač 2007, 364-365.

²⁹³ Starac / Matijašić 1991, T. 2, 6-7.

a barely discernible stamp, belonging to this type of amphora (Plate 13, figs. 5 and 6). Lamboglia 2 is one of the most common types of amphora²⁹⁴ at all archaeological sites excavated to date,²⁹⁵ particular in the Adriatic basin²⁹⁶ and through to the Alps. Though somewhat less frequently, they also occur in the eastern Mediterranean, and the coastal regions of Sicily, France and Spain.²⁹⁷ They are present in Emona and Magdalensberg, along the Sava and Drava rivers, and in the Aegean, Carthage and the western Mediterranean,²⁹⁸ especially in central Dalmatia.²⁹⁹ This type gave way to a new, similar type defined as Dressel 6A.³⁰⁰ The similarity between these two types is the reason for the dilemma over the typological determination of amphora sherds found at Doljani-Dubine near Čapljina in the lower course of the River Neretva.³⁰¹

Amphorae of type *Dressel 6A*³⁰² constitute a slightly later development³⁰³ derived from Lamboglia 2.³⁰⁴ It is represented in our collection by two specimens (Plate 6, figs. 4 and 5), found at Vid – Naron. They are almost identical to the preceding type,³⁰⁵ and were the result of adaptations to Lamboglia 2³⁰⁶ in the mid 1st century BCE³⁰⁷ through to the mid 1st century CE.³⁰⁸ They differ essentially in the somewhat more slender neck, longer handles and absence of carination on the shoulder. Typical also of this type is the markedly long, solid protuberance at the base with a substantial root, as well as the greater circumference at the lower part of the body. The rim could come in several variants.³⁰⁹ It may be thickened, or slant outwards at the top, or may be vertical, or sometimes rounded. If these amphorae bear a stamp, it will be on the neck or

²⁹⁴ Koncani Uhač 2007, 364.

²⁹⁵ Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 44.

²⁹⁶ Koncani Uhač 2007, 364.

²⁹⁷ Starac 2008, 89.

²⁹⁸ Ožanić 2005, 137.

²⁹⁹ Kirigin / Katunarić / Šešelj 2005, 14.

³⁰⁰ Starac 2008, 88.

³⁰¹ Vasilj 2012, 126-127.

³⁰² A large number of variants of the Dressel type have been identified throughout the Mediterranean. Lamboglia 1952, 222; Kilcher / Maggetti / Galetti 1987, 113-132; Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 44-46; Cipriano / Mazzocchin 2018, 261-271.

³⁰³ Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 44.

³⁰⁴ Zdravković 2018, 85.

³⁰⁵ Matijašić 1998, 379; Ožanić 2005, 137.

³⁰⁶ Jurišić 2000, 11.

³⁰⁷ Starac / Matijašić 1991, 91.

³⁰⁸ Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 44.

³⁰⁹ Koncani Uhač 2007, 365.

rim.³¹⁰ A group of *amphorae vinariae*³¹¹ belongs to this type of amphora, which however could be used for different types of foodstuffs.³¹² The view is expressed in early works that these amphorae were produced in Istria,³¹³ and were thus defined as “Istrian” amphorae.³¹⁴ Recent research reveals that these pottery artefacts were made in the Picenian³¹⁵ and Venetian Adriatic coast,³¹⁶ and that while they remained in use they were produced in workshops on the western Adriatic,³¹⁷ in present-day Italy.³¹⁸ Their use is dated from the mid 1st century BCE³¹⁹ to the 1st century CE,³²⁰ peaking during the Augustan period.³²¹ A significant number of these amphorae have been found in the northern Adriatic region.³²² This type is also widespread in Noricum,³²³ northern Italy, Rome, the eastern Mediterranean³²⁴ and Cyprus,³²⁵ and was not uncommon in Pannonia, which amphorae of this type reached via the River Drava.³²⁶ These details are supplemented by the many stamps found on this type of amphora.³²⁷ Chronologically, though these are two separate categories of amphora, following Dressel 6A, in the late 1st and early 2nd centuries,³²⁸ the production began of Dressel 6B.³²⁹ This type was particularly widespread in Istria,³³⁰ whence oil³³¹ was transported to different

³¹⁰ Starac 2008, 89.

³¹¹ Starac 1995, 139.

³¹² Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 44.

³¹³ Much the same is true of Dressel 2-4 amphorae. Starac 1995, 141-142; Jurišić 2000, 12-14; Mackensen 2010, 414.

³¹⁴ Cambi 1989, 324, figs. 23 and 24; Jurišić 2000, 12.

³¹⁵ Koncani Uhač 2007, 365.

³¹⁶ Starac 2008, 90.

³¹⁷ Archaeological finds and sites reveal that some forms of amphora were produced locally in the eastern Adriatic coastal region. Lipovac-Vrkljan 2007, 32.

³¹⁸ Vidrih Perko 1997, 344.

³¹⁹ Dautova-Ruševljan 1975, 96; Starac 2008, 89.

³²⁰ Starac 1995, 139-140, 151 T. I; Starac 2008, 89.

³²¹ Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 44; Starac 2008, 90.

³²² Starac 1995, 140.

³²³ Vidrih Perko 1997, 344.

³²⁴ Matijašić 1998, 379.

³²⁵ Demesticha 2015, 62-65.

³²⁶ Starac 2008, 90.

³²⁷ Cipriano / Mazzocchin 2018, 261-271.

³²⁸ Bikić / Ivanišević 1996, 259.

³²⁹ Starac 2008, 91-92.

³³⁰ Bulić / Džin / Koncani Uhač 2008, 17-33.

³³¹ Vidrih Perko 1997, 344.

regions.³³² Inscriptions confirm that garum and wine were stored in these Dressel 6B amphorae.³³³ It should be noted here that the latest analyses suggest a different chronological and, consequently social and cultural interpretation of Dressel 6B amphorae, shifting their time frame back much earlier.³³⁴

Three amphorae found at Vid – Narona (Plate 8, figs. 1-3) most likely belong to the later type. They are badly damaged, lacking their handles and neck, which form one of the main features in typological and chronological determination, so may be only tentatively identified as type *Dressel 30*.³³⁵ The surviving body suggests that they were smallish, with an overall height of about 60 to 70 cm. The body is rounded, with a small cylindrical neck. This type has smallish, rounded handles. The knob at the base is also small and rounded. Similar examples have been found at sites in Croatia.³³⁶

Another amphora found at Vid – Narona, (Plate 8, fig. 4) belongs to the type *Dressel 34*. The basic feature of this type is the less pronounced transition from the neck to the body. The neck is long, cylindrical and markedly narrow, and the handles are rounded and parallel with the neck. The body is ovoid. They are made of well fired clay of good quality. This type ranges in length from 90 to 100 cm.³³⁷ Our specimen has a damaged neck and lacks its handles; the surviving part is 85 cm in overall height, also suggesting that it belongs to this type. Analogous examples are found near the island of Rab.³³⁸

African amphorae constitute a separate group (Plate 7, figs. 1-4 and Plate 10, fig. 2). All those treated here were found at Vid – Narona. The amphorae of this type in our collection are up to 110 cm in height,³³⁹ though some have been recorded up to 140 cm.³⁴⁰ They are characterised by a long, cylindrical body³⁴¹ and a rounded, level rim.³⁴² The handles and neck are small.³⁴³ They correspond in shape to *Dressel 26*.³⁴⁴

³³² Kovačić / Tassaix 2000, 13.

³³³ Ožanić 2005, 138.

³³⁴ Cipriano 2009, 173-190; Carre / Pesavento Mattioli 2003, 453-476.

³³⁵ Mackensen 2010, 414.

³³⁶ Dautova-Ruševljan 1970, 165.

³³⁷ Dautova-Ruševljan 1975, 92.

³³⁸ Dautova-Ruševljan 1975, 92.

³³⁹ Much the same is true of the size of these amphorae recorded elsewhere. Boltin-Tome 1979, 50.

³⁴⁰ Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 46.

³⁴¹ Vidrih Perko 1997, 344.

³⁴² Peacock / Williams 1986, 166.

³⁴³ Starac 2008, 100.

³⁴⁴ Dautova-Ruševljan 1970, 166; Boltin-Tome 1979, 50.

They were in extensive use, leading to a considerable number of variants,³⁴⁵ and are dated to the late Roman period, 3rd to 4th century.³⁴⁶ Some authorities state that they were also used for burials, which has been confirmed during archaeological excavations of necropolises.³⁴⁷ At Ostia, for example, an entire necropolis with this type of amphora has been excavated.³⁴⁸ Further support for this is found in the inventory records of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, where one amphora (Plate 7, fig. 3) was from a child's grave. For this reason, the base of the amphora was broken, so that the child's body could be placed in it, after which the upper part of the body was placed in another amphora, also with the base broken.³⁴⁹ This type of amphora has numerous variants, some small, some large and including Tripolitanian³⁵⁰ and similar amphorae.³⁵¹ Our specimens differ in the length of the neck: three have a rather short neck (Plate 7, figs. 1-3), and two a rather longer neck (Plate 7, fig. 4 and Plate 10, fig. 2).³⁵² From the determinant characteristic of neck length, these two amphorae may be placed in the *Dressel 27* group,³⁵³ with parallels found in Kvarner,³⁵⁴ Pula³⁵⁵ and elsewhere.³⁵⁶ They are relatively few in number on the eastern Adriatic coast, with a significant number in Rovinj.³⁵⁷ They are very scarce indeed in the remote regions of the interior, no doubt because there no great demand that would make it economically viable to arrange transport from North Africa by sea and then overland. A few examples have been recorded in Moesia. Archaeological evidence reveals that they were made in both Egypt and Tunisia,³⁵⁸ with production centres in Tripolitania³⁵⁹ and Africa Proconsularis.³⁶⁰ Examples have found in Hispania, Gallia, Italia and Dalmatia.³⁶¹

³⁴⁵ Peacock / Williams 1986, 159-165.

³⁴⁶ Lamboglia 1955, 140, figs. 18 ad 19.

³⁴⁷ Benoit 1956, fig. 62.

³⁴⁸ Dautova-Ruševljan 1970, 166.

³⁴⁹ See inv. No. 774.

³⁵⁰ The Tripolitanian type has several variants. Čerina 2011, 220; Mackensen 2010, 415.

³⁵¹ Cambi 1989, 326-331.

³⁵² Similar examples have been found near the island of Korčula. Borzić 2009, Plate 3, fig. 4.

³⁵³ Boltin-Tome 1979, 50.

³⁵⁴ Dautova-Ruševljan 1970, 166.

³⁵⁵ Starac 1992, 189.

³⁵⁶ Čerina 2011, 220.

³⁵⁷ Starac 2008, 100-101.

³⁵⁸ Bjelajac 1996, 83.

³⁵⁹ Starac 2008, 100, Peacock / Williams 1986, 166.

³⁶⁰ Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 46.

³⁶¹ Starac 2008, 100.

All the surviving characteristics of fragments (Plate 7, figs. 5 and 6) from an unidentified location, probably in Bosnia and Herzegovina, place them in the group of *African amphorae*. The short neck, profiled rim and small handles³⁶² all suggest that they are probably of *Africana II* type, of which examples have been found in the western Mediterranean,³⁶³ as well as in Salona,³⁶⁴ Šibenik,³⁶⁵ Korčula,³⁶⁶ and Rovinj.³⁶⁷ They were produced in central Tunisia, and were used mainly to transport oil and fish products.³⁶⁸ They date from the late 2nd century³⁶⁹ to the 4th century,³⁷⁰ a period at the beginning of which there was a considerable Roman presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Romanisation was proceeding apace. Some authorities shift the use of this type of amphora to the early 5th century.³⁷¹ This time frame is also assumed to apply to another type, *Africana III*, which is similar to our type.³⁷² It should be noted that the time frame for the different variants of African amphorae³⁷³ is stated to be from the 1st to the 6th century. This production time span is associated with the multipurpose nature of these amphorae, used for both fish products and oil.³⁷⁴

Parts of the rim, neck and handles of amphorae from Višići (Plate 11, fig. 6, Plate 18, fig. 3), from unidentified sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Plate 12, fig. 4, Plate 13, fig. 4), and Panik (Plate 20, fig. 1), probably belong to *Africana type XXVII*. They display all the typical characteristics, the rounded rim, long neck and small handles, probably belonging to cylindrical bodies that have not survived. These amphorae come in two sizes, large and small. They were produced in Tunisia and southern Spain. These too were multipurpose, used to store garum, wine, oil, honey, essential oils and fruit. They date from the 4th to the 6th century.³⁷⁵ Analogies have been recorded in Upper Moesia.³⁷⁶

³⁶² Peacock / Williams 1986, 155.

³⁶³ Keay 1984, 110.

³⁶⁴ Cambi 1989, 329.

³⁶⁵ Koncani Uhač 2007, 369.

³⁶⁶ Borzić 2009, Plate 3, figs. 1 and 2.

³⁶⁷ Starac 2008, 101.

³⁶⁸ Peacock / Williams 1986, 156.

³⁶⁹ Mackensen 2010, 411.

³⁷⁰ Peacock / Williams 1986, 155-156.

³⁷¹ Starac 2008, 100; Koncani Uhač 2007, 369.

³⁷² Mackensen 2010, 416.

³⁷³ Several variants of this type have been recorded. Koncani Uhač 2007, 368-369.

³⁷⁴ Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 46.

³⁷⁵ Bjelajac 1996, 87.

³⁷⁶ Bjelajac 1996, 88-91.

A significant number of amphorae have been found at the site of a Roman villa in Višići near Čapljina.³⁷⁷ Many are too badly damaged to be identified with certainty. This relates in particular to the foot at the base of the amphora, as noted in several instances (Plate 14, figs. 1-4, fig. 6, Plate 15, figs. 2-4).³⁷⁸ This characteristic treatment strongly suggests that they were amphorae, but it is very difficult to determine which type they belong to. The same is true of feet from an unidentified location (Plate 15, fig. 5, and Plate 16, fig. 1).

It is suggested, though with considerable reservations, that our specimens of amphorae bases with a flat-bottomed spike³⁷⁹ (Plate 14, fig. 5, Plate 15, fig. 1) may belong to type *Dressel 2-4*. This is a development from earlier Hellenistic types from the island of Cos. They were also produced in Tyrrhenian Italy,³⁸⁰ southern France, Spain, on the Greek islands, and even in remote Britannia.³⁸¹ Production centres may also be sought in Apulia,³⁸² Venetia and Histria.³⁸³ They were used in great quantity in the western Mediterranean, but are markedly less common in Istria and the northern Adriatic.³⁸⁴

Their wide distribution has led to the identification of two subvariants, Italic and Greek, of *Dressel 2-4*.³⁸⁵ They were produced from the 1st century BCE to the end of the 1st century CE,³⁸⁶ and in some cases up to the mid 2nd century.³⁸⁷ They have a thick, annular rim, a elongated ovoid body, and a pronounced transition to the shoulder. They are about 100 cm in height, and hold about 30 litres.³⁸⁸ Direct analogies as regards the base of this type of amphora have been recorded at several

³⁷⁷ Sherds of amphorae and large vessels found at many Roman sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina are too badly damaged to allow for their certain attribution. In many cases it is possible only to state that they were from amphorae or pithoi, or simply from large vessels, with more detailed analysis almost impossible. Corroboration of this be found in the expressed opinion of the author of various works and leader of many archaeological excavations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Čremošnik 1976, 107.

³⁷⁸ The spike at the base of amphorae was designed to hold them in place during storage of various foodstuffs. Radić Rossi / Senjanović / Rudan / Indof 2004, 91-108.

³⁷⁹ Ožanić 2005, 139.

³⁸⁰ Starac 2008, 93.

³⁸¹ Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 44-45.

³⁸² Starac 2008, 93.

³⁸³ Matijašić 1998, 378.

³⁸⁴ Starac 2008, 93.

³⁸⁵ Koncani Uhač 2007, 366.

³⁸⁶ Čerina 2011, 220.

³⁸⁷ Koncani Uhač 2007, 365.

³⁸⁸ Ožanić 2005, 139.

sites.³⁸⁹ They are present in quantity at many sites, including Mursa, Gomolava, Bonin, Sirmium, Cibal, Emona and Siscia.³⁹⁰ Similar treatments of the foot have been recorded in other types of amphora, such as the Lycian and Northern Aegean types, to which ours are very unlikely to belong.³⁹¹

It should be noted that this treatment of the base was not found in one type of amphora. A number of amphorae, such as the Forlimpopoli type,³⁹² had a flat base,³⁹³ and are identified in expert works on this basis.³⁹⁴ Variants of Forlimpopoli amphorae have been found in the northern³⁹⁵ and southern³⁹⁶ Adriatic. Flat-bottomed amphorae found at Burnum have been dated to the 1st to 2nd centuries.³⁹⁷

Parts of the upper body, rim and neck, along with handles, found at Višići near Čapljina, add to what we know of the presence of this type of vessel. Analysis of these sherds reveals that the amphorae from Višići were made of thoroughly cleaned clay and were well fired, but also that many, of which the fabric included quartz, had a rough surface, sometimes with traces of a white coating of less well-cleaned, poorly fired clay.³⁹⁸ Some sherds are from amphorae (Plate 11, figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, Plate 12, figs. 1, 2), but lack the characteristics from which their type could be deduced.³⁹⁹

At Višići, one of the surest characteristics allowing for the identification of surviving amphora sherds, other than the spike at the base, is the neck, which displays characteristic features. The cylindrical neck and the presence of ribbing suggest that these were typical Late Roman Byzantine pottery⁴⁰⁰ or amphorae from the eastern Mediterranean.⁴⁰¹ Many are too badly damaged to allow for identification, as from their size and shape they could equally well belong to large jugs or pitchers as to amphorae.⁴⁰² Support for this hypothesis is to be found in amphorae from other sites, such as Narona,

³⁸⁹ Kilcher / Maggetti / Galetti 1987, 114-115.

³⁹⁰ Ožanić 2005, 139.

³⁹¹ Dündar 2012, 47, 48, 51.

³⁹² Gamureac 2017, 301-307.

³⁹³ Zdravković 2018, 89.

³⁹⁴ Romanović / Gluščević 2014, 141-191.

³⁹⁵ Lipovac-Vrkljan 2007, 26.

³⁹⁶ Topić 2004, 311.

³⁹⁷ Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 46.

³⁹⁸ Čremošnik 1965, 190.

³⁹⁹ The author suggests a possible determination as types Haltern 69 and Lamboglio, but without clearly distinguishing them. Čremošnik 1965, 190-191.

⁴⁰⁰ Čremošnik 1965, 191, similar observations relating to Late Antiquity are also found at other sites. Čerina 2004, 149-159.

⁴⁰¹ Starac 2008, 99.

⁴⁰² Čremošnik 1965, 189.

classed as type Haltern 68, which are also similar in shape to large pitchers.⁴⁰³ Our specimens from Višići and from an unidentified site in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Plate 12, fig. 3, Plate 13, fig. 2), and examples of elongated necks (Plate 18, figs. 1, 2 and 5) may with considerable caution be identified as *flat-bottomed amphorae* or *Forlimpopoli* type. Amphorae of this type had a profiled rim, and a body was wider at the top, tapering towards the base. They are about 60 cm in height. They were produced in Emilia Romagna and elsewhere, and are believed to date from the 1st right through to the early 4th century.⁴⁰⁴ Comparisons with similar rims, necks⁴⁰⁵ and surviving handles⁴⁰⁶ suggest, though without certainty, that they were flat-bottomed amphorae, but they are so badly damaged that this remains mere hypothesis.

Sherds from rims and handles, also too badly damaged to be identified beyond the fact that they are from amphorae (Plate 16, fig. 6, 7, Plate 17, figs. 1, 3-6 and cat. nos. 75-96, 122 and 123), may be added to the group of Višići amphorae. Yet another amphora sherd that is difficult to classify came from an unidentified site, probably in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and is now in the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Plate 13, fig. 1). Part of the thick wall of the lower part of the body and the spiked base (Plate 15, fig. 6), suggests that this probably belonged to an amphora, but the extent of the damage is such that there are no characteristic features on which to base its identification.

Amphora sherds from the large Roman villa in Panik⁴⁰⁷ near Bileća in Herzegovina (Plate 20, fig. 2-8) also fall within the wider date range of Roman amphorae.⁴⁰⁸ The archaeological material as a whole, as well as the building itself, reveal that it dates from the period of Roman rule in these parts. The footprint of the building, the remains of monumental architecture, the mosaics, and the portable artefacts strongly suggest that the owner was Italic. It is in this light that the amphora sherds found there should be considered. A large number of these appear to be from amphorae or other large vessels.⁴⁰⁹ This is the more understandable since the site was evidently at the heart of a large agricultural estate, where such large vessels would have been used to store agricultural products, fruit and grain, but also wine and oil. Amphorae in their various shapes, and in particular pithoi and dolia,⁴¹⁰ were in the front rank of pottery vessels used for these purposes. Here too, unfortunately, the

⁴⁰³ Topić 2004, 312.

⁴⁰⁴ Ožanić 2005, 140.

⁴⁰⁵ Koncani Uhač 2007, 366.

⁴⁰⁶ Starac 2008, 98.

⁴⁰⁷ Škegro 2004, 128.

⁴⁰⁸ Čremošnik 1976, 41-164.

⁴⁰⁹ See Jurišić 2000, 25-27 for large vessels – dolia.

⁴¹⁰ Matijašić 1998, 385-386.

sherds lack the characteristic features that would make it possible to allocate them to a particular amphora type.⁴¹¹ Despite this, in our view the relatively few amphora fragments justify the inclusion in this paper of the site and its finds.

