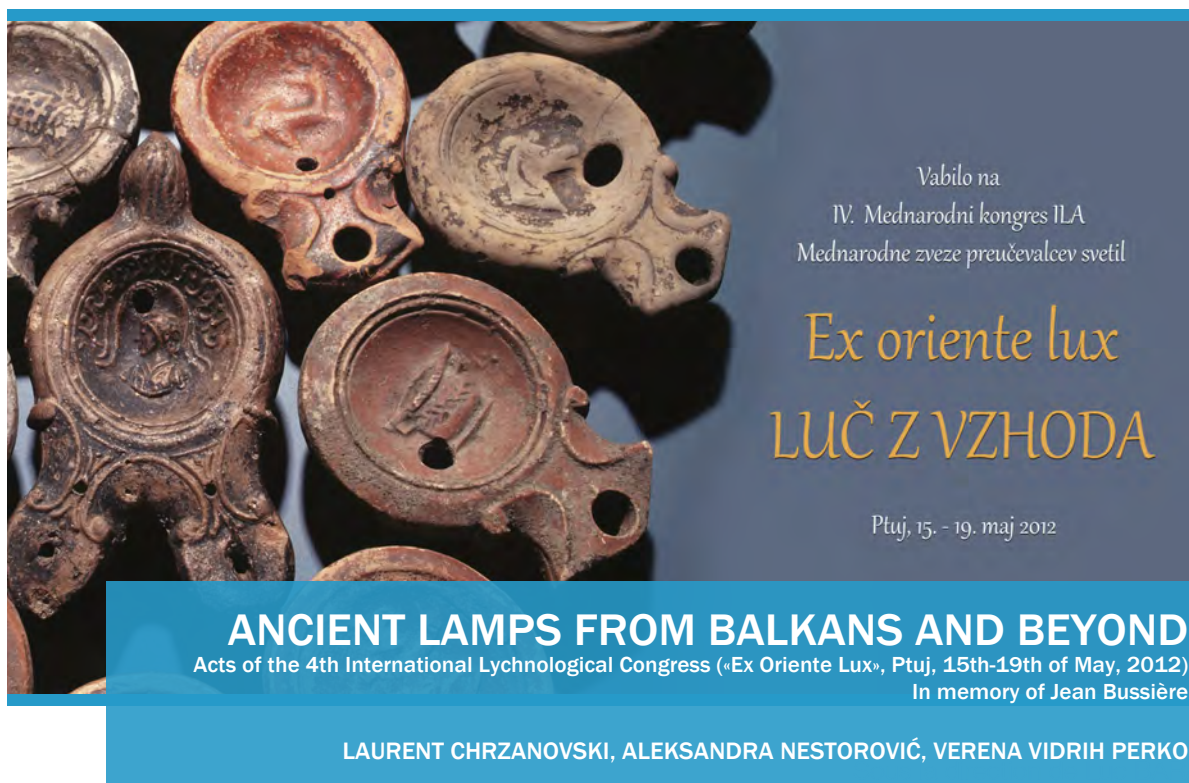


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*Ex oriente lux*  
**LU  Z VZHODA**

Ptuj, 15. - 19. maj 2012

**ANCIENT LAMPS FROM BALKANS AND BEYOND**

Acts of the 4th International Lychnological Congress ("Ex Oriente Lux", Ptuj, 15th-19th of May, 2012)  
In memory of Jean Bussi re

LAURENT CHRZANOVSKI, ALEKSANDRA NESTOROVIC, VERENA VIDRIH PERKO



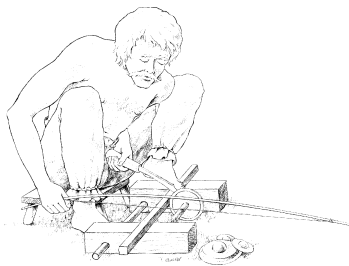
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Monographies Instrumentum  
59



Collection dirigée  
par Michel Feugère

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## JEAN BUSSIÈRE, IN LOVING MEMORY



**Birgitta Lindros Wohl**



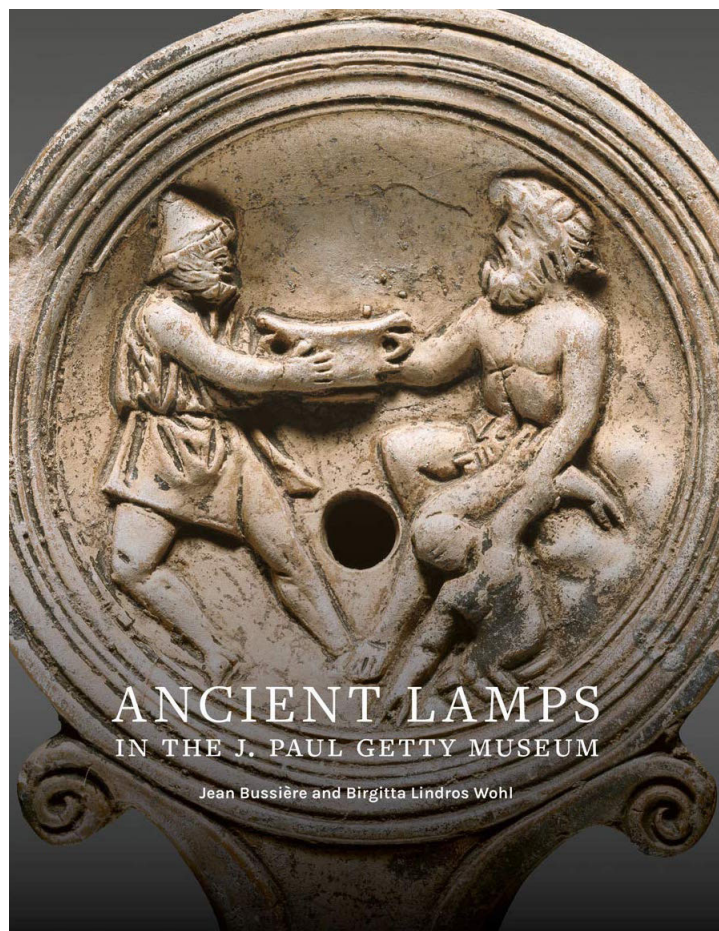


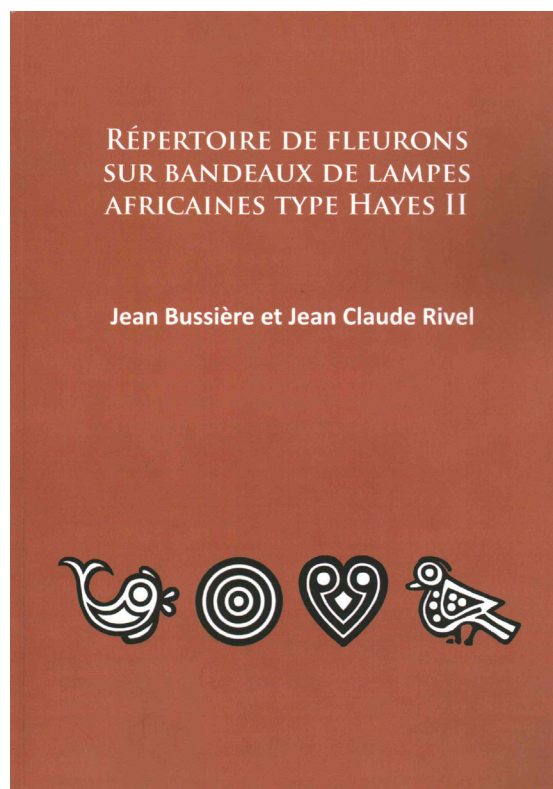
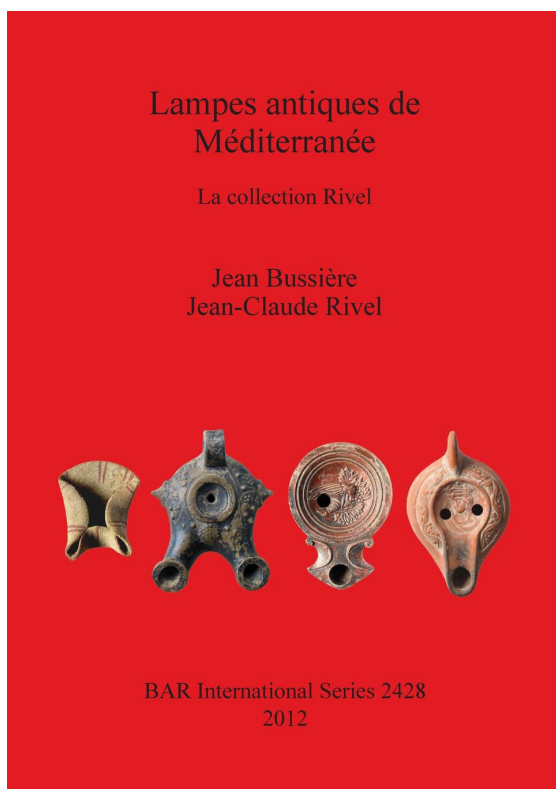
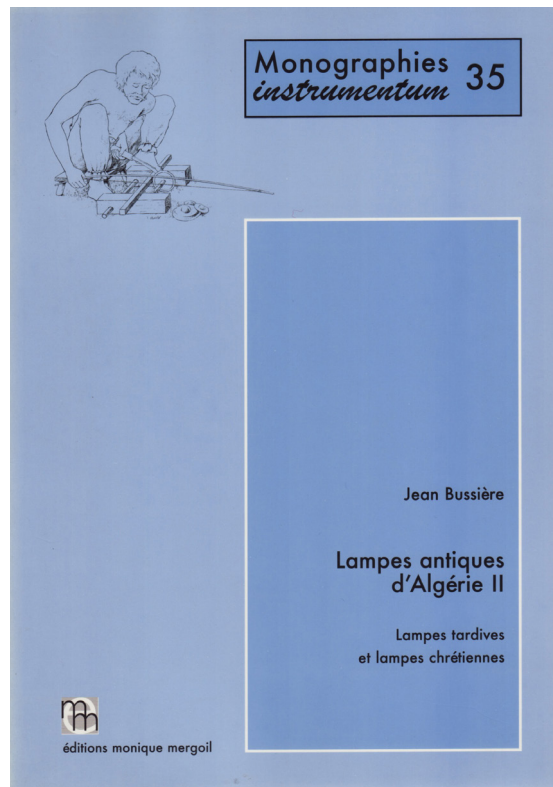
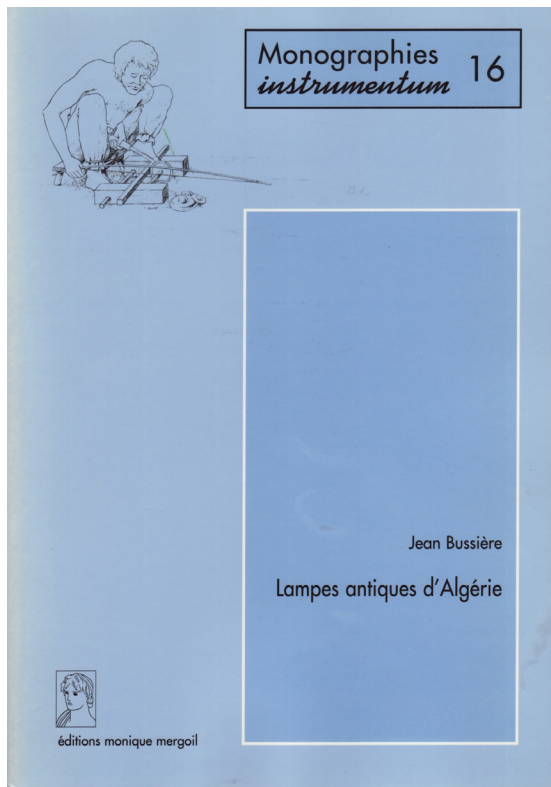
Jean Bussière was an adventurer in life... that may not have struck everybody who met him. But so it was. And to him some of the best adventures involved travel, preferably to sites with new and tempting lamps.

