

***Suburbium Issae* – prethodno priopćenje s rekognosciranja i istraživanja novopronađene stambeno-obrtničke četvrti Ise**

***Suburbium Issae* – preliminary report from reconnaissance and excavations of the newly-discovered residential-artisanal quarter of Issa**

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U radu se u preliminarnom obliku objavljuju rezultati rekognosciranja i sondažnog istraživanja prostora sa zapadne strane gradskog područja Ise, izvan zidina, na najdonjim sjeveroistočnim padinama brda Bandirice. Na tom prostoru od oko 1000 m² pronađeni su ostatci građevina za koje se iznosi pretpostavka da je riječ o suburbiju, odnosno vjerojatnoj stambeno-obrtničkoj četvrti Ise. Rekognosciranjem prostora nađeni su ulomci dolija, sinterirani ulomci dolija i prepečene keramike amorfnih oblika, možda dijelova stijenki lončarske ili neke druge peći. Istraživanja su u samom početku, te je nemoguće iznositi čvršće zaključke, no nesumnjivo je riječ o jednom od najvažnijih pronalazaka kad je riječ o istraživanjima Ise, koji će uvelike pomoći u boljem razumijevanju isejskog urbanizma i oblikovanja prostora Ise, njezinog gospodarstva, širenja grada i drugih značajki te pridonijeti boljem shvaćanju naseljenosti grada i otoka.

Ključne riječi: *Isa (Issa), suburbij, stambeno-obrtnička četvrt, sinterirana keramika, lončarstvo, dolij.*

This paper contains a preliminary publication of the results of reconnaissance and test excavations in the western side of the urban territory of Issa outside of its perimeter wall, on the lowest north-eastern slopes of Bandirica Hill. The remains of buildings were found in this area, which covers approximately 1,000 m², and it is posited that they formed a suburbium, probably Issa's residential-artisanal quarter. Reconnaissance of the entire area indicated that it contains a high quantity of dolium shards, sintered dolium shards and discards of amorphy-shaped pottery, and the possible walls of a pottery or some other type of kiln. The excavations are only at their very beginnings, and it is impossible to draw any firm conclusions, but without doubt this is one of the most important discoveries in general when speaking of research into Issa, which will largely help facilitate greater insight into Issaeen urbanism and the urban planning and organization of space in Issa, its economy, urban expansion and other features and in turn contribute to a better understanding of the population density of the city and the island.

Key words: *Issa, suburbium, residential-artisanal quarter, sintered ceramic, pottery, dolium.*

Nije potrebno posebno isticati važnost koju je Isa (*Issa*) imala u povijesti jadranskih prostora. Ta važnost prepoznata je vrlo rano, pa već godine 1762. Isa dobiva svoju prvu povjesnicu, koju je prema spisima i pismima Višanina Antuna Matijaševića Karamanea, sastavio Hvaranin Frane Radoš. Od tada njezina povijest i arheološki ostatci postaju predmetom istraživanja stručnjaka različitih profila koji u svojim radovima znanstvenu pozornost usmjeravaju prije svega na arheološke ostatke na brijegu Gradina, na kojem je grad podignut, poluotoku Prirovu, na kojem je bio teatar, i na njezine nekropole smještene neposredno uz zidine grada s obiju njegovih strana.¹ Znanstvena pozornost prema lokalitetima *extra muros*, kako onih u neposrednoj blizini grada, tako i onih razmještenih po otoku, za sada nije bila predmetom većeg stručnog zanimanja. Ti su lokaliteti ostali uglavnom kao topografska bilješka. Nedavnim rekognosciranjem prostora zapadno od brijega Gradine pronađeni su ostatci građevina koji jasno pokazuju da je ondje postojala do sada nepoznata prigradska četvrt, udaljena od zidina Ise oko 200 metara zračne linije.² Položaji na kojima se nalaze ostatci naselja prostiru se na površini od oko 1000 metara četvornih i smješteni su na blagoj padini uređenoj niskim terasama uvjetovanim reljefnim značajkama terena, sa zapadne strane malog dolca koji dijeli dva brda, Gradinu i Bandiricu³ (sl. 1a, b). Ovaj dolac u literaturi je odavno poznat jer se u njegovu južnom dijelu nalazi isejska nekropola čiji su ostatci imenovali ovaj predio kao Martvilo, odnosno Martvila.⁴

Usudujemo se reći da je ovdje riječ o jednom od najvažnijih arheoloških nalaza kad je riječ o proučavanju Ise i njezinih spomenika, koji će iznimno pridonijeti ne samo spoznaji ma o urbanističkom planiranju Ise, arhitektonskim rješenjima i širenju grada nego i o gospodarstvu i drugim značajkama življenja ovog antičkog grada.

There is no need to specifically underscore the importance that Issa had to the history of the Adriatic sphere. This importance had been acknowledged quite early, so that the first history of Issa had already been penned in mid-1762 by Vis native Antun Matijašević Karamaneo, which he compiled on the basis of his own documents and the letters of Frane Radoš of Hvar. Henceforth its history and archaeological remains became the subject of study by experts in various fields whose scholarly focus was above all directed to the archaeological remains on Gradina Hill (on which the city initially rose), the Prirovo Peninsula and its necropolises situated immediately adjacent to the city walls on both sides.¹ Issa's *extra muros* sites, either those in the city's immediate vicinity or those scattered farther afield on the island, have thus far not been the focus of significant scholarly attention or interest. These sites generally were little more than topographic notations. The remains of buildings were found in recent reconnaissance of an area west of Gradina Hill which clearly show that there had been a previously unknown suburban quarter approximately 200 m in a straight line from Issa's city walls.² The position of the settlement remains are situated on the lowest slopes of Bandirica, to the west of the small depression that separates it from the other hill, Gradina.³ This depression has been long known in the relevant literature because its southern section contains the Issaeon necropolis which gave its name to the area: Martvilo or Martvila (from the Croatian *mrtav* – dead).⁴ The settlement's remains cover a surface of approximately 1,000 m², situated on a gentle slope organized into low terraces dictated by the terrain's relief features (Fig. 1a, b).

I daresay that this is one of the most important archaeological finds in general when speaking of Issa and its monuments, which will contribute greatly to insight into Issa's ur-

- 1 O povijesti istraživanja Ise s popisom literature, Kirigin 1999, str. 405-458; Čargo 2003, str. 399-469; Čargo 2023, str. 223-256.
- 2 Lokalitet je pronađen 22. veljače 2021. obilaskom prostora sjeverno od nekropole Martvilo, a zapadno od gradskih zidina Ise, na kat. čest. 7025/2 i 7025/1. Ove parcele na svojoj površini od otprilike 1.000 m² sadrže ostatke arhitekture na više mjesta. Na suhozidima koji dijele pojedine terase nalazi se veća količina amorfnih ulomaka keramike, a od drugih keramičkih ulomaka to su uglavnom doliji i u manjoj mjeri ostatci tegula i amfora.
- 3 Zemljopisno gledano pronađeni arheološki ostatci nalaze se na donjim padinama brda Bandirice, no u puku se cijeli ovaj prostor naziva Gradina. Pod imenom Gradina imenuje se prostor od Rovnog puta (kat. čest. 11982/1) pa prema istoku obuhvaćajući cijeli brijeg na kojem je podignuta Isa.
- 4 Parcela je pravokutnog oblika s proširenjem na donjem sjeveroistočnom dijelu te poprima oblik slova L. Vlasnik parcele je gospodin Josip Dujmić, koji je ljubazno dopustio provođenje istraživanja, na čemu mu zahvaljujem. O nekropoli Martvilo, Nikolanci 1969, str. 57-90; Gabričević 1968, str. 39-44; Cambi, Kirigin, Marin 1981, str. 63-83; Čargo 2010a i literatura popisana u tim radovima.

- 1 On the research history of Issa with a bibliography, Kirigin 1999, pp. 405-458; Čargo 2003, pp. 399-469; Čargo 2023, pp. 223-256.
- 2 I discovered the site being published herein on 22 February 2021 during a tour of the area north of the Martvilo necropolis and west of Issa's city wall, cadastral plot no. 7025/2 and 7025/1. This plot contains the remains of architecture at several places on its surface of roughly 1,000 m². A high quantity of amorously-shaped pottery discards are on the stacked stone walls separating individual terraces, while the potsherds mainly consist of dolia and to a lesser extent tegulae and amphorae.
- 3 In geographic terms, the discovered archaeological remains are on the lower slopes of Bandirica Hill, but the area is called Gradina by local residents. The name Gradina refers to the entire area from Rovni put (cad. plot 11982/1) eastward, encompassing the entire hill on which Issa was established.
- 4 This piece of land is rectangular, but expands at the lower north-eastern section, assuming an L-shape. The property's owner is Mr. Josip Dujmić, who graciously granted permission for excavations, for which I am grateful. On the Martvilo necropolis, Nikolanci 1969, pp. 57-90; Gabričević 1968, pp. 39-44; Cambi, Kirigin, Marin 1981, pp. 63-83; Čargo 2010 and the bibliographies contained in these works.



Slika 1a.
Položaj suburbija u odnosu na antički grad (Shemu na ortofoto
snimci izradio B. Čargo)

Figure 1a.
Location of suburbium in relation to the ancient city
(Schematic on orthophographic image done by B. Čargo)

OPIS NADZEMNIH OSTATAKA ARHITEKTURE

Pregledom terena i nakon toga arhitektonskim ucrtavanjem vidljivih ostataka uočavaju se pravilnosti u sačuvanoj arhitekturi koje pokazuju jasnu međusobnu ortogonalnost (sl. 2). Krećući s južne strane najdonjih terasa parcele, najprije se nailazi

banism and urban planning, architectural solutions, the city's expansion and the economic and others aspects of life in this ancient city.