Analysis of the amphora sherds from Panik reveal that they had cylindrical rims with grooved necks, and were triangular in section and had thickened ring-like rims. These characteristics merely suggest the possibility that they could have dated anywhere from the late 1st century BCE to the 4th century, most likely to the 3rd and 4th centuries,⁴¹² when life at Panik was at its height. *Amphorae with a funnel-shaped rim* are well known from Aquileia, Padua and Histria. They were probably of north Italic manufacture.⁴¹³ They are characterised by their funnel-shaped openings, a long neck, and often by the absence of a rim. This characteristic treatment of the rim, which resembles a funnel, appeared independently in different places and often in different types.⁴¹⁴ It has been recorded in Dressel 11 and Lamboglia 7-11 types,⁴¹⁵ revealing that it cannot be the sole typological determinant. As regards their date, since these sherds are fairly date-insensitive, it is possible to define the sherds from Panik as belonging to one of the forms of Late Antiquity. Support for this view lies in the fact that amphorae with a funnel-shaped rim are morphologically quite specific, and date from the early and middle Empire. The extent of damage to the amphora sherds from Panik means that any proposed typology can only be hypothetical.

An amphora in the Franciscan monastery in Visoko (Plate 10, fig. 3) is of an unusual type for Bosnia and Herzegovina. The incrustation of marine shells and algae reveal that it must have lain on the sea bed for a long time, and thus cannot have been found in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Its relatively short, squat, rounded body and small handles suggest that it most closely resembles the type known as *Dimmeser Ort*. These amphorae originated in the Iberian peninsula,⁴¹⁶ and direct parallels to our specimen may be traced from other sites.⁴¹⁷ More locally, on the eastern Adriatic coast,⁴¹⁸ and in particular in the interior, in Pannonia and Moesia,⁴¹⁹ *Dressel 20* amphorae⁴²⁰ are well represented, and are equivalent to the above type.

⁴¹¹ Čremošnik 1976, 107.

⁴¹² Čremošnik 1976, 107-108.

⁴¹³ Matijašić 1998, 380.

⁴¹⁴ Starac 2008, 96-97.

⁴¹⁵ Boltin-Tome 1979, 49.

⁴¹⁶ Ehmig 2002, 242-243.

⁴¹⁷ Ehmig 2002, 245, figs. 1-4.

⁴¹⁸ Davidović 2016, 44.

⁴¹⁹ Brukner / Dautova-Ruševljan / Milošević 1987, 80.

⁴²⁰ Davidović 2016, 41-49.

The rim is more or less profiled, the neck is short, the handles are small, the body is squat and globular,⁴²¹ and the thick walls are of sandy, light red clay. They range in date from the 1st to the end of the 3rd century,⁴²² or in the view of some authorities from the 3rd to the 4th century.⁴²³ They were typically used to transport olive oil in Spain, from Betica, Guadalquivir, Seville and Cordoba.⁴²⁴ They sometimes bear stamps, and are common as an element of military logistics equipment in the western provinces and the Germanic and Britannic regions.⁴²⁵ All these characteristics, and comparisons with the amphora from the Franciscan monastery (Plate 10, fig. 3), suggest that it belongs to this type.

One of the most interesting and best-preserved amphorae found in Bosnia and Herzegovina, at Bosanska Gradiška in northern Bosnia, is of the type known in the literature as *Hopfengarten*, or *Dressel 38* (Plate 10, fig. 1). These are characterised by their rather long body, wide opening with a pronounced rim, long vertical handles, and very long point at the base. The body widens to a greater or lesser extent from top to base. These amphorae, which were used to transport fish products and oil,⁴²⁶ originated on the southern coast of Spain, and were used over a wide region from the western to the eastern Mediterranean and in North Africa.⁴²⁷ Direct analogies have been recorded at Roman sites,⁴²⁸ as imports from Italy and Gaul.⁴²⁹ They date from the last third of the 1st century to the mid 2nd century.⁴³⁰ Since sizeable military units were located in northern Bosnia, along the River Save,⁴³¹ as evidenced by other archaeological finds,⁴³² this well-preserved amphora probably formed part of the logistical equipment of the Roman army as it passed through the site.

Another very interesting type of amphora came from Tomislavgrad (Plate 9, fig. 1). This consists of the fairly well preserved upper part of the amphora, of good fabric and well fired, with the rim, small handles and part of the body on which grooves from the potter's wheel can be seen. It appears from the available literature to have

⁴²¹ Davidović 2016, 43.

⁴²² Davidović 2016, 46.

⁴²³ Ožanić 2005, 137-138.

⁴²⁴ Davidović 2016, 43.

⁴²⁵ Davidović 2016, 43-44.

⁴²⁶ Brukner / Dautova-Ruševljan / Milošević 1987, 80.

⁴²⁷ Peacock / Williams 1986, 122-123.

⁴²⁸ Ehming 2002, 238.

⁴²⁹ Ehming 2002, 239-242.

⁴³⁰ Ehming 2002, 239.

⁴³¹ See Domić Kunić 2006, 59-161 for military events during the conquest of southern Pannonia.

⁴³² Busuladžić 2014a, 130 and 132.

no parallel. Its closest analogies were found at Portoroža in Slovenia,⁴³³ and in Upper Moesia.⁴³⁴ Though some authorities have sought to place it in some of the existing typologies,⁴³⁵ we are of the view that the nearest type to which it could belong is *Pontic type XX*. This dates from the 4th to the 6th century, and production ceased in the 7th. Views on just where it was produced vary from authority to authority, with some opting for the Aegean region, others for the Black Sea, and yet others for Histria. It was a multipurpose amphora used to transport wine, oil and grain.⁴³⁶

Another of our more interesting amphorae is a previously unpublished sherd found at Mogorjelo near Čapljina, consisting of the neck with handles and rim (Plate 11, fig. 1). Analogies to date identify it as *Benghazi MR*, and the information so far available suggests that it is the only example of this type in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The sherd has all the characteristics suggesting this type: the cylindrical neck, surviving part of the damaged rim, and short handles curving towards the shoulder. This type of amphora is rare and unusual, and was certainly not in common use as were some other types. It is believed to have originated from North Africa, while its distribution was limited to the central Mediterranean, other than a few examples found in northern Europe.⁴³⁷ Our specimen may be interpreted in the context of Mogorjelo, where numerous artefacts have been found that were undoubtedly made in distant regions.⁴³⁸ Mogorjelo, which is well known as one of the finest of Roman sites,⁴³⁹ was a hive of economic activity, with a military presence,⁴⁴⁰ lasting unbroken for several centuries. It underwent several phases and transformations from a Roman *villa rustica*,⁴⁴¹ to a fortified estate, a Christian religious edifice, and an early mediaeval holding. The discovery of this amphora may be interpreted in this context as clear evidence of trade and the acquisition of certain articles from regions far from Mogorjelo.

Even though we are unable from the cited literature to determine the type of amphora, this form has also been found at Hanište near Banja Luka (four specimens),⁴⁴² along with one amphora handle from Kastel in the city of Banja Luka

⁴³³ Boltin-Tome 1979, 52, fig. a.

⁴³⁴ Bjelajac 1996, 67-72.

⁴³⁵ Boltin-Tome 1979, 51.

⁴³⁶ Bjelajac 1996, 67-69.

⁴³⁷ Peacock / Williams 1986, 175-176.

⁴³⁸ Busuladžić 2016, 145.

⁴³⁹ Dyggve / Veters 1966.

⁴⁴⁰ Busuladžić 2011a, 345-361.

⁴⁴¹ Busuladžić 2011, 149.

⁴⁴² Radoje 2000, 18-19.

itself.⁴⁴³ They date from the 1st century BCE⁴⁴⁴ to the 3rd and 4th centuries CE.⁴⁴⁵

Another interesting site where amphora sherds have been found is Desilo in Hutovo Blato near Čapljina,⁴⁴⁶ which has yielded a large number of amphorae yet to be studied and published.⁴⁴⁷ The site in question is a sunken vessel holding a large group of amphorae.⁴⁴⁸ The results of the first investigations reveal that it dates from the 2nd and 1st centuries BCE,⁴⁴⁹ so that the amphorae found there may be classed as *Greco-Italic*.

Gradina, in Biograci near Široki Brijeg, is of particular interest for the study of amphorae as archaeological artefacts, since typologically very different amphorae are concentrated there. Their typological identification remains an open question, given the quantities of amphora sherds found there, encompassing a wide time frame from the 1st to the 6th century.⁴⁵⁰ Many of these sherds are from the rim, of various forms also suggesting a wide time frame. Among the oldest are those of which the rim has two slanting sides, thus forming a triangle in section (Plate 22, figs. 4, 6, 8, 13 and 14), which identifies them as *Greco-Italic*. Another Greek type is the *Rhodian amphora*,⁴⁵¹ to which one sherd can probably be attributed (Plate 22, fig. 11).⁴⁵² They have an elongated body, horn-shaped handles, a cylindrical neck, and a rim that is thickened on the outside; they hold between 25 and 30 litres. They were made on the island of Rhodes and also in the surrounding Aegean islands and all the way to Italy, from the 1st century BCE to the 2nd century CE.⁴⁵³

Another group of sherds (Plate 22, figs. 2 and 5) display a characteristic strap-like rim. This feature is found on numerous types of amphora over a wide geographical range and time frame, so that without other characteristic features such as the neck or handles it is hard to determine which type these belong to.⁴⁵⁴ Most of the sherds found at this site are of this kind. The rim of an amphora from Biograci (Plate 22, fig. 1) probably belongs to type *Lamboglia 2*, By analogy, one sherd (Plate 22, fig.

⁴⁴³ Radoje 2000, 23.

⁴⁴⁴ Radoje 2000, 7.

⁴⁴⁵ Radoje 2000, 18-19 and 23.

⁴⁴⁶ Škegro 2004, 127.

⁴⁴⁷ Škegro 1999, 164-165.

⁴⁴⁸ Škegro 1991, 61.

⁴⁴⁹ Atanacković-Salčić 1981, 18.

⁴⁵⁰ Čremošnik 1989, 104; Škegro 2004, 127-128.

⁴⁵¹ Barker 2013, 101-111.

⁴⁵² This type of amphora is unknown in the eastern Adriatic coastal region. Gluščević 1990, 118.

⁴⁵³ Ožanić 2005, 139-140.

⁴⁵⁴ Čremošnik 1989, 100.

10) may be ascribed to the group of *Syrian amphorae*.⁴⁵⁵ Sherds allow for the partial reconstruction of three amphorae (Plate 21, figs. 1, 2 and 3), with characteristics sufficient cautiously to date them to Late Antiquity.⁴⁵⁶ Certain characteristics, such as the cylindrical or slightly rounded body, and strap-like rim, may by tentative analogy be found in various forms defined as *African amphorae type XXVII*.⁴⁵⁷

Numerous amphora sherds yet to be analysed have also been found at Grohote near Čapljina,⁴⁵⁸ which merely adds to the view that these vessels were in extensive use in Herzegovina.

An amphora sherd from an unidentified site in Bosnia and Herzegovina may be classified, albeit with considerable reservations, as type *Dressel 23a*⁴⁵⁹ (Plate 12, fig. 6). Given that this type dates from Late Antiquity, it is not impossible that it belongs to this type.

Also from an unidentified site in Bosnia and Herzegovina is part of a damaged amphora, consisting of the rim, neck and damaged handle (Plate 12, fig. 5), belonging to the *Late Roman 1* type, which dates from Late Antiquity.⁴⁶⁰ This type of amphora was typical of the late 4th through to the mid 6th century.⁴⁶¹ Its lengthy period of production and use gave rise to several generations of this type.⁴⁶² They are typically found in the Bosphorus and Black Sea region, and throughout the Mediterranean,⁴⁶³ and are assumed to have been produced, and indeed to have originated, in Cilicia and Cyprus,⁴⁶⁴ Rhodes and elsewhere in the region. They were used to transport wine. Their use in large quantities is corroborated by the fact that imitations of these amphorae have been found at some sites. Analogies to our specimen have been recorded at various sites throughout the eastern Mediterranean.⁴⁶⁵ The mass use of amphorae in Late Antiquity is confirmed by specimens found at many sites.⁴⁶⁶

A fragmentary amphora (Plate 17, fig. 2 and Plate 18, fig. 4) of *Eastern Mediterranean type XV* also dates from Late Antiquity. These amphorae had a bag-like body

⁴⁵⁵ Čremošnik 1989, 102-104.

⁴⁵⁶ Čremošnik 1989, 100-101.

⁴⁵⁷ Bjelajac 1996, 90.

⁴⁵⁸ Škegro 2004, 127.

⁴⁵⁹ Fantuzzi / Cau 2017, 48.

⁴⁶⁰ Demesticha 2000, 549-554.

⁴⁶¹ Demesticha / Michaelides 2001, 289-297.

⁴⁶² Demesticha 2014, 599-606; Demesticha 2013, 169-179.

⁴⁶³ Demesticha 1998, 139.

⁴⁶⁴ Demesticha 2015, 60-61; Manning / Monks / Sewell / Demesticha 2000, 233-257.

⁴⁶⁵ Smokotina 2015, 121-136.

⁴⁶⁶ Smokotina 2016, 715-724.

of various shapes. Common to the type were the cylindrical body, rounded base, and small handles below the rim. The body bears grooves close to the handles. They were produced in the Near East, and are thus also known as Syrio-Palestinian, while some authorities identify them as belonging to type *Almogro 54*. Similar forms are known from as early as the 2nd century BCE and as late as the 9th century, but their use peaked from the 4th to the 6th century. They were probably used for water storage as well as for dry foodstuffs, and in some circumstances to transport wine.⁴⁶⁷

Two small amphorae defined as of *Byzantine type* (Plate 9, figs 2 and 3) are among the most interesting specimens discussed in this paper. Some sherds from Višići (catalogue nos. 85-90) probably also belong to this type. A Byzantine type amphora has also been found at Doljani-Dubine in Čapljina Municipality, in the lower reaches of the River Neretva.⁴⁶⁸ Similar specimens have been found at Salona, where they are dated to the 4th to 6th centuries,⁴⁶⁹ and also in the northern Adriatic,⁴⁷⁰ throughout the eastern Mediterranean,⁴⁷¹ and elsewhere.⁴⁷² Some authorities define this type as a group of Black Sea Pontic amphorae. It may also be classed as belonging to the wider group of eastern Mediterranean amphorae. There are clear differences between the Aegean, Asia Minor and Pontic amphorae within this group. Pontic amphorae were mass produced, and have been found in quantities at many sites. They were first imported in the 2nd century, and were the dominant type by the 3rd century. Analysis of the examples found revealed several types of these Black Sea amphorae, the production and use of which can be traced from the 2nd to the late 6th century.⁴⁷³ A feature of our specimens is that they have wide handles arising from a short neck and joining the shoulder. The body is oval, with visible ribs in concentric circles. Ribbing of this kind is not uncommon on many different types of amphora.⁴⁷⁴ The clay is sandy, and the outside is coated with a yellowish-white engobe. These amphorae never bear a stamp, but may have an inscription on the neck or shoulder, though not on our specimens. This type of Pontic amphora has been found in huge quantities in Egypt, which is explained by their having originated in that country.⁴⁷⁵ The data yielded by petrological analysis reveals that they were

⁴⁶⁷ Bjelajac 1996, 49-52.

⁴⁶⁸ Vasilj 2012, 128.

⁴⁶⁹ Cambi 1989, 332-335.

⁴⁷⁰ Starac 1992, 189.

⁴⁷¹ Pieri 2012, 27-49; Demesticha 2005, 169-179.

⁴⁷² DüNDAR 2012, 46; Čerina 2011, 220.

⁴⁷³ Bjelajac 1996, 53.

⁴⁷⁴ DüNDAR 2012, 54-55.

⁴⁷⁵ Bjelajac 1996, 73.

mainly made in Cyprus, Lesbos, Euboea, northern Syria and Antioch,⁴⁷⁶ justifying their being defined as of Byzantine type. Different authorities give them different names, but all agree that they date from Late Antiquity,⁴⁷⁷ and are from the eastern Mediterranean.⁴⁷⁸ Their greatest concentration in the Black Sea region prompted researchers to associate them with that part of the world. The contents most frequently referred to in the case of these amphorae are wine⁴⁷⁹ and oil, but also grains and cereals; they are dated more narrowly to the 4th to 6th centuries.⁴⁸⁰ The production of ribbed amphorae came to an end in the early 7th century.⁴⁸¹ Much the same is true of sites in Macedonia, where types of amphorae of early Byzantine provenance are represented.⁴⁸²

Stamps and inscriptions on amphorae

The stamps found on certain amphorae are an importance source for the study of trade, agricultural and general economic trends in the Roman Empire.⁴⁸³ This type of inscription also allows us to reconstruct the land routes and sea lanes by which the distribution of amphorae from a given workshop or region was organised.⁴⁸⁴ The number of different stamps and their occurrence throughout the Roman Empire make them a worthwhile subject of study.⁴⁸⁵

A few of the amphorae and amphora sherds in the collections forming the subject of analysis in this paper bear workshop stamps. Stamps make it easier to trace the movement of amphorae and their involvement in trade,⁴⁸⁶ in the case of known stamps.⁴⁸⁷ Many such instances have been recorded.⁴⁸⁸

Sherds from Greek amphorae found at Ošanići near Stolac provide some of the earliest inscriptions on amphorae in Bosnia and Herzegovina. These inscriptions are in the form of graffiti, where the words FAPO(S), YE(ronoy), NA(ron), MAP.,

⁴⁷⁶ Keay 1984, 271.

⁴⁷⁷ Smokotina 2016, 715-724.

⁴⁷⁸ DüNDAR 2012, 45-46.

⁴⁷⁹ Pieri 2005.

⁴⁸⁰ Cambi 1989, 334.

⁴⁸¹ Bjelajac 1996, 73.

⁴⁸² Ončevska Todorovska 2017, 278-279.

⁴⁸³ Laubenheimer 2004, 153-192; Brukner / Dautova-Ruševljan / Milošević 1987, 80; Bezeczky 2005, 51-53.

⁴⁸⁴ Мирчев 1958.

⁴⁸⁵ Callender 1949, 60-121; idem 1965, and many others.

⁴⁸⁶ DüNDAR 2017.

⁴⁸⁷ Matijašić 1998, 377.

⁴⁸⁸ Marion / Starac 2001, 97-125.

DAOPSO(n) can be made out. This reveals that the Hellenised urban centre at Ošanići near Stolac was, among other things, a centre for the distribution of and trade in wine, and to a lesser extent of olive oil, involving various owners, merchants and business people. This statement finds further corroboration in the fact that sherds found at Banje, right by the ramparts of the Hellenistic-Illyrian city in Ošanići, indicate the presence of about 95 amphorae.⁴⁸⁹ In addition to Ošanići, evidence of intense trading activity involving Greek merchants is also provided by Desilo, where a number of amphora sherds have been found with stamps ...ONO..... ili ...ONE....., ARCHEL(ai) (Di)ONE, from known workshops in Aquileia and Brindisi.⁴⁹⁰ This type of container was probably used repeatedly for the same purpose. It is fair to assume that after importing liquids, the same amphorae would be used to export Illyrian wine, especially that produced in the Neretva valley. In such situations, the entrepreneurial Greek spirit was of crucial importance.⁴⁹¹

It is striking that in the case of our amphorae and sherds, only a few bear some form of stamp (Plate 13, fig. 6, Plate 16, figs. 2-5), while most bear none. The stamps that can be seen at the Roman villa of Višići⁴⁹² bear variations on the name PAC, PACATI, a stamp known to occur on Italic amphorae.⁴⁹³ Other local finds among stamps on amphorae are the stamps AVID⁴⁹⁴ from Čapljina,⁴⁹⁵ and APRODIS also from Višići near Čapljina.⁴⁹⁶ Also from Čapljina Municipality, in this case at Doljani-Dubine, is an amphora sherd bearing a stamp of which the letters NIC can be made out.⁴⁹⁷ The neck of an amphora with the stamp COSSH⁴⁹⁸ was found in the urban settlement of Aquae S.... at Ilidža near Sarajevo. A stamp on the lid of an amphora, RVFIO, is yet another from Čapljina municipality,⁴⁹⁹ further adding to our knowledge of amphora stamps in this part of the world.⁵⁰⁰ Stamps on amphora lids from Mala Gradina near Čapljina bear the name of the workshop owner, MENANDROS.⁵⁰¹ A direct association can be made in Bosnia and Herzegovina between amphorae and their stamps

⁴⁸⁹ Škegro 1991, 63.

⁴⁹⁰ Škegro 1991, 61.

⁴⁹¹ Zaninović 1976, 268.

⁴⁹² Čremošnik 1965, 191.

⁴⁹³ Inv. no. 2911.

⁴⁹⁴ Škegro 2004, 127; Škegro 1991, 61.

⁴⁹⁵ Inv. no. 1206.

⁴⁹⁶ Inv. no. 476.

⁴⁹⁷ Vasilj 2012, 127.

⁴⁹⁸ Pašalić 1959, Plate I, fig. 4.

⁴⁹⁹ Škegro 1991, 61.

⁵⁰⁰ Škegro 2004, 127.

⁵⁰¹ Škegro 1991, 61.

and the wealthy Papii family,⁵⁰² who produced wine, and perhaps also olive oil, on their estate.⁵⁰³ They undoubtedly exported these via Naronā to distant lands,⁵⁰⁴ as evidenced by amphora stamps found beyond Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁵⁰⁵ The twin stamps KANI and PHIL. F(ecit) are from the Naronā area, revealing contacts with the central and southern Italic region.⁵⁰⁶ Such activities would be impossible without amphorae as transportation containers. Various stamps on amphorae have been recorded in particular in Naronā,⁵⁰⁷ whence a wide range of influences penetrated into the interior of the province. Similar instances have been recorded in other Roman regions,⁵⁰⁸ including amphora stamps from Tilverium.⁵⁰⁹

Stamps created in relief during the making of an amphora,⁵¹⁰ or lettering and marks inscribed on completion,⁵¹¹ are known on Greek amphora variants, such as those from Thassos, Rhodes, Sinope, Chersonese, Knidos, Paros and elsewhere,⁵¹² as well as on Hellenistic⁵¹³ and Roman examples.⁵¹⁴ They have been recorded on amphorae from Gallia, of various different types.⁵¹⁵ The collection of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina also includes amphora sherds with surviving stamps reading ANEPTES, MARA, SEXTUS and APOLONI,⁵¹⁶ which again reveal the importance of Naronā as a trading centre in Roman times.⁵¹⁷ These markings were made on the handles and rims, as in the case of our specimens.⁵¹⁸ Inscriptions can also often be found on the lids of amphorae.⁵¹⁹ As well as stamps in relief,⁵²⁰ graffiti have also been recorded on amphorae of different types.⁵²¹ In addition to the

⁵⁰² Škegro 2004, 126.