We met at the founding of ILA in Nyon in 2003, thus ILA always had a special place in our hearts---and remained so for the next thirteen years, until his death in 2016. While I consider myself a lychnologist, with many other interests in the classical world, Jean's dedication, on the other hand (we said jokingly) was that of a lychnomaniac, never tiring of talking of, thinking of, and looking at ancient lamps! Our combination was not as intellectually mismatched as it may sound, in fact it became quite complementary and balanced.

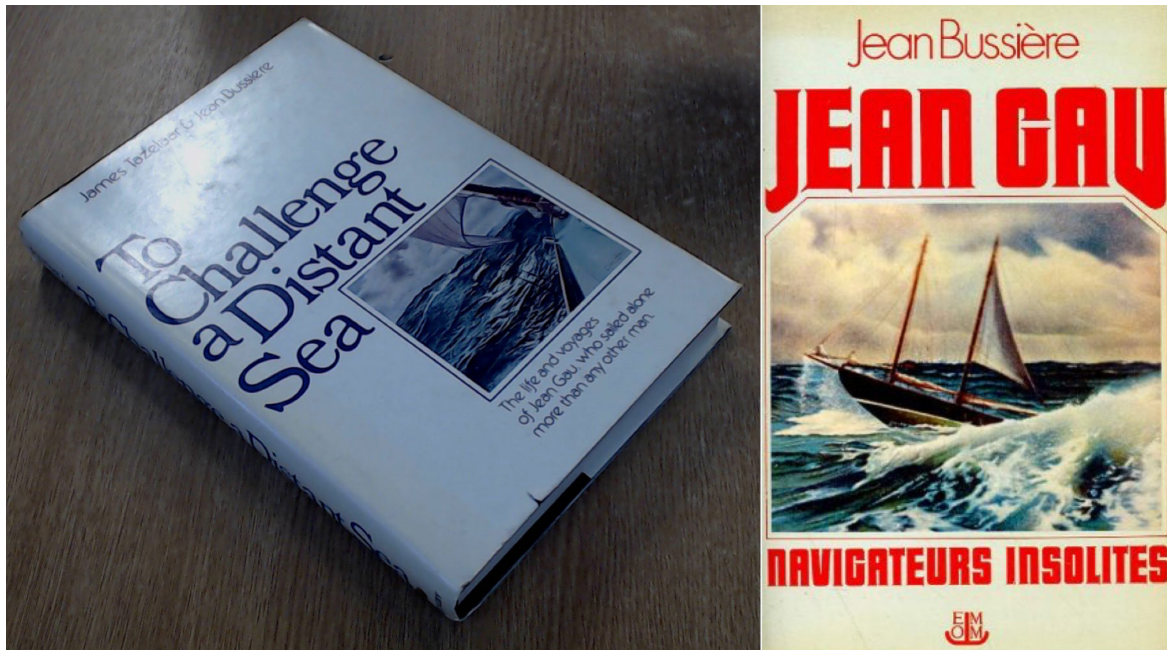
And whatever he did, he did with a characteristic intensity of purpose. Our collaboration resulted ultimately in the huge, technically advanced and esthetically splendid publication of six hundred ancient lamps at the Getty Museum in Los Angeles (2017). It is painful to realize that he never got to see the final result, but he enjoyed the Museum and its environment immensely, while working on this project.

Jean's last years were also preoccupied with his own unique field of incomparable knowledge: the imagery of the minutia of rims on classical North African lamps. It could never have been completed without his intense focus and intellectual concentration. But these facts are probably fairly known to scholars of ancient lamps.









However, what is not widely known is a whole other side of his personal make-up.

He was an avid traveler and explorer also into other realms.

As a passionate sailor since young age, he had owned several boats, and treasured time spent on his beloved Mediterranean. Sometimes he crossed alone to Algeria, where he spent several years, and where his love for lamps began. And often he sailed with life-long friends.

With what pleasure he retold his marine adventures!

The ocean, perilous voyages at sea are also central to a further aspect of his life: literary writing. Short stories was a favorite form, the majority with themes linked to the sea and sailing, presenting imaginary or legendary adventures at sea, often with a poetic, but slightly melancholy, or mysterious tinge.

I think the book he was most proud of described the courage and marine travels of an older friend he greatly admired, Jean Gau, “Navigateurs Insolites”, a man he helped a great deal in later life.

Jean liked to produce a fabulating quality, mixing reality and fantasy as one title tells: “Histoires en Partie Vraies”. I find a personal statement deeply touching : “wishing to leave a memory to his friends of what he was or wanted to be”.

It should not be a surprise that according to his wishes, he - with his ashes, has rejoined the Mediterranean, continuing his sailing adventures.

*Los Angeles, October 2018.*

***Ex Oriente lux!* The 4th International Congress of the  
International Lychnological Association, Ptuj, 15. – 19. 5. 2012**



**Verena Perko, Aleksandra Nestorović**



***The inauguration of the congress :*** Dr. Aleš Arih, Director of the Regional Museum Ptuj-Ormož, Mrs. Barbara Türk, First Lady of the Republic of Slovenia, Mr Štefan Čelan, Lord Mayor of Ptuj.

The 4th International Congress took place between 15 and 19 May 2012 in Ptuj. It was the result of a successful cooperation between the Regional Museum Ptuj-Ormož and the Regional Museum Kranj with lot of affection and financial support of the Municipality of towns Ptuj and Maribor.

The Ptuj-Ormož Regional Museum is one of the oldest museums in Slovenia: in the year 2013

the 120th anniversary was solemnly celebrated. The Museum origins go back to 1893, when the Museum Society was established and some archaeological finds were exhibited in the town lower gymnasium. The founding of the Museum in the former Dominican monastery created the foundations of the present-day Regional Museum Ptuj- Ormož which boasts collections of national and international importance. The



museum is today a treasure house of works of art, the presentation of which documents of the rich past of the Ptuj area.

In the year 2012 Maribor was selected for the European Capital of Culture 2012 and town Ptuj become the project partner. The 4th International Congress of the International Lychnological Association (ILA) was a one of the most important events of the year.

The organisation of the Congress was a great challenge for the town Ptuj, his institutions and organizers. More than 120 international and Slovenian participants confirmed our enthusiasm.

The number of social events had been the subject of numerous media reports and the Congress received public recognition by the establishment.

Conference was enriched by three exhibitions in Regional Museums Ptuj-Ormož, Celje and in Kranj where the rich selection of the archaeological material from the Belgrade City Museum was hosted.

Lectures were attended by many experts, but most important, also by members of local community. The conference tours enabled the participants to visit important archaeological sites and exhibitions and to meet with Slovenian researchers.



The inauguration of the exhibiton : The organizing committee surrounds the Museum's director (from left to right): Ivan Žižek, Mojca Vomer-Gojkovič, Verena Vidrih Perko, Aleš Arih, Aleksandra Nestorović.

The most important thing was an opportunity to share and to improve common knowledge on the conference topic. No less important was the spreading of awareness on the importance of museum collections as primary source of knowledge. This was especially important in the case of town Ptuj with the exceptional archaeological heritage – but still missing the proper museum representation of it.

Due to the lack of research and publication our team decided in occasion of the Congress to publish an independent publication on Roman lamps in Slovenia. The publication offers an overview of ceramic oil lamps, the moulds and furnaces found on the territory of Slovenia. It is based on published material, but important hitherto unpublished archaeological excavations are also mentioned.

In the first part, Aleksandra Nestorović offers a short overview of the Romanisation process on the territory of today's Slovenia inseparably linked to the founding of the Latin colony of Aquileia. Aquileia represented the main military, administrative and economic centre in the Northern Adriatic area, from where Roman dominion spread further afield with the help of the army and numerous merchant families. The earliest Roman finds were discovered in coastal sites – Sermin near Koper being one of the most important. There follow sites further inland, among them Razdrto, Nauportus, Emona, Carnium and Celeia. The awareness that the rich findings from Ptuj deserve special attention - and led our team to organise the Congress in Ptuj.

Most oil lamps in Slovenia were found in graves, with the greatest number in Emona and Petovio. A survey of oil lamps, written by Verena Perko, devotes much attention to the material found in Emona. Her contribution also includes a short review of Late Antique and Byzantine and other lamps discovered in Slovenia. Petovio, the

administrative and customs centre, was bigger than the modern town Ptuj and at least ten times larger than ancient Emona and incomparably richer. In addition to the remains of numerous temples and public buildings, a water supply system, a bridge, roads and extensive burial grounds, numerous ceramic workshops with furnaces have also been found in Ptuj. Ivan Žižek is author of the overview of Petovio material, with an emphasis on the most recent archaeological studies.