DESCRIPTION OF ABOVE-GROUND ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

Based on an inspection of the terrain and the subsequent architectural sketching of visible remains, regularity in the preserved architecture is notable as they exhibit a clear mutual



Slika 1b.
Položaj suburbija u odnosu na antički grad (Crtež: A. Kovačević,
Arheoplan)

Figure 1b.
Location of suburbium in relation to the ancient city
(Drawing: A. Kovačević, Arheoplan)

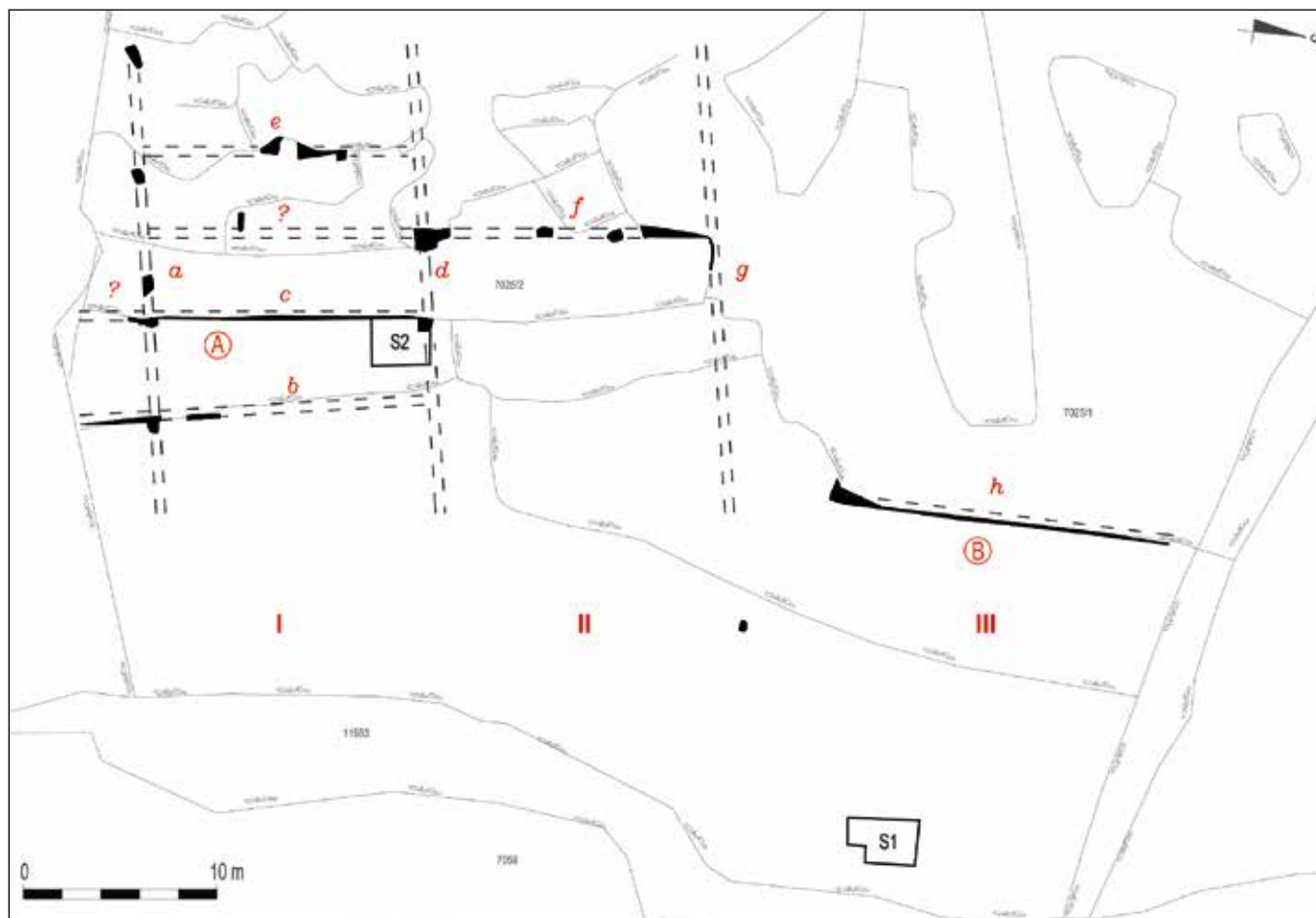
na zid *a*, koji se proteže u smjeru istok-zapad.⁵ Od tog je zida u pravcu njegova protezanja vidljivo najmanje pet velikih kamenih blokova. Temeljem tih ostataka može se vidjeti ne samo pravac njegova protezanja nego i njegova širina, od 0,5 do 0,6 m, te dužina, 30 m, s daljnjim protezanjem prema istoku i zapadu. Ovaj zid je zajednički svim građevinama koje se na njega nadovezuju sa sjeverne strane. Sada nije moguće s potpunom sigurnošću utvrditi prestaje li s ovim zidom blok *I* pronađene četvrti ili se pak arhitektura nastavlja prema jugu. Naime pojedino obrađeno i zidano kamenje sugerira da se cjelokupni arhitektonski sklop nastavljao prema jugu, prije svega u visini i pravcu protezanja zidova *b* i *c*.⁶

orthogonality (Fig. 2). Beginning the description of these remains from the southern side of the plot's lowest terrace, we first arrive at wall *a*, which extends in an east-west direction.⁵ A minimum of five large stone blocks are visible after this wall in the direction of its extension. Based on these remains, one may perceive not only the direction in which the wall extends but also its width of 0.5-0.6 m and length of 30 m with further eastward and westward extensions. This wall is common to all buildings which connected to it on the northern side. At this point it is impossible to state with complete certainty whether this wall marks the end of block *I* of buildings in the newly-discovered quarter, or if the architecture continued southward. Namely, individual dressed stones, including those laid in wall courses, suggest that the entire architectural complex continued to the south, above all in the elevation and di-

5 U tekstu i nacrtima radi lakšeg praćenja opisanih građevina zidovi su označeni malim slovom u kurzivu, stambeno-obrtnički blokovi rimskim brojem, a građevine rimskim brojem pojedinog stambeno-obrtničkog bloka i velikim slovom.

6 Na susjednim parcelama, južna (kat. čest. 7024/1) i sjeverna (kat. čest. 7027) još nisu uočeni građevni ostaci koji bi se nadovezivali na one na kat. čest. 7025/2, a detaljni pregled tih parcela onemogućuje prevelika vegetacija.

5 In the text and drawings, for easier recognition of the described buildings, walls are marked with a lowercase letter in italic, residential-artisanal quarters with a roman number, and buildings with a roman number of the respective residential-artisanal quarter and with a capital letter.



Slika 2.
Građevni ostatci s predloženom rekonstrukcijom tri stambeno-
obrtnička bloka (Crtež: A. Kovačević, Arheoplan)

Figure 2.
Building remains with suggested reconstruction of three
residential-artisanal blocks (Drawing: A. Kovačević, Arheoplan)

Zid **b** orijentiran je u pravcu sjever-jug i može se s prekidom pratiti u dužini od 7 m. Spajao se na zid **a** u južnom dijelu, a zatim se njegov produžetak može pratiti dalje prema jugu. Nad njime je sagrađen suhozid. Ovaj zid je temeljen na matičnoj stijeni, zidan je u suho i sačuvan je u visini od jednog reda do tri reda većih pravilno klesanih pločastih kamenova (sl. 3).

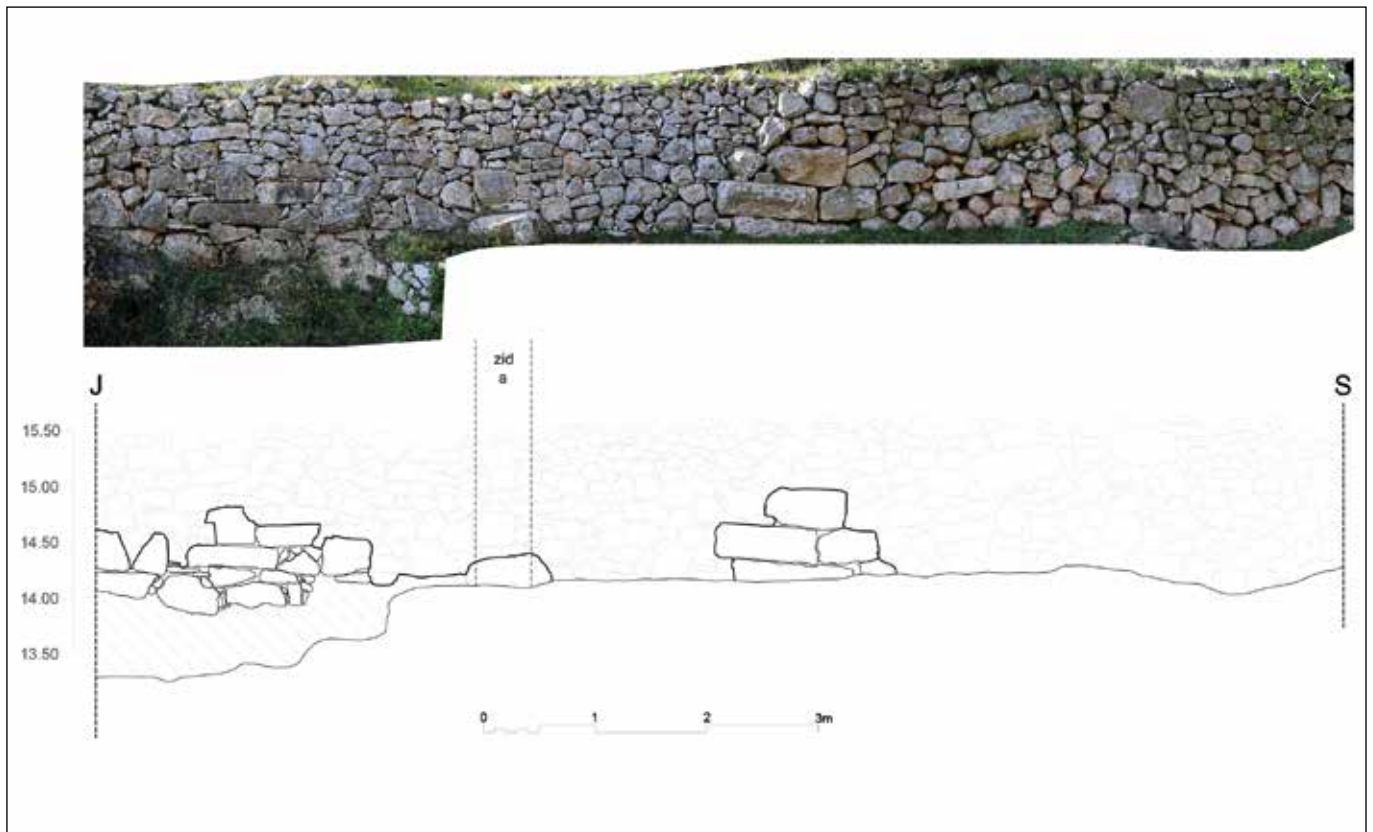
Treći zid, **c**, iste je orijentacije kao prethodni, no puno je bolje očuvan od njega i nadzemno je vidljiv u visini od dva do tri reda kamenova. Također je zidan u suho korištenjem većih kamenova (sl. 4). Na južnoj strani spaja se na opisani zid **a** pod pravim kutom. Na sjevernoj strani zid **c** se naslanja na zid **d**, od kojega je sačuvan jedan veliki obrađeni kamen i dio pravilno klesane matične stijene koja je bila dijelom njegove strukture. Sondažnim istraživanjem ustanovilo se njegovo protezanje dalje prema istoku (vidi dolje). Taj veliki kameni blok je kut građevine **IA** koji na sjeverozapadnoj strani tvore zidovi **c** i **d**, dok ju s južne i istočne strane zatvaraju zidovi **a** i **b**. Zid **d** paralelan je sa zidom **a** i iste je širine te ti zidovi zatvaraju prvi stambeno-obrtnički blok kuća i/ili radionica (taj termin ovdje koristimo). S obzirom na postojanje zidova **a** i **d** mjerimo dužinu zida **c** od 15,5 m, a to je istodobno i unutarnja dužina građevine **IA**