⁵⁰³ Škegro 1999, 147.

⁵⁰⁴ Škegro 1991, 62.

⁵⁰⁵ Cambi 1991, 56.

⁵⁰⁶ Škegro 1991, 62.

⁵⁰⁷ Škegro 1999, 146; Abramić 1926/27, 134-137.

⁵⁰⁸ Starac 1995, 137-139; Bezeczky 1994, 81-89.

⁵⁰⁹ Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 47.

⁵¹⁰ Škegro 1999, 146.

⁵¹¹ Starac 1995, 137.

⁵¹² Мирчев 1958.

⁵¹³ Dündar / Gerçek 2018, 153-175.

⁵¹⁴ Starac / Matijašić 1991, 92 and 95.

⁵¹⁵ Laubenheimer 2004, 153-171.

⁵¹⁶ Inv. no. 726-729, 747; Škegro 1999, 146.

⁵¹⁷ Patsch 1996, 115-116.

⁵¹⁸ Dautova-Ruševljan 1975, 94-95.

⁵¹⁹ Abramić 1926/27, 134-137.

⁵²⁰ Keay 1984, 390-398; Mackensen 2010, 412, figs. 15 and 16.

⁵²¹ Starac 1995, 141.

name of the craftsman and workshop, and even the names of ordinary workers and slaves involved in the production process,⁵²² and a winemaker's name,⁵²³ the names of senators and other established members of Roman society often occurred on amphora seals:⁵²⁴ the familiar names of many dignitaries have been found on such seals. The transportation of amphorae was organised by merchants and ship owners, who marked their loads with their names by painting their name on the amphorae – *tituli picti*⁵²⁵ – or later by incising them with a sharp object⁵²⁶ – *tituli puncti*. *Tituli picti* may be found on the shoulder of an amphora, between the handles.⁵²⁷ This same method was sometimes used to indicate the type of product, the capacity of the vessel, and the destination. The origin of amphorae⁵²⁸ also designated the origin of the product they contained.⁵²⁹ It was not uncommon for inscriptions on amphorae also to include such details as the weight of the amphora when empty,⁵³⁰ the exact volume or weight of its contents,⁵³¹ the name of the owner of the property where the oil or wine was produced, the name of the oil processor and, in particular, of the makers of the amphorae themselves.⁵³² One of the areas where a concentration of various stamps has been found is Istria,⁵³³ whence amphorae came to Narona and to the interior of the province of Dalmatia.

Amphorae were essentially objects of practical use, and the stamps and graffiti they bore were of the same nature. Rare cases of elaborately decorated amphorae have been recorded, of the kind that appeared in the Greek period. These were decorated in relief with scenes of everyday life.⁵³⁴

Analysis of surviving and at least partly decipherable inscriptions on amphorae from Bosnia and Herzegovina makes it possible with a degree of certainty to state that trade in which amphorae played an important part began in ancient Greece and continued with the arrival of Italics.⁵³⁵

⁵²² Matijašić 1998, 382.

⁵²³ Jadrić 2007, 353-360.

⁵²⁴ Bezeczky 1994, 83.

⁵²⁵ Keay 1984, 390-398.

⁵²⁶ Škegro 1991, 62.

⁵²⁷ Ožanić 2005, 138.

⁵²⁸ Autret 2011, 357-366.

⁵²⁹ Bjelajac 1996, 9.

⁵³⁰ Ožanić 2005, 138.

⁵³¹ Aličić 2017, 138.

⁵³² Kovačić / Tassaux 2000, 13.

⁵³³ Bulić / Džin / Koncani Uhač 2008, 17-28.

⁵³⁴ Cambi 2005, 155-162.

⁵³⁵ Škegro 1991, 59-63.

Amphora lids

Amphora lids (Plate 23 and Plate 24), found in large numbers in Bosnia and Herzegovina and now in the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, some of which have never been published, also provide evidence of the quantities of amphorae used in Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁵³⁶ Most of them are the usual kind of amphora lid designed to ensure their contents were kept safe during transport. Several come from Mala Gradina⁵³⁷ near Čapljina, with 16 lids,⁵³⁸ along with one from Tasovčići,⁵³⁹ one from Višići,⁵⁴⁰ several from Doljani-Dubine,⁵⁴¹ and thirty from Mogořjelo near Čapljina.⁵⁴² A significant number of amphora lids have also been found at Grohote, also near Čapljina.⁵⁴³ One lid has also been found at Čučkovića Kula.⁵⁴⁴ In addition, the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina has thirty amphora lids from Narona,⁵⁴⁵ yet further evidence of the widespread use of these vessels in everyday life.⁵⁴⁶ Most of these lids were flat, with relief decoration in the form of an abbreviation or name, but also of bands, circles or floral details. Comparable material has been found throughout the Roman Empire, in such places as Brijuni,⁵⁴⁷ Tivurium, Pula, Salona, Laronum and Serminum,⁵⁴⁸ and Fažana⁵⁴⁹ – to name but a few.

Conclusion

With the exception of sites in the south, in Herzegovina, few amphorae have been found in Bosnia and Herzegovina. One site where they have been discovered is that of the large urban Roman settlement of Aquae S.... near Sarajevo, where the neck and rim of an amphora was found, and another is Tomislavgrad, which also yielded one specimen.

⁵³⁶ These are typical amphora lids with no distinctive features, and have not been catalogued on account of limited space.

⁵³⁷ Škegro 2004, 127.

⁵³⁸ Inv. nos. 544-552, 1014, 1020,

⁵³⁹ Inv. no. 554.

⁵⁴⁰ Inv. no. 3904.

⁵⁴¹ Vasilj 2012, 124, fig. 23.

⁵⁴² Inv. no. 1071-1078, 1579, 1580, 1773-1790, 1856, 1857.

⁵⁴³ Škegro 1991, 61.

⁵⁴⁴ Inv. no. 2126.

⁵⁴⁵ Škegro 1999, 147, fig. 18, Inv. nos. 748, 851-855.

⁵⁴⁶ Some lids also bear inscriptions. Abramić 1926/27, 134-137.

⁵⁴⁷ Vitasović 2006, 95.

⁵⁴⁸ Šimić-Kanaet 2010, 47.

⁵⁴⁹ Bulić / Džin / Koncani Uhač 2008, 33.

The earliest include amphora sherds found at Rapti in Trebinje, belonging to Corcyran amphorae of the 7th century BCE. Of somewhat later date is the group of amphorae found in significant numbers at Ošanići, where sherds of older types of Greco-Italic origin have been identified. Also of this group are amphora sherds from Prenj, also in Stolac municipality. Of interest in this connection is the clear distinction, already remarked upon, between Hellenistic amphorae found in Ošanići and the nearby hillfort in Prenj near Stolac, and those found at the Roman villa in Višići near Čapljina, where only Roman types occur, with not one amphora sherd from the Hellenistic period. This is unambiguous confirmation of the chronological and cultural differences between these sites, regardless of their common denominator, as we may designate the amphora.

A more marked presence of amphorae has been recorded at Roman villa sites. In this context, the villas in Panik near Bileća, and in Višići and Mogorjelo near Čapljina, are of particular note. Certain important facts may be noted in regard to the extent to which these estates have been excavated and their social context studied. Amphorae began to reach what is now Bosnia and Herzegovina solely as a feature of ancient civilisation. At first, this was through contacts with the ancient Greeks, and later, as a result of the Roman conquest of the region, when Roman amphora types came to the region. These were used in exactly the same way as elsewhere in the Roman Empire – their primary purpose was to transport wine, oil, agricultural produce and garum from distant regions into the interior of the Roman province of Dalmatia, i.e. modern Bosnia and Herzegovina. Another factor that could have played a part, though not a crucial one, was the storage and possible transportation of such goods produced in the interior of the Roman province of Dalmatia and the peripheral regions of the Roman province of Pannonia. Finds of *torculari*, used in the production of olive oil and wine, support this hypothesis. Such presses have been found at the site of Roman villas in Mogorjelo, Višići near Čapljina, Brotnjo near Čitluk and Bihovo near Trebinje.⁵⁵⁰ Agricultural implements also provide evidence of intensive agricultural production in Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁵⁵¹ In these circumstances, used amphorae, once delivered to this part of the world, would be reused either for storage or once again to transport goods to another destination. Their secondary use or recycling for the same purpose therefore seems entirely logical.

Amphorae have also been found at military sites, in particular Gračina in Ljubuški, where a number of amphora sherds have been found that are yet to be the subject of close analysis.

The civilian administration and military personnel who settled in the country were the principal protagonists of Romanisation, which included the introduction

⁵⁵⁰ Busuladžić 2011, 85.

⁵⁵¹ Busuladžić 2014, 49-81.

of new dietary customs. It is not therefore surprising that this type of pottery vessel should be present in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Yet the marked paucity of amphorae in quantity in this part of the world suggests that to the limited extent that they were used, it was by immigrants, not by the indigenous population. This was not the case in the eastern Adriatic coastal region, where there were more foreigners, with well established dietary habits, and who in consequence had a greater influence on the indigenous population and left a deeper mark on this aspect of life.

Comparative analysis of amphorae from Burnum support the suggested origin of a significant number of amphorae found in Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁵⁵² Different types of amphora from this site originate from Crete, Rhodes, Greece, the northern Adriatic, the Apennines, Sicily, southern Gallia and southern Hispania.⁵⁵³ The information available relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina reveals that intact or fragmentary specimens of several types of amphora are housed in this country: Lesbian and Corcyran amphorae, the Greco-Italic type, Lamboglia 2, Dressel 2-4, 6A, 20, 23a, 26, 27, 30, 34, 38, Hopfengarten, Africana 2 and African type XXVII, flat-bottomed amphorae, Forlimpopoli, amphorae with funnel-shaped rim, Dimmeser Ort type, Pontic amphorae of type XX, Benghazi MR, eastern Mediterranean type XV, Syrian type, Late Roman 1 type, and Byzantine type amphorae.

The antiquities collection of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina includes a significant number of amphorae found both outside and within present-day Bosnia and Herzegovina. Those from outside the country are from Naronia, a major regional urban centre with considerable influence in the interior, so that these specimens may be treated in the context of local processes and influences known to have reached the country. Amphorae were among the goods traded and sold in Naronia, as evidenced by finds of entire warehouses of amphorae.⁵⁵⁴

In terms of chronology, the more than 150 intact amphorae and amphora sherds found to date or located in Bosnia and Herzegovina⁵⁵⁵ are of various types and dates. Even so, we may be almost certain that amphorae first came to this country in the 7th century BCE, continued in use in the 6th and 5th centuries, and were used to a much greater extent in the 2nd and 1st centuries BCE. They continued to be used in

⁵⁵² It should be noted here that the material from Burnum is of a relatively limited time frame in the first half of the 1st century, and should be viewed with considerable reservations in regard to the much wider time frame of the amphora from Bosnia and Herzegovina presented here.

⁵⁵³ Borzić / Jadrić / Kučan 2013, 530.

⁵⁵⁴ Patsch 1996, 114.

⁵⁵⁵ This number should be regarded as conjectural, since no detailed analysis of other museum collections has been conducted, and particularly of thus far unpublished material such as that from Gračina and in other museums, where a certain number of amphorae may be assumed to be held. It is likely that a number of still unexcavated sites in southern Bosnia and Herzegovina may also yield significant number of amphora sherds.

the same or similar ways with the arrival of the Romans, as evidenced by finds of amphora sherds. The most recent specimens may be attributed to the type of Byzantine amphora dating from Late Antiquity. In terms of typology, there are grounds for the statement that they occur in similar proportions and types in other provinces in the eastern Adriatic region, and that this country is no different in that regard.⁵⁵⁶ The occurrence of different types is similar elsewhere in the vast Roman Empire,⁵⁵⁷ albeit with certain types present in greater or lesser proportion depending on the area typical of a given type of amphora. In North Africa, African types were present in greater measure,⁵⁵⁸ just as in the Adriatic there was a greater proportion of types such as Dressel or Lamboglia 2. Typological analysis reveals that in Bosnia and Herzegovina, various kinds of amphora originating in Italy, as well as Aegean, Greek, Hispanic, African and Asia Minor types, are represented to a greater or lesser extent, as is the case in other regions.⁵⁵⁹ The difference lies in the numbers of these vessels, of which there are far fewer in the interior of Dalmatia than in the eastern Adriatic coastal region.

As regards the distance between the places where the amphorae are assumed to have been made and where they were found in Bosnia and Herzegovina, direct parallels may be found revealing similar trading contacts between remote areas in other Roman provinces,⁵⁶⁰ in which regard this part of the world conforms to the social trends of that time.

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Adnan Busuladžić

*Prilog poznavanju antičkih amfora pronađenih ili
pohranjenih u Bosni i Hercegovini*

Summary

Amfore su velike keramičke posude sa dvije drške koje su služile za transport i skladištenje različitih prehrambenih sadržaja. U prvom redu riječ je o vinu, maslinovom ulju, plodovima poput maslina, datula, žita, ali i začina, ribljih prerađevina – garuma, sosova, voća i povrća. Amfore su korištene i kao posude za transport vode. Rimske amfore svoje porijeklo vode od starijih tipova koji se datiraju u grčko-helenistički period. Pored primarne funkcije, amfore su služile i kao građevinski element. Naime, prilikom izrade objekata amfore su služile kao izolacioni materijal za drenažu, kao materijal za nivelaciju tla, te prilikom izrade kupola, jer su imale dobra statička svojstva, odnosno bile su lagane. U sekundarnom kontekstu korištenja amfore su nerijetko korištene i kao grobni prilog, ali i kao sanduk u koji su pohranjivana tijela ili u svojstvu urne.

Vrlo zanimljiva pretpostavka u smislu sekundarnog korištenja amfora odnosila se i na mogućnost da su se u njima uzgajale životinje - puhovi, koje su bile omiljene u rimskoj kuhinji. Ove male životinje nalik vjevericama, uzgajane su u uzgajalištima u kojima su probušene amfore imale ulogu skrovišta, gnijezda, odnosno mjesta boravka ovih životinja, tokom procesa uzgoja i tovljenja.

Jedan od najboljih pokazatelja i potvrda trgovačkih tokova, te generalno ekonomskih kretanja predstavljaju amfore. Zbog svoje široke rasprostranjenosti i značaja za proučavanje ekonomije, transporta, poljoprivrede, trgovine, proizvodnje hrane, te zanatske proizvodnje, amfore su postale predmet interesovanja brojnih istraživača, koji su predložili i prve tipologije.

Područje istočne obale Jadrana je regija u kojoj je u velikoj mjeri konstatirano postojanje amfora kao dijela neizostavne transportne opreme. Pored istočne obale Jadrana amfore pojedinih tipova i dokazanog sadržaja su transportirane i u unutrašnjost rimskih provincija.

Analizama ove vrste keramičkih posuda, te njihovom tipološkom klasifikacijom, hronološkom determinacijom, a u posljednjim dekadama i analizom sadržaja ostataka koji su u njima pronađeni, mogu se dobiti potpunije informacije o različitim pitanjima vezanim za kvalitet i vrstu prehrane, prehrambenim navikama, te privrednim aktivnostima. Kvantitativne analize amfora daju podatke koji se odnose na dimenzije, te s tim u vezi procjene količina određenih namirnica dopremanih na određišta.

Ovakvi raznoliki sadržaji uvjetovali su i različite forme proizvodnje amfora. Pojedini tipovi amfora bili su specijalizirani za posebne namjene i sadržaje, ili mjesta

distribucije te su konstatirani diljem Rimskog carstva, na mnogobrojnim antičkim lokalitetima. Amfore u kojima je transportovano ulje nazivale su se *amphorae oleariae*. Ovi tipovi su uglavnom bili loptaste forme. Za transport vina korištene su *amphorae vinariae*, koje su bile izduženog oblika. Ova situacija, iako je bila preovlađujuća, nije podrazumijevala strogo pravilo. Tako su neke grupe amfora, kao što su galske tip 4 i 5, iako loptastijeg oblika, služile primarno za dopremanje vina. Usoljena riba i druge riblje prerađevine su pakirane u amfore dugog tijela, debelih zidova i masivnog dna.

Primjeri amfora koji su bili predmet obrade u ovom radu pokazuju velike oscilacije u tipologiji, formama, varijantama, te drugim različitim parametrima bitnim za ovo keramičko posuđe. Ova činjenica ne iznenađuje, obzirom da su obrađene amfore pronađene na različitim lokalitetima, te su u muzejsku kolekciju dospjele na različit način; od arheoloških istraživanja do otkupa iz drugih država.

Prema dosadašnjem stepenu istraženosti može se konstatirati da najstariji ulomci amfora pronađenih na tlu Bosne i Hercegovine pripadaju tipu *korkirskih amfora* koji se datira u VII stoljeće stare ere. Rječ je o lokalitetu Rapti kod Trebinja. U značajniju grupu grčkih amfora spadaju mnogobrojne varijante. Ove grčkogodobne amfore su bile preteča kasnijem razvoju rimskodobnih tipova amfora, koje su se proširile diljem Rimskog carstva.

U grupu hronološki starijih *grčko-italskih* varijanti amfora, čiji su ulomci pronađeni na tlu današnje Bosne i Hercegovine, je i lokalitet Ošanići kod Stoca, gdje ih je pronađen znatan broj. Kako se radi o poznatom helenističkom središtu, odnosno naselju čije je domicilno stanovništvo prihvatilo grčkohelenistički civilizacijski obrazac i ova vrsta materijala se uklapa u navedenu tvrdnju. Ulomci amfora sa ovog lokaliteta pokazuju da je riječ o grčko-italskim amforama koje se datiraju u II, odnosno I stoljeće stare ere (Tab. 1, Tab. 2, Tab. 3, Tab. 4, Tab. 5). Prema Lambogli primijećeni su ulomci mlađe varijante ovih amfora trokutastog presjeka (Tab. 2, sl. 6 i 7), te primjerci sa jezičastim presjekom oboda (Tab. 1, sl. 7 i 8, Tab. 2, sl. 3 i 5, Tab. 3, sl. 1-3). Kod ovih amfora utvrđena je tipološka podjela na 5 ili 6 tipova, a primijećena je i hronološka podjela na mlađe i starije. Starija varijanta se datira u period kraja IV i prve polovine III stoljeća stare ere. Za mlađu varijantu postoje dva prijedloga datiranja. Prema jednom njihov vremenski okvir je druga polovina III do prve polovine II stoljeća stare ere. Prema drugim autorima, istoj mlađoj varijanti pripadaju primjeri iz druge polovine I stoljeća stare ere i I stoljeća, karakteristični po polukružnom presjeku oboda, a kojih je najmanje konstatirano na ovom lokalitetu. Prosječna visina ovih amfora iznosila je oko 60-70 cm kod starijih i oko 90 cm kod mlađih varijanti. Smatra se da su proizvođene na područjima označenim kao Magna Grecia, ali je značajan uticaj na njihovu proizvodnju imao i tip korintskih amfora. Proizvodni centri su konstatirani i na lokacijama Dirahija, Adriji, Issi, a razasute su po čitavom Mediteranu, od Jonskog do Tirenskog mora,

te na objema obalama Jadrana, uključujući i prostor Albanije. Amfore sa polukružnim presjekom oboda karakteristične su posebno za grčke radionice istočnog Mediterana u vremenskom okviru od VI do I stoljeća stare ere. Nešto uži datacijski okvir njihovog korištenja se ipak pretpostavlja u periodu IV do I stoljeća. U slučaju Ošanića jedan ulomak ostavlja otvorenim mogućnost da se radi o primjerku *lesboske amfore* (Tab. 4, sl. 5). U prilog činjenici da su dvije obale Jadrana bile intenzivno povezane ide i veliki broj upravo ovih vrsta keramičkih predmeta pronađenih diljem istočne obale Jadrana, zaleđu šibenske obale, posebno na lokalitetima Savudrije, Cresa, Velim vratima, otoku Hvaru i drugim mjestima. Mora se istaći da su mnogobrojne oscilacije ovog tipa uzrok vrlo značajnom broju varijanti koje se po obliku približavaju tipu Lamboglia 2.

U istu hronološku i tipološku odrednicu spada i primjerak ulomka amfore sa obodom trokutastog presjeka (Tab. 3, sl. 9) koji je pronađen na lokalitetu Gradine u Prenju kod Stoca, u blizini Ošanića. Po svemu sudeći radi se o naselju koje je istodobno egzistiralo kada i Ošanići, te je sam nalaz u potpunoj korelaciji sa arheološkim kontekstom.

O jasnoj hronološkoj i kulturološkoj distinkciji amfora sa Ošanića i Prenja govori i podatak da se helenističke amfore ne javljaju na obližnjem rimskom lokalitetu Višići, gdje su konstatirani samo primjerci rimskodobnih amfora.