The book *Ex Oriente lux. Roman Lamps from Slovenia* was published in Slovenian and English language already during the Congress in the year 2012.

The aim of the organisation of the Congress has been to encourage the systematic research and publication work on the extensive collections of excavated material in Slovenia. The amounts of archaeological materials have grown rapidly thanks to the systematic excavations accompanying the construction of motorways.

This was also the main reason why the organisational team prepared a Congress Acta so enthusiastically. In the end - due to a fall in the general interest of all involved institutions and stakeholders the Acta were not published in Ptuj.

A bitter fact, which brought all team to even more bitter disappointment. Therefore, we owe warm thanks to everybody who contributed, supported and enabled the publication of this new form of the Congress Acta!

*Iskrena hvala, Laurent!*

Verena Vidrih Perko, Aleksandra Nestorović

Ptuj, Kranj, May 2012/2018

# EX ORIENTE LUX

Rimskodobna svetila in oljenke iz Slovenije



IV. Mednarodni kongres Zveze raziskovalcev svetil, ILA  
Ptuj, 15. do 19. maj 2012

**Verena Perko, Aleksandra Nestorović, Ivan Žižek**



***“EX ORIENTE LUX”* :**  
**a benchmark for the International Lychnological Association.**



**Laurent Chrzanovski**  
**ILA Secretary-General**



A scientific meeting can be organized in many different ways. After all, an amphitheater within an institutional building is enough to provide, along with the traditional networking coffee break, the frame of such an event.

But not all meetings are congresses. A congress must be the result of an intensive preparation, huge logistics and endless work to bring together the most relevant speakers and create a specific atmosphere to generate the most propitious conditions for a creative debate generating new hypothesis, new contacts and feed for thought.

So indeed, the Ptuj event was a congress, and even more.

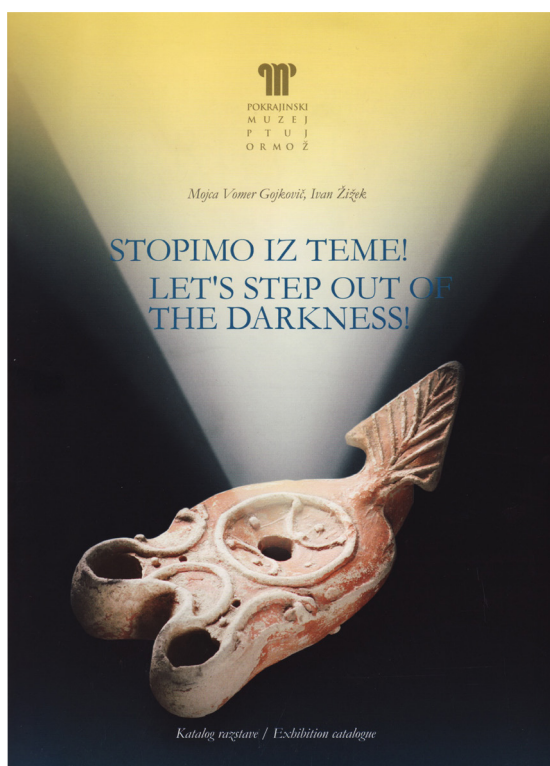




In such a frame, it would not be appropriate to write an extensive and panegyric laudatio of the organizers – ladies first – Aleksandra Nestorovič (Pokrajinski muzej Ptuj - Ormož), Verena Vidrih Perko (Gorenjski muzej Kranj), Ivan Žižek (Pokrajinski muzej Ptuj - Ormož) and all their teams and their work, but we do think it is not useless to underline their merits to try, at least in the frame of the ILA, to maintain the new excellency standards reached in Ptuj.

The speakers selection has been a challenge fulfilled above any expectations, bringing to Poetovium the most relevant specialists and excavation directors from all the former Yugoslav area and abroad, permitting to draw an up-to-date state of the question of the lychnological phenomenon in Slovenia, Dalmatia, hinterland Croatia and Serbia and generating useful opinion exchanges between the local scholars and their Italian, Austrian, Romanian, Greek and Turkish neighbors.

Moreover, a debate around a slideshow is never as stimulating as a debate around an original artifact. The titanic work undertaken by the organizing committee allowed all of us to discuss not only in one, but in three specially prepared exhibitions. The first, named after the congress and hosted in the Ptuj Castle where the meeting took place, constituted the dreamed place to discover and analyze daily the whole antique lamp panorama of the territory of the actual Slovenia.



In addition, it came along not with one, but with two catalogues, the first being a careful bilingual introduction to the exhibition and its catalogue<sup>1</sup>, while the second, edited in a Slovenian version and an English one goes further into the different aspects of the local lychnological state of knowledge<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> M. Vomer Gojkovič, I. Žižek, Stopi-mo iz teme! Let's step out of the darkness! (Katalog razstave / Exhibition catalogue), Ptuj 2012

<sup>2</sup> V. Perko, A. Nestorovič, I. Žižek, Ex oriente lux. Rimskodobna svetila in olienke iz Slovenije, Ptuj 2012; The



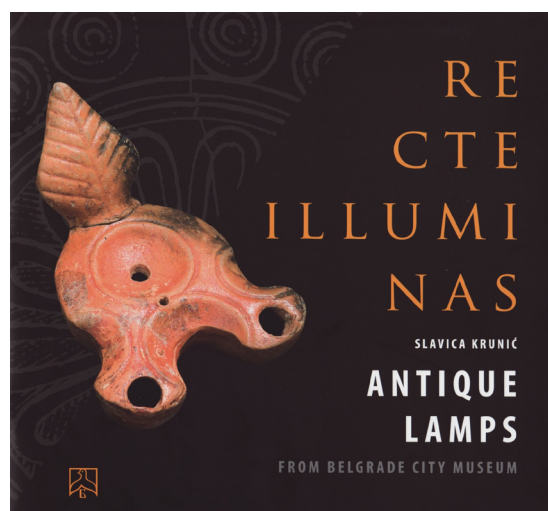


Furthermore, two other exhibitions were waiting for the participants. The first, named «*Utrip svetlobe*» (Pulse of light), on show at the Celje Museum, completed perfectly the Ptuj one, with more than a hundred lighting devices from Slovenia, ranging from Late Antiquity to modern times. The second, displayed at the Gorenjski Muzei at Kranj, was Slavica Krunic's «*Recte illuminas*». A selection of the most representative antique lighting devices from the Belgrade city Museum, constituting hence an amazing opportunity for the scholars to compare the

English version (*Ex Oriente lux. Roman Lamps from Slovenia*) is available for free, thanks to the authors, on the ILA new website, [www.lychnology.org/fliip/ex\\_oriente\\_lux/](http://www.lychnology.org/fliip/ex_oriente_lux/)

Slovenian materials from the Ptuj exhibition with the Serbian ones<sup>3</sup>.

The efforts of the organizing committee to raise awareness on our «*niche*» science reached also a new level in the frame of the ILA.



A congresses, with the official opening made by the country's First Lady and the Minister of Culture, with its due repercussions in the local media. This aspect, often neglected or underestimated, is a fundamental one for reminding to the political elite but also to the general public, each time possible, that our modest and eclectic contributions are also a part of the constant improvement of the knowledge of our national and European material history.

As far as we are concerned, we would like to conclude remembering the auspicious given by the Ptuj Lords' coat of arms, fixed on the main wall just above the slideshow.

Having been members of the powerful Order of the Golden Fleece, their coat bears with pride

<sup>3</sup> The exhibition came together with a special booklet, available in English version – S. Krunic, *RECTE ILLUMINAS: Antique lamps from Belgrade City Museum* (Exhibition catalogue n. 59), Belgrade 2011 – but, moreover, with the complete catalogue of the lamps of the Serbian capital's Museum: S. Krunic, *Anticke svetilke iz Muzeja grada Beograda (Ancient lamps from the Belgrade City Museum)*, Beograd 2011.



the collar made with flints and sparks, symbol of Prometheus' gift of the divine fire to mankind. Let us hope that the sparks issued from these dozens of flints, immortalized here in the form of

the participant's papers gathered into Acta, will help to lighten many new aspects in our knowledge of lamps.



## Oil-lamp typology from the Roman cemetery “Kod Bresta” - Viminacium, excavations 1985-1992.



Milica Tapavički-Ilić, Mirjana Vojvoda

### Keywords

oil-lamp, Viminacium, oil-lamp typology, Roman cemetery, excavation

The former Roman city and legionary fort Viminacium is situated at the right Danube bank, in the territory of villages Stari Kostolac and Drmno, 15 km from Požarevac. Viminacium was the capital of the Roman province Upper Moesia (Moesia Superior), which became a colony during the 3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D. During the 1980s, parts of the southern cemeteries of Viminacium were excavated. A section of it was named “Kod Bresta” and it was excavated from 1985 to 1992. During that period, 75 graves were excavated, both inhumation and cremation graves. Among the discovered grave-goods, there were 107 oil-lamps, one of them made of bronze and the rest made of clay. Five moulds for lamp production were discovered as well.

### *Mouldmade oil-lamps with angular nozzle decorated with volutes*

(Loeschcke I B, Iványi I 2, Krunic I B) (Fig. 1)  
On these oil-lamps, the nozzle is wider towards the oil-chamber, marked with volutes, and becomes narrower towards the angular front. They have no handles, while the base is either flat or framed with ring. In Singidunum, they came to use at the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century and they were still produced during the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, in Pannonia even during the entire 2<sup>nd</sup> century (KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 37). The oil-lamps of this

type discovered in Viminacium are dated from the time of Octavian to the time of Septimius Severus (KORAĆ, M. 1995, 22). Similar finds are also known from Saldum (JEREMIĆ, G. 2009, 127-128, Cat. No. 363-366) and the cemeteries of western Poetovio (ISTENIĆ, J. 1999, 161, T. 48/9, T. 54/3, T. 77/10, T. 85/7, T. 96/5, 6, T. 97/1, T. 98/4, T. 106/1, T. 107/4, T. 119/9, T. 152/2, T. 159/5, T. 162/4, sl. 154, 155).