rektion of walls **b** and **c**.⁶

The remains of the second wall, **b**, are visible inside the stacked stone fence which was built from its remains. The wall has its foundation in the bedrock, it was assembled without binding material and it has been preserved in one to three courses of large regularly cut plate-like stones (Fig. 3). It has a north-south orientation and may be followed with one interruption to a length of 7 m, connecting to wall **a**, and probably continuing farther southward.

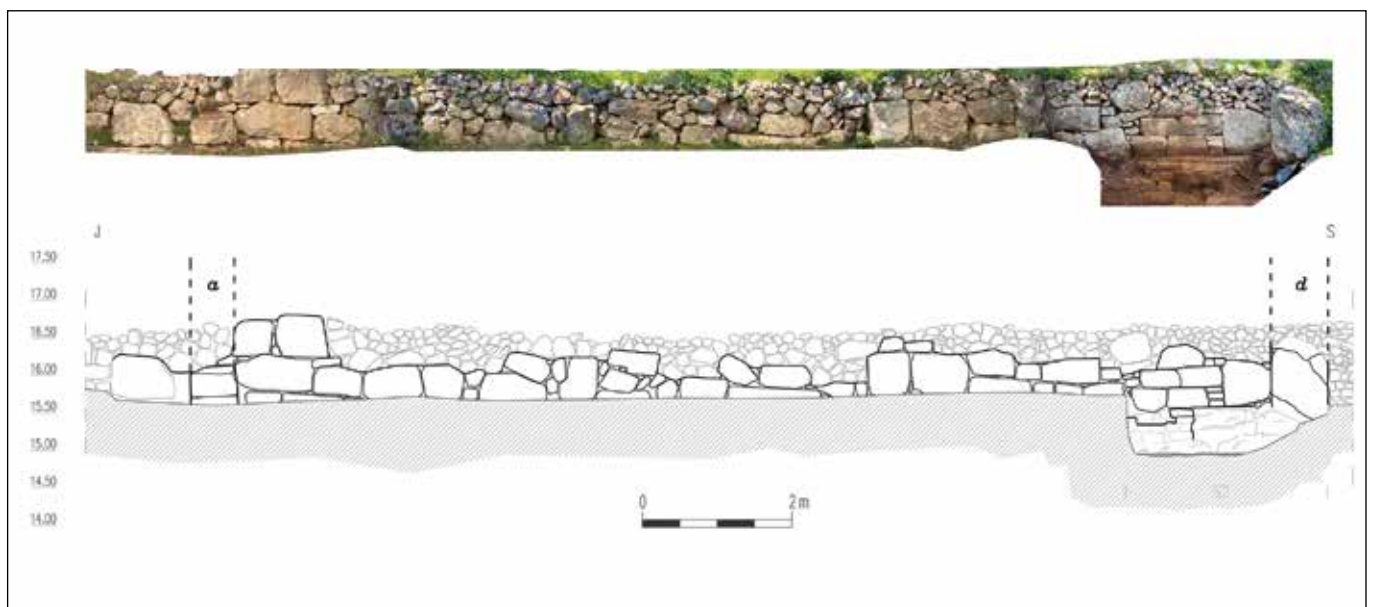
The third wall, **c**, has the same orientation as the preceding one, but it is far better preserved, and above ground it is visible to a height of two to three courses of stone. It was also assembled in the dry technique using large stones (Fig. 4). To the south, it connects to the previously described wall **a** at a right

6 On the neighboring plots, the southern (cadastral plot 7024/1) and the northern (cadastral plot 7027) no building remains have yet been observed that would be connected to those on the cadastral plot 7025/2, and a detailed survey of those plots is made impossible by excessive vegetation.



Slika 3.
 Pogled na zid b (Foto i crtež: A. Devlahović)

Figure 3.
 View of wall b (Photo and drawing: A. Devlahović)



Slika 4.
 Pogled na zid c (Foto i crtež: A. Kovačević, Arheoplan)

Figure 4.
 View of wall c (Photo and drawing: A. Kovačević, Arheoplan)

i prvog reda građevina koje se nižu prema zapadu i istoku. Približna unutarnja širina, između zidova **b** i **c**, je 4,5 m, pa bi to bila i širina građevine **I A**. Time dobivamo i njezinu približnu površinu od oko 70 m², no nepoznata nam je unutarnja podjela prostora, koja je zasigurno postojala.

Slijede ostatci zida **e** koji se nalazi zapadno od zidova **b** i **c**, udaljen od zida **c** oko 8 m. Iste je orijentacije kao i spomenuti, no lošije sačuvan, ima samo dva kamena bloka i dio klesane matične stijene. Iako spoj nije sačuvan, jasno je da se spajao sa zidovima **a** i **d** koji su ga omeđivali sa sjeverne i južne strane. Između zidova **c** i **e** vjerojatno je postojao još jedan paralelan s njima, koji je bio u razini i istog smjera protezanja kao i zid **f** u **II** redu građevina.

U **II** redu građevina koje su se nastavljale sa sjeverne strane zida **d** nalazi se zid **f**, spojen s njime pod pravim kutom. Ovaj zid je paralelan sa zidovima **b**, **c** i **e**, na oba svoja kuta usječen je u matičnu stijenu, a time možemo odrediti njegovu dužinu od 16,5 m. Izgrađen je kao i prije opisani, kombinacijom zidanja i klesanja matične stijene. Sa sjeverne strane završava matičnom stijenom koja je klesana pod pravim kutom i ostatci tog kuta sugeriraju da je postojao zid **g**. Možemo pretpostaviti da je pravac protezanja zida **g** bio u smjeru istok-zapad, na što upućuje smjer klesanja matične stijene, ali i to što svi drugi površinski vidljivi arhitektonski ostatci pokazuju sasvim jasnu pravilnost i međusobnu ortogonalnost, pa valja pretpostaviti da će daljnja istraživanja pokazati kako je i zid **g** paralelan sa zidovima **a** i **d**.

Slijedi **III** red stambeno-obrtničkog bloka građevina na krajnjoj sjevernoj strani parcele, na kojoj se nalazi zid **h**, najduži sačuvani zid od svih dosad opisanih. Orijetacije sjever-jug i sačuvan u dužini od 18 m, temeljen je na matičnoj stijeni koja je pri tome klesanjem okomito poravnata, no ni na jednoj strani nije mu definiran kraj. Ne možemo utvrditi njegovu točnu dužinu, a time ni dužinu **III** stambeno-obrtničkog bloka, odnosno građevine čijim je dijelom bio. Nejasna je i njegova povezanost s građevinama u **II** stambeno-obrtničkom bloku. Približno je paralelan sa zidovima **b**, **c**, **e** i **f**. Vidljivo je kako je matična stijena na kojoj je temeljen okomito klesana, na jednom mjestu u visini od 0,9 m, i na nju je položen prvi red kamenih blokova većih dimenzija. Prva dva reda su zidana u suho, zatim je vidljiv jedan red tanjih kamenih ploča koje poravnavaju red, a potom je zidanje nastavljeno manjim klesancima (sl. 5). U tom je dijelu zida među klesancima primjetan vapneni mort, no nije sasvim jasno je li riječ o vapnenom vezivu ili pak o ostatku naknadnog žbukanja zida.⁷