U značajnijoj grupi amfora koja se čuva u Zemaljskom muzeju Bosne i Hercegovine su i amfore *vinariae* koje pripadaju tipu *Lamboglia 2*. Ručke su im masivne i odvojene od vrata. Trbuh je zaobljen. Unutrašnjost im je premazivana smolom, radi sprečavanja poroznosti. Ramena su kosa u različitom stepenu, sa ili bez oštne ivice. Smatra se da je proizvodnja amfora *Lamboglia 2* započela na istočnoj obali Italije nakon pada Korinta 146 g. stare ere. U novije vrijeme ovu činjenicu upotpunjuju i rezultati najnovijih istraživanja, koji ukazuju da su amfore ovog tipa proizvođene na više različitih lokaliteta na zapadnoj ali i istočnoj obali Jadrana, posebno u Piceniji, Apuliji, i Kalabrijji. Geneza izrade ovih amfora povezuje se sa razvojem različitih formi grčko-italskih amfora. Klasični oblik *Lamboglia 2* sa masivnim drškama, gdje vrat zauzima jednu trećinu visine amfore svoj vrhunac dostiže od 80. godine stare ere. Širi vremenski okvir proizvodnje i korištenja se precizira u period od II do I stoljeća stare ere. Ovaj tip se pored oblika tijela može odrediti i prema profilu otvora amfore. Naglašeno zadebljao i proširen otvor sa okomito spuštenom stijenkom u kvadratičnom profilu je jedna od karakteristika ovog tipa. Iako to nije slučaj sa većinom naših primjeraka (Tab. 6, sl. 1-3), kod tipa *Lamboglia 2* se ponekad javljaju i amfore sa radioničkim žigom ili uparanim grafitom. U zbirci Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, sa nepoznatog lokaliteta, nalazi se jedan primjerak otvora, ručke i vrata sa teško vidljivim žigom, koji je pripadao ovom tipu amfora (Tab. 13, sl. 5 i 6). *Lamboglia 2* je jedan od najraširenijih tipova amfora na svim do sada istraživanim arheološkim lokalitetima, posebno u jadranskom bazenu sve do Alpa. Iako u manjoj mjeri, zastupljene su i na području istočnog Mediterana,

obalama Sicilije, Francuske i Španije. Prisutne su i u Emoni, Magdalensbergu, duž rijeke Save i Drave, te u Egeju Kartagi i zapadnom Mediteranu, te posebno u srednjoj Dalmaciji. Ovaj oblik ustupa mjesto novom sličnom tipu koji je definiran kao Dressel 6A. Sličnost ova dva tipa potvrđuje i iskazana dilema tipološke determinacije na ulomcima amfora pronađenim na lokalitetu Doljani-Dubine kod Čapljine u donjem toku rijeke Neretve.

Amfore tipa *Dressel 6A*, predstavljaju nešto mlađi razvojni oblik, koji proizilazi iz Lamboglia 2 tipa. U našoj kolekciji zastupljen je sa dva primjerka (Tab. 6, sl. 4 i 5), koji su pronađeni na lokalitetu Vid – Naronu. Amfore o kojima je riječ su gotovo iste kao prethodni tip, te su i nastale prilagodbom tipa Lamboglia 2, sredinom I stoljeća stare ere, pa sve do sredine I stoljeća nove ere. Osnovna razlika se odnosi na nešto vitkiji vrat, duže drške i nepostojanje oštrecice na rubu ramena. Karakteristika ovog tipa je i naglašeno duga i snažna izraslina na dnu sa masivnim korijenom, te najvećim opsegom koji je u donjem dijelu trbuha. Otvor im je mogao imati različite varijacije. Tako su kod nekih amfora otvori zadebljani, ili zakošeni gornjim dijelom prema vani, ili okomiti, a ponekad i zaobljeni. Ako posjeduju žigove, oni se nalaze na vratu ili rubu otvora. Ovaj tip amfora pripada grupi amfora vinaria, mada je mogao imati multifunkcionalnu namjenu za različite vrste prehrambenih artikala. U starijoj literaturi je postojalo mišljenje da su ove amfore proizvedene na tlu Istre, pa su bile definirane kao amfore "istriane". Najnovija istraživanja ukazuju da je riječ o keramičkim proizvodima koji su pravljani na picenskoj i venetskoj obali Jadrana, te da su kroz čitav proces upotrebe proizvedene u radionicama na zapadnoj strani Jadrana, odnosno današnje Italije. Datacijski okvir njihove upotrebe se precizira u sredinu I stoljeća stare ere do I stoljeća nove ere, dok je najveći intenzitet korištenja zabilježen u periodu Augusta. Znatno broj ovih amfora je upravo pronađen na prostoru sjevernog Jadrana. Osim na Jadranu, ovaj tip je raširen i na prostoru Norika, sjeverne Italije, Rima, istočnog Sredozemlja i Kipra. Nisu bile rijetkost ni na području Panonije, gdje su dopremane rijekom Dravom. Ove informacije nam upotpunjuju mnogobrojni žigovi pronađeni na ovom tipu amfora. U hronološkom kontekstu, iako je riječ o dvije izdvojene kategorije amfora, nakon tipa Dressel 6A, odnosno krajem I i početkom II stoljeća, počeo se proizvoditi tip Dressel 6 B. Ovaj tip posebno je bio raširen na prostoru Istre, odakle se ulje prevozilo u različita područja. Natpisi potvrđuju i pohranu garuma i vina u ovom Dressel 6 B tipu amfora. Na ovom mjestu mora se spomenuti i da su najnovije analize otvorile mogućnost drugačije hronološke, pa samim tim i društvene i kulturološke interpretacije amfora tipa Dressel 6B, pomjerajući njihov vremenski okvir znatno prije.

Mlađem tipu amfora najvjerojatnije pripadaju tri primjerka, pronađena na lokalitetu Vid – Naronu (Tab. 8, sl. 1-3). Zbog stepena oštećenosti, odnosno nedostataka drški i vrata, kao jednih od glavnih elemenata u tipološko-hronološkoj

determinaciji, navedene primjerke samo uvjetno možemo staviti u tip *Dressel 30*. Prema očuvanom dijelu, koji se odnosi na tijelo možemo zaključiti da je riječ o manjim amforma, manjeg obima, ukupne visine oko 60 – 70 cm. Primjerci su zaobljenog trbuha, cilindričnog manjeg grla. Ručke su kod ovog tipa manje, zaobljene. Izraslina na dnu je manja i zaobljena. Slični primjerci su pronađeni na lokalitetima u Hrvatskoj.

Amfora koja je također nađena na lokalitetu Vid – Naron, (Tab. 8, sl. 4), pripada tipu *Dressel 34*. Osnovna karakteristika ovog tipa je nešto blaži prijelaz iz vrata u trbuh. Vrat im je dug, cilindričan i osjetno uži, a ručke zaobljene i paralelne sa vratom. Tijelo amfore je više ovoidno. Izrađene su od fino pečene zemlje, koja je dobre fakture. Dužina ovog tipa se kreće između 90 i 100 cm. Naš primjerak oštećenog vrata i bez drški, ukupne visine očuvanog dijela 85 cm, također usmjerava na zaključak da je riječ o primjerku ovog tipa amfora. Analogne primjerke našem pronalazimo u blizini otoka Raba.

Posebnu grupu predstavljaju afričke amfore (Tab. 7, sl. 1-4 i Tab. 10, sl. 2). Svi obrađeni primjerci su pronađeni na lokalitetu Vid – Naron. Veličina ovog tipa amfora dostiže u našoj zbirci i do 110 cm, dok su zabilježeni i primjeri do 140 cm. Karakterizira ih dug cilindričan trbuh i zaobljen i ravan obod. Ručke kao i vrat su im male. Prema obliku odgovaraju tipu *26 po Dresselu*. Znatnija upotreba uzrok je većem broju varijanti ovih amfora. Datiraju se u kasnorimski period od III do IV stoljeća. Prema nekim autorima, a što je dokazano tokom arheoloških istraživanja nekropola, služile su i za sahranjivanje. Tako je na lokalitetu u Ostiji iskopana čitava nekropola sa tim tipom amfora. U prilog ovoj činjenici ide i podatak koji se nalazi u inventarnoj knjizi Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, gdje jedna amfora (Tab. 7, sl. 3) pripada dječijem grobu. Upravo iz tog razloga dno je slomljeno, kako bi se dječije tijelo moglo pohraniti u ostatak amfore, a nakon toga, gornji dio tijela je stavljan u drugu amforu čije je dno također slomljeno. Ovaj tip amfora ima više varijacija, poput malih i velikih amfora, amfora Tripolitana i slično. I kod naših primjeraka primjetne su razlike u dužini vrata. Tako kod tri primjerka vrat je nešto kraći (Tab. 7, sl. 1-3), dok je kod dva primjerka vrat duži (Tab. 7, sl. 4 i Tab. 10, sl. 2). Prema determinirajućem parametru dužine vrata ove dvije amfore se mogu staviti u grupu *Dressel tip 27*, a njihove paralele pronađene su na prostoru Kvarnera, te Pule i drugih mjesta. Njihov broj je razmjerno ograničen na istočnoj obali Jadrana. Znatniji broj je zastupljen na prostoru Rovinja. U udaljenim područjima u unutrašnjosti njihov broj je iznimno mali. Razlog tome treba tražiti u činjenici da nije postojala velika ekonomska potreba, za organiziranjem dugog transporta iz sjeverne Afrike, prvo morskim putem, pa zatim kopnenim putem. Malobrojni primjerci su konstatirani na području Mezije. Arheološki dokazi ukazuju da su proizvođene i u Egiptu i Tunisu, odnosno centri njihove proizvodnje konstatirani su na prostoru Tripolitanije i Prokonzulske Afrike. Njihovi primjerci su pronalazeni u Hispaniji, Galiji, Italiji i Dalmaciji.

Prema svim očuvanim parametrima u grupu *afričkih amfora* spadaju i fragmenti (Tab. 7, sl. 5 i 6) sa nepoznatog lokaliteta, najvjerojatnije nađeni na prostoru današnje Bosne i Hercegovine. Kratak vrat, profiliran obod otvora, male ručke, upućuju da je riječ o primjercima koji se svrstavaju u navedenu grupu, najvjerojatnije u tip "*africana II*", kakvih primjera imamo na prostoru zapadnog Mediterana, ali i na lokalitetima Salone, Šibenika, Korčule, te Rovinja. Proizvođene su na prostoru centralnog Tunisa, a služile su uglavnom za transport ulja i ribljih preradevina. Hronološki okvir koji se precizira u periodu od kasnog II do IV stoljeća, u korelaciji je u početnom periodu sa procesom najintenzivnije romanizacije i rimskog prisustva na području današnje Bosne i Hercegovine. Neki autori korištenje amfora ovog tipa pomjeraju do početka V stoljeća. Ovaj datacijski okvir se pretpostavlja i za drugi tip *afrikana III*, koji je sličan našem tipu. Na ovom mjestu treba napomenuti da se krajnji datacijski okvir različitih varijacija grupe afričkih amfora stavlja u širi period od I do VI stoljeća. Ovakav vremenski raspon proizvodnje povezan je i sa multifunkcionalnom namjenom koja se odnosi kako na pohranu ribljih preradevina tako i ulja.

Vrlo vjerovatno *afričkom tipu XXVII* amfora pripadaju i ulomci otvora, vrata i drški amfora sa lokaliteta Višići (Tab. 11, sl. 6, Tab. 18, sl. 3) i sa nepoznatih lokaliteta u Bosni i Hercegovini (Tab. 12, sl. 4, Tab. 13, sl. 4), te Panika (Tab. 20, sl. 1). Ovi ulomci pokazuju sve karakteristične elemente, zadebljao rub otvora, duži vrat i manje ručke, na koji su se najvjerojatnije nadovezivala cilindrična tijela koja nisu sačuvana. Ove amfore se javljaju u dvije veličine: veće i manje. Mjesto proizvodnje se definira u Tunisu, te južnoj Španiji. Ove amfore su bile višenamjenske, te su se u njima pohranjivali garum, vino, ulje, med, eterične tekućine i plodovi. Datiraju se u period od IV do VI stoljeća. Analogije se mogu konstatirati u području Gornje Mezije.

Značajan broj ulomaka amfora je pronađen na lokalitetima rimske vile u Višićima kod Čapljine. Stepenn oštećenosti kod značajnog broja primjeraka ne ostavlja mogućnost za preciznu i sigurnu determinaciju. To se posebno odnosi na vrhove dna amfora, kakvi su konstatirani u više slučajeva (Tab. 14, sl. 1-4, sl. 6, Tab. 15, sl. 2-4). Karakteristična rješenja dna u visokom procentu sigurnosti usmjeravaju na zaključak da se radi o amforama, ali je tipološki vrlo teško odrediti o kojem se tipu amfore radi. Isti je slučaj i sa primjerima vrhova sa nepoznatog lokaliteta (Tab. 15, sl. 5, i Tab. 16, sl. 1).

Naši primjeri dna amfora sa šiljkom koji imaju ravan vrh (Tab. 14, sl. 5, Tab. 15, sl. 1) ukazuju, iako vrlo nezahvalno i uz jasne ograde, da je moguća determinacija u tip *Dressel 2-4*. Amfore tipa *Dressel 2-4* predstavljaju razvojni oblik starijih helenističkih sa otoka Koja. Proizvodile su se i u tirenskoj Italiji, južnoj Francuskoj, Španiji, na grčkim otocima, ali i u dalekoj Britaniji. Proizvodne centre moguće je tražiti i u Apuliji, Venetiji, te Istriji. Bile su masovno u upotrebi na prostoru zapadnog Mediterana, a njihova zastupljenost na području Istre i sjevernog Jadrana je osjetno

manja. Šira teritorijalna rasprostranjenost uzrokom je da su konstatirane u dvije podvarijante italski i grčki tip Dressel 2-4. Datacijski, okvir njihove proizvodnje se kreće od I stoljeća stare ere do kraja I stoljeća, a u nekim slučajevima i do sredine II stoljeća. Imaju prstenasto zadebljana usta, tijelo izduženo, jajasa oblika, sa naglašenim prijelazom u rame. Visoke su oko 100 centimetara, sa zapreminom od oko 30 litara. Direktne analogije prema formi dna ovom tipu amfora konstatirane su na više mjesta. Više su prisutne na mnogim lokalitetima poput Murse, Gomolave, Bonina, Sirmiuma, Cibala, Emone, Siscie i drugih mjesta. Slična rješenja vrhova dna, zabilježena su i kod drugih tipova amfora, poput tipa Lycian i sjevernoegejskog tipa, a čije opredjeljenje u našem slučaju je malo vjerovatno.

Na ovom mjestu treba naglasiti i da ovakvo rješenje dna nije bilo forma kod jednog tipa amfora. Izvjestan broj amfora poput tipa Forlimpopoli, je bio sa ravnim dnom, te su u stručnoj literaturi i determinirane u tom kontekstu. Varijante amfora tipa Forlimpopoli pronađene su i na prostoru sjevernog, te južnog Jadrana. Amfore ravna dna pronađene su na lokalitetu Burnuma, a datiraju se u period I do III stoljeća.

Na lokalitetu Višići kod Čapljine pronađeni su ulomci gornjeg dijela, otvori i dijelovi vratova, te drške, koje nam upotpunjuju sliku zastupljenosti ove vrste posuda. Analiza ovih ulomaka pokazuje da su amfore sa lokaliteta Višići bili primjerci koji su izrađivani od dobro prečišćene zemlje i dobro termički obrađeni, ali i onih mnogobrojnijih, čija je struktura od primjesa kvarca, hrapave površine, ponekad sa tragovima bijele prevlake, slabije prečišćene i slabije pečene zemlje. Pojedini ulomci pokazuju da je riječ o amforama (Tab. 11, sl. 2, 3, 4, 5, Tab. 12, sl. 1, 2), ali bez posigurnih elemenata koji bi mogli pretpostaviti tip amfore o kojoj je riječ.

Pored vrhova dna amfora, na lokalitetu Višića, među najsigurnijim determinantama za određivanje karaktera očuvanih ulomaka su grla amfora koja pokazuju karakteristične elemente. Cilindrični vratovi, te postojanje nabora upućuju na zaključak da se moguće radi o karakterističnoj bizantskoj kasnoantičkoj keramici ili o amforama sa prostora istočnog Mediterana. Veliki stepen oštećenosti ostavlja dilemu u determinaciju velikog broja fragmenata, koji su prema obliku i dimenzijama mogli podjednako pripadati i većim vrčevima, ćupovima, ali i amforama. U prilog ovoj činjenici idu i nalazi amfora sa drugih lokaliteta, poput Narone, koji su grupirani u tip Haltern 68, a koji po svom obliku slične većim vrčevima, što ostavlja otvorenu mogućnost za različitu determinaciju i naših ulomaka. Kod naših primjeraka iz Višića i sa nepoznatog lokaliteta u Bosni i Hercegovini (Tab. 12, sl. 3, Tab. 13, sl. 2), te primjeraka izduženijih vratova (Tab. 18, sl. 1, 2 i 5) moguće je dati vrlo opreznu determinaciju u smislu *tip amfora ravna dna*, odnosno *Forlimpopoli*. Amfore ovog tipa imale su profiliran rub, trbuh koji je širi u gornjem dijelu, te se sužava prema dnu. Visina ove amfore iznosi oko 60 centimetara. Proizvođene su u području Emilije Romagne, ali i na drugim prostorima. Datacijski okvir korištenja se pretpostavlja od

I pa sve do početka IV stoljeća. Komparacija sa sličnim otvorima, grlima i sačuvanim drškama ukazuje na nesigurnu mogućnost da je riječ o amforama ravna dna. Zbog stepena fragmentiranosti ova tvrdnja ostaje na razini hipotetičkog.

Grupi višićkih amfora možemo pridodati i ulomke otvora i drški koji se zbog stepena fragmentiranosti također ne mogu determinirati, osim zaključka da je riječ o amforama (Tab. 16, sl. 6, 7, Tab. 17, sl. 1, 3-6 i kataloški broj 75-96, 122 i 123). Ulomcima amfora teško odredljive tipologizacije možemo uvrstiti i primjerak sa nepoznatog lokaliteta, vjerovatno iz Bosne i Hercegovine, koji se čuva u Zemaljskom muzeju Bosne i Hercegovine (Tab. 13, sl. 1). Da je najvjerovatnije riječ o nekom tipu amfore ukazuje i fragment deblje stijenke donjeg dijela trbuha sa šiljatim rješenjem na dnu (Tab. 15, sl. 6). Nažalost očuvani dio ne daje nam nikakve karakteristične elemente prema kojima bismo mogli odrediti o kojoj je amfori riječ.

U rimskodobne primjerke šireg datacijskog okvira spadaju i ulomci amfora sa lokaliteta velike ladanjske rimske vile u Paniku kod Bileće u Hercegovini (Tab. 20, sl. 2-8). Prema cjelokupnom pokretnom arheološkom materijalu koji je, pored objekta, pronađen vidljivo je da je u pitanju period rimske uprave nad ovim prostorom. Gabariti zdanja, ostaci monumentalnije arhitekture, mozaika, te pokretnih nalaza ukazuju da je riječ o vlasniku koji je vrlo moguće bio Italik. U tom svjetlu treba promatrati i pronađene ulomke amfora. Veliki broj pronađenih ulomaka usmjerava na zaključak da su u pitanju amfore ili veće posude. Ovakva situacija je tim logičnija jer je lokalitet očito bio sjedište većeg poljoprivrednog imanja, pa su ovakvi veliki sudovi neizostavno služili za pohranu poljoprivrednih proizvoda, plodova, voća, žitarica, ali i vina i ulja. Oblici amfora, te posebno pitosa – dolija bili su u samom vrhu vrsta keramičkih posuda koje su korištene za te namjene. I u ovoj situaciji, nažalost, stepen očuvanosti fragmenata bez karakterističnih elemenata ne ostavlja veliki prostor za tačnu tipološku atribuciju ulomaka amfora. I pored toga, zbog razmjerno manjeg broja ulomaka amfora, smatrali smo neophodnim uvrstiti lokalitet i nalaze u ovaj rad.

Analiza fragmenata amfora sa lokaliteta Panik pokazuje da su u pitanju otvori ljevkastih usta sa dijelovima vratova, koji su imali žljebove, te trokutast presjek i prstenasto zadebljali otvor. Ovi karakteristični elementi samo usmjeravaju na mogućnost da se isti mogu datirati u širi vremenski okvir od kraja I stoljeća stare ere do IV stoljeća, sa najvjerovatnijom kulminacijom u III i IV stoljeću, kada je i intenzitet života na Paniku bio najveći. Inače *amfore sa ljevkastim rubom* su dobro poznate i prisutne na području Akvileje, Padove, Histrije. Vjerovatno pripadaju sjeveroitaljskoj proizvodnji. Karakteristične su po ljevkastom rješenju otvora, višim vratom, često bez oboda pri rubu. Ova karakteristična rješenja otvora koji nalikuju na lijevak nastajala su u neovisnoj proizvodnji na različitim mjestima, te često ne pripadaju istom tipu. Ljevkasta rješenja otvora zabilježena su kod tipova Dressel 11, te Lamboglia 7-11, što samo ukazuje da ovaj element ne može biti jedini determinant za

tipološku odrednicu. Kako je obzirom na datacijsku determinaciju riječ o prilično neosjetljivim fragmentima amfora, moguće je ulomke iz Panika definirati i u neki od kasnoantičkih oblika. U prilog ove pak tvrdnje ide činjenica da su amfore sa ljevkastim obodom morfološki određene, a vremenski se svrstavaju u period ranog i srednjeg Carstva. Zbog stepena devastacije sve predložene tipologije ulomaka amfora iz Panika ostaju na razini hipotetičkog.