C-55 – Mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip and angular nozzle with volutes, a part of the nozzle and a part of the body under the nozzle are missing. There is a small air-hole upon the nozzle. The base is flat. The disc is decorated with an image of Satyr facing left.

C-231 – Fragment of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip and an angular nozzle with volutes. A part of the disc and the shoulder are preserved, with remains of volutes. Upon the disc, there are remains of an unidentifiable motif. Analogies: KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 6-15 (Singidunum), pp. 36-45 (Cat. No. 7 with the motif of Amor).

C-446 – Fragment of a mouldmade oil-lamp of lightbrown clay, with red slip and volutes. The nozzle, parts of the disc, shoulder and base are preserved.

Analogy: KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 6-18 (Singidunum).

C-447 – Fragmentary mouldmade oil-lamp of lightbrown clay, with red slip and an angular nozzle with volutes. Part of the nozzle with a volute, part of the shoulder and the disc are

preserved.

C- 645 – Mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip and angular nozzle with volutes. The nozzle is rounded. Around the circular disc there is an ovolo pattern. The base is flat. The lamp was discovered in grave G1-15, together with the oil-lamp C-660.

C-722 – Mouldmade oil-lamp of lightbrown clay, with red slip and an angular nozzle with volutes. The disc is circular, with a raised edge in relief. On the disc, there is an image of a dog chasing a rabbit. The filling-hole is placed below the image. The base is flat. It was discovered in a cremation grave G1-7, together with the oil-lamps C-539, C-540, C-541, C-542, C-543, C-544, C-545, C-546, C-547, C-548 and C-563. (**Fig. 1**)

Analogies: BRONEER, O. 1930, 73; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 52, 226; MENZEL, H. 1954, 30-37; VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ, B. 1971, 104-107.

C-925 – Mouldmade oil-lamp of red clay and slip, with rounded nozzle, circular body and ring-shaped base. On the shoulder there are three unpierced lugs, the disc is framed by a raised edge and in the centre, there is a motif of a mask. The filling-hole is placed beside the image. Upon the nozzle, there is a channel which is not connected to the wick-hole.

Analogies: BRONEER, O. 1930, 73; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 42, 80; MENZEL, H. 1954, 30-37; BAILEY, D. M. 1965, 40; VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ, B. 1971, 104-107.

***Mouldmade oil-lamp with an angular nozzle***  
(Loeschcke I C, Iványi I 3, Krunic I C) (**Fig. 2**)

The nozzle of this type of oil-lamps has the same width for the volutes and the outer angles of the nozzle. The base is usually flat. Loeschcke claims that they were invented in Raetia, following Italic examples and therefore called them “Raetian”. They were dated from the second half or the last third of the 1<sup>st</sup> to the middle of the last quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 217). According to Ivanyi, this type of oil-lamps was made in Pannonia until the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup>

century (IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 12, 13). Later, it was discovered that such oil-lamps do not originate from Raetia. According to the later discoveries, they most likely originate from northern Italy (ISTENIČ, J. 1999: 163, ref. 62, 63).

The disc decoration of these lamps does not have the same quality and precision as in Loeschcke Types IA and IB. It is rough and unprecise. The motifs consist of scenes from the cult of Bacchus, cantharoi, masks, altars, as well as birds, dolphins or some other animals.

In Singidunum, these oil-lamps were used for a long time, from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> or the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and all the way to the last decades of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century (KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 38). Such oil-lamps are often encountered in Viminacium. The grave finds date from the period of Octavian to Caracalla (KORAĆ, M. 1995, 18).

A large number of such oil-lamps has been found in the cemeteries of western Poetovio. (ISTENIČ, J. 1999, 163, T. 9/7, T. 41/5, T. 43/2, T. 45/9, T. 48/7, T. 54/12 (Fig. 154, 155), T. 96/2-4, T. 97/4-6, T. 98/5-6, T. 99/1 (Fig. 154, 155), T. 136/1 (Fig. 154, 155), T. 140/11, T. 144/5, T. 147/1, T. 150/2, T. 155/5, T. 177/12 etc.)

C-243 – Mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. Large part of the nozzle and a part of the shoulder are missing. The nozzle ends with volutes towards the disc. The disc is circular and closed, while the filling-hole is placed beside the image. Upon the disc there is a motif of a bearded bust on an altar facing left. The base is flat.

Analogies: KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 16-22 (Singidunum), pp. 37-38. The oil-lamp C-243 resembles most the oil-lamps Cat. No. 17 and 18 from Singidunum (KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 44). On the disc of the oil-lamp Cat. No. 17 there is a motif of a mask facing left. On the head there is a row of carvings representing hair, and the thyrsus is represented with a row of diagonal carvings. The filling-hole is placed beside the motif (KRUNIĆ, S. 2009, 238, Fig. 1 and 2).

C-415 – Fragment of a mouldmade brownish oil-lamp with brown-reddish slip, angular nozzle

and a volute. It was discovered in the grave G<sub>1</sub>-8, together with the oil-lamps C-414, C-416, C-417, C-418, C-419 and C-420.

C-416 – Fragment of a mouldmade brownish oil-lamp with red slip and a volute. It was discovered in the grave G<sub>1</sub>-8, together with the oil-lamps C-414, C-415, C-417, C-418, C-419 and C-420.

C-417 – Fragments of a shoulder and a disc of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. Around the disc there is a number of concentric circles and in the middle there is an unidentifiable motif. It was discovered in the grave G<sub>1</sub>-8, together with the oil-lamps C-414, C-415, C-416, C-418, C-419 and C-420.

C-418 – Fragments of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. On one of the fragments there is a volute. It was discovered in the grave G<sub>1</sub>-8, together with the oil-lamps C-414, C-415, C-416, C-417, C-419 and C-420.

C-419 – Fragmentary mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. The upper part with the nozzle and disc are preserved. The outer angles of the nozzle have the same width as the volutes. The disc is circular, out-turned, with a framing edge in relief. In the middle there is an image of a bust on an altar. It was discovered in the grave G<sub>1</sub>-8, together with the oil-lamps C-414, C-415, C-416, C-417, C-418 and C-420.

Analogies: BRONEER, O. 1930, 73; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 43, 87; MENZEL, H. 1954, 30-37; BAILEY, D. M. 1965, 40; VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ, B. 1971, 104-107.

C-449 – Fragments of a mouldmade oil-lamp with brownish clay and red slip and angular volutes. The part of the nozzle close to the disc is preserved, as well as a part of the shoulder and the disc. Upon the disc there is an unidentifiable motif.

C-478 – Fragments of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip and volutes. Part of the nozzle and a disc are preserved. On the disc there is an unidentifiable motif. The oil-lamp was discovered in the inhumation grave G-26.

C-539 – Fragments of a mouldmade oil-lamp

with red clay and slip. Part of a circular disc, shoulder with remains of a handle and a part of the oil-lamp body are preserved. It was discovered in the cremation grave G<sub>1</sub>-7, together with the oil-lamps C-540, C-541, C-542, C-543, C-544, C-545, C-546, C-547, C-548 and C-563.

C-540 – Fragmentary mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip, a part of the nozzle with angular volutes and a disc are preserved. On the disc there is a motif of a bust on an altar. It was discovered in the cremation grave G<sub>1</sub>-7, together with the oil-lamps C-539, C-541, C-542, C-543, C-544, C-545, C-546, C-547, C-548, C-563 and 722.

C-542 – Disc fragment of a mouldmade red oil-lamp with brown slip. Only a part of a motif on the disc is preserved, on which a part of a human head is recognizable, most likely representing Luna. It was discovered in the cremation grave G<sub>1</sub>-7, together with the oil-lamps C-539, C-540, C-541, C-543, C-544, C-545, C-546, C-547, C-548, C-563 and 722.

Analogies: BRONEER, O. 1930, 73; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 52, 226; MENZEL, H. 1954, 30-37; BAILEY, D. M. 1965, 40; VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ, B. 1971, 104-107.

C-544 – Nozzle fragment of a brownish mouldmade oil-lamp with brown slip. Around the nozzle a volute is visible. It was discovered in the cremation grave G<sub>1</sub>-7, together with the oil-lamps C-539, C-540, C-541, C-542, C-543, C-545, C-546, C-547, C-548, C-563 and 722.

C-548 – Fragmentary brownish mouldmade oil-lamp with red slip. Parts of the nozzle with volutes, part of the disc, shoulder and base are preserved. The disc is encircled with a row of carved double circles and an edge in relief. On the disc there is an unidentifiable image, presumably representing grapes. It was discovered in the cremation grave G<sub>1</sub>-7, together with the oil-lamps C-539, C-540, C-541, C-542, C-543, C-544, C-545, C-546, C-547, C-563 and C-722.

Analogy: KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 6 (Singidunum).

C-563 – Fragment of a brownish mouldmade oil-lamp with red slip, out of which a part of the

nozzle with volutes is preserved. It was discovered in the cremation grave G<sub>1</sub>-7, together with the oil-lamps C-539, C-540, C-541, C-542, C-543, C-544, C-545, C-546, C-547, C-548 and 722.

C-706 – Fragment of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip, out of which a part of the disc and a nozzle with a volute are preserved. The image on the disc was unidentifiable.

C-726 – Mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip and angular volutes in relief. The disc is slightly inturned and bears an image of a palmette. The handle is roughly modelled. The base is flat. It was discovered in the inhumation grave G-32.

C-795 – Fragment of a brownish mouldmade oil-lamp with red slip. Parts of the disc and the nozzle with volute are preserved. On the disc there is an image of a bust facing right.

C-815 – Fragmentary brownish mouldmade oil-lamp with brown polish. Part of the nozzle with a volute, part of the disc, shoulder and flat base are preserved. The image upon the disc is unidentifiable. On the base there are two carved concentric circles.

C-817 – Fragment of a disc of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip, with a motif of a human head facing right. It is most likely a representation of Bacchus with a wreath of grapevine upon his head. Thyrsus is depicted behind Bacchus' head with a row of carvings.

Analogy: KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 17 and 18 (Singidunum).

C-941 – Fragment of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip, out of which disc and a part of the shoulder are preserved. On the disc there are concentric circles and in the middle is a relief, most likely depicting an altar. The filling-hole is placed beside the image.