Između zidova **f** i **h** ne vide se nadzemni tragovi arhitektu-

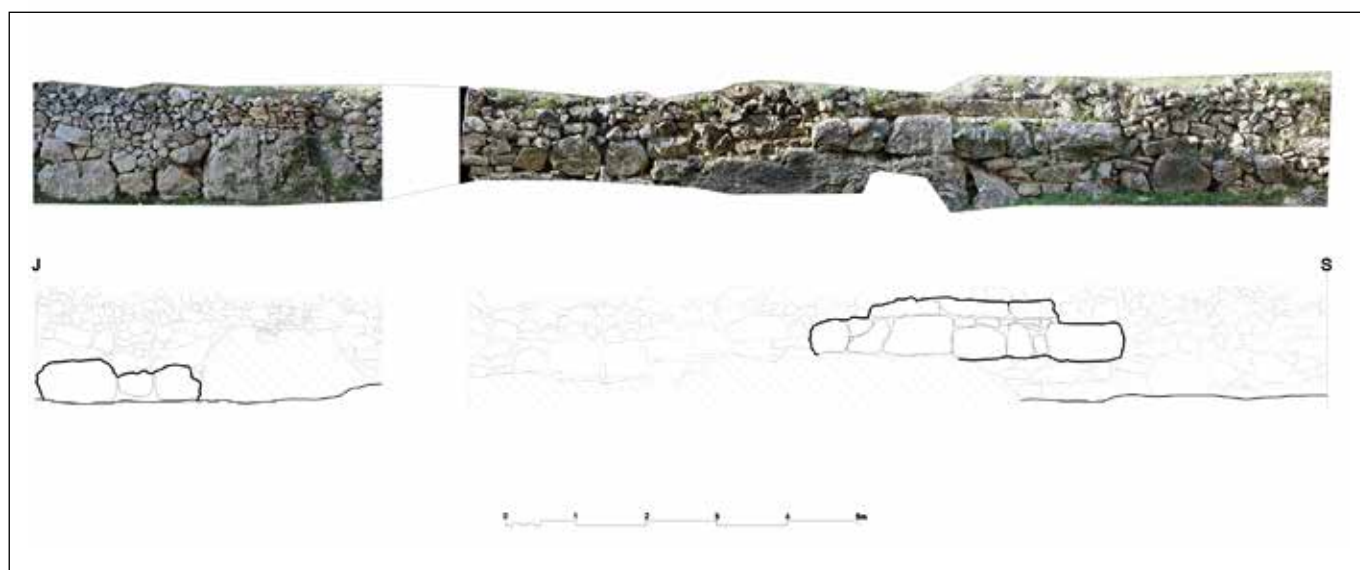
angle. Wall **a** is thus the starting wall of building **I A**, of which walls **b** and **c** are component parts. Resting against northern wall **c** is wall **d**, of which one large dressed stone and a part of the regularly carved bedrock that was part of its structure have been preserved. Test excavations have ascertained its further extent eastward (see below). This large stone block is the corner of building **I A** which is formed by walls **c** and **d**. Wall **d** is parallel to wall **a**, with the same width and terminating what in this paper shall be provisionally called the residential-artisanal block of houses and/or workshops (res.-art. block). Given the existence of walls **a** and **d**, the length of wall **c** has been measured at 15,5 m, and this is simultaneously the internal length of building **I A** and the first row of buildings that run to the west and east. The approximate internal width between walls **b** and **c** is 4.5 m, so this was also the width of building **I A**. We thereby also get its surface of approximately 70 m², but its internal division of space is not known but almost certainly existed. The remains of several dressed stones and the regularly carved bedrock in an east-west orientation testify to the internal division of space in individual buildings. These are located on two upper terraces to the west of wall **c**.

Next are the remains of wall **e**, which is situated west of walls **b** and **c**, about 8 m from wall **c**. It has the same orientation as the aforementioned walls but is more poorly preserved, consisting of two stone blocks and a portion of carved bedrock. Even though the joint has not been preserved, it is clear that it was connected to walls **a** and **d**, which bounded it from the north and south. Another parallel wall likely existed between walls **c** and **e** that was at the same level and ran in the same direction as wall **f** in row **II** of buildings.

In the second row of buildings that continued on the northern side of wall **d**, there is wall **f** connected to it at a right angle. This wall is parallel to **b**, **c** and **e**, and it is cut into the bedrock at both of its corners, so that its length can be ascertained at 16.5 m. It was constructed as those described above, by a combination of masonry and carving into the bedrock. To the northern side it ends in the bedrock, which was carved at a right angle, and the remains of this corner suggest that there was a wall **g**. The direction of wall **g** may be presumed to have been east-west, which is indicated by the direction of carving into the bedrock, but also due to the fact that all other architectural remains visible on the surface show an entirely clear regularity and mutual orthogonality, so it may be assumed that further excavations will show that wall **g** was parallel to **a** and **d**.

The third row of the residential-artisanal block follows on the extreme northern side of the land plot on which wall **h** is located. This is the longest preserved wall of all those thus far described. It has a north-south orientation and a preserved length of 18 m with a foundation in bedrock which was vertically straightened by carving for this purpose, although at its end has not been defined on one side. Its precise length cannot be ascertained, nor, consequently, the length of residential-artisanal block **III** and the building of which it was a part. Its

7 Uz ovaj zid nalazi se drvena montažna kuća koja je gotovo priljubljena uz njega, što je onemogućilo njegovo potpuno dokumentiranje, te je stoga na slici i crtežu ostavljena praznina u dijelu koji za sada nije bilo moguće dokumentirati.



Slika 5.
Pogled na zid *h* (Foto i crtež: A. Devlahović)

Figure 5.
View of wall *h* (Photo and drawing: A. Devlahović)

re. To naravno može biti posljedica uništenja površinskih dijelova arhitekture obradom terena, no isto tako možda se može pomišljati da je na ovome mjestu bio prostor za komunikaciju između **II** i **III** reda stambeno-obrtničkog bloka.

Temeljem opisa građevinskih ostataka možemo zaključiti kako se na ovome mjestu za sada mogu izolirati tri stambeno-obrtnička bloka građevina određena zidovima **a**, **d** i **g**. Između njih vidljiva je raščlamba prostora zidovima pravca sjever-jug **b**, **c**, **e**, **f** i u trećem redu **h**. Riječ je o nizanju pravokutnih građevina od kojih se u prvom redu stambeno-obrtničkog bloka mogu iščitati tri, ali ih je po svemu sudeći bilo više prema istoku, a posebno prema zapadu. Istovjetna situacija je trebala biti i u **II** stambeno-obrtničkom bloku. Za treći blok najmanje je podataka, pa se ne mogu izvlačiti nikakvi zaključci osim da se građevina **III B** površinom širila prema istoku.

Približna veličina pojedine građevine unutar **I** stambeno-obrtničkog bloka po unutarnjim dimenzijama je 15,5 × 4,5 m i korisne površine oko 70 m². O podjeli unutar njih za sada se ne može ništa reći, no na temelju pronađenih pravilno obradenih kamenova većih dimenzija položenih u smjeru istok-zapad, a koji se nalaze sa zapadne strane zida **c**, može se zaključiti da su postojale. Ni na jednome mjestu nisu pronađeni ulazi u objekte i to je jedan od glavnih zadataka budućih istraživanja: pronalazak ulaza i međusobna povezanost građevina. Isto je i s rekonstrukcijom kretanja unutar naselja i pojedinih građevina.⁸

connection to the buildings in residential-artisanal block **II** is also unclear. It is roughly parallel to walls **b**, **c**, **e** and **f**. It is also noticeable that the bedrock was vertically carved, to a height of 0.9 m at one point, and the first course of stone blocks with large dimensions was set on it. The first two courses were laid dry, and then another course of thinner stone plates straightening the course is notable, only for the wall to continue with smaller dressed stones (Fig. 5). Limestone mortar is notable in this part of the wall between the dressed stones. However, it is not entirely clear as to whether this is limestone binder or the remains of subsequent plastering on the wall.⁷

Above-ground traces of architecture cannot be seen between walls **f** and **h**, but naturally that may be a consequence of the land's surface was devastated by soil cultivation. However, by the same token one may speculate that this was a space for communication between residential-artisanal blocks **II** and **III**.

Based on a description of the building remains, we may conclude that for now three residential-artisanal blocks of buildings may be isolated at this location, defined by walls **a**, **d** and **g**. Between them there is a visible breakdown of space by the north-south oriented walls **b**, **c**, **e**, **f** and, in the third row, **h**. This is a sequence of rectangular buildings, of which three may be discerned in the first row of the residential-artisanal block, although by all indications there were more in the ea-

8 S kolegama dr. sc. Georgeom Crothersom i dr. sc. Paolom Visonâom sa Sveučilišta u Lexingtonu, Kentucky, te arheologom Ivanom Balićem provedena su geofizička istraživanja opisanog prostora sub-

7 Next to this wall is a wooden prefab house that almost leans against it, which made it impossible to fully document it, and therefore a gap was left in the picture and drawing in a part that could not be documented for the time being.

Opisani ostatci nalaze se na površini od oko 1000 m², no kako se zidovi **b** i **c** po svemu sudeći nastavljaju s južne strane zida **a**, očekivati je da se cijeli građevni sklop širio dalje na jug. No za provjeru iznesenog trebat će pričekati na temeljito čišćenje vegetacije na susjednim katastarskim česticama.

Iz sačuvanih ostataka nedvojbeno se zamjećuje ortogonalnost zidova i usmjerenost građevina u smjeru sjever-jug, što odgovara usmjerenosti isejskih stambenih blokova (*insulae*) pronađenih u istraživanjima posljednjih godina.⁹ Tehnika zidanja opisanih zidova je ista kao i kod isejske stambene arhitekture, no u ovom slučaju u zidanju se koristi kamenje većih dimenzija, za razliku od onog u stambenoj arhitekturi gdje se u zidanju u najvećoj mjeri koristi manji pločasti kamen. No i u isejskoj stambenoj arhitekturi ima primjera korištenja većih kamenova i posebno klesanja matične stijene prilikom zidanja. Dobro obrađeni klesanci s rubnom anatirozom još nisu primijećeni.

S obzirom na dugi kontinuitet Ise, neizbježno je bilo da se s razvitkom grada i očito naraslom populacijom izabere lokacija za podizanje nove stambene i obrtničke četvrti. Isejski urbanisti odabrali su najdonje padine Bandirice, nasuprot gradu i u njegovoj neposrednoj blizini. Ta lokacija je prikladna jer je prostrana jugozapadna nekropola ometala širenje grada neposredno uz zapadne zidine, pa su u tom smislu padine Bandirice zapravo vrlo logičan izbor.¹⁰

Površinskim pregledom terena pronađeno je dosta amorfnе keramike za koju, sudeći prema veličini i obliku, valja pretpostaviti da je mogla biti dijelom stijenki lončarske ili kakve druge peći.¹¹ Među pronađenim keramičkim ulomcima ima i onih tipološki definiranog oblika. To su ulomci oboda tri dolića koji su bili izloženi visokim temperaturama prilikom pečenja, pa je došlo do deformiranja i djelomičnog taljenja pojedinih sastojaka u glini (T. I. 1-3). Svi ulomci su po gornjoj obodnoj plohi uz rubove omeđeni plitko urezanom crtom, što je odavno primijećeno kod velikog broja, gotovo sviju, pronađenih do-

stward and, especially, westward directions. The same situation should have pertained to residential-artisanal block **II**. The least data exist for the third block, so no conclusions may be drawn except that with its surface building **III B** extended toward the east.