Za domaće prostore današnje Bosne i Hercegovine neuobičajen tip amfore predstavlja primjerak koji se čuva u Franjevačkom samostanu u Visokom (Tab. 10, sl. 3). Prema naslagama morskih školjki i algi može se posigurno pretpostaviti da je dugo vremena bila u morskoj vodi, te shodno tome ne predstavlja predmet pronađen na tlu Bosne i Hercegovine. Razmjerno kraće, zdepasto-oblo tijelo i male ručke usmjeravaju na najbližije komparacijske primjere koji su determinirani kao tip *Dimmeser Ort*. Ove amfore su porijeklom sa prostora Iberijskog poluotoka, a direktne paralele našem primjerku možemo pratiti sa drugih lokaliteta. U kontekstu domaće prisutnosti, na istočnoj obali Jadrana, ali posebno u unutrašnjosti, odnosno na lokalitetima u Panoniji i Meziji, posebno su prisutne amfore *Dressel 20*, koje predstavljaju ekvivalent gore navedenom tipu. Ovaj tip karakteriziraju jače ili slabije profilirana usta, kratko grlo, male ručke, zdepasto-loptasto tijelo, debele stijenke, od pjeskovite gline, svijetlocrvene boje. Datiraju se u duži period od I do kraja III, a prema nekim autorima od III do IV stoljeća. Karakteristične su za transport maslinovog ulja u Španiji, sa područja Betike, Gvadalkivira, Sevilje i Kordobe. Ponekada se javljaju i pečati, a česte su kao dio opreme vojne logistike u zapadnim provincijama, te germanskim i britanskim područjima. Prema svim ovim karakteristikama, te komparacijama primjerak iz Franjevačkog samostana (Tab. 10, sl. 3) se može determinirati i u ovaj tip.

Možda jednu od najzanimljivijih i najbolje očuvanih amfora pronađenih na tlu Bosne i Hercegovine, tačnije na lokalitetu Bosanske Gradiške u sjevernoj Bosni, predstavlja primjerak koji se u stručnoj literaturi definira kao *tip Hopfengarten*, odnosno *Dressel 38* (Tab. 10, sl. 1). Karakteristika ovih amfora je više duguljasto tijelo, šireg otvora sa izraženim obodom, dužih vertikalnih drški i iznimno dugog šiljatog dna. Tijelo se u manjoj ili većoj mjeri širi prema dnu. Ovakve amfore su služile za transport ribljih prerađevina i ulja. Potiče sa prostora obala južne Španije, a korištena je za distribuciju u širokom arealu od zapada do istoka Mediterana, te područja sjeverne Afrike. Direktne analogije su konstatirane na rimskodobnim lokalitetima, kao rezultat uvoza sa prostora Italije i Galije. Datacijski okvir se veže za period zadnje trećine I stoljeća do sredine II. Kako su na prostoru sjeverne Bosne uz rijeku Savu boravile jače vojne jedinice, a što dokazuju i drugi arheološki nalazi, ovaj dobro očuvani primjerak amfore je vrlo vjerovatno dospio kao logistički rekvizit rimske vojske koja je tim lokalitetom prolazila.

U jedan vrlo zanimljiv tip amfore spada primjerak sa prostora Tomislavgrada (Tab. 9, sl. 1). Riječ je o razmjerno dobro očuvanom gornjem dijelu amfore, dobre fature, pečenosti, sa očuvanim otvorom, manjim drškama i dijelom tijela na kojem se vide kanelure od vitla. Prema dostupnoj literaturi nema mnogo paralela. Najsličnija analogija otkrivena je na lokalitetu Portoroža u Sloveniji, te na prostoru Gornje Mezije. Iako neki autori pokušavaju da ih determiniraju u neku od postojećih tipologija, mišljenja smo da je najbliža tipologija u koju se može uvrstiti *tip XX pontskih amfora*. Datacijski okvir se precizira u period od IV do VI stoljeća, a njihova proizvodnja prestaje u VII stoljeću. Mjesta proizvodnje ovise o zaključcima autora, zbog čega ih neki smještaju u egejsku oblast, drugi u prostor Crnog mora, a treći u Histriju. Korištene su kao višenamjenska ambalaža za transport vina, ulja, te za žito.

U zanimljivije nalaze amfora spada i do sada nepublicirani ulomak nađen na lokalitetu Mogorjela kod Čapljine, na kojem je ostao sačuvan vrat sa drškama i otvor (Tab. 11, sl. 1). Prema dosadašnjim analogijama fragment bi se mogao determinirati kao tip *Bengazi MR*. Prema dostupnim informacijama do sada je u pitanju jedini primjerak ovog tipa na području Bosne i Hercegovine. Ulomak ima sve karakteristične sačuvane elemente koji usmjeravaju na ovu tipološku odrednicu. Cilindričan vrat, sačuvan dio oštećenog ruba otvora, kratke drške koje se savijaju prema ramenima. Ovaj tip amfore je u velikoj mjeri rijedak i neuobičajen, te posigurno nije bio u masovnoj upotrebi kao neki drugi tipovi. Pretpostavlja se porijeklo na prostoru sjeverne Afrike, a njihova distribucija na limitiranom prostoru centralnog Mediterana, iako je ograničeni broj primjeraka pronađen i na prostoru sjeverne Evrope. Naš primjerak bi se mogao tumačiti u kontekstu lokaliteta Mogorjelo, gdje su pronađeni mnogobrojni nalazi koji posigurno pripadaju izradi u udaljenim krajevima. Općepoznat i jedan od najmonumentalnijih rimskodobnih objekata, Mogorjelo, bio je prostor znatnog intenziteta života, privrednih aktivnosti, vojnog prisustva, kontinuiteta života kroz više stoljeća. Ovo zdanje pretrpjelo je više faza i transformacija lokacije od rimske vile rustike, utvrđenog zdanja, kršćansko-sakralnog objekta, do ranosrednjovjekovnog mjesta. U tom smislu se i ovo otkriće može tumačiti kao očit dokaz trgovačkih procesa i dopremanja nekog artikla iz udaljenih krajeva u Mogorjelo.

Unatoč činjenici da iz citirane literature nismo u stanju determinirati tip amfore, ovakva forma keramičkog posuđa je pronađena i na lokalitetima Hanište kod Banje Luke sa četiri primjerka, te jednom drškom amfore sa lokaliteta Kastel u samom gradu Banja Luci. Datacijski okvir ovih nalaza se precizira od I stoljeća stare ere do III i IV stoljeća.

Zanimljiv lokalitet u kojem su pronađeni ostaci amfora je i lokalitet Desilo na Hutovu Blatu kod Čapljine, gdje je pronađen povećí broj amfora, koje tek trebaju biti predmet ozbiljnije stručne prezentacije i objave. Lokalitet o kome je riječ predstavlja potonulo plovilo na kome se nalazila veća skupina amfora. Prema rezultatima

prvih istraživanja lokalitet se datira u period II i I stoljeća, pa se i amfore pronađene na toj lokaciji mogu pripisati *grčko-italskim* amforama.

Posebno zanimljiv lokalitet u smislu izučavanja amfora kao arheoloških pokretnih nalaza predstavlja lokalitet Gradine u Biogracima kod Širokog Brijega. Razlog ovoj tvrdnji treba tražiti u činjenici da je na jednom lokalitetu koncentriran tipološki vrlo raznolik broj amfora. Velike količine ulomaka amfora pronađenih na ovom lokalitetu, sa širim okvirnim datiranjem od I do VI stoljeća ostavljaju otvorenom mogućnost tipološke determinacije dijela nalaza amfora. Veći broj ulomaka usta ukazuju na opravdanu mogućnost da se iste determiniraju u širok vremenski okvir. Među najstarije ulomke amfora sa ovog lokaliteta, možemo uvrstiti primjere kod kojih su obodi usta koso izvijeni, stvarajući pri tom trokutasti presjek (Tab. 22, sl. 4, 6, 8, 13 i 14), a što ih moguće determinira kao *grčko-italski tip*. U grčodobne i to *rodске amfore* može se najvjerojatnije pripisati jedan ulomak (Tab. 22, sl. 11). Njihova karakteristika je izduženo tijelo, ručke u obliku roga, cilindričan vrat, usta zadebljala prema vani, zapremine između 25 i 30 litara. Proizvodile su se na otoku Rodosu, ali i okolnim egejskim otocima, te sve do Italije. Proizvodile su se od I stoljeća stare do II stoljeća nove ere.

Druga grupa ulomaka (Tab. 22, sl. 2 i 5) pokazuje karakteristične trakaste obode usta. Kako se takva rješenja nalaze na mnogobrojnim tipovima amfora u širokom teritorijalnom, ali i vremenskom opsegu bez drugih karakterističnih elemenata, vrata, ručki i slično teško je tipološki odrediti o kojem se tipu amfore radi. Ovakva situacija se može pripisati najvećem broju nekarakterističnih ulomaka amfora pronađenim na ovom lokalitetu. Tipu vjerovatno *Lamboglia 2* pripada primjerak usta jedne amfore sa lokaliteta Biograci (Tab. 22, sl. 1). Grupaciji *sirijskih amfora*, a na temelju analogija može se uvrstiti jedan ulomak (Tab. 22, sl. 10). Od pronađenih ulomaka bilo je moguće samo djelimično rekonstruirati oblik tri primjerka amfora (Tab. 21, sl. 1, 2 i 3). Ove amfore pokazuju elemente koji se dostatni za njihovo oprezno određenje u period kasne antike. Prema nekim karakteristikama kao što je cilindrično ili blago trbušasto tijelo, te usta amfora sa trakasto profiliranim rubom uvjetne analogije mogu se naći na različitim formama definiranim kao *afričke amfore tip XXVII*.

Brojni ulomci neanaliziranih amfora konstatirani su i na lokalitetu Grohoti kod Čapljine, što samo upotpunjuje predstavu o intenzivnoj upotrebi ovih posuda na prostoru današnje Hercegovine.

Sa znatnom rezervom, u moguću tip *Dressel 23a* se može klasificirati i ulomak amfore sa nepoznatog lokaliteta u Bosni i Hercegovini (Tab. 12, sl. 6). Obzirom na karnoantičko hronološko opredjeljenje ovog tipa, ovakva determinacija nije nemoguća.

Sa nepoznatog lokaliteta na području današnje Bosne i Hercegovine pripada i primjerak otvora, vrata, te oštećenih drški amfore (Tab. 12, sl. 5), koji pripada karnoantičkoj amfori tipa *Late Roman 1*. Ovaj tip amfora bio je karakterističan za

kasno IV, pa sve do druge sredine VI stoljeća. Dug period proizvodnje i korištenja uzrokom je postojanja više generacija ovog tipa amfora. Karakteristične su za područje Bosfora i Crnog mora, te cijelog prostora Mediterana. Pretpostavlja se njihova proizvodnja i porijeklo na prostoru Cilicije i Kipra, te Rodosa i nekih drugih mjesta u tom regionu. Korištene su za transport vina. Koliko su bile masovno korištene, potvrđuje i činjenica da su na nekim lokalitetima konstatirane i imitacije ovih formi amfora. Analogije našem primjerku zabilježene su na različitim lokalitetima, diljem istočnog Mediterana. Intenzivno korištenje amfora koje u hronološkom pogledu pripadaju kasnoantičkom vremenskom opredjeljenju potvrđuju i različiti primjerci amfora otkrivenih na mnogobrojnim lokalitetima.

Kasnoantičkom hronološkom okviru pripada i fragmentirani primjerak amfore (Tab. 17, sl. 2 i Tab. 18, sl. 4) koji pripada *istočnomediteranskim amforama tip XV*. Ove amfore su vrećastog tijela, sa konstatiranim različitim formama. Zajednički elementi se odnose na cilindričan oblik tijela, zaobljeno dno, ispod otvora malene drške. Na tijelu se u blizini drški nalaze kanelure. Obzirom na mjesto proizvodnje, u stručnoj literaturi su poznate i kao sirijsko-palestinske, a pojedini autori su je svrstali u tip *Almgro 54*. Slične forme poznate su još iz perioda II stoljeća stare ere, pa sve do IX stoljeća. Njihov puni intenzitet bilježi se od IV do VI stoljeća. Pretpostavlja se da su služile za pohranjivanje vode, ali i čuvanje suhih prehrambenih proizvoda, te u nekim okolnostima i za transport vina.

Među vrlo zanimljive primjerke koji se obrađuju u ovom radu pripadaju i manje amfore (Tab. 9, sl. 2 i 3), koje se definiraju kao *bizantijski tip*. Navedenom tipu može se najvjerojatnije pridodati i nekoliko ulomaka sa lokaliteta Višići (katalog broj 85-90). Bizantijski tip amfora pronađen je i na lokalitetu Doljani-Dubine u općini Čapljina u donjem toku rijeke Neretve. Slični analogijski primjerci pronađeni su na lokalitetu Salone, gdje se datiraju u vremenski okvir IV – VI stoljeća. Pronađene su i na sjevernom Jadranu, diljem istočnog Mediterana, te drugim mjestima. Prema nekim autorima ovaj tip se definira kao grupa crnomorskih pontskih amfora. Ovaj tip se može klasificirati u širu grupu istočnomediteranskih amfora. U sklopu navedene grupe evidentne su razlike između egejskih, maloazijskih i pontskih. Pontske amfore su masovno proizvođene, te je na mnogobrojnim lokalitetima konstatirana velika brojnost ovog tipa. Početak importa pontskih amfora započinje u II stoljeću. Svoj apsolutni primat doživljavaju u III stoljeću. Analizom pronađenih primjeraka konstatirano je više tipova ovih crnomorskih amfora. Kontinuitet proizvodnje pontskih amfora i njihove upotrebe pratimo od II do kraja VI stoljeća. Karakteristika naših primjeraka je da imaju široke drške koje izlaze iz kratkog vrata i spajaju se sa ramenom. Tijelo je ovalno, sa vidljivim rebrima – koncentričnim krugovima. Ovakva rebrasta rješenja nisu bila rijetkost kod mnogih tipova amfora. Glina je pjeskovita, a spoljna strana je presvučena žućkastobjelkastom engobom. Ove amfore nikada nemaju pečat, ali na vratu ili ramenu imaju

natpis, koji u našem slučaju ne postoji. Navedeni tip iz grupe pontskih amfora je masovno pronađen u Egiptu, što je tumačeno time da je Egipat mjesto nastanka ovih amfora. Podaci koji su dobijeni petrološkim analizama ukazuju da su pravljeni najviše na području Kipra, Lezbosa, Eubeje, sjeverne Sirije i Antiohije, zbog čega je njihovo definiranje u bizantijski tip sasvim opravdano. Ovisno o autoru, ovaj tip nosi i različite nazive, ali se svi istraživači slažu da potiču iz perioda kasne antike, sa prostora istočnog Mediterana. Najveća njihova koncentracija na prostoru Crnog mora opredijelila je istraživače da se vežu za ovu oblast. Najčešće spominjani sadržaji ovih amfora su vino i ulje, ali i žito i ceralije, a datacijski okvir upravo ovog tipa se precizira od IV do VI stoljeća. Početak VII stoljeća predstavlja kraj proizvodnje rebrastih amfora. Slična situacija je i na lokalitetima u Makedoniji, gdje su zastupljeni tipovi amfora ranovizantijske provenijencije.

Na amforama koje su pronađene ili pohranjene u Bosni i Hercegovini konstatirani su i žigovi (Tab. 13, sl. 6, Tab. 16, sl. 2-5) i grafiti zahvaljujući kojima saznajemo širok spektar korisnih informacija. Vrlo često, pored imena majstora i radionica, čak i imena običnih radnika i robova koji su učestvovali u procesu oblikovanja amfora, te imena vinara, na ovim žigovima bilježimo i imena senatora i drugih etabliranih članova rimskog društva. Ovo je potvrđeno poznatim imenima mnogobrojnih dostojanstvenika, koja se nalaze na pečatima amfore. Transporte amfora su organizirali trgovci i vlasnici brodova, koji su natpisima ispisanim bojom na amforama – *tituli picti* – ili kasnije urezivanim oštrim predmetom – *tituli puncti* – označavali svoj tovar sa svojim imenom. Tituli picti mogu se naći na ramenima između ručki amfore. U pojedinim slučajevima na ovaj način su označavali i vrstu proizvoda, kapacitet posuda, te odredište transporta. Porijeklo amfora ujedno je označavalo i porijeklo proizvoda transportiranih u njima. Nije rijedak slučaj da su natpisi na amforama predstavljali i informaciju o težini prazne amfore, tačnu zapreminu ili težinu artikla koji je u njoj pohranjen, naziv vlasnika imanja na kojem se ulje ili vino proizvodilo, ime prerađivača maslina i posebno proizvođača samih amfora.

Sa prostora Bosne i Hercegovine riječ je o grafitima i žigovima: FAPO(S), YE(ronoy), NA(ron), MAP..., DAOPSO(n) iz Ošanića kod Stoca, sa lokaliteta Desilo kod Hutova blata ...ONO.....iliONE....., ARCHEL(ai) (Di)ONE, čije su radionice potvrđene na prostoru Aqileje i Brindizija, PAC, PACATI na lokalitetu rimske vile Višići, žig AVID iz Čapljine, te APRODIS također iz Višića kod Čapljine. Općini Čapljina, tačnije lokalitetu Doljani-Dubine pripada i ulomak amfore na kojoj je vidljiv žig na kome su čitljiva slova NIC. Sa prostora urbanog naselja Aquae S...na Ilidži kod Sarajeva, pronađen je vrat amfore sa žigom COSSH. Također, na području općine Čapljina pronađen je i žig RVFIO na poklopcu amfore, što upotpunjuje sliku žigova amfora s naših prostora. Žigovima na poklopcima amfore sa lokaliteta Mala Gradina kod Čapljine konstatiran je natpis vlasnika radionice MENANDROSA.

Sa prostora Narone potiču i dvostruki žigovi KANI i PHIL. F(ecit), što ukazuje na kontakte sa srednjeitaljskim i južnoitaljskim područjem. U zbirci Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine se nalaze i fragmenti amfora sa sačuvanim žigovima ANEP-
TES, MARA, SEXTUS i APOLONI.

Na temelju analize sačuvanih i barem djelimično determiniranih natpisa na amforama sa prostora današnje Bosne i Hercegovine, može se sa priličnom sigurnošću reći da su trgovačke aktivnosti u kojima su amfore igrale bitnu ulogu, započele za vrijeme Grka, a nastavljene dolaskom Italika.

O velikom broju korištenih amfora na tlu Bosne i Hercegovine, ali i lokaliteta Narone, a koji su pohranjeni u Zemaljskom muzeju Bosne i Hercegovine, svjedoče i mnogobrojni nalazi čepova amfora (Tab. 23 i Tab. 24), od kojih neki nisu nikada publicirani. U najvećem broju slučajeva radi se o uobičajenom obliku čepova-poklopaca amfora, koji su bili neophodni za bezbjedan transport sadržaja u njima. Riječ je o poklopcima amfora sa lokaliteta Male Gradine kod Čapljine sa 16 komada, lokaliteta Tasovića sa jednim komadom, jednim primjerkom iz Višića, više poklopaca sa lokaliteta Doljani-Dubine, te Mogorjelom kod Čapljine sa pohranjenih trideset poklopaca amfora. Značajniji broj poklopaca amfora pronađen je i na lokalitetu Grohoti, također kod Čapljine. U istu kategoriju možemo pridodati i nalaz poklopca iz Čučkovića Kule sa jednim poklopcem, Sa lokaliteta Narona u zbirci Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine se čuva trideset poklopaca amfora, što samo upotpunjuje sliku masovnog korištenja ovih posuda u svakodnevnom životu stanovništva. Ovi poklopci su uglavnom bili pločasti, sa reljefnim ukrasom u vidu pojedinačnih slova neke kratice ili imena, ali i traka, krugova ili floralnih detalja.

U Bosni i Hercegovini, prema dostupnim podacima, čuvaju se čitavi ili fragmentirani primjerci više tipova amfora i to: lesboske i korkirske amfore, grčko-italski tip, Lamboglia 2, Dressel 2-4, 6A, 20, 23a, 26, 27, 30, 34, 38, Hopfergarten, afričke: afrikana 2 i tip XXVII, amfore ravna dna, Forlimpopoli, amfore sa ljevkastim rubom, tip Dimmeser Ort, pontske amfore tip XX, tip Bengazi MR, istočnomediterranski tip XV, sirijski tip, tip Late Roman 1, te bizantijski tip amfore.

U hronološkom smislu, do danas je na prostoru Bosne i Hercegovine pronađeno ili je pohranjeno cijelih ili fragmentiranih preko 150 amfora,⁵⁶¹ odnosno ulomaka, različite tipološke i hronološke odrednice. I pored toga, može se sa većim stepenom sigurnosti precizirati da su amfore u našu zemlju počele pristizati od VII stoljeća stare ere. Proces upotrebe amfora je nastavljen u VI i V, te intenziviran u II i I stoljeću

⁵⁶¹ Ovaj broj treba uzeti vrlo uvjetno jer u ovom radu nisu detaljno analizirane ostale muzejske zbirke, pogotovo do danas nepublicirani materijal poput lokaliteta Gračina, te drugih muzejskih ustanova, gdje se ipak pretpostavlja izvjestan broj ovih posuda. Za pretpostaviti je i da se na izvjesnom broju neistraženih lokaliteta u južnom dijelu Bosne i Hercegovine, također nalazi značajniji broj ulomaka amfora.

stare ere. Dolaskom Rimljana amfore su i dalje korištene na sličan ili identičan način, što nam potvrđuju nalazi ulomaka amfora. Najmlađi primjerci mogu se pridodati tipu bizantijskih amfora, iz perioda kasne antike. Po pitanju tipološke zastupljenosti možemo utemeljeno ustvrditi da je riječ o sličnim omjerima i tipovima kakvi se javljaju i u drugim provincijama na istočnoj obali Jadrana, po čemu se i ovaj prostor ne razlikuje.

KATALOG / CATALOGUE⁵⁶²

HELENISTIČKE AMFORE IZ OŠANIĆA I PRENJA KOD STOCA

1. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 1, sl. 1 i Tab. 2, sl. 8). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: fragment donjeg dijela amfore, svijetlosmeđe boje. Dimenzije: visina 18 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. X, sl. 5.
2. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 1, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: fragment dna amfore blijedožute boje. Dimenzije: visina 12,5 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. X, sl. 9.
3. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 1, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: fragment oboda i vrata amfore blijedosmeđe boje. Dimenzije: 9,9x5,7 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. X, sl. 3.
4. Inv. br. 54751 (Tab. 1, sl. 4 i Tab. 2, sl. 1). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: fragment oboda i vrata i dio korijena drške amfore blijedožute boje. Dimenzije: 6,5x8,2 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. X, sl. 2.
5. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 1, sl. 5). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: fragment oboda i vrata amfore blijedocrvene boje. Dimenzije: 9x7 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. X, sl. 1.