C-1043 – Fragmentary mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip, a part of the disc and the base are missing. The nozzle is angular, with volutes, the disc is circular, and the base is flat.

C-1048 – Fragment of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip, with preserved part of the nozzle and the disc. Upon the nozzle there are

volute, on the disc there is a part of an image, most likely a cantharos.

Analogy: KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 9 and 21 (Singidunum).

### ***Oval egg-shaped mouldmade oil-lamps with small discs***

(Loeschcke VII, Krunic VI) (**Fig. 3**)

The main feature of these lamps is that the nozzle is not separated from the body, resulting in the oval shape. The disc is usually not decorated, bearing only the filling-hole. Sometimes, the disc is slightly concave, with a smaller diameter and without decoration. The shoulder is usually rather wide and sloping, rounded or even flat. The base is flat, while the handle is unpierced.

The parallels from Singidunum date into the 2<sup>nd</sup> or the 3<sup>rd</sup> century (KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 58).

C-422 – Fragmentary brownish mouldmade oil-lamp with red slip. The base, part of the shoulder and disc are preserved. It was discovered in a pit, together with the oil-lamps C-424 and C-470.

C-531 – Fragmentary brownish mouldmade oil-lamp with preserved disc, shoulder and handle. There is a ring encircling the filling-hole. The oil-lamp was discovered together with the oil-lamp C-532.

C-532 – Fragment of a red mouldmade oil-lamp of coarse fabrics. Base, part of the shoulder and disc are preserved. It was discovered together with the oil-lamp C-531.

C-539 – Fragment of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. Part of a circular disc is preserved, as well as shoulder with remains of a handle and part of the body. It was discovered in the cremation grave G<sub>1</sub>-7, together with the oil-lamps C-540, C-541, C-542, C-543, C-544, C-545, C-546, C-547, C-548 and C-563.

Analogy: KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 28 (Singidunum).

C-660 – Mouldmade oval shaped oil-lamp with red clay and slip. The disc is rather small and slightly concave. The handle is solid. The base is flat. It was discovered in the cremation grave G<sub>1</sub>-15, together with the oil-lamp C-645.



Analogies: LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 234, Taf. XVII/649-650; KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 29 (Singidunum).

***Mouldmade oil-lamps with a short rounded nozzle***

(Loeschcke VIII, Iványi VII, Krunic VIII)

(Fig. 4)

Together with Firmalampen (Factory lamps), they belong to the most widely distributed and represented type of Roman oil-lamps. They were produced from the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century in Italy. Soon enough, they were produced also in provincial workshops.

The production moved to Asia Minor and Greece and produced this kind of lamps also in these territories. During the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century, their products, as well as the products of their pupils, were regarded as Italian products. In Northern Africa, such oil-lamps were produced at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and throughout the 4<sup>th</sup> century (KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 64).

Main features of this type are: rounded body and shoulder, an edge in relief which separates the disc from the shoulder and the nozzle with a rounded top. The filling-hole is on the disc. Handles are unpierced. In the early examples, disc motifs are simple. Later on, more developed geometric, floral (rosettes) or figural motifs (animals, genre scenes) were depicted. Shoulder decoration appears later, most commonly including ovolo or grapevine patterns (IVÁNYI, D. 1935, Taf. XXVII/2).

C-78 – Disc fragment of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. On the preserved part of the disc there is an image of a panther facing left, surrounded with a geometric motif. The filling-hole is located beside the image.

Analogy: KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 32, 44, 46, 50 (Singidunum).

C-95 – Fragmentary, mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. The body is rounded with rounded nozzle, disc is concave. On the shoulder there is a vegetal motif. The handle is damaged, the base is flat. It was discovered in the cremation

grave G<sub>1</sub>-3.

C-97 – Fragmentary mouldmade oil-lamp with red slip. Parts of shoulder, disc and handle are preserved. On the shoulder there is a hardly recognizable vegetal motif.

Analogy: KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 48, 49, 51, 58, 59, 60, 61; also without motif on the shoulder (Singidunum).

C-305 – Fragment of a brownish mouldmade oil-lamp with a part of the disc, nozzle and the handle preserved. On the disc there is a rosette-shaped decoration, while around the rosette there is a row of circles.

Analogies: LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 37, T. III, XVI, XVII, no. 329-600; BRONEER, O. 1930, 78; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 11, T. XXII-XXIII; MENZEL, H. 1954, 38; VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ, B. 1971, 107-109; KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 58, pp. 68, 81 (Singidunum).

C-375 – Mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. The nozzle is rounded and partly damaged. The disc is round and with a rosette motif in the middle, surrounded with a row of stamped concentric circles. The filling-hole is in the middle of the disc. The handle is solid and vertical. The base is flat, also decorated with concentric circles. Analogies: LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 37, T. III, XVI, XVII, no. 329-600; BRONEER, O. 1930, 78; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 11, T. XXII-XXIII; MENZEL, H. 1954, 38; VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ, B. 1971, 107-109; KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 31 and 33, pp. 71 (Singidunum).

C-414 – Fragment of a disc and shoulder of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. On the shoulder there is an ovolo pattern. It was discovered in the cremation grave G<sub>1</sub>-8, together with the oil-lamps C-415, C-416, C-417, C-418, C-419 and C-420.

C-751 – Mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. The nozzle is rounded and partly damaged. The disc is framed with a ring in relief and decorated with a rosette in the middle. On the shoulder, there is a geometric motif of wavy lines. One of them separates the disc from the nozzle. The handle is simple and vertical. The

base is ring-shaped.

Analogies: LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 37, T. III, XVI, XVII, no. 329-600; BRONEER, O. 1930, 78; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 11, T. XXII-XXIII; MENZEL, H. 1954, 38; VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ, B. 1971, 107-109; KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 55-58 (Singidunum).

C-760 – Mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip and rounded nozzle. The disc has a frame in relief and it is decorated with a rosette in the middle. On the shoulder, there is a geometric motif of concentric circles. The handle is solid and vertical. The base is ring-shaped.

Analogies: LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 37, T. III, XVI, XVII, no. 329-600; BRONEER, O. 1930, 78; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 11, T. XXII-XXIII; MENZEL, H. 1954, 38; VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ, B. 1971, 107-109; KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 55-58 (Singidunum).

C-938 – Fragment of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. The base, part of the shoulder and the disc are preserved. On the shoulder there is a floral motif in relief.

C-960 – Fragment of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. Part of shoulder and handle are preserved. On the shoulder, there are semi-spheric decorations.

C-992 – Fragment of a red mouldmade oil-lamp disc. Upon the disc, there is a palmette-shaped ornament and a part of the filling-hole.

C-1025 – Fragmentary mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. Part of disc, shoulder and base are missing. The nozzle and the body are rounded, the base is flat. On the disc there is a rosette and on the shoulder there is a row of circles.

Analogies: LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 37, T. III, XVI, XVII, no. 329-600; BRONEER, O. 1930, 78; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 11, T. XXII-XXIII; MENZEL, H. 1954, 38; VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ, B. 1971, 107-109; KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 31, 33 (Singidunum).

C-1065 – Fragment of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. The nozzle is missing, as well as a part of shoulder and disc. On the round

disc there is an unidentifiable motif. The handle is solid and vertical.

C-1074 – Fragmentary mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. The nozzle, parts of the shoulder, disc and base are missing. On the disc there is an unidentifiable vegetal motif. The handle is vertical and ribbon-shaped.

### ***Firmalampen, stamped mouldmade oil-lamps with closed channel***

(Loeschcke IX, a, b, c, Iványi XV, XVI, Krunic IX)

Such oil-lamps have a round disc and short nozzle. Their main feature is a closed ring around the disc. On the nozzle there is a deeper channel or a carved line, on which there is an air-hole. Such oil-lamps were first produced around 50 AD, in the workshops in the Po valley. They remained in use until the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 89). Apart from the undecorated disc, there are also decorated examples, mostly with motifs of a tragical or comical mask. Masks are in the middle of the disc, causing the filling-hole to be placed aside. Most of the authors agree that the disc motifs appear in the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century, but during its last third, ending at the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century (SAPELLI, M. 1979, 118, Tav. XXVII, 257, 259, Tav. XXIX, 268; KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 89). It is considered that such oil-lamps were produced in the STROBILI workshop in Modena. Still, on many examples, names of other workshops are also confirmed, such as: FORTIS, ATIMETI, PHOETASPI etc. (KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 90).

In Viminacium, first imported pieces come from the FORTIS workshop. The first local production develops at the time of Trajan, in the workshops of ALEX and PRIMIGENI (KORAC, M. 1995, 272).

C 46- Fragmentary mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. The top of the nozzle and body under the nozzle are missing. On the nozzle there is a short, closed channel. The disc is round, inturned, with an image of a mask in relief. The filling-hole is placed beside the image. On the

shoulder there are two lugs. It was discovered in a cremation grave.

Analogies: LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 255-256; BRONEER, O. 1930, 87; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 16, T. XLIII, 1, 2, 4; MENZEL, H. 1954, 60; ISTENIČ, J. 1999, 150-152; KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 89, Cat. No. 74 (Singidunum).

C 164 – Fragmentary mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. Top of the nozzle is missing. The disc is circular, inturned and closed. The channel on the nozzle is closed towards the disc. The filling-hole is in the middle. On the shoulder, there are three lugs.

Analogies: LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 255-256; BRONEER, O. 1930, 87; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 16, T. XLIII, 1, 2, 4; MENZEL, H. 1954, 60; ISTENIČ, J. 1999, 150-152; KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 89, Cat. No. 74 (Singidunum).

C-334 – Fragmentary mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. Disc, shoulder and a part of the nozzle are preserved. The channel from the disc towards the nozzle is closed. On the disc, there is an image of a mask in relief. To the left and right from the mask there are two filling-holes. On the shoulder there are two lugs. It was discovered in a pit, together with the oil-lamps C-333, C-335, C-344 and the mould C-336.

C-797a – Fragmentary mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. The nozzle, part of the disc and a part of the shoulder are preserved. The nozzle is round, the channel is closed towards the nozzle. On the shoulder there are two lugs.