The approximate dimensions of individual buildings inside residential-artisanal block **I** are 15.5 × 4.5 m with a surface of approximately 62 m², while nothing can be said about the internal divisions, although based on the remains of carved, dressed stones with large dimensions in the east-west direction which can be found on the western side of wall **c**, it may be concluded that they had existed. No entrances to the buildings have been found anywhere, and this will be one of the primary tasks of future excavations, i.e., finding the entrances and mutual connections between the buildings. The manner of movement inside the settlement and individual buildings will similarly have to be reconstructed.⁸

The described remains are on a surface of approximately 1,000 m², but individual walls made in the dry technique and situated on neighbouring cadastral plots 7024/1 and 7027 suggest that the entire settlement extended farther north and, in particular, south. However, the verification of this supposition will have to wait for a thorough clearing of the vegetation on the aforementioned plots.

The preserved remains undoubtedly exhibit the orthogonality between the walls and the north-south orientation of the buildings, and this corresponds to the orientation of the Issaeian residential blocks (*insulae*). The masonry technique on the above-described walls is the same as used in Issaeian residential architecture, but in this case larger stones were used, as opposed to those in the residential architecture, where plate-like stones were largely used. However, even in Issaeian residential architecture there are examples of using larger stones and specially carved bedrock in masonry. Well dressed stones with edge anathyrosis have not yet been observed.⁹

Given Issa's long continuity, it was inevitable that as the city developed with an obviously growing population a location would be selected to raise a new residential but also artisanal quarter. Issa's urban planners chose the lowest slopes

urbija. Neinvazivna geofizička istraživanja bila su usmjerena i na čitav priobalni dio isejskog prostora, donje padine Gradine, termalnu kupelj, nekropolu na Martvilu i poluotok Prirovo. Očitjanja rezultata provedenog istraživanja su u tijeku i uskoro će biti integralno objavljena. Ti rezultati uvelike će pomoći u boljem razumijevanju i tumačenju pronađene arhitekture.

9 O isejskoj stambenoj arhitekturi, Čargo 2016, str. 25-56; Čargo 2022, str. 453-472; Čargo 2021b, str. 68-71.

10 Može se pretpostaviti da će se istraživanjima pronaći slična situacija i s istočne strane grada, *extra muros*, u dnu uvale Stonca. U tom smislu ovdje spominjem da su na širem prostoru Stonce već uočeni građevni ostatci na nekoliko mjesta, od kojih posebno ističem izvrsno očuvane ostatke lončarske peći s dobro sačuvanom rešetkom i prefurnijem i mogućim radioničkim prostorom.

11 Većina ulomaka ostavljena je na mjestima gdje su primijećeni, dok je manji dio njih, tipološki određenih oblika, prenesen u Arheološki muzej u Splitu na konzervaciju.

8 After this discovery outside of the city walls, made together with my colleagues George Crothers, Ph.D., and Paolo Visonà, Ph.D., from the University of Lexington, Kentucky, and archaeologist Ivan Balić, geophysical research into the suburbium's described area was conducted. This non-invasive exploration focused on the entire coastal section of Issaeian territory, the lower slopes of Gradina, the thermal baths, the Martvilu necropolis and Prirovo Peninsula. Interpretation of the results of this research is under way and will be integrally published soon. These results will largely contribute to a better understanding and interpretation of the discovered architecture.

9 On Issaeian residential architecture, Čargo 2016, pp. 25-56; Čargo 2022, pp. 453-472; Čargo 2021a, pp. 68-71.

lija na Visu, a za koje pretpostavljamo lokalnu radionicu.¹² Spomenuti ulomci upućuju nas na pretpostavku da je na ovome mjestu djelovala lončarska radionica unutar koje je postojala lončarska peć, u kojoj su se proizvodili doliji. U nekim keramičkim amorfnim ulomcima nalaze se i druge primjese (sl. 6). Na jednom takvom ulomku provedena je kemijska mineraloška analiza, koja je pokazala da se sastoji većim dijelom od getita i kvarca s nešto prisutnog kalcita i lepidokrokita.¹³ Ovi podatci osnažuju pretpostavku o postojanju lončarske radionice, a s obzirom na primjese lepidokrokita otvaraju mogućnost postojanja i kovačke radionice na ovom prostoru.

Pronađeno je i nekoliko ulomaka dolija bez tragova taljenja, od kojih jedan ulomak oboda na gornjoj plohi ima ukras izveden u plitkom reljefu trostrukih ovula i četverostruke valovnice (T. II, 3). Ulomak je bio izložen atmosferilijama i površinski je erodirao pa nije jasno izlaze li iz valovnice vitice s listićima. Ukrašeni obodi dolija već su pronalazeni u Isi na prostoru Mole bonde, na padinama Bandirice, u kontekstu kasnohelenističke lončarske radionice i stambene arhitekture u jugoistočnom dijelu grada, datirani u kraj 2. st. pr. Kr., zatim na prostoru Vlaške njive i na nepoznatom nalazištu.¹⁴ Drugi pronadjeni obodi dolija različitih su veličina i, kako je prethodno spomenuto, po gornjoj plohi imaju urezane crte uz rubove, svijetli premaz po površini, a u svojoj strukturi često imaju primjese vapnenca veličine do 4 mm (T. II, 1-2).

S obzirom na važnost pronadene arhitekture provedeno je manje istraživanje iskapanjem dviju sondi. Prva je bila postavljena na najdonjoj terasi spomenute parcele, dok je druga postavljena u kutu zidova **c** i **d I** bloka građevina, odnosno zapadnog i sjevernog zida građevine **IA** (sl. 2).

of Bandirica opposite the city in its immediate vicinity. This location was logical because the extensive south-western necropolis impeded the city's expansion immediately adjacent to its western wall, so in this regard Bandirica's slopes made the most sense.¹⁰

A surface inspection of the terrain yielded a considerable amount of mostly amorphous ceramic discards which, based on the size and shape, may have possibly been the parts of the walls of a pottery or some other type of kiln.¹¹ Typologically defined forms were also found among these ceramic fragments. These consist of rim shards of three dolia that had been exposed to high temperatures during the firing process, which led to deformations and partial sintering of individual additives in the clay (Pl. I. 1-3). On their upper surface along the edges, all shards have a shallowly engraved line, which had already been observed long before on many – virtually all – dolia found on the island of Vis, which are presumably the products of a local workshop.¹² These shards point to the hypothesis that a pottery workshop with a kiln that produced dolia operated at this location. Some of the amorphous ceramic discarded fragments contain admixtures of lepidocrocite and goethite (Fig. 6). One such shard underwent a chemical-minerological analysis, which showed that it mostly consists of goethite and quartz with the presence of some calcite and lepidocrocite.¹³

12 Ulomci dolija spadaju među najčešće keramičke nalaze ne samo na području antičkoga grada i njegove najbliže okoline već i na cijelom otoku; Kirigin 2012, str. 287-289, sl. 3. Ostaci sinteriranih ulomaka dolija pronadjeni su i na Martvilu u kontekstu lončarske peći; Čargo, Miše 2010, str. 21-24, sl. 12-15. Čargo 2021b, str. 79-80, 90-91, br. 27-29, 32-35. O isejskim dolijima Kirigin 2008, 177-189; Kirigin 2012, 285-198.

13 Analizu ulomka provela je dr. sc. Laura Rampazzi na Dipartimento di Scienza e Alta Tecnologia, Università degli Studi dell'Insubria, Como, Italija. Getit je mineral iz skupine dijaspora, koji se sastoji od željezov (III) oksida-hidroksida. Nalazi se u tlu i drugim okruženjima niske temperature kao što je sediment. Getit je poznat od davnina po svojoj upotrebi kao pigment (smeđi oker). Lepidokrokrit, koji se naziva i esmeraldit ili hidrohematit, je mineral, željezov oksid-hidroksid. Crvene je do crvenkastosmeđe boje i nastaje kada tvari koje sadrže željezo hrđaju pod vodom. Analiza keramičkog ulomaka obavljena je zahvaljujući angažmanu dr. sc. Paola Visonà sa Sveučilišta u Kentuckyju kojem ovdje zahvaljujem. Također zahvaljujem dr. sc. Igoru Jerkoviću s Kemijsko-tehnološkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Splitu, na pojašnjenju dobivenih rezultata analize.

14 Čargo 2021a, str. 81, sl. 9; Kirigin 2008, str. 177-189; Kirigin 2012, str. 179, 295, sl. 1.

10 It may be assumed that further excavations will reveal a similar situation on the eastern *extra muros* side of the city at the bottom of Stonca Cove. In this sense, I shall mention here building remains have been observed at several places in the wider Stonca area, of which I would like to highlight the superbly preserved remains of a pottery kiln with a well-preserved grill and stoking channel and possible workshop section.

11 Most of the shards were left at the locations where they were found, while a smaller portion of the typologically specified forms were taken to the museum.

12 Dolium shards are among the most common ceramic finds not only in the area of the ancient city and its immediate environs but also on the entire island, Kirigin 2012, pp. 287-289, Fig. 3. The remains of sintered dolium shards were also found at Martvilu in the context of a pottery kiln, Čargo, Miše 2010, pp. 21-24, Fig. 12-15. Čargo 2021b, pp. 79-80, 90-91, no. 27-29, 32-35. On Issaeian dolia, see Kirigin 2008, 177-189; Kirigin 2012, 285-198.