⁵⁶² Prilikom kompletiranja kataloga pojavila se dilema oko načina prezentacije materijala. Dilema se odnosila na nedoumicu da li materijal obraditi isključivo po tipološkoj i hronološkoj odrednici ili mjestu nalaza. Kako su na nekim lokalitetima pronađeni ulomci različitog tipološkog i hronološkog određenja, dok su u jednom broju slučajeva amfore sa nepoznatih lokaliteta, materijal je u kataloškom dijelu navođen uglavnom prema mjestu pronalaska, a u samom radu su davani prijedlozi o tipološkom i hronološkom opredjeljenju istih, pozivajući se pri tome na table sa fotografijama i crtežima. / A dilemma arose during completion of the catalogue concerning the manner of presenting the material – should it be treated purely on the basis of typology and chronology, or according to the location of the finds. Since sherds of different typology and chronology were found at some sites, while a number of amphorae are from unidentified sites, the material in the catalogue is listed mainly according to the location of the finds, while in the paper itself their proposed typology and chronology is set out, with reference to the plates with photographs and drawings.

6. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 1, sl. 6). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: drška amfore sivožute boje. Dimenzije: visina 19 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. XVII, sl. 3.
7. Inv. br. 54745 (Tab. 1, sl. 7). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: ulomak gornjeg dijela otvora amfore blijedosmeđe boje. Dimenzije: visina 8 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. XXIV, sl. 5.
8. Inv. br. 54743 (Tab. 1, sl. 8). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: fragment otvora amfore sivožute boje. Dimenzije: visina 7 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. XXIV, sl. 3.
9. Inv. br. 54649 (Tab. 2, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: fragment gornjeg dijela amfore mrke boje. Dimenzije: R: 19 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. XXV, sl. 2.
10. Inv. br. 54648 (Tab. 2, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: ulomak amfore oker boje. Dimenzije: R: 17,5 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. XXV, sl. 3.
11. Inv. br. 54755 (Tab. 2, sl. 4). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: donji dio amfore žute boje. Dimenzije: visina 8 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. XXV, sl. 4.
12. Inv. br. 54650 (Tab. 2, sl. 5). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: gornji dio amfore, žute i blijedoružičaste boje. Dimenzije: R: 19 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. XXV, sl. 5.
13. Inv. br. 54634 (Tab. 2, sl. 6). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: fragmenti otvora amfore sivožute boje. Dimenzije: R: 19 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine." In:

- Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. XXV, sl. 6.
14. Inv. br. 54651 (Tab. 2, sl. 7). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: ulomak gornjeg dijela otvora amfore blijedoružičaste boje. Dimenzije: R: 15 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine." In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. XXV, sl. 7.
 15. Inv. br. 54648 (Tab. 3, sl. 1). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: ulomak otvora i vrata amfore svijetlosmeđe boje. Dimenzije: R: 17, 5 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine." In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. XXVI, sl. 1.
 16. Inv. br. 54637 (Tab. 3, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: ulomak gornjeg dijela otvora amfore. Dimenzije: R: 15 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine." In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. XXVI, sl. 2.
 17. Inv. br. 54754 (Tab. 3, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: ulomak donjeg dijela amfore svijetlosmeđe i sive boje. Dimenzije: visina 6,5 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine." In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. XXVI, sl. 3.
 18. Inv. br. 54633 (Tab. 3, sl. 4). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: ulomak gornjeg dijela amfore oker boje. Dimenzije: R: 15 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine." In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. XXVI, sl. 4.
 19. Inv. br. 54647 (Tab. 3, sl. 5). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: fragment gornjeg dijela otvora amfore. Dimenzije: R: 13 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine." In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. XXVI, sl. 5.
 20. Inv. br. 54688 (Tab. 3, sl. 6). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: fragment gornjeg dijela otvora amfore sive boje. Dimenzije: R: 15 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine." In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. XXVI, sl. 6.

21. Inv. br. 54307 (Tab. 3, sl. 7). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: fragment donjeg dijela amfore žute boje. Dimenzije: visina 7,5 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. XXVI, sl. 7.
22. Inv. br. 54646 (Tab. 3, sl. 8). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: ulomak gornjeg dijela otvora amfore oker boje. Dimenzije: R: 14 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1963. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXVII/XXVIII, Sarajevo, 1973, Tab. XXVI, sl. 8.
23. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 3, sl. 9). Mjesto pronalaska: Prenj kod Stoca. Opis: ulomak otvora amfore. Dimenzije: visina 7,2 cm. Literatura: B. Marijan "Protohistorijski nalazi s Gradine na Prenju kod Stoca. In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, 42/43, Sarajevo, 1989, Tab. II, sl. 4.
24. Inv. br. 55499 (Tab. 4, sl. 1). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: gornji dio otvora amfore, svijetlosmeđe boje. Dimenzije: 12,6x9,6 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja Akropole ilirskog grada Daor...a na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca od 1967. do 1972. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXX/XXXI, Sarajevo, 1977, Tab. XXXII, sl. 1.
25. Inv. br. 55817 (Tab. 4, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: dno amfore svijetlosmeđe boje. Dimenzije: visina 9,7 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja Akropole ilirskog grada Daor...a na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca od 1967. do 1972. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXX/XXXI, Sarajevo, 1977, Tab. XXXII, sl. 2.
26. Inv. br. 55505 (Tab. 4, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: fragment amfore, gornjeg dijela otvora i vrata. Dimenzije: 11x8,5 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja Akropole ilirskog grada Daor...a na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca od 1967. do 1972. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXX/XXXI, Sarajevo, 1977, Tab. XXXII, sl. 4.
27. Inv. br. 55498 (Tab. 4, sl. 4). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: ulomak dna amfore. Dimenzije: 8,5x6,6 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja Akropole ilirskog grada Daor...a na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca od 1967. do 1972. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXX/XXXI, Sarajevo, 1977, Tab. XXXII, sl. 5.
28. Inv. br. 55502 (Tab. 4, sl. 5). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: ulomak gornjeg dijela otvora i vrata amfore, dobre fature. Dimenzije: 8,9x5,5 cm.

- Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja Akropole ilirskog grada Daor... a na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca od 1967. do 1972. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXX/XXXI, Sarajevo, 1977, Tab. XXXII, sl. 6.
29. Inv. br. 55319 (Tab. 4, sl. 6). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: ulomak dna amfore. Dimenzije: 6,8x4,1 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja Akropole ilirskog grada Daor...a na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca od 1967. do 1972. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXX/XXXI, Sarajevo, 1977, Tab. XXXII, sl. 7.
30. Inv. br. 55818 (Tab. 4, sl. 7). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: fragment dna amfore uglačane površine. Dimenzije: visina 9 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja Akropole ilirskog grada Daor...a na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca od 1967. do 1972. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXX/XXXI, Sarajevo, 1977, Tab. XXXII, sl. 8.
31. Inv. br. 55500 (Tab. 4, sl. 8). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: ulomak dna amfore. Dimenzije: 9,2x4,5 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja Akropole ilirskog grada Daor...a na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca od 1967. do 1972. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXX/XXXI, Sarajevo, 1977, Tab. XXXII, sl. 9.
32. Inv. br. 55503 (Tab. 4, sl. 9). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: fragment donjeg dijela amfore, uglačane površine. Dimenzije: 13,8x13,8 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja Akropole ilirskog grada Daor...a na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca od 1967. do 1972. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXX/XXXI, Sarajevo, 1977, Tab. XXXII, sl. 10.
33. Inv. br. 55504 (Tab. 4, sl. 10). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: fragment gornjeg dijela otvora i vrata amfore. Dimenzije: 11,3x7,9 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja Akropole ilirskog grada Daor...a na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca od 1967. do 1972. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXX/XXXI, Sarajevo, 1977, Tab. XXXII, sl. 11.
34. Inv. br. 55813 (Tab. 5, sl. 1). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: fragment gornjeg dijela otvora i vrata amfore. Dimenzije: 11,3x11 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja Akropole ilirskog grada Daor...a na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca od 1967. do 1972. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXX/XXXI, Sarajevo, 1977, Tab. XXXIII, sl. 2.

35. Inv. br. 55814 (Tab. 5, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: fragment gornjeg dijela otvora i vrata amfore. Dimenzije: 12,9x7 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja Akropole ilirskog grada Daor...a na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca od 1967. do 1972. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXX/XXXI, Sarajevo, 1977, Tab. XXXIII, sl. 4.
36. Inv. br. 55815 (Tab. 5, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska: Ošanići kod Stoca. Opis: fragment gornjeg dijela otvora i vrata amfore. Dimenzije: 12x11 cm. Literatura: Z. Marić "Arheološka istraživanja Akropole ilirskog grada Daor...a na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca od 1967. do 1972. godine". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXX/XXXI, Sarajevo, 1977, Tab. XXXIII, sl. 5.

AMFORE IZ NARONE I NEPOZNATIH LOKALITETA

1. Inv. br. 858 (Tabla 6, sl. 1). Mjesto pronalaska: Vid – Narona. Opis: očuvana amfora. Glina kompaktna i dobro prečišćena. Prstenast otvor sa profiliranim ramenom. Nedostaje izraslina na dnu. Dimenzije: visina 72 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
2. Inv. br. 731 (Tabla 6, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska: Vid – Narona. Opis: očuvana amfora. Glina kompaktna i dobro prečišćena. Prstenast otvor sa užim vratom. Rame bez profilacija. Dimenzije: visina 100 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
3. Inv. br. 857 (Tabla 6, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska: Vid – Narona. Opis: očuvana amfora. Glina kompaktna i dobro prečišćena. Prstenast otvor sa vidljivom profilacijom na ramenu. Oštećena izraslina na dnu. Dimenzije: visina 85 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
4. Inv. br. 859 (Tabla 6, sl. 4). Mjesto pronalaska: Vid – Narona. Opis: očuvana amfora. Glina kompaktna i dobro prečišćena. Tijelo ispucalo. Izraslina na dnu oštećena. Na ramenu slabo vidljiva profilacija. Dimenzije: visina 92 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
5. Inv. br. 730 (Tabla 6, sl. 5). Mjesto pronalaska: Vid – Narona. Opis: očuvana amfora. Glina kompaktna i dobro prečišćena. Prstenasto zadebljali otvor. Vrat uži. Rame bez profilacije. Dimenzije: visina 100 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
6. Inv. br. 773 (Tabla 7, sl. 1). Mjesto pronalaska: Vid – Narona. Opis: amfora sa ispucalim tijelom. Dugog tijela, kratkog vrata i drški. Oštećena izraslina na dnu. Glina lošije kvalitete. Dimenzije: visina 100 cm. Literatura: C. Patsch "Povijest i topografija Narone". Metković 1996, 28.

7. Inv. br. 774/1 (Tabla 7, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska: Vid – Naron. Opis: amfora sa ispucalim tijelom. Dugog tijela, kratkog vrata i drški. Glina lošije kvalitete. Dimenzije: visina 110 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
8. Inv. br. 774/2 (Tabla 7, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska: Vid – Naron. Opis: amfora sa ispucalim tijelom. Dugog tijela, kratkog vrata i drški. Oštećena na dnu. Glina lošije kvalitete. Dimenzije: visina 70 cm. Literatura: C. Patsch "Povijest i topografija Narone". Metković 1996, 28.
9. Inv.br. bez broja (Tabla 7, sl. 4). Mjesto pronalaska: Naron. Opis: fragmentirana amfora sastavljena. Ispucalo tijelo. Dugog cjevastog tijela. Dimenzije: visina 105 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
10. Inv. br. bez broja (Tabla 7, sl. 5). Mjesto pronalaska: Nepoznato – vjerovatno Bosna i Hercegovina. Opis: fragment amfore sa kratkim vratom, manjim drškama i dijelom ramena. Prstenast otvor. Dobra prečišćena glina. Dimenzije: Visina očuvanog dijela 21 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
11. Inv. br. bez broja (Tabla 7, sl. 6). Mjesto pronalaska: Nepoznato – vjerovatno Bosna i Hercegovina. Opis: fragment amfore sa kratkim vratom, manjim drškama i dijelom ramena. Prstenast otvor. Dobro prečišćena glina. Dimenzije: visina očuvanog dijela 18 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
12. Inv. br. 861/1 (Tabla 8, sl. 1). Mjesto pronalaska: Vid – Naron. Opis: očuvano tijelo trbušastije amfore bez vrata i drški. Oštećena izraslina na dnu. Na ramenu nema profilacija. Glina prečišćena i dobro pečena. Dimenzije: visina 50 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
13. Inv. br. 861/2 (Tabla 8, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska: Vid – Naron. Opis: očuvano tijelo trbušastije amfore bez vrata i drški. Oštećena izraslina na dnu. Na ramenu nema profilacija. Glina prečišćena i dobro pečena. Dimenzije: visina 53 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
14. Inv. br. 860/2 (Tabla 8, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska: Vid – Naron. Opis: očuvano tijelo trbušastije amfore sa dijelom vrata i bez drški. Oštećena izraslina na dnu. Na ramenu nema profilacija. Glina prečišćena i dobro pečena. Dimenzije: visina 72 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
15. Inv. br. 860/1 (Tabla 8, sl. 4). Mjesto pronalaska: Vid – Naron. Opis: amfora sa očuvanim tijelom bez vrata, drški i otvora. Tijelo trbušastije. Glina kompaktna i dobro prečišćena. Rame bez profilacije. Dimenzije: visina 85 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.

AMFORE IZ TOMISLAVGRADA, MOGORJELA KOD ČAPLJINE, BOSANSKE GRADIŠKE I NEPOZNATIH LOKALITETA

1. Inv. br. 487 (Tabla 9, sl. 1). Mjesto pronalaska: Županjac - Tomislavgrad. Opis: očuvan dio amfore sa gornjim dijelom tijela, kratkim vratom i manjim drškama. Glina prečišćena i dobro pečena. Dimenzije: visina očuvanog dijela 37 cm. Literatura: W. Radimsky "Die vorgeschichtlichen und römischen Altertümer des Bezirkes Županjac in Bosnien". In: Wissenschaftliche Mittheilungen aus Bosnia und der Herzegovina, IV, Wien, 1896, 158, fig. 56.
2. Inv. br. bez broja (Tab. 9, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska: Nepoznato. Opis: manja amfora sa jače izvijenim drškama. Po tijelu vidljive kanelure. Bizantijski tip amfore. Dimenzije: visina 35 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
3. Inv. br. 1575 (Tabla 9, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska: Mogorjelo kod Čapljine. Opis: manja amfora sa kratkim vratom. Glina lošije fakture i pečenja. Na tijelu vidljivi koncentrični krugovi. Dimenzije: visina 38 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
4. Inv. br. 486 (Tab. 10, sl. 1). Mjesto pronalaska: Bosanska Gradiška. Opis: očuvana amfora užeg tijela koje se prema dnu širi. Dno amfore špicasto. Glina prečišćena i dobro pečena. Dimenzije: visina 95 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
5. Inv. br. neinventarizirano, (Tab. 10, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska: Nepoznato. Franjevački samostan u Visokom. Opis: očuvana amfora sa oštećenim vrhom dna, užeg tijela sa dvije ručke. Na tijelu amfore vidljiva morska korozija od algi i školjki. Dimenzije: visina 113 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
6. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 10, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska: Nepoznato. Franjevački samostan u Visokom. Opis: očuvana bačvasta amfora sa oštećenim vrhom dna. Otvor sa zadebljalim prstenom. Po amfori vidljiva morska korozija od algi i školjki. Dimenzije: visina 88 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.

FRAGMENTI AMFORA IZ MOGORJELA I VIŠIĆA KOD ČAPLJINE, TE NEPOZNATIH LOKALITETA⁵⁶³

1. Inv. br. 1571 (Tab. 11, sl. 1). Mjesto pronalaska: Mogorjelo kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak gornjeg dijela amfore manjih dimenzija sa sačuvane dvije ručke,

⁵⁶³ Značajan dio ulomaka je vro teško sa sigurnošću determinirati. Vrlo je česta situacija da su slični fragmenti amfora i većih ćupova i drugih posuda. Glavni determinirajući element u ovom radu za uvrštavanje ulomka u amforu je postojanje naznaka o dvije ručke, struktura, oblik i profil keramičkog ulomka, što samo po sebi ne mora u svakoj situaciji biti posigurno. Na temelju ovih standarda znatan broj fragmenata nije uziman u analizu. S druge strane, na većim rimskim lokalitetima, poput vila u Višićima, Paniku i drugim pojedini ulomci ne posjeduju niti jedan karakteristični element zbog čega je nemoguće odrediti sigurnu determinaciju, pa ostaje otvorena mogućnost i pitanje da li se radi o amforama ili većim posudama, ćupovima, pitosima, vrčevima i sličnim formama keramičkih posuda.

- visokim vratom i dijelom ramena. Vjerovatno pontski tip amfore. Dimenzije: visina 14,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
2. Inv. br. 3874 (Tab. 11, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak otvora najvjerovatnije amfore sa vidljivim ostatkom ručke. Dimenzije: visina 9,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
 3. Inv. br. 3048 (Tab. 11, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak otvora i vrata vjerovatno amfore sa vidljivim ostatkom ručke na jednoj strani dok je druga oštećena. Dimenzije: visina 10 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1976, 191.
 4. Inv. br. 3069/3 (Tab. 11, sl. 4). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak otvora i vrata sa ostacima dvije drške amfore. Dimenzije: visina 9,5 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1976, 191.
 5. Inv. br. 3928 (Tab. 11, sl. 5). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak otvora i vrata amfore sa ostacima dvije drške sa strane. Dimenzije: visina 11 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
 6. Inv. br. 3063/1 (Tab. 11, sl. 6, Tab. 18, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: fragment otvora i vrata amfore s dvije drške sa strana. Obod otvora zadebljao. Dimenzije: visina 13 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, Tab. VII, sl. 5.
 7. Inv. br. 3838 (Tab. 12, sl. 1, Tab. 18, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak otvora i vrata amfore sa ostacima dvije drške sa strane. Dimenzije: visina 12 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1976, 191.
 8. Inv. br. 3068/2 (Tab. 12, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak otvora i vrata te jedna drška sa strane od amfore. Dimenzije: visina 9 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
 9. Inv. br. 3736/2 (Tab. 12, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: sačuvan dio vrata i ostaci drški na dvije strane vjerovatno od amfore. Dimenzije: visina 9,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
 10. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 12, sl. 4). Mjesto pronalaska: Nepoznato – Bosna i Hercegovina. Opis: ulomak amfore sa otvorom koji ima zadebljali prsten, visoki vrat i dvije manje drške sa strane. Dimenzije: visina 27 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
 11. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 12, sl. 5). Mjesto pronalaska: Nepoznato – Bosna i Hercegovina. Opis: ulomak otvora, vrata i dijela ramena amfore sa dvije ručke. Dimenzije: visina 11 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.

12. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 12, sl. 6). Mjesto pronalaska: Nepoznato – Bosna i Hercegovina. Opis: ulomak otvora, vrata i ramena amfore sa jednom očuvanom ručkom i na drugoj strani trag ručke. Dimenzije: visina 14 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
13. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 13, sl. 1). Mjesto pronalaska: Nepoznato – Bosna i Hercegovina. Opis: fragment otvora i vrata amfore. Sa strana vidljivi tragovi ručki. Prstenasto zadebljanje na otvoru. Dimenzije: visina 9 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
14. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 13, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska: Nepoznato – Bosna i Hercegovina. Opis: fragment ramena, kratkog vrata i otvora amfore, sa vidljivim tragovima dvije ručke, od kojih je jedna duža. Dimenzije: visina 7,2 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
15. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 13, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska: Nepoznato – Bosna i Hercegovina. Opis: ulomak otvora, dio vrata amfore sa vidljivim tragovima drški. Dimenzije: visina 11 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
16. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 13, sl. 4). Mjesto pronalaska: Nepoznato – Bosna i Hercegovina. Opis: ulomak amfore većih dimenzija. Očuvan dio sa vratom, otvorom sa prstenastim zadebljanjem i jednom čitavom drškom. Druga drška sačuvana u tragovima. Dimenzije: visina 17 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
17. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 13, sl. 5 i 6). Mjesto pronalaska: Nepoznato – Bosna i Hercegovina. Opis: ulomak amfore većih dimenzija. Sačuvan gornji dio sa zadebljanim otvorom, vratom, jednom sačuvanom vertikalnom drškom i drugom u tragu. Na prstenastom zadebljanju teško vidljiv žig. Dimenzije: visina 31 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
18. Inv. br. 3063/2. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak vrata amfore. Dimenzije: 10x10 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
19. Inv. br. 3063/3. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak vrata amfore. Dimenzije: 9x9,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
20. Inv. br. 3063/4. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak vrata amfore. Dimenzije: 12x7,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
21. Inv. br. 3063/5. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak vrata amfore. Dimenzije: 8,5x7 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
22. Inv. br. 3063/6. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak vrata amfore. Dimenzije: 7x9,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
23. Inv. br. 3063/7. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak vrata amfore. Dimenzije: 6,5x3,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.