***Firmalampen, stamped mouldmade oil-lamps with an open channel***

(Loeschcke X, Iványi XVII, Krunić X)

Firmalampen with an open channel are widely spread. They were made by all of the known craftsmen and their workshops (KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 91). Their main features are round bodies, nozzles of different lengths, rounded at their tops. These lamps have a framing ring around the disc that open and run into a wider or narrower channel, following the shape of the oil-lamp and ending with a semi-circular widening at the

top of the nozzle. On the older examples there are one or two air-holes in the channel. On the shoulder there are two or three lugs, rarely also a handle. Chronologically, they belong to a wide span between the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century (KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 91).

C-87- Mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. Circular wick-hole, channel and part of the disc with the filling-hole are preserved.

Analogies: KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 79, etc.

C-88 – Fragment of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. Part of the disc and shoulder are preserved. On the disc there is a filling-hole. There is a lug on the shoulder.

C-100 – Mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. On the disc there is a relief in the shape of a mask. The filling-hole is placed beside the image. There are two lugs on the shoulder. At the base, there is a FORTIS stamp.

Analogies: LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 256; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 16, T. XLIII, 1, 2, 4; MENZEL, H. 1954, 60; JEREMIĆ, G. 2009, 129, Cat. No. 371; ISTENIČ, J. 1999, 153, T. 10/3, T. 11/3, T. 13/2, T. 118/11 (sl. 144, 145), T. 154/8; KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 105-141 (Singidunum).

C-121 – Fragmentary mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. Part of rounded nozzle with wick-hole, the base and a part of the disc with the filling-hole are preserved.

Analogies: KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 79, etc.

C-276 – Mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. On the base, there is an inscription FESTI. Analogies: LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 269, 270; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 16-17; VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ, B. 1975, 49-50; ISTENIČ, J. 1999, 153, T. 1/8 (Fig. 144, 145);

C-333 – Fragmentary mouldmade brownish oil-lamp with brown slip. Part of the disc, part of the shoulder and the base are preserved. On the base there is an unidentifiable stamp. It was discovered in a pit, together with the oil-lamps C-333, C-335, C-344 and the mould C-336.

C-335- Fragmentary mouldmade brownish oil-lamp. Part of the disc, shoulder and a part of



the base are preserved. On the base, there is an inscription PRIMIGENI. It was discovered in a pit, together with the oil-lamps C-333, C-335, C-344 and the mould C-336.

Analogies: LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 256; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 16, T. XLIII, 1, 2, 4; MENZEL, H. 1954, 60.

C-344 – Fragmentary, mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. A part of the disc and shoulder are preserved. It was discovered in a pit, together with the oil-lamps C-333, C-335, C-344 and the mould C-336.

C-363 – Fragmentary mouldmade red oil-lamp. Disc, shoulder and a part of the nozzle are preserved. On the shoulder there are two lugs. The disc is circular, with the filling-hole in the middle. The narrow channel on the nozzle has a small air-opening.

Analogies: KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 164, 231, 251, 254, 255 (Singidunum).

C-424 – Mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. A part of the nozzle is missing. The channel on the nozzle is open, with a small air-hole. It was discovered in a pit, together with the oil-lamps C-422 and C-470.

Analogies: LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 269, 270; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 16-17; VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ, B. 1975, 49-50; ISTENIĆ, J. 1999, 153, T. 1/8 (Fig. 144, 145); KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 97-100 (Singidunum).

C-444 – Fragmentary mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. Part of the nozzle, disc and shoulder are preserved. On the shoulder there is a lug.

C-470 – Mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. The top of the nozzle is partly damaged. The disc is inturned. On the shoulder there are two lugs. On the base there is a stamp NERI. It was discovered in a pit, together with the oil-lamps C-422 and C-470.

Analogies: LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 269, 270; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 16-17, T. LXXXIV, LXXXVIII; VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ, B. 1975, 49-51; KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 149 – 154 (Singidunum). A part of the oil-lamps with

the stamp NERI, discovered in Singidunum represent imports, while the rest was produced in local workshops. The older examples, dated into the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, were imported, while the local products were younger and dated into the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> century (KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 125-126).

C-547 – Fragmentary mouldmade red oil-lamp, out of which only the base is preserved. On the base there is a stamp STROBI[LI]. It was discovered in the cremation grave G<sub>1</sub>-7, together with the oil-lamps C-539, C-540, C-541, C-542, C-543, C-544, C-545, C-546, C-548, C-563 and C-722.

Analogies: LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 256; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 16, T. XLIII, 1, 2, 4; MENZEL, H. 1954, 60.

C-682 – Mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. The disc and the base are missing. On the shoulder there are three lugs. The oil-channel is connected to the disc, with a small air-hole.

C-695 – Mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. The disc and a part of the base are missing. On the shoulder there are two lugs. The oil-channel is connected to the disc. On the base there is an unidentifiable stamp. It was discovered in the cremation grave G<sub>1</sub>-19.

C-702 – Fragmentary, mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. The base and a part of the body are preserved. On the base there is only a preserved line of a stamp.

C-705 – Fragmentary, mouldmade red oil-lamp. Part of the shoulder, the body and the base are preserved. On the base, a part of the stamp CRE[.]S[.] is visible.

Analogies: LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 269, 270; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 16, 17; VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ, B. 1975, 49-51; ISTENIĆ, J. 1999, 156, T. 17/3, T. 25/3, T. 48/2, T. 74/6, T. 135/3 (Fig. 147, 148).

C-800 – Fragmentary, mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. A part of the base, the body and the shoulder are preserved. On the shoulder there is a lug, on the base there is a part of the stamp [F]ORTIS. It was discovered in the cremation grave G<sub>1</sub>-22, together with the oil-lamp C-801.

Analogies: LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 256; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 16, T. XLIII, 1, 2, 4; MENZEL, H. 1954, 60; JEREMIĆ, G. 2009, 129, Cat. No. 371; ISTENIĆ, J. 1999, 153, T. 10/3, T. 11/3, T. 13/2, T. 118/11 (Fig. 144, 145), T. 154/8; KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 105-141 (Singidunum).

C-816 – Fragment of a nozzle and a disc of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip.

C-820 – Fragment of a mouldmade red oil-lamp with metallic slip. Part of the nozzle, part of the shoulder and disc are preserved. The oil-channel is connected to the disc. On the shoulder there is a lug.

C-903- Fragmentary, mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. A part of the nozzle, part of the disc and a ring-shaped base are preserved. On the shoulder there are three lugs. On the base there is a stamp FESTI.

Analogies: LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 269, 270; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 16-17; VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ, B. 1975, 49-50; ISTENIĆ, J. 1999, 153, T. 1/8 (Fig. 144, 145); KRUNIĆ, S. 2001, Cat. No. 97-100 (Singidunum), pp. 91, 106-107.

C-949 – Fragment of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. Part of the shoulder and the body are preserved. On the shoulder there is a lug.

C-988 – Mouldmade red oil-lamp with a calcination layer. On the shoulder there are two «lugs».

C-1006- Fragment of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. Parts of the base, disc and shoulder are preserved. On the shoulder there is a lug. On the base there is a hardly recognizable line of a stamp.

C-1079 – Fragment of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. Parts of the nozzle, disc and shoulder are preserved. On the nozzle and the disc, an oil-channel and a circular ring are recognizable, as well as a poorly modelled handle.

After the Roman rule was established and the Danube limes fortified, the situation in this part of the Roman Empire was stabilized. Ever since

Flavian times, supplying Roman troops played an important role in the economic development of the limes area. Transport of oil-lamps and similar products was expensive, so soon enough, local workshops were established, in which imitations of Firmalampen of famous craftsmen were produced. It is possible that already in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, one of such workshops was established in Singidunum (KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 93). The most commonly imitated oil-lamps were the ones with the stamp FORTIS. This group also includes local products of oil-lamps with stamps of this craftsman, made of red or reddish-brown clay, sandy fabrics, often glazed but sometimes also with poor metallic slip (KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 93).

#### ***Rectangular mouldmade oil-lamps with several wick-holes***

(Iványi IX, Krunić XIII)

These lamps have poorly defined, usually rounded nozzles. Handles are often leaf-shaped or triangular, richly decorated. The disc is usually undecorated, but when decorated, motifs are simple. Such oil-lamps most likely originate from Fayum in Egypt and were made until the 4<sup>th</sup> century (KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 188). They have two to nine wick-holes. The Singidunum examples date from the second quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century (KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 188).

Several dozens of such oil-lamps were discovered in Viminacium and they are dated from the Hadrianic period to the time of Diocletianus (KORAĆ, M. 1995, 168-173; ZOTOVIĆ, Lj., JORDOVIĆ, Č. 1990, 22, Fig. 10). They were discovered in the area of the "Više Grobalja" cemetery.

C-1052 – Fragment of a mouldmade red oil-lamp with six wick-holes.

C-1076 – Fragment of a mouldmade red oil-lamp. Two nozzles are preserved, partly damaged. Analogies: IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 13, T. XXXII-XXXIII; MENZEL, H. 1954, 26, no. 745; VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ, B. 1971, 115, T. XIV,

1; KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 308-311 (Singidunum).

***Tear-shaped mouldmade oil-lamps with undefined nozzle***

(Iványi XI, Krunic XV) (Fig. 5)

Their main feature is a circular, tear-shaped or egg-shaped body and undefined nozzle, included in the body itself. In other words, the distinction between the disc and the nozzle does not exist. The nozzle is mostly rounded, the disc comparatively small and undecorated. Sometimes, floral or geometric motifs appear, such as rosettes or pine branches. The base can be flat, concave or with a low ring-foot.

Oil-lamps of this type can be identified due to the rich shoulder decoration, described and classified by Broneer (BRONEER, O. 1930, Fig. 48 and 49). These oil-lamps have ornaments that also appear on the oil-lamps of the Loeschcke VIII type. The shoulder is decorated with drops, incised lines, leaf of punched dots, but there are also undecorated examples. Apart from this, these oil-lamps have a handle on the shoulder, which usually extends all the way to the middle of the body or down to the base. The handle is usually triangular or leaf-shaped, sometimes shaped as a bird's beak. There are also handles with circular cross-section.

Several examples of this type were discovered in the Viminacium cemeteries. The finds from the site "Kod Bresta" are dated to the period between Hadrian and Probus (KORAĆ, M. 1995, 174). Loeschcke dates them from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> to the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 235).