13 Analysis of the shards was conducted by Laura Rampazzi, Ph.D. at the University of Insubria in Como, Italy; it showed the presence of goethite and quartz with some calcite and lepidocrocite. Goethite is a mineral from the diasporite group which consists of iron (III) oxide-hydroxide. It can be found in the soil and other environments with low temperatures, such as sediment. Goethite has been known since the distant past for its use as a pigment (brown ochre). Lepidocrocite, also called esmeraldite or hydrohematite, is an iron oxide-hydroxide mineral. It is red or reddish-brown and emerges which substances containing iron rust under water. An analysis was conducted thanks to Paola Visonà from the University of Kentucky, whose involvement made possible the analysis of the ceramic discards containing the aforementioned admixtures. I take this opportunity to thank Visonà, as well as Igor Jerković, Ph.D., from the Chemistry and Technology Faculty, University of Split, for



Slika 6.
Ulomak keramičkog
škarta amorfnog oblika s
primjesama lepidokrokita i
getita (Foto: B. Čargo)

Figure 6.
Piece of amorphously-
shaped ceramic discard with
lepidocrocite and goethite
admixtures (Photo: B. Čargo)



Slika 7.
Brončani novac pronađen u
sondi 2 (Foto: B. Čargo)

Figure 7.
Bronze coin found in test
trench 2 (Photo: B. Čargo)

Sonda 1

Polazeći od pretpostavke da je na ovom lokalitetu djelovala lončarska radionica, prva sonda je postavljena s istočne strane građevine III B, koje je zid *h* sastavni dio. Cilj je bio da se uđe u trag mogućeg radnog prostora koji se nalazio ispred nje. Sonda je udaljena od zapadnog zida spomenute građevine oko 10 m.¹⁵ Iskopana je do dubine od 2,5 m i u cijeloj dubini iskopa primjetna je ista stratigrafska slika. Tek na dosegnutoj dubini javlja se kulturni arheološki sloj (s. j. 2), koji nije iskapan jer ograničene financijske mogućnosti više nisu dopuštale nastavak radova. Iskopom je pronađena vrlo mala količina sasvim malih ulomaka rimske keramike i jedan brončani novac koji zbog oštećenja i izlizanosti nije moguće precizno odrediti (sl. 7). S obzirom na njegovu širinu od 10,2 mm, moguće je pomišljati da se radi o kasnoantičkom novcu. Dosegnuta dubina iskopa je velika i zaista iznenađuje da je u cijeloj dubini primjetan jedan sloj, što nam, sudeći po konfiguraciji okolnog terena, sugerira da je on vjerojatno s vremenom nasut.

These data reinforce the hypothesis on the existence of a pottery workshop, all the more so given that the lepidocrocite additives indicate the possibility that a blacksmith's forge also existed at this site.

Several dolia shards without traces of sintering were also discovered, of which one has a decoration on its upper surface rendered in shallow relief consisting of triple ovules and quadruple wave patterns (Pl. II, 3). The shard had been exposed to weathering and its surface is eroded, so it is unclear as to whether the wave pattern emerges from a tendril with leaves. Decorated dolium rims have already been found in Issa at the Mola bonda site on Bandirica's slopes within the context of a late Hellenistic pottery workshop and in residential architecture in the south-eastern section of the city, dated to the end of the 2nd century BC, and then in the area of Vlaška njiva and at an unknown site.¹⁴ The other discovered dolium rims have different sizes and, as previously noted, they have engraved lines on their upper surfaces adjacent to the rims, a light glaze on the surface and their composition often includes admixtures of calcite with sizes up to 4 mm (Pl. II, 1-2).

15 Sonda je postavljena dosta daleko od zida *h*, tome je razlog što se neposredno uz ovaj zid nalazi montažna kuća s trijemom i uvjetovanje vlasnika.

14 Čargo 2021b, p. 81, Fig. 9; Kirigin 2008, pp. 177-189; Kirigin 2012, pp. 179, 295, Fig. 1.



Slika 8.
Pogled na sondu 2 (Foto: B. Čargo)

Figure 8.
View of test trench 2 (Photo: B. Čargo)

Sonda 2

Ova sonda je postavljena u kutu zidova **c** i **d**, odnosno u sjeverozapadnom kutu građevine **IA** (sl. 8). Njezine dimenzije su 2,5 x 2,5 m, a dosegnuta dubina iskopa je 0,80 m. Istraživanje je otkrilo unutarnje lice zapadnog zida građevine, zida **c**, koji je zidan uporabom kamenih klesanaca u suho koji pomno pristanaju jedan na drugi (sl. 9a, b). Sačuvan je u tri reda i temeljen na matičnoj stijeni koja je za tu namjenu pažljivo poravnata. Njegova sačuvana visina je 0,85 m. Matična stijena je klesanjem okomito poravnata u visini od 0,70 m, što nam daje ukupnu sačuvanu visinu zida od 1,56 m. Ispred matične stijene sazidan je drugi zid od manjih klesanaca povezanih vapnenim mortom. Sačuvan je u dva reda i također temeljen na matičnoj stijeni. Svrha ovog zida je pokrivanje lica matične stijene kako bi unutrašnjost građevine bila prikladnijeg izgleda.

Sjeverni zid, zid **d**, zidan je istom tehnikom kao i prethodni. Prije je spomenuto da je od njega nadzemno sačuvan veliki kameni kutni blok, položen na matičnoj stijeni, a onda je, kao i u prethodnom slučaju, u nastavku primjetno zidanje manjim klesancima povezanim vapnenim mortom (sl. 10). Zidan je s dva lica, sačuvan je u četiri reda i temeljen je na matičnoj stijeni. Širine je 0,5 m, a ukupna sačuvana visina je 1,51 m. Podnica unutar građevine **IA** izrađena je od nabijene zemlje crvenice koja leži na matičnoj stijeni.

Na podnici je pronađen veliki kvadratični blok s četvrtastom

Given the importance of the discovered architecture, limited excavations were conducted by digging two test trenches. The first trench was set at the lowest terrace of the aforementioned land plot, while the other was dug at the corner of walls **c** and **d** of block **I** of buildings, i.e., west and north of building **IA**'s wall (Fig. 2).

Test trench 1

Setting forth from the assumption that a pottery workshop had operated at this site, the first test trench was dug adjacent to the eastern side of building **III B**, of which wall **h** was an integral part. The objective was to find some evidence of the workshop space that was in front of it. The trench is roughly 10 m from the western wall of the aforementioned building.¹⁵ It was dug to a depth of 2.5 m and the stratigraphic picture is notably uniform down the entire depth. An archaeological cultural layer (s.u. 2) only appears at the terminal depth, but it was not further excavated because limited finances did not allow for the continuation of works. The excavation also

¹⁵ The test trench was rather far from wall **h**, the reason being the insistence of the owner of a prefabricated house with a porch immediately adjacent to this wall.



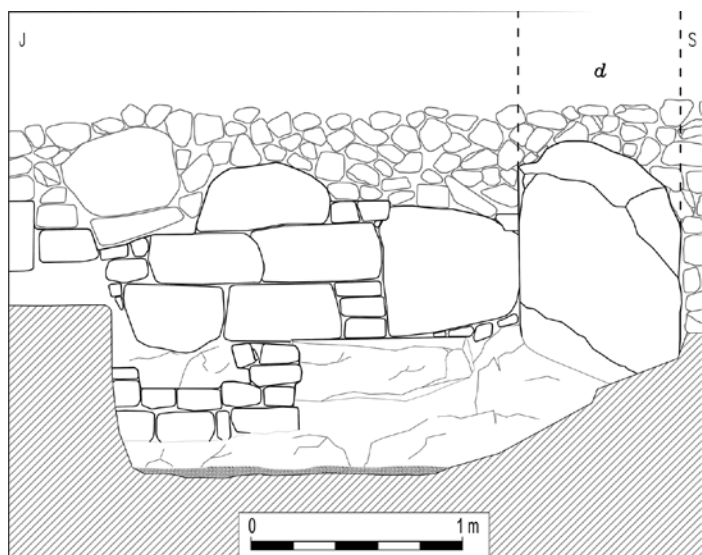
Slika 9a.
Pogled na unutarnje lice zida *c* u sjeverozapadnom kutu građevine I A (Foto: B. Čargo)

Figure 9a.
View of internal face of wall *c* in north-western corner of building IA (Photo: B. Čargo)



Slika 10.
Pogled na unutarnje lice zida *d* u sjeverozapadnom kutu građevine I A (Foto: B. Čargo)

Figure 10.
View of internal face of wall *d* in north-western corner of building IA (Photo: B. Čargo)



Slika 9b.
Pogled na unutarnje lice zida *c* u sjeverozapadnom kutu građevine I A (Crtež: A. Kovačević, Arheoplan, A. Devlahović)

Figure 9b.
View of internal face of wall *c* in north-western corner of building IA (Drawing: A. Kovačević, Arheoplan, A. Devlahović)

udubinom u gornjoj plohi i uz njega vjerojatno dva tučka, ovalnog i kuglastog oblika, izrađena od magmatskog kamena i vapnenca. Dimenzije kvadratičnog bloka su: duž. 40 cm i šir. 25 cm. Pravokutna udubina na gornjoj plohi dijelom je oštećena. S obzirom na tek započeta istraživanja i mali uzorak istraženosti, nije ga moguće sa sigurnošću namjenski odrediti; možda je riječ o dijelu tjeska.

Od pokretnih predmeta istraživanja su na svjetlo dana donijela manju količinu arheoloških nalaza. Među njima je dosta malen ulomak diska lucerne (T. II, 4). Na disku je sačuvano pet

yielded a very small quantity of rather small shards of Roman pottery and a single bronze coin which, due to damage and wear, could not be precisely classified (Fig. 7). Given its width of 10.2 mm, it is not unreasonable to speculate that it is a Late Antique coin. The trench's depth is considerable and it is truly astonishing that only a single layer was found in it, which judging by the configuration of the surrounding terrain suggests that it was probably filled with soil from elsewhere.

Test trench 2

This trench was dug at the corner of walls *c* and *d* i.e., the north-western corner of building I A (Fig. 8). Its dimensions are 2.5 x 2.5 m, while its depth is 0.8 m. A total of 11 stratigraphic units were isolated. Excavation at this section revealed the internal face of the building's western wall, *c*. It was built in dry technique using dressed stones that were carefully set on one another (Fig. 9a, b). It is preserved in three courses and rests on bedrock, which was carefully flattened for this purpose. The preserved height is 0.85 m. The bedrock was vertically straightened to a height of 0.7 m, which gives a total preserved wall height of 1.56 m. A second wall was built in front of the bedrock, now consisting of smaller dressed stones bound with limestone mortar. It has been preserved in two courses and also rests on bedrock. The purpose of this wall was to cover the face of the bedrock so that the building's interior would have a more suitable appearance.