24. Inv. br. 3974. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: vrat amfore sa otvorom, koji se ljevkaasto širi od žučkaste zemlje. Dimenzije: visina 9,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
25. Inv. br. 3859. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: grlo amfore koje se konično prema donjem dijelu širi. Vidljivi ostaci dvije drške. Dimenzije: visina 11,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
26. Inv. br. 3733. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: fragment oboda otvora amfore, malo izvijen sa dvostrukom profilacijom. Dimenzije: 11x7 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, 190.
27. Inv. br. 2911. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: fragment oboda amfore sa teško vidljivim žigom PAC. Dimenzije: 10x6 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, 191.
28. Inv. br. 3734/1. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: fragment amfore sa narebrenom površinom. Vjerovatno bizantski tip. Dimenzije: 10x14 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
29. Inv. br. 3734/2. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: fragment amfore sa narebrenom površinom. Vjerovatno bizantski tip. Dimenzije: 10x9,6 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
30. Inv. br. 3734/3. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: fragment amfore sa narebrenom površinom. Vjerovatno bizantski tip. Dimenzije: 12x8 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
31. Inv. br. 3734/4. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: fragment amfore sa narebrenom površinom. Vjerovatno bizantski tip. Dimenzije: 7x9,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
32. Inv. br. 3734/5. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: fragment amfore sa narebrenom površinom. Vjerovatno bizantski tip. Dimenzije: 10,5x9,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
33. Inv. br. 3734/6. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: fragment amfore sa narebrenom površinom. Vjerovatno bizantski tip. Dimenzije: 13x11,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
34. Inv. br. 3048/2. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: obod otvora amfore. Dimenzije: 13,5x10 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, 191.
35. Inv. br. 3048/3. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: obod otvora amfore. Dimenzije: 8,5x6 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima".

- In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, 190-191.
36. Inv. br. 3044/2. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: obod otvora amfore. Dimenzije: 8,5x5,5 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, 191.
 37. Inv. br. 3727/2. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: obod amfore, kružno zadebljan sa fragmentom drške. Dimenzije: 8x7,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
 38. Inv. br. 3727/1. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: obod amfore sa zadebljanjem na ivici. Dimenzije: 8x3,5 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, 190.
 39. Inv. br. 2983. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: fragment oboda otvora amfore. Dimenzije: 11,2x5,5 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, 190.
 40. Inv. br. 3726/1 (Tab. 14, sl. 1). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak vrha dna amfore. Dimenzije: visina 11 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
 41. Inv. br. 3726/4 (Tab. 14, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak dna amfore sa cjevastim završetkom koji je ravan. Moguće da je riječ o ulomku zapadnomediteranskog tipa I. Dimenzije: visina 7 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
 42. Inv. br. 3049/3 (Tab. 14, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak vrha dna amfore. Dimenzije: visina 8,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
 43. Inv. br. 3039/2 (Tab. 14, sl. 4). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak vrha dna amfore, na kojoj su vidljivi koncentrični krugovi, zbog čega postoji mogućnost da je u pitanju bizantijski tip. Dimenzije: visina 7,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
 44. Inv. br. 3052/5 (Tab. 14, sl. 5). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: vrh dna amfore sa ravnom površinom na samom vrhu. Dimenzije: visina 18 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
 45. Inv. br. 3729/2 (Tab. 14, sl. 6). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: vrh dna amfore. Dimenzije: visina 11 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
 46. Inv. br. 3726/3 (Tab. 15, sl. 1). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: vrh dna amfore sa ravnom površinom. Dimenzije: visina 5,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
 47. Inv. br. 3726/2 (Tab. 15, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: vrh dna amfore. Dimenzije: visina 6,8 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.

48. Inv. br. 3735/4 (Tab. 15, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: vrh dna amfore, jajolikog oblika završetka. Dimenzije: visina 9,7 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
49. Inv. br. 3735/2 (Tab. 15, sl. 4). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak masivnijeg vrha amfore. Dimenzije: visina 8,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
50. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 15, sl. 5). Mjesto pronalaska: Nepoznato – Bosna i Hercegovina. Opis: masivniji vrh dna amfore. Dimenzije: visina 14 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
51. Inv. br. 3363 (Tab. 15, sl. 6). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: dio stijenke i dna sa vrhom amfore nepoznate tipologije. Dimenzije: visina 23,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
52. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 16, sl. 1). Mjesto pronalaska: Nepoznato – Bosna i Hercegovina. Opis: vrh dna amfore nepoznate tipologije. Dimenzije: visina 12,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
53. Inv. br. 476 (Tab. 16, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska: Mogorjelo kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak otvora amfore sa zadebljalim prstenom. Na prstenu teško vidljiv žig. Dimenzije: visina 9,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
54. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 16, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska: Nepoznato – Bosna i Hercegovina. Opis: fragment amfore, otvora sa prstenastim zadebljanjem. Na keramici teško vidljiv žig. Dimenzije: dužina 12,5 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
55. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 16, sl. 4). Mjesto pronalaska: Nepoznato – Bosna i Hercegovina. Opis: ulomak otvora sa prstenastim zadebljanjem od amfore. Na fragmentu vidljiv žig. Dimenzije: dužina 12 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
56. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 16, sl. 5). Mjesto pronalaska: Nepoznato – Bosna i Hercegovina. Opis: ulomak otvora amfore sa žigom. Dimenzije: dužina 10 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
57. Inv. br. 3913 (Tab. 16, sl. 6). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ručka od amfore sa kanelurom po sredini. Dimenzije: visina 19 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
58. Inv. br. 3061/7 (Tab. 16, sl. 7). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: kanelirana ručka od amfore. Dimenzije: visina 15 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
59. Inv. br. 3728/8 (Tab. 17, sl. 1). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: kanelirana drška od amfore. Dimenzije: visina 11 cm. Literatura: nepublicirano.
60. Inv. br. 3907 (Tab. 17, sl. 2, Tab. 16, sl. 4). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: više ulomaka gornjeg dijela stijenke i otvora amfore. Vidljive dvije drške sa strane. Na stijenki amfore vidljive kanelure. Moguća kasnoantička datacija.

- Dimenzije: visina 14,5 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, 191.
61. Inv. br. 3044/1 (Tab. 17, sl. 3, Tab. 18, sl. 7). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: obod otvora amfore. Dimenzije: dužina 13 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, 190.
62. Inv. br. 3064 (Tab. 17, sl. 4). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak otvora sa zadebljanjem amfore. Dimenzije: visina 5 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, 191.
63. Inv. br. 3736 (Tab. 17, sl. 5). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak otvora amfore. Dimenzije: visina 5,5 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, 191.
64. Inv. br. 3062/2 (Tab. 17, sl. 6). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: otvor amfore sa prstenastotrakastim zadebljanjem. Više fragmentiranih ulomaka pod ovim brojem. Dimenzije: visina 5 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, 190.
65. Inv. br. 3065. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: fragmentirani dio amfore sa drškama. Dimenzije: 11x13 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, 191.
66. Inv. br. 3367. Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: fragment drške amfore kaneliran. Dimenzije: 6x5 cm. Literatura: npublicirano.
67. Inv. br. 3858 (Tab. 18, sl. 1). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: fragment otvora, dijela drške i vrata amfore. Dimenzije: visina 18 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, 190, Tab. VII, sl. 1.
68. Inv. br. 3860 (Tab. 18, sl. 5). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: fragment vrata, otvora i dijela drške amfore. Dimenzije: visina 12,5 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, Tab. VII, sl. 8.
69. Inv. br. 3364 (Tab. 18, sl. 6). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: fragment oboda otvora amfore, koji se savija prema unutra. Dimenzije: 5,5 x 14 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, 191, Tab. VII, sl. 9.

70. Inv. br. 3052/2 (Tab. 18, sl. 8). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: fragment oboda otvora amfore. Dimenzije: visina 6,3 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, Tab. VII, sl. 29.
71. Inv. br. 3062/1 (Tab. 18, sl. 9). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: fragment oboda otvora amfore. Dimenzije: visina 5,8 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, Tab. VII, sl. 30.
72. Inv. br. 3875 (Tab. 18, sl. 10). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: fragment oboda otvora amfore. Dimenzije: 8,3x 3,5 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, 191, Tab. VII, sl. 31.
73. Inv. br. 3727/1 (Tab. 18, sl. 11). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: fragment oboda otvora amfore. Dimenzije: visina 5 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, Tab. VII, sl. 26.
74. Inv. br. 3836 (Tab. 18, sl. 12). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: fragment oboda otvora amfore sa kružnim zadebljanjem. Dimenzije: visina 8,8 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, 190, Tab. VII, sl. 27.
75. Inv. br. 3954 (Tab. 19, sl. 1). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak otvora, drška i dio vrata amfore sa vidljivom kanelurama. Dimenzije: visina 10,5 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, Tab. V, sl. 4.
76. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 19, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak profiliranog otvora amfore. Dimenzije: R: 10 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, Tab. VI, sl. 25.
77. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 19, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak otvora i dio drške amfore. Dimenzije: visina 9,1 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, Tab. VI, sl. 30.
78. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 19, sl. 4). Mjesto pronalaska: Višići kod Čapljine. Opis: ulomak ruba otvora amfore. Dimenzije: visina 8 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimska vila u Višićima". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, Tab. VI, sl. 13.

ULOMCI AMFORA IZ PANIKA

1. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 20, sl. 1). Mjesto pronalaska: Panik kod Bileće. Opis: ulomak otvora amfore sa sačuvanom jednom ručkom i vratom. Dimenzije: visina 15 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko naselje na Paniku kod Bileća". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXIX, Sarajevo, 1976, 107-108, Tab. XV, sl. 2.
2. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 20, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska: Panik kod Bileće. Opis: ulomak otvora i dijela drške sa vratom amfore. Dimenzije: visina 12 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko naselje na Paniku kod Bileća". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXIX, Sarajevo, 1976, 107-108, Tab. XV, sl. 3.
3. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 20, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska: Panik kod Bileće. Opis: ulomak oboda otvora amfore, izvrnut na vanjsku stranu. Dimenzije: visina 7,5 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko naselje na Paniku kod Bileća". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXIX, Sarajevo, 1976, 107-108, Tab. XV, sl. 7.
4. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 20, sl. 4). Mjesto pronalaska: Panik kod Bileće. Opis: ulomak oboda otvora amfore, izvrnut na vanjsku stranu. Dimenzije: visina 7 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko naselje na Paniku kod Bileća". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXIX, Sarajevo, 1976, 107-108, Tab. XV, sl. 8.
5. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 20, sl. 5). Mjesto pronalaska: Panik kod Bileće. Opis: ulomak oboda otvora amfore, izvrnut na vanjsku stranu. Dimenzije: visina 6 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko naselje na Paniku kod Bileća". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXIX, Sarajevo, 1976, 107-108, Tab. XV, sl. 10.
6. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 20, sl. 6). Mjesto pronalaska: Panik kod Bileće. Opis: ulomak oboda otvora amfore, izvrnut na vanjsku stranu. Dimenzije: visina 9,3 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko naselje na Paniku kod Bileća". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXIX, Sarajevo, 1976, 107-108, Tab. XV, sl. 11.
7. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 20, sl. 7). Mjesto pronalaska: Panik kod Bileće. Opis: ulomak otvora amfore sa zadebljalim prstenom. Dimenzije: visina 7,5 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko naselje na Paniku kod Bileća". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXIX, Sarajevo, 1976, 107-108, Tab. XV, sl. 16.
8. Inv. br. neinventarizirano (Tab. 20, sl. 8). Mjesto pronalaska: Panik kod Bileće. Opis: ulomak oboda otvora amfore, izvrnut na vanjsku stranu. Dimenzije:

visina 10 cm. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko naselje na Paniku kod Bileća". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, n. s. A, XXIX, Sarajevo, 1976, 107-108, Tab. XV, sl. 12.

ULOMCI AMFORA IZ BIOGRACA KOD ŠIROKOG BRIJEGA

1. Inv. br. nepoznato (Tab. 21, sl. 1). Mjesto pronalaska Gradina Biograci kod Širokog Brijega. Opis: sačuvan dio usta sa dvojnomo profilacijom, jedna drška i dio tijela amfore. Dimenzije: nepoznate. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko utvrđenje na Gradini u Biogracima kod Lištice". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, 42/43, Sarajevo, 1989, 101, sl. 1.
2. Inv. br. nepoznato (Tab. 21, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska Gradina Biograci kod Širokog Brijega. Opis: sačuvana usta sa profilacijom, drške nedostaju. Sačuvan je i dio tijela amfore. Dimenzije: nepoznate. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko utvrđenje na Gradini u Biogracima kod Lištice". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, 42/43, Sarajevo, 1989, 101, sl. 2.
3. Inv. br. nepoznato (Tab. 21, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska Gradina Biograci kod Širokog Brijega. Opis: sačuvan dio usta sa dvojnomo profilacijom i vrat, te šiljato dno. Drške nedostaju i dio tijela amfore. Dimenzije: nepoznate. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko utvrđenje na Gradini u Biogracima kod Lištice". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, 42/43, Sarajevo, 1989, 101, sl. 3.
4. Inv. br. nepoznato (Tab. 22, sl. 1). Mjesto pronalaska: Gradina Biograci kod Širokog Brijega. Opis: ulomak oboda usta amfore. Dimenzije: nepoznate. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko utvrđenje na Gradini u Biogracima kod Lištice". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, 42/43, Sarajevo, 1989, 103, sl. 1.
5. Inv. br. nepoznato (Tab. 22, sl. 2). Mjesto pronalaska: Gradina Biograci kod Širokog Brijega. Opis: ulomak oboda usta amfore. Dimenzije: nepoznate. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko utvrđenje na Gradini u Biogracima kod Lištice". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, 42/43, Sarajevo, 1989, 103, sl. 2.
6. Inv. br. nepoznato (Tab. 22, sl. 3). Mjesto pronalaska: Gradina Biograci kod Širokog Brijega. Opis: ulomak oboda usta amfore. Dimenzije: nepoznate. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko utvrđenje na Gradini u Biogracima kod Lištice". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, 42/43, Sarajevo, 1989, 103, sl. 3.
7. Inv. br. nepoznato (Tab. 22, sl. 4). Mjesto pronalaska: Gradina Biograci kod Širokog Brijega. Opis: ulomak oboda usta amfore. Dimenzije: nepoznate. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko utvrđenje na Gradini u Biogracima kod Lištice".

- In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, 42/43, Sarajevo, 1989, 103, sl. 4.
8. Inv. br. nepoznato (Tab. 22, sl. 5). Mjesto pronalaska: Gradina Biograci kod Širokog Brijega. Opis: ulomak oboda usta amfore. Dimenzije: nepoznate. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko utvrđenje na Gradini u Biogracima kod Lištice". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, 42/43, Sarajevo, 1989, 103, sl. 5.
 9. Inv. br. nepoznato (Tab. 22, sl. 6). Mjesto pronalaska: Gradina Biograci kod Širokog Brijega. Opis: ulomak oboda usta amfore. Dimenzije: nepoznate. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko utvrđenje na Gradini u Biogracima kod Lištice". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, 42/43, Sarajevo, 1989, 103, sl. 6.
 10. Inv. br. nepoznato (Tab. 22, sl. 7). Mjesto pronalaska: Gradina Biograci kod Širokog Brijega. Opis: ulomak oboda usta amfore. Dimenzije: nepoznate. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko utvrđenje na Gradini u Biogracima kod Lištice". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, 42/43, Sarajevo, 1989, 103, sl. 7.
 11. Inv. br. nepoznato (Tab. 22, sl. 8). Mjesto pronalaska: Gradina Biograci kod Širokog Brijega. Opis: ulomak oboda usta amfore. Dimenzije: nepoznate. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko utvrđenje na Gradini u Biogracima kod Lištice". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, 42/43, Sarajevo, 1989, 103, sl. 8.
 12. Inv. br. nepoznato (Tab. 22, sl. 9). Mjesto pronalaska: Gradina Biograci kod Širokog Brijega. Opis: ulomak oboda usta amfore. Dimenzije: nepoznate. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko utvrđenje na Gradini u Biogracima kod Lištice". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, 42/43, Sarajevo, 1989, 103, sl. 9.
 13. Inv. br. nepoznato (Tab. 22, sl. 10). Mjesto pronalaska: Gradina Biograci kod Širokog Brijega. Opis: ulomak oboda usta amfore. Dimenzije: nepoznate. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko utvrđenje na Gradini u Biogracima kod Lištice". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, 42/43, Sarajevo, 1989, 103, sl. 10.
 14. Inv. br. nepoznato (Tab. 22, sl. 11). Mjesto pronalaska: Gradina Biograci kod Širokog Brijega. Opis: ulomak oboda usta amfore. Dimenzije: nepoznate. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko utvrđenje na Gradini u Biogracima kod Lištice". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, 42/43, Sarajevo, 1989, 103, sl. 11.

15. Inv. br. nepoznato (Tab. 22, sl. 12). Mjesto pronalaska: Gradina Biograci kod Širokog Brijega. Opis: ulomak oboda usta amfore. Dimenzije: nepoznate. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko utvrđenje na Gradini u Biogracima kod Lištice". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, 42/43, Sarajevo, 1989, 103, sl. 12.
16. Inv. br. nepoznato (Tab. 22, sl. 13). Mjesto pronalaska: Gradina Biograci kod Širokog Brijega. Opis: ulomak oboda usta amfore. Dimenzije: nepoznate. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko utvrđenje na Gradini u Biogracima kod Lištice". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, 42/43, Sarajevo, 1989, 103, sl. 13.
17. Inv. br. nepoznato (Tab. 22, sl. 14). Mjesto pronalaska: Gradina Biograci kod Širokog Brijega. Opis: ulomak oboda usta amfore. Dimenzije: nepoznate. Literatura: I. Čremošnik "Rimsko utvrđenje na Gradini u Biogracima kod Lištice". In: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, 42/43, Sarajevo, 1989, 103, sl. 14.

TABLA 1



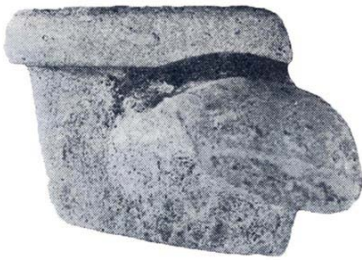
1. Prema Z. Marić, 1973.



2. Prema Z. Marić, 1973.



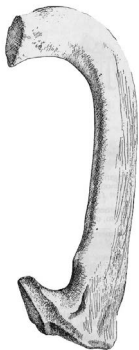
3. Prema Z. Marić, 1973.