C-580 – Grayish brown mouldmade oil-lamp of longitudinal oval shape. On the disc there is a rosette in relief and around it, on the shoulder, there is a motif consisting of punched holes. The vertical handle is pierced. The base is ring-shaped. It was discovered in the cremation grave G<sub>1</sub>-16.

Analogies: LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 235; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 14, T. XXXVI, 7-9; VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ, B. 1971, Cat. No. 254-264, T.

XXIII/18, T. XV/7, T. XXIII/11; JEREMIĆ, G. 2009, 131, Cat. No. 377; KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 322, 323 (Singidunum).

***Mouldmade oil-lamps with circular body and undefined nozzle***

(Loeschcke XVI, Krunic XVI)

They were classified by Bailey (BAILEY, D. M. 1980, 377-379, Q 1421-1422). Such oil-lamps are of different sizes, with a rounded nozzle and a larger wick-hole. The disc can be flat or inturred, usually with a framing edge in relief, while the shoulder part is rounded and usually decorated with globules in relief. The base can be flat or ring-shaped. The handle starts at the framing edge of the disc, is placed on the shoulder and ends in the middle of the body. Sometimes it reaches all the way down to the base. It is presumed that the oil-lamps of this type appeared at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and were produced until the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century (KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 207).

C-245 – Mouldmade red oil-lamp. The handle is missing. The disc is flat and big compared to the shoulder which is rather narrow.

Analogies: BAILEY, D. M. 1980, 377-379, Q 1421-1422; MENZEL, H. 1969, Nr. 70-71, Abb. 19, 1, Abb. 21; KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 331 (Singidunum).

***Oval mouldmade egg-shaped oil-lamps with longitudinal nozzle and leaf-shaped handle***

(Iványi XIII, Krunic XVII)

Such oil-lamps were most likely made as imitations of metal lamps. The channel, starting from the disc and running towards the nozzle, is shallow, usually marked with an irregular low edge. The disc is small, with a framing ring in relief, and a bigger filling-hole in the middle. It can be undecorated or with rosette, shell or palmette motifs. The shoulder is wide and higher, often also simply decorated with lines, branch or ovolo motifs. The base is relatively small. One of the features is a solid or pierced handle, which can be leaf, palmette or beak-shaped.

According to Iványi these oil-lamps were popular in the provinces southwest from Pannonia (IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 15). The examples from Belgrade and Zemun are dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 4<sup>th</sup> century. A larger number of these oil-lamps discovered at the Viminacium cemetery "Više Grobalja" is dated to the period between Trajan and Probus (ZOTOVIĆ, Lj., JORDOVIĆ, Č. 1990, G-5, T. XXXIV/2, G-221, T. XXXIX/2, G<sub>1</sub>-72, T. XCVI/1, G<sub>1</sub>-78, T. XCVI/1, G<sub>1</sub>-81, T. CIII/3, G<sub>1</sub>-221, T. CLXXIII/7). It is most likely that there was a workshop in Viminacium in which such oil-lamps were produced.

C- 165 – Mouldmade oil-lamps with red clay and slip. The disc has a framing ring in relief, a bigger filling-hole is placed in the middle. The pierced handle is big, palmette-shaped.

C-545 – Fragment of a handle of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. It was discovered in a cremation grave G<sub>1</sub>-7, together with the oil-lamps C-539, C-540, C-541, C-542, C-543, C-544, C-546, C-547, C-548 and C-563.

Analogies: LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 224, Abb. 4,2; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 72, T. XVII and XVIII; MENZEL, H. 1954, 26, no. 81; BAILEY, D. M. 1965, T. 8a; VIKIĆ-BELANČIĆ, B. 1971, 109, T. XX, 3; KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 25 (Singidunum).

C-796 – Fragmentary, mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. Part of the disc and the handle are preserved. The handle is palmette-shaped.

C-801 – Fragmentary, mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. Part of the shoulder, handle and base are preserved. The handle is palmette-shaped. On the base there is a stamp FORTIS. It was discovered in the cremation grave G<sub>1</sub>-22, together with the oil-lamp C-800.

Analogy: KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 332 and 333 (Singidunum).

C-819 – Handle of a mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip, palmette-shaped.

C-1018 – Fragmentary, mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip. The nozzle top is damaged. On the disc, towards the nozzle, there are two volutes in relief. The filling-hole has a

framing ring in relief. The base is flat. The handle is palmette-shaped.

Analogy: KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 332 (Singidunum).

### ***Simple, circular oil-lamps***

(Krunić XIX) (Fig. 6)

They are often encountered in the Danubian and Rhine provinces, but also in Great Britain. The oldest examples from the 1<sup>st</sup> century are known from Great Britain (ECKARDT, H. 2002, 206). The finds from the Viminacium cemeteries are dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> century (ZOTOVIĆ, Lj., JORDOVIĆ, Č. 1990, G-232, T. XL/11, G-252, T. XLIV/9, G<sub>1</sub>-158, T. CXLV/2).

Apart from their shape, their main feature is that the lower part was moulded or wheel-thrown. The disc is usually flat, sometimes more or less inturned. The filling-hole is smaller and usually placed in the middle of the disc. The shoulder is vaulted, with low edge in relief, or it is slightly sloping. The nozzle is hand-modelled, sometimes small and undefined or longitudinal. The wick-hole is usually placed upon the shoulder. It can be separated and in that case placed just next to the disc. The pierced handle is usually small and shaped as a beak. Some examples have no handles.

C-1024 – Fragmentary, oil-lamp with red clay and slip. Part of the disc and shoulder are damaged.

Analogies: ZOTOVIĆ, Lj., JORDOVIĆ, Č. 1990, T. XL/3, 11, T. XLIV/9, T. LIII/2, T. CXIII/2, T. CLXXXVI/6; KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 353-359 (Singidunum). This is a sub-variant that has a bigger concave disc, narrow shoulder and a clearly defined nozzle upon which there is a wick-hole of irregular shape. The base is flat or ring-shaped.

### ***Mouldmade ceramic oil-lamps imitating bronze lamps***

(Loeschcke XX, Iványi XXXIV, Krunić XXIV) (Fig. 7)

Mouldmade ceramic oil-lamps imitating bronze

lamps have different dimensions. The disc is slightly concave and separated from the shoulder with a framing edge in relief, which follows the shape of the lamp top and ends at the nozzle. The rounded nozzle top has well-defined angular edges. In the middle of the disc there is a filling-hole, sometimes in the shape of drops or three-leaved clover. The base is usually ring-shaped. One of the features is that all oil-lamps of this type have vaulted handles, the same as the bronze lamps, ending upon the disc in the shape of a mask, animal head or leaf (heart). The lamps were often painted or with metallic slip, rarely also glazed (KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 261). It is most likely that they were produced from the middle until the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (BAILEY, D. M. 1988, 179, 185, Pl. 12).

According to numismatic evidence, the oil-lamps of this type from Viminacium are dated from Trajan to Commodus (KORAĆ, M. 1995, 204-207, Cat. No. 2296).

C-1023 – Mouldmade oil-lamp with red clay and slip, with longitudinal body and semi-circular, wide nozzle. The nozzle is of concave shape, turning into an oval body. On the nozzle there is a circular air-hole. The filling-hole is positioned symmetrically. The base is ring-shaped, while the handle is palmette-shaped. This type of handle is characteristic for Krunic type XVII (2011, 212, 213).

Analogies: LOESCHCKE, S. 1919, 340, Abb. 22; IVÁNYI, D. 1935, 25, T. LXV, 1-4; MENZEL, H. 1954, 48, no. 260, Abb. 28, 1; KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 410 (Singidunum).

***Pear-shaped mouldmade oil-lamps with concave disc***

(Loeschcke XXXI, Krunic XXXI)

They are similar to pear-shaped oil-lamps with handle, but compared to them, they have a shorter nozzle. The upper disc surface is not flat but inturned and separated from the shoulder with a low edge in relief. The narrow shoulder is flat in its upper part, but diagonal in its lower part and richly decorated – usually with densely

placed lines facing each other. The handle is solid, sometimes perforated. The base can be ring-shaped or flat.

Such oil-lamps are often described as coming “from Asia Minor” (KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 317). The examples which originate from Asia Minor were encountered in almost all of the provinces of the Roman Empire. They were produced in the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century and all the way to the beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> century (KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, 317). According to Goethert, such oil-lamps were produced from the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century and throughout the 5<sup>th</sup> century (GOETHERT, K. 1993, 136-138, 144-145, 149). It is interesting that a larger number of such oil-lamps come from Trier, from the earlier period, actually from the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. There were a large number of workshops in this city that produced such oil-lamps (GOETHERT, K. 1993, 149).

C-253 – Brownish mouldmade oil-lamp with brown slip and a damaged nozzle. The filling-hole was placed in the middle of the disc. The disc is inturned and surrounded with a row of globules. On the shoulder there are double incisions facing each other. The nozzle is surrounded with a heart-shaped ribbon in relief. The vertical handle is solid.

Analogy: KRUNIĆ, S. 2011, Cat. No. 475 (Singidunum).

C-123 – The only *oil-lamp made of bronze* (Fig. 8) is fragmentary and deformed, but its circular shape is still recognizable. On the disc there are perforations which follow its shape, while three ribbons are placed in a row and in the middle. The loop-shaped handle is positioned vertically, the base is flat and the nozzle is missing.

Out of five *moulds* (C-203, C-309, C-336, C-365 and C-451) only one of them could be identified (C-336) (Fig. 9), as a mould used for producing oil-lamps of the Loeschcke IX type, actually Firmalampen (stamped oil-lamps) with a closed channel on the nozzle.



The remaining four forms are fragmentary and it was not possible to determine for which type of oil-lamps they were used.

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During the excavation of the southern Viminacium cemetery "Kod Bresta", 106 pottery oil-lamps were discovered. 28 lamps were discovered in graves (26,41%) and 12 lamps in pits (11,32%). There are 66 pieces (62,27%) from the sacrificial surfaces and from the layer, which represents almost three fifths of the total number of oil-lamps from this necropolis. Only one lamp was made of bronze. Five moulds for producing pottery oil-lamps were discovered here. (Fig. 10)

The greatest number of oil-lamps (25 pieces or 23,58%) belong to the Loeschcke X type, actually Firmalampen with open oil-channel. If one adds also the four examples of Firmalampen with closed oil-channel (Loeschcke IX a, b, c) discovered from "Kod Bresta" (3,77% of total amount), it turns out that one quarter of the total number of oil-lamps belongs to Firmalampen.