The northern wall, *d*, was made using the same technique as the preceding one. It has already been noted that above ground a large stone corner block from this wall has been preserved, resting on bedrock, and then as in the preceding case it noticeably continues in the form of smaller dressed stones bound with limestone mortar (Fig. 10). It was built with two

latica rozete polukružnog završetka i dio ramena s jednim vidljivim rubnim žlijebom. Rozeta je morala imati znatno veći broj latica, više od deset, što se zaključuje po njihovu broju na sačuvanom isječku diska. Rozete su dosta čest ukras na diskovima lucerni različitih radionica, a s obzirom na malu sačuvanost ulomka možemo samo pretpostavljati njezin tip. Rame je ukrašeno malim bradavicama sačuvanim u dva reda uz rub prstena koji ga odvaja od diska; po tipu ramena čini se da je riječ o lucerni kratkog zaobljenog nosa, jer volutne lucerne nemaju ovako izražen reljefni prsten oko diska. Lucerna je vjerojatno proizvod istočnomediterranskih radionica (možda Knid) s kraja 1. st., a vjerojatnije iz 2. stoljeća.¹⁶

Nađen je i ulomak keramičke košnice (T. II, 5). One su u Isi već pronađene i relativno su česti nalazi u istraživanjima. Nalažene su u okviru kasnohelenističke lončarske radionice na padinama brda Bandirice, unutar samoga grada, prigodom istraživanja stambene arhitekture, u rekognosciranjima šireg prostora Martvila i Gradine i na lokalitetima u unutrašnjosti otoka.¹⁷ Riječ je o košnicama izduženog valjkastog oblika iznutra plitko izljubljenih u pojasevima, a ovaj ulomak kontekstom se može datirati u 2. st. po. Kr. Svi ti nalazi pokazuju da su se Isejci organizirano bavili pčelarstvom.

Među nalazima su i dva utega za tkalački stan. Oni spadaju među najčešće predmete koji se pronalaze tijekom istraživanja na isejskim lokalitetima (T. II, 6-7). Sudeći po njihovoj brojnosti, tkanje je bilo značajna djelatnost u isejskim kućanstvima. Izrađivani su od gline u dva oblika, okruglom i krnjem piramidalnom, a služili su za otežavanje i zatezanje niti tijekom tkanja.¹⁸ Od metalnih predmeta pronađen je tek jedan brončani čavao i mogući ulomak brončane igle.

Istraživanja su bila malog opsega i nije zahvalno za sada iznositi čvršće zaključke, posebno što nije pronađen veći broj pokretne arheološke građe. Nije pronađen ni jedan ulomak sinterirane keramike u intaktnom sloju, pa valja pretpostaviti da se krajnji sjeverni dio građevine **IA** koristio za neku poljoprivrednu djelatnost, možda za preradu grožđa ili maslina, a ne lončarsku djelatnost.

Veliki broj ulomaka keramike amorfnog oblika koji je poprimila taljenjem, kao i sinteriranih ulomka oboda dolija upućuje na pretpostavku da je u nekom bliskom prostoru djelovala lončarska peć, a nalaz većeg komada škart keramike s vidljivim primjesama lepidokrokita upućuje i na mogućnost da je na ovom prostoru djelovala i kovačka radionica. Sukladno tome cijelo naselje vidimo kao stambeno-obrtničku četvrt koja je, kako je prije spomenuto, podignuta nasuprot zapadnih zidina Ise, na donjim padinama sjeveroistočnog dijela brda Bandi-

faces, preserved in four courses and resting on bedrock. Its width is 0.5 m and total preserved height is 1.51 m. The flooring inside building **IA** is made of packed terra rossa.

The flooring has on it a large quadratic stone block with a rectangular depression on its upper surface and two stones next to it, probably oval or round pestles made of igneous rock and limestone. Its length is 40 cm and its width is 25 cm. The rectangular recess on the upper surface is partially damaged. Given that the research has only just begun and the small sampling, it is impossible to ascertain its purpose. It may have been part of a press.

The excavations have brought a small quantity of movable archaeological finds to the light of day. Among them is a fragment of an oil-lamp discus with a rosette decoration (Pl. II, 4). The fragment is rather small; five rosette petals with rounded ends are preserved on the discus, as well as a part of the shoulder with a single visible groove on the rim. The number of rosettes must have been considerably higher, over ten, which is seen by their number preserved on the oil-lamp's discus fragment. Rosettes are a rather common decoration on the discuses of oil lamps from various workshops, and given the limited preservation of the fragment one may only speculate as to its type. The shoulder is decorated with small sculpted nobs at the edge of the ring that separates it from the discus, and based on the shoulder type it would appear that this was an oil lamp with a short rounded nozzle, because voluted oil lamps do not have such a prominent relief ring around the discus. If this is accurate, then the oil lamp was the product of an Eastern Mediterranean workshop (possibly Cnidus) from the end of the 1st or more likely the 2nd century.¹⁶

A fragment of a stone bee-hive (Pl. II, 5) has also been found. These have already been found on Vis and they are relatively common during excavations. They have also been found within the framework of the late Hellenistic pottery workshop on the slopes of Bandirica Hill, inside the city itself in excavations of residential architecture, and during reconnaissance of the wider areas of Martvilo and Gradina and at sites in the island's interior.¹⁷ All of these finds show that the Issaeans had well-organized beekeeping activities. These are oblong, cylindrical hives that were set horizontally and grooved into belts on the inside.

The finds also include two loom weights. They are among the most common objects that are found during excavations at Issaeans sites (Pl. II, 6-7). Judging by their high number, weaving was a vital activity in Issaeans households. They are made of clay in two shapes, round and truncated pyramidal, and they were used to weigh down and keep the threads taut du-

16 Loeschcke 1918, str. 49-55 (tip VIII), sličan oblik ramena, str. 25, Abb. 2; Bailey 1980, str. xi.

17 Čargo 2021a, str. 79, 87-89, br. 12-21.

18 Čargo 2021a, str. 84, 100-102, br. 90-98.

16 Loeschcke 1918, pp. 49-55 (type VIII), similar shoulder shape, p. 25, Abb. 2.; Bailey 1980, p. xi.

17 Čargo 2021a, pp. 79, 87-89, no. 12-21.

rice. Datiranje opisanih građevinskih ostataka ovog trenutka nije zahvalno. Osim navedenih predmeta površinski se nalaze i ulomci helenističke keramike; *Gnathia*, keramike sive fature sa sivim premazom, ulomci unguentarija i sl. Jedna noga sa stopom unguentarija pripada tipu s ravnom izduženom nogom, malo proširenom stopom i ravnog dna, kakav je čest nalaz u Isi, a datira se u 2. - 1. st. pr. Kr.¹⁹ (T. II, 8). Način zidanja građevina odgovara više helenističkom negoli rimskom razdoblju, međutim u istraživanjima za sada nije pronađen intaktni helenistički sloj. Od pokretnih predmeta najviše je onih iz 2. st. po. Kr., pa se u to vrijeme može datirati vrijeme korištenja građevine **IA**. Ovdje međutim ističemo da su sva istraživanja u svojim počecima te su sve postavljene datacije nesigurne.

Svjesni smo da će iznesena razmišljanja biti nadopunjena budućim istraživanjima te da će se u pojedinim dijelovima mijenjati. Namjera nam je bila upoznati stručnu javnost s jednim iznimno značajnim nalazom, rekao bih i jednim od najznačajnijih od početka proučavanja povijesti Ise i njezinih arheoloških ostataka. Iako je i prije bilo poznato postojanje arheoloških nalaza koji su pokazali da su se istočne padine brda Bandirice u svom donjem dijelu iskorištavale u antičkom razdoblju, ondje su locirani: kasnohelenistička lončarska radionica, građevine iz ranoga rimskog razdoblja, a vrlo su česti i nalazi grobova od helenističkoga do kasnoantičkog razdoblja;²⁰ opisani nalazi vjerojatne stambeno-obrtničke četvrti korištenje tog prostora posebno potvrđuju. Ti nalazi će nam u daljnjem istraživanju produbiti znanja o urbanističkom planiranju prostora *extra muros* Ise i općenito o mnogim gospodarskim značajkama grada.

Na kraju, posebno mi je zadovoljstvo ovaj značajni nalaz posvetiti dragom prijatelju i kolegi Arsenu Duplanciću za njegov dugogodišnji predani rad u časnoj ustanovi, to prije što je dio njegovog radnog opusa bio vezan uz Vis.

ring the weaving process.¹⁸

The only metal finds are a single bronze nail and the possible piece of a bronze pin.

The excavations were limited in scope and drawing any firm conclusions at this point is a thankless task, particularly because not many archaeological materials were found. Not a single shard of sintered ceramic in an intact layer was found during the digs, so it may be presumed that the far northern section of building **IA** was used for some manner of agricultural activity, possibly tied to the processing of grapes or olives.

The high number of amorously-shaped ceramic discard pieces, as well as sintered shards of dolium rims, points to the assumption that a pottery kiln was functioning in some nearby premises, while the discovery of a large discarded ceramic piece containing visible lepidocrocite admixtures in turn indicates the possibility that blacksmithing activities were also performed in this area. Consequently, we see this entire settlement as a residential and artisanal quarter which was built, as noted above, opposite Issa's western walls, on the lower slopes of the north-eastern section of Bandirica Hill. At this point, the dating of the previously described architectural remains is an onerous undertaking. Besides the aforementioned objects, the surface also has shards of Hellenistic pottery: Gnathian ware, ceramics with a gray texture and gray coating, unguentarium fragments, etc. One base with an unguentarium foot belongs to the type with a flat oblong base with a slightly expanded foot and flat bottom which is a common find in Issa, and which dates to the 2nd-1st century BC¹⁹ (Pl. II, 8). The building's masonry corresponds to the Hellenistic more than the Roman era, although an intact Hellenistic layer has not yet been found in excavations. Most of the movable finds are from the 2nd century AD, so the time of last use of building **IA** may be dated to this period. However, here I should note that all research activities are still in their initial stage and any proposed dating is uncertain.