4. Prema Z. Marić, 1973.



5. Prema Z. Marić, 1973.



6. Prema Z. Marić, 1973.

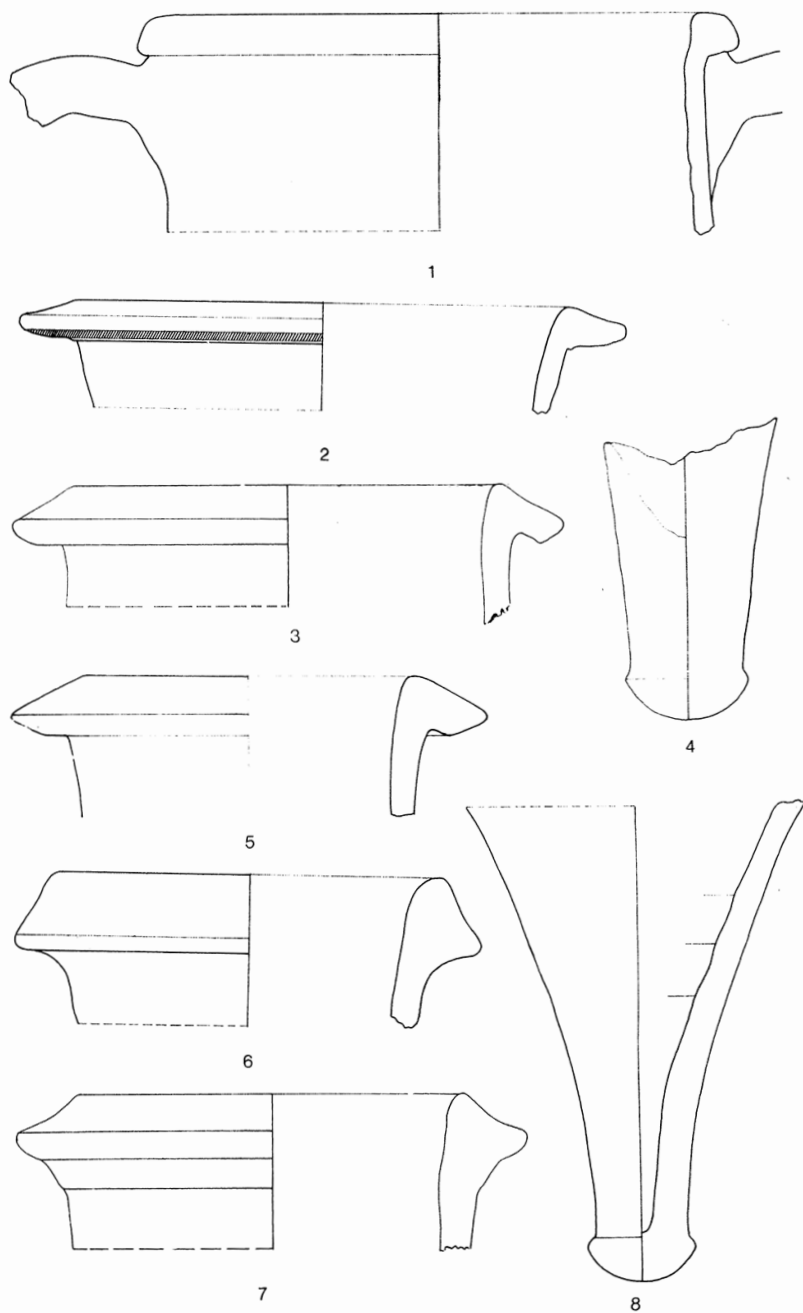


7. Prema Z. Marić, 1973.



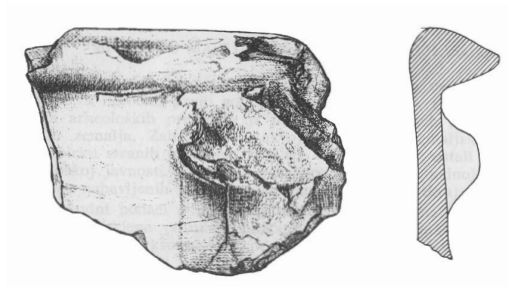
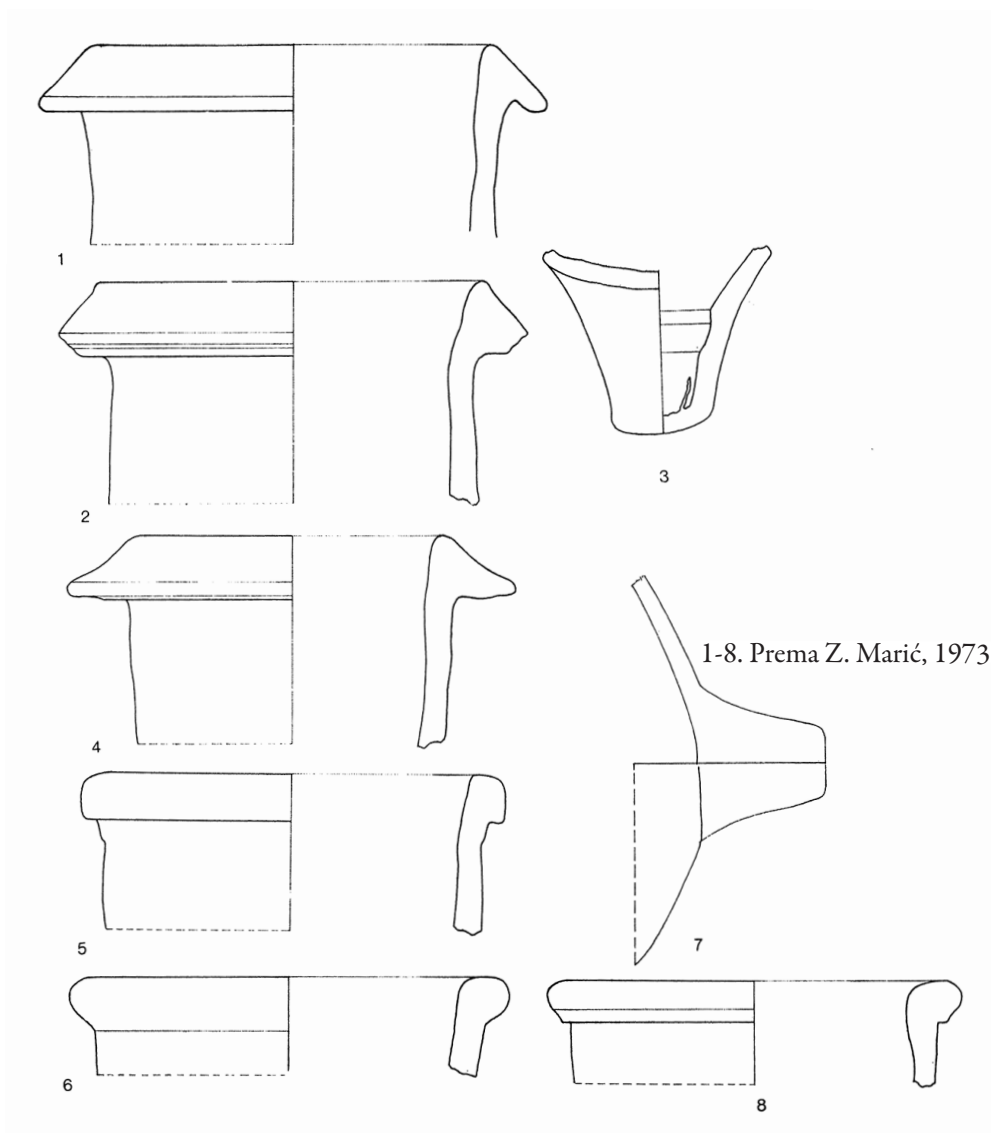
8. Prema Z. Marić, 1973.

TABLA 2



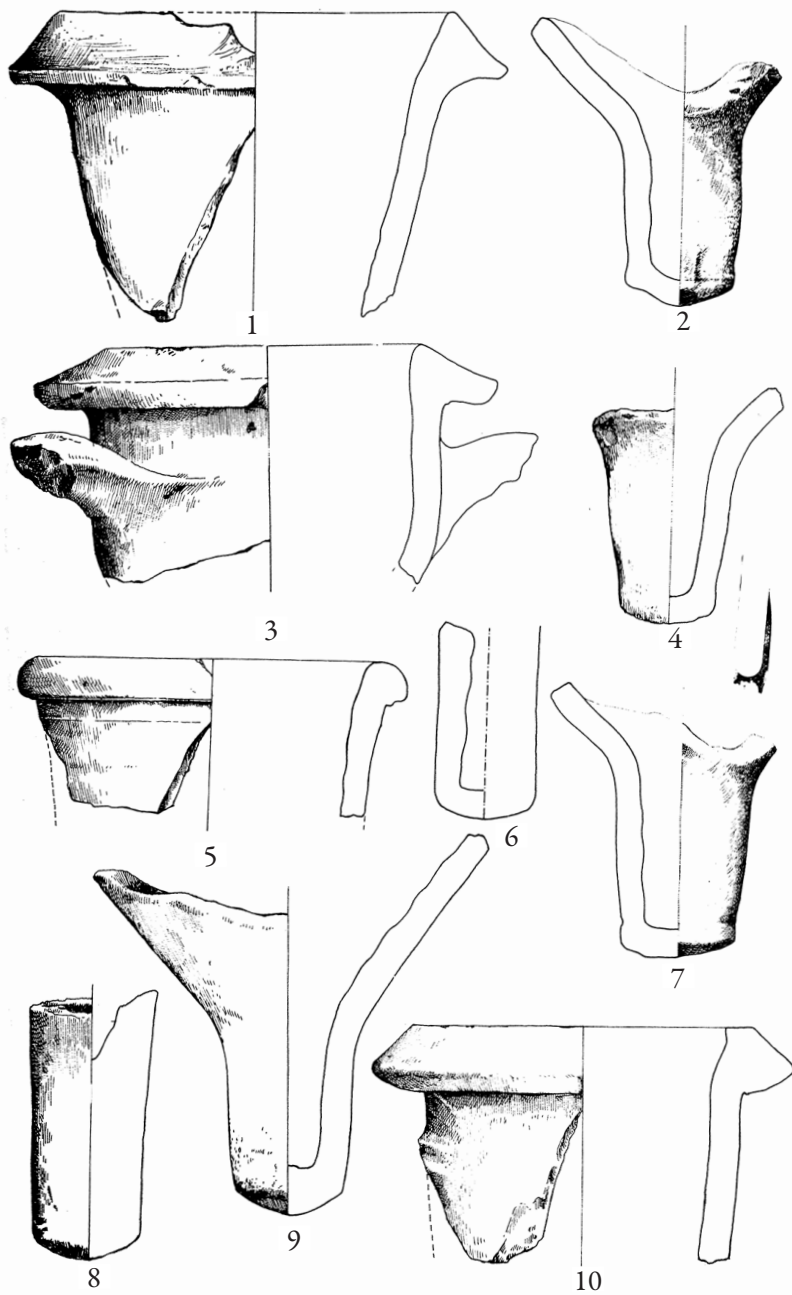
1-8. Prema Z. Marić, 1973.

TABLA 3



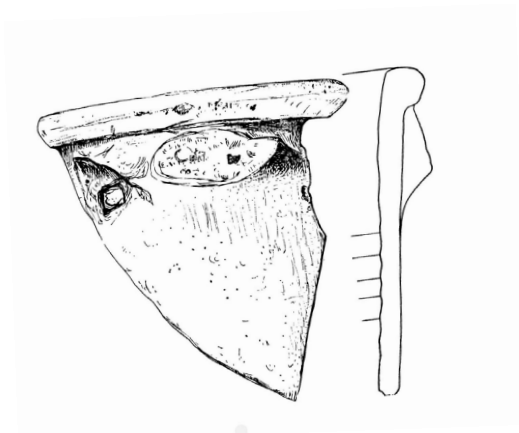
9. Prema B. Marijan, 1989.

TABLA 4

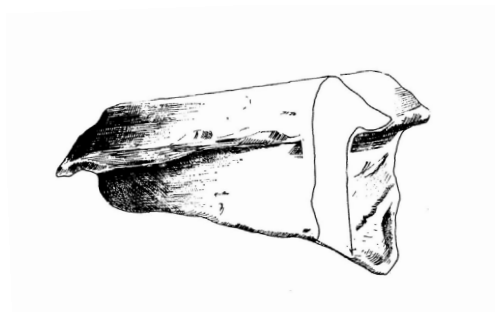


1-10. Prema Z. Marić, 1977.

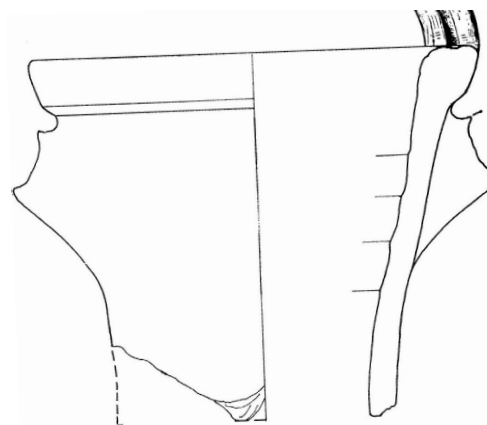
TABLA 5



1. Prema Z. Marić, 1977.



2. Prema Z. Marić, 1977.



3. Prema Z. Marić, 1977.

TABLA 6



1. (858)



2. (731)



3. (857)



4. (859)



5. (730)

TABLA 7



1. (773)



2. (774/1)



3. (774/2)



4. (BB)



5. (BB)



6. (BB)

TABLA 8



1. (861/1)



2. (861/2)



3. (860/2)



4. (860/1)

TABLA 9

1. (487)

2. (BB)



3. (1575)

TABLA 10



1. (486)



2.



3.

TABLA 11



1. (1571)



2. (3874)



3. (3048)



4. (3069/3)



5. (3928)



6. (3063/1)

TABLA 12



1. (3838)



2. (3068/2)



3. (3736/2)



4. (BB)



5. (BB)



6. (BB)

TABLA 13



1. (BB)



2. (BB)



3. (BB)



4. (BB)



5. (BB)



6. (BB)

TABLA 14



1. (3726/1)



2. (3726/4)



3. (3049/3)



4. (3039/2)



5. (3052/5)



6. (3729/2)

TABLA 15



1. (3726/3)



2. (3726/2)



3. (3735/4)



4. (3735/2)



5. (BB)



6. (3363)

TABLA 16



1. (BB)



2. (476)



3. (BB)



4. (BB)



5. (BB)



6. (3913)



7. (3061/7)

TABLA 17



1. (3728/8)



2. (3907)



3. (3044/1)



4. (3064)



5. (3736)



6. (3062/2)

TABLE 18

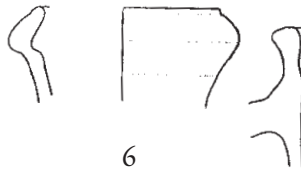
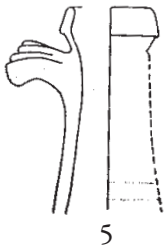
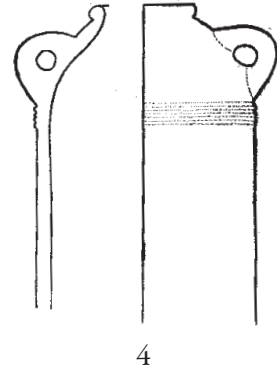
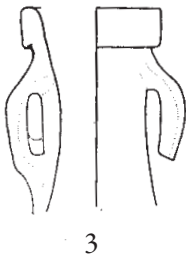
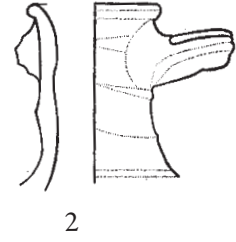
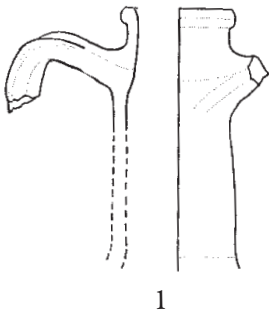
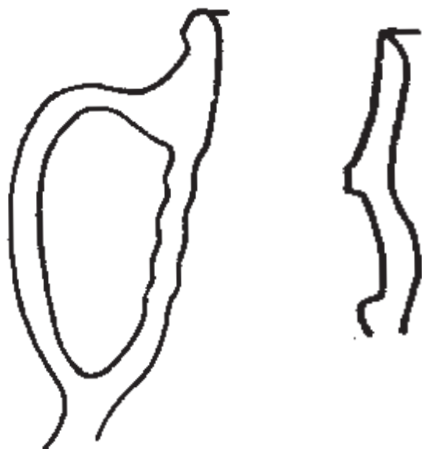
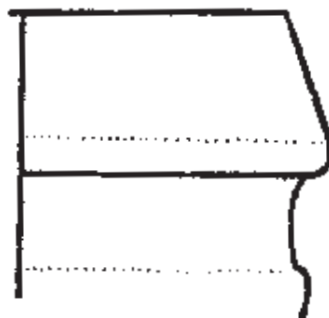


TABLA 19



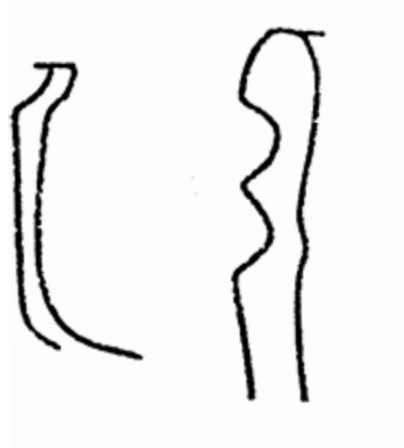
1. Prema I. Čemošnik, 1965.



2. Prema I. Čemošnik, 1965.

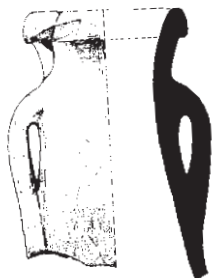


3. Prema I. Čemošnik, 1965.

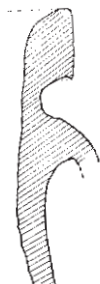


4. Prema I. Čemošnik, 1965.

TABLA 20



1. Prema I.
Čremošnik, 1976.



2. Prema I.
Čremošnik, 1976.



3. Prema I.
Čremošnik, 1976.



4. Prema I.
Čremošnik, 1976.



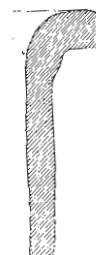
5. Prema I.
Čremošnik, 1976.



6. Prema I.
Čremošnik, 1976.

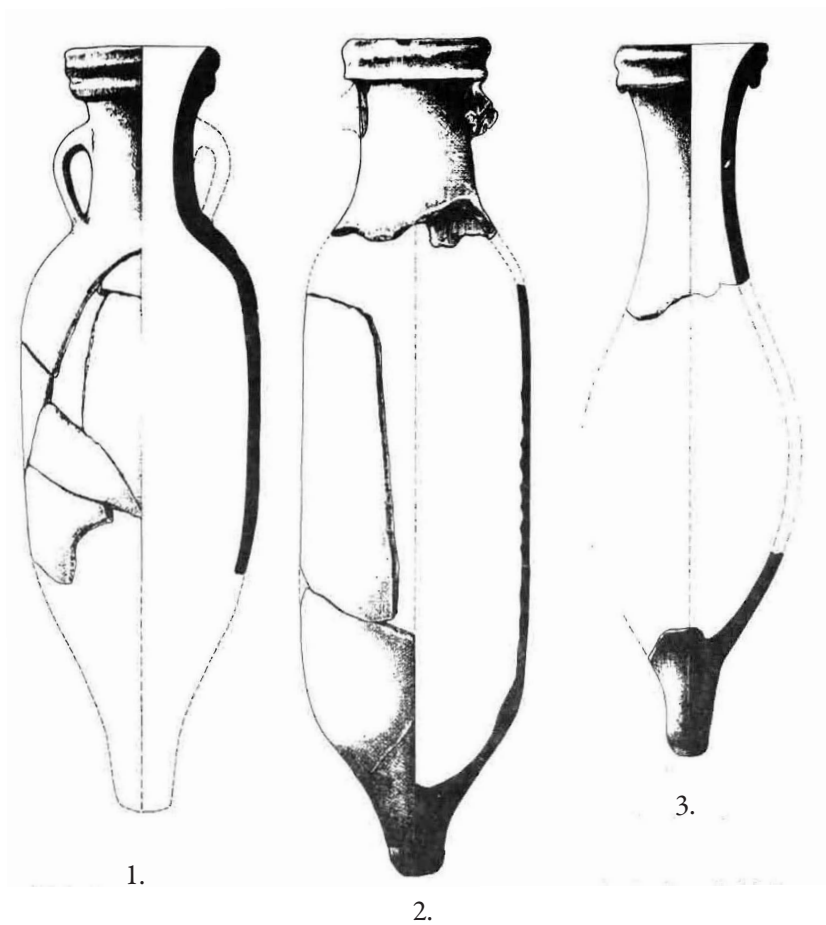


7. Prema I.
Čremošnik, 1976.



8. Prema I.
Čremošnik, 1976.

TABLA 21



1. Prema I. Čemošnik, 1989.

TABLA 22

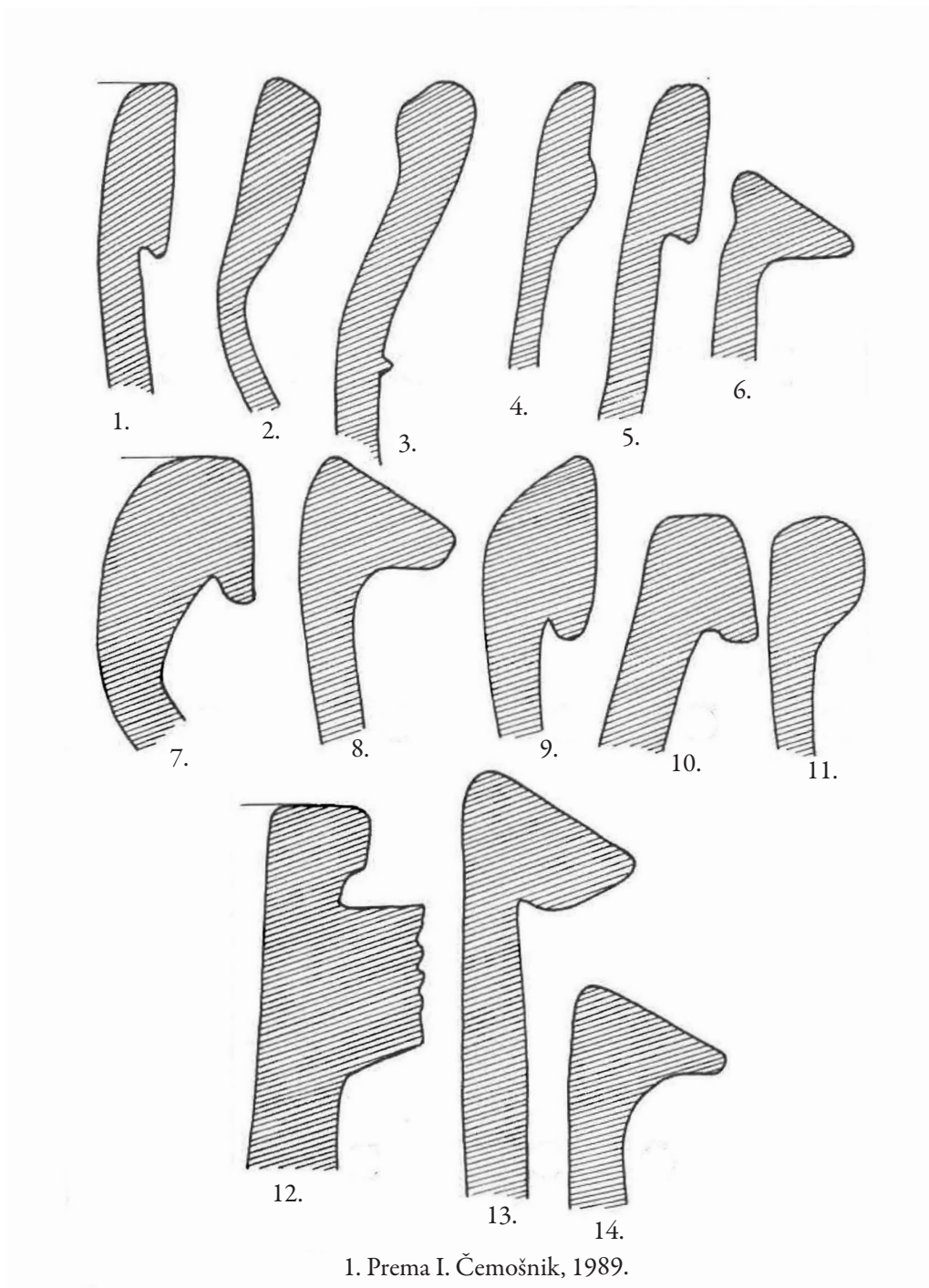


TABLA 23



1. (1774)



2. (1781)



3. (1072)



4. (1774b)



5. (1781b)



6. (1072b)



7. (1783)



8. (1789)



9. (1782)



10. (1783b)



11. (1789b)



12. (1782b)

TABLA 24



1. (1773)



2. (1782)



3. (1786)



4. (1773b)



5. (1782b)



6. (1786b)



7. (1777)



8. (1777b)