Oil-lamps with volutes are also represented with a high percentage: 21 pieces (19,81%) of the Loeschcke Ic type and 7 pieces of the Loeschcke Ib type (6,60%). The total number of 28 oil-lamps with volutes also represent one quarter of the total number of discovered oil-lamps.

The oil-lamps of the Loeschcke VIII type, lamps with a short and rounded nozzle, include 14 examples (13,20%).

There were five examples (4,71%) of each Loeschcke VI type of oil-lamps (oval egg-shaped, with a small disc) and Loeschcke XVII type (oval egg-shaped, with longitudinal nozzle and leaf-shaped handle). Three examples (3,18%) of the Loeschcke XIII type and one of each (0,95%) of the Loeschcke XV, XVI, XIX, XXIV and XXXI types were discovered. For 17 pieces (16,03%) out of total number of 106 oil-lamps, it was not possible to determine to which type they belonged, since only small fragments are preserved. (Fig. 11)

At the "Kod Bresta" necropolis, the two most numerous groups of oil-lamps (Loeschcke I type or the oil-lamps with volutes and Loeschcke IX and X types or Firmalampen) are dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Apart from the already mentioned oil-lamps with volutes and the Firmalampen, among the oldest examples, the ones produced already at the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century, there are also: oil-lamps with several nozzles, volutes and a handle (Loeschcke III type); oval egg-shaped oil-lamps with a small disc (Loeschcke VI type); oil-lamps with a short, rounded nozzle (Loeschcke VIII type) and oil-lamps with an oval body connected with the nozzle (Loeschcke XV type). Also rarely represented types are dated into the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> century: rectangular oil-lamps with several wick-holes (Loeschcke XIII type); oval egg-shaped oil-lamps with longitudinal nozzles and leaf-shaped handles (Loeschcke XVII type); simple circular oil-lamps (Loeschcke XIX type) and pottery oil-lamps which imitate bronze lamps (Loeschcke XXIV type).

Among the latest examples, the ones produced in the 4<sup>th</sup> and the 5<sup>th</sup> century, there are oil-lamps with circular body with unidentifiable nozzle (Loeschcke XVI type) and pear-shaped oil-lamps with concave disc (Loeschcke XXXI type). The last two types are represented with one piece each and they are exceptions regarding their dating. (Fig. 12)

According to the data named above, one can draw the conclusion that the necropolis "Kod Bresta" was most intensively used during the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. This dating is also confirmed with previously performed numismatic analysis, but also with other finds discovered at the site.

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Out of the total number of 106 pottery oil-lamps discovered at the southern part of the Viminacium cemetery "Kod Bresta", a quarter was discovered within graves, ten of them within pits, while the rest comes from sacrificial

areas and from layers. One quarter of the total number includes oil-lamps with volutes, another quarter the so-called Firmalampen. These most numerous represented types, as well as the rest of the typologically determined examples, are dated into the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. This dating is also supported with numismatic and other finds from the same necropolis.

#### Abstract

The former Roman city and the legionary fort Viminacium is situated at the right Danube bank, at the territories of the villages Stari Kostolac and Drmno, some 15 km from Požarevac. Viminacium was the capital of the Roman province Upper Moesia (Moesia Superior), which became a colony in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. During the 1980s, a southern cemetery was excavated. A part of it, named "Kod Bresta", was excavated between the years 1985 and 1992. The site revealed around seventy graves, both inhumation and cremation graves. Among the finds there were 107 oil-lamps – one of them made of bronze and the rest made of clay. Five forms were also unearthed. The pottery lamps belong to several types: most of them belong to the type with volutes and to the so-called "Firmalampen", like Fortis, Strobili etc.). The lamps mostly date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. Together with other grave-goods, the finds of oil-lamps confirm that this part of the cemetery was used during the 2<sup>nd</sup> and at the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, and up to the 5th century AD.

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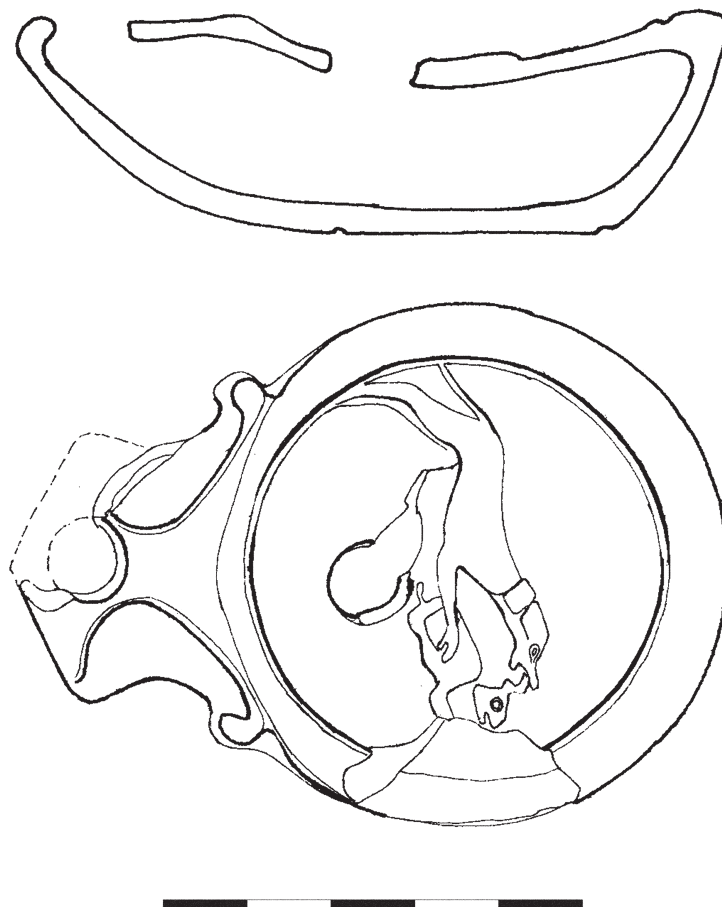


Fig 1





Fig 2



Fig 3



Fig 4



Fig 5

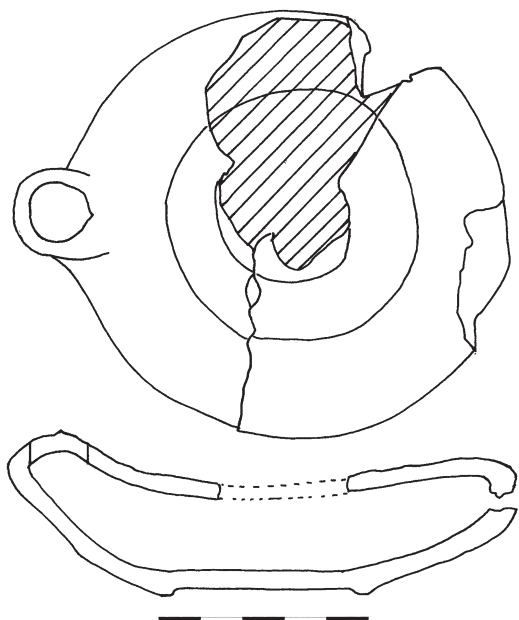


Fig 6



Fig 7



Fig 8



Fig 9

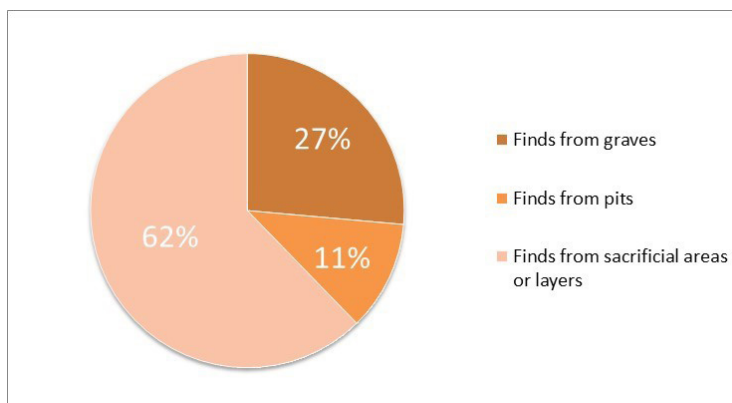


Fig 10

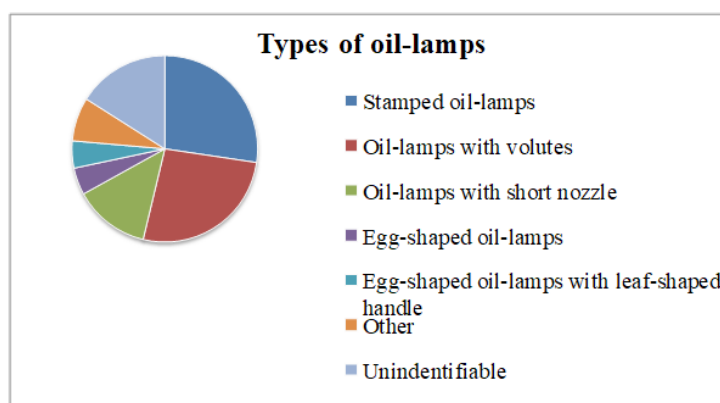


Fig 11

DATING OF THE LAMPS FROM THE ROMAN CEMETERY "KOD BRESTA" - VIMINACIUM						
Pieces	Type	1st century	2nd century	3rd century	4th century	Dating of the Viminacium finds
7	Ib	██████████		██████		from Agrippa to Septimius Severus
21	Ic	██████████		██████		from Agrippa to Caracalla
5	VI		██████████			from Hadrian to Probus
14	VII		██████████			from Galba to Diocletian
4	IX	██████████				from Tiberius to Hadrian
25	X	██████████			██████	from Tiberius to Constantius II
3	XIII		██████████			from Hadrian to Diocletian
1	XV		██████████			from Hadrian to Probus
1	XVI		██████████			from Galba to Diocletian
5	XVII		██████████			from Trajan to Probus
1	XIX		██████████			from Trajan to Commodus
1	XXIV		██████████			from Trajan to Commodus
1	XXXI				██████	until the 7th century

Fig 12