I am aware that the opinions expressed above will be supplemented and in some segments modified by future research. My intention here is to notify the scholarly public of an extremely significant discovery, one that I would characterize as among the most important in general pertaining to the study of Issaeon history and archaeological remains. Although the existence of archaeological finds clearly indicating use of the eastern slopes of Bandirica Hill in Antiquity has been known even earlier, and a late Hellenistic pottery workshop, early Roman-era buildings and finds of graves from the Hellenistic to late antique period are also very common²⁰; this discovery encompasses the very well-preserved remains of mu-

19 Čargo 2010a, str. 118-119, br. 16-19; Ugarković 2019, I/1, str. 122, br. 12.
20 Čargo 2010b, str. 109-130.

18 Čargo 2021a, p. 84, 100-102, no. 90-98.

19 Čargo 2010a, pp. 118-119, no. 16-19; Ugarković 2019, I/1, p. 122, no. 12.
20 Čargo 2010b, pp. 109-130.

tually connected buildings. Their further investigation will deepen our knowledge of the urban planning of *extra muros* Issa.

Finally, I am especially pleased to dedicate this significant discovery to my dear colleague and friend for his many years of dedicated work in an honourable institution, all the more so since a portion of the body of his work was in fact tied to Vis.

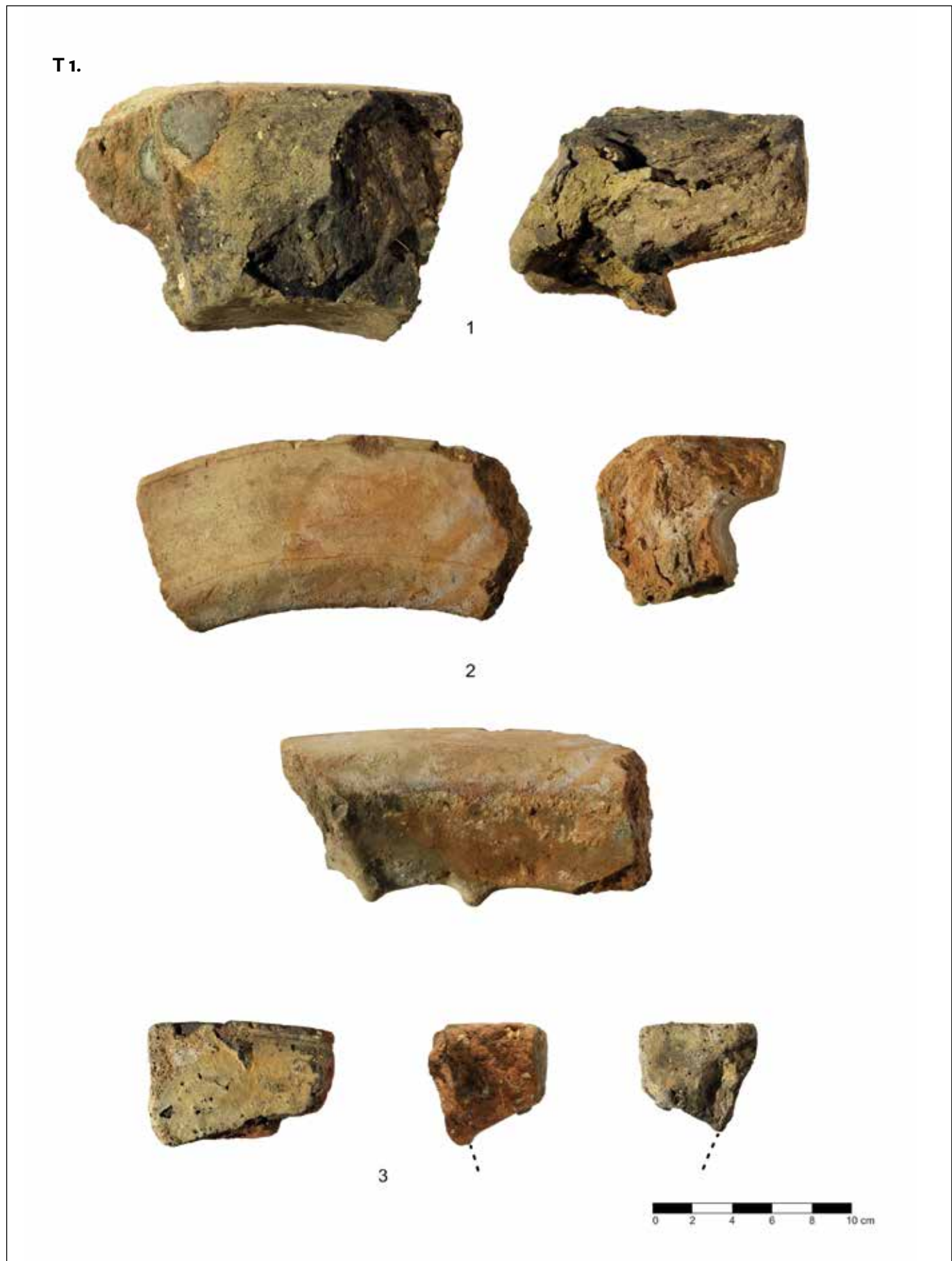


Tabla 1. 1-3
Ulomci oboda dolija na kojima je došlo do taljenja (sinteriranja)
(Foto: T. Seser)

Plate 1. 1-3
Dolium rim shards on which sintering occurred (Photo: T. Seser)

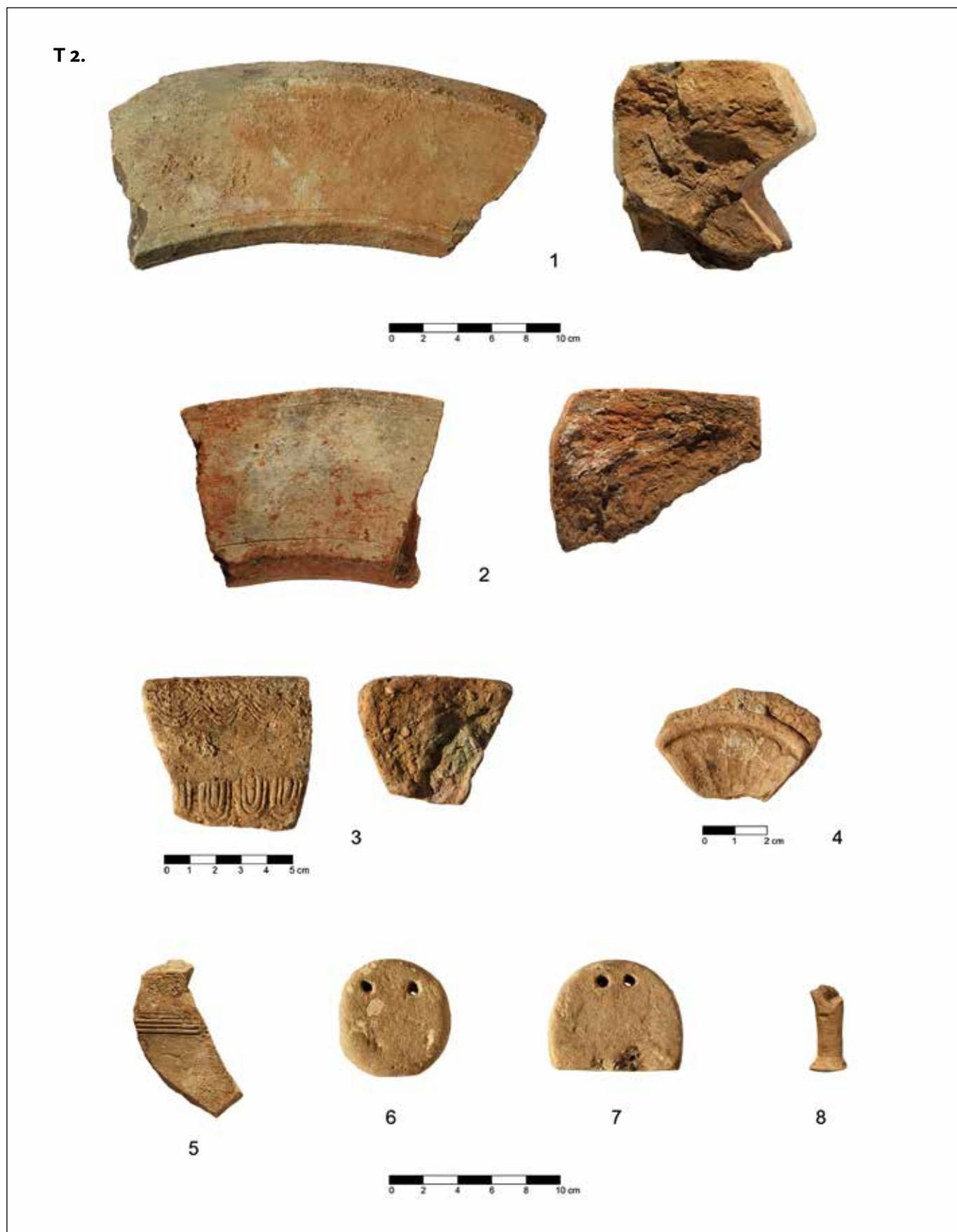


Tabla 2. 1-2
Ulomak oboda dolija. 3. Ulomak oboda pitosa s ukrasom valovnice i ovula. 4. Ulomak diska lucerne s ukrasom rozete. 5. Ulomak keramičke košnice. 6-7. Utezi za tkalački stan. 8. Ulomak noge unguentarija (Foto: T. Seser)

Plate 2. 1-2
Dolium rim shard. 3. Pithos rim shard with wave pattern and ovule decoration. 4. Oil lamp disc fragment with rosette decoration. 5. Fragment of ceramic bee-hive. 6-7. Loom weight. 8. Shard of unguentarium foot (Photo: T. Seser)

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