

Ruža Sekso

Ukosnice, toaletne igle i češljevi iz fundusa Muzeja grada Šibenika

Hairpins, cosmetic pins and combs from the collection of the Šibenik City Museum

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U članku se obrađuju ukosnice, toaletne igle i češljevi iz zbirke Muzeja grada Šibenika, pronađeni na lokalitetima Danilo Gornje, Danilo - Šematorij, Danilo - Katun, Skradin - Đardin, Skradin - Maraguša, Velika Mrdakovica, Srima - Prižba i Šibenik - tvrđava Sv. Mihovil. Riječ je o ukupno 18 predmeta, od kojih je pet češljeva i 13 ukosnica, među koje su uključene i toaletne igle korištene pri oblikovanju frizura. Pronađeni su uglavnom kao grobni priloz, obrađeni su tipološki, a većinu ih se može datirati između 1. i 4. st.

Ključne riječi: ukosnice, toaletne igle, češljevi, kost, Muzej grada Šibenika

This article deals with hairpins, cosmetic pins and combs from the collection of the Šibenik City Museum, discovered at the sites of Danilo Gornje, Danilo-Šematorij, Danilo Katun, Skradin-Đardin, Skradin-Maraguša, Velika Mrdakovica, Srima-Prižba and Šibenik-Fortress of St. Michael. There are a total of 18 items, of which 5 are combs and 13 are hairpins, which also includes cosmetic pins which were used to form hairstyles. They were generally found as grave goods and they are analyzed typologically; most may be dated from the first to fourth centuries.

Key words: hairpins, cosmetic pins, combs, bone, Šibenik City Museum

Predmeti koji su tema ovog rada pronađeni su tijekom kontinuiranih arheoloških istraživanja Muzeja grada Šibenika na lokalitetima Đardin i Maraguša u Skradinu (u oba slučaja riječ je o grobnim nalazima), Stari šematorij i Šematorij u Danilu (na oba lokaliteta nalazi su vezani uz arhitekturu i grobne priloge), Danilo - Katun (nalaz u rustičnoj vili), Danilo Gornje (grobni nalazi), Velika Mrdakovica (grobni nalazi), Srma - Prižba (nalaz na lokalitetu dvojnih crkava) i tvrđava Sv. Mihovil u Šibeniku (rasuti materijal).¹ Riječ je o iglama ukosnicama, toaletnim iglama i češljovima, odnosno priboru za toaletu. Pronađeni predmeti većinom su izrađeni od kosti, ali je jedan češalj, izrazito fine obrade i s figuralnim ukrasom, izrađen od drva (kat. br. 14), što je rijetkost, zbog nepostojanosti drva kao materijala.²

Najbrojnije su ukosnice korištene za češljanje, dijeljenje kose i pridržavanje vrlo složenih frizura; najčešće su pronađene kao inventar grobova, a rjeđe kao nasebinski nalaz. Može ih se naći prikazane na nadgrobni spomenicima.³ Na osnovi analize njihova oblika, osobito glave, obrađeni primjerci mogu se datirati između 1. i 4. st. (kat. br. 1-10). Iгла bez pripadajuće glave (kat. br. 11) datirana je kontekstom nalaza u 1.-2. stoljeće (pronađena je kao dio zatvorene grobne cjeline).

Toaletne igle služile su za razdjeljivanje, kovrčanje i pridržavanje kose, nanošenje mirisa i šminke, a vrlo slične su im spatule, korištene u medicini, slikarstvu i osobnoj higijeni. Oba ovdje obrađena primjerka (kat. br. 12 i 13) mogu se datirati između 1. i 3. st.

Kao sastavni dio toaletnog pribora zastupljeno je i pet češljeva. Dva su jednodijelna dvostrana (kat. br. 14 i 15) i predstavljaju nastavak helenističke tradicije,⁴ dva pripadaju tipu trodijelnih dvostranih češljeva popularnih od 3. st. (kat. br. 16 i 17), pri čemu je za datiranje vrijedan detalj slabija kvaliteta materijala od kojih su izrađivani, a jedan češalj je trodijelni jednostrani, datiran u 3. st., bez analogija (kat. br. 18).

Pribor za toaletu

Potreba za uljepšavanjem lica i tijela iskazuje se vrlo rano i traje u kontinuitetu do danas. Rimljani su pridavali veliku pozornost higijeni tijela, pranjem, čišćenjem i uljepšavanjem. Za uljepšavanje su koristili pudere, sjenila za obrve, kapke i obraze te maske za ljepotu kože.⁵ Pripravci su čuvani u kozmetičkim kutijicama, a za potrebe njihova nanošenja oblikovane su kozmetičke lopatice. Osim uljepšavanju lica i tijela, veliku

The items covered in this work were discovered during ongoing archaeological research conducted by the Šibenik City Museum at the sites of Đardin and Maraguša in Skradin (in both cases these are grave goods), Stari Šematorij and Šematorij in Danilo (at both sites the finds were associated with architecture and grave goods), Danilo Katun (find in a *villa rustica*), Danilo Gornje (grave goods), Velika Mrdakovica (grave goods), Srma-Prižba (find at a dual church site) and the Fortress of St. Michael (Sveti Mihovil) in Šibenik (scattered materials).¹ These are hairpins, cosmetic pins and combs, i.e., toiletry accessories. These items are mostly made of bone, but one very finely rendered and figurally decorated comb is made of wood (cat. no. 14), which is a rare, because wood is otherwise a rather impermanent raw material.²

The most numerous are hairpins used to comb and part hair and to hold very complex hairstyles, most often found as grave goods, and more rarely as materials inside settlements. They can be found depicted on gravestones.³ Based on an analysis of their shape, particularly the heads, the examples herein may be dated from the first to fourth centuries (cat. no. 1-10). A pin lacking a head (cat. no. 11) was dated based on its context to the first/second century (it was found in a closed grave unit).

Cosmetic pins were used to part, curl and hold hair and apply perfume and mascara, and they were similar to the spatulas used in medicine, painting and personal hygiene. Both examples examined herein (cat. no. 12 and 13) may be dated between the first and third centuries.

There are also five combs as components of toiletry accessories. Two are double-sided single piece examples (cat. no. 14 and 15), constituting a continuation of the Hellenistic tradition,⁴ two are the double-sided three-piece combs popular from the third century onward (cat. no. 16 and 17), wherein a valuable detail for dating is the poorer quality of the materials from which they are made, while one comb is single-sided three-piece example dated to the third century without analogies (cat. no. 18).

Toiletry accessories

The need to enhance the appearance of the face and body emerged rather early in human history and persists to this day. The Romans accorded considerable attention to bodily hygiene through washing, cleaning and beautification. For the latter, they used powders, mascara for eyebrows, eyelids and cheeks and skin creams.⁵ These applications were held in cosmetics boxes, and cosmetic applicators were devised to apply them. Besides embellishing the face and

1 Zahvaljujući usmenoj informaciji dobivenoj od g. I. Pedišića, ukosnice mogu smjestiti u kontekst; pronađene su s antičkom keramikom tipa *terra sigillata*, kao dio rasutog materijala koji je nastajao u stoljećima pregradnji, dogradnji i kopanja. Ujedno zahvaljujem arheolozima Muzeja grada Šibenika na ustupljenom materijalu i iskazanom povjerenju.

2 Ivčević 2002, str. 330.

3 Abramić 1932, str. 31, 32, T. III. 1.

4 Petković 1995, str. 21.

5 Više podataka o kozmetičkim tretmanima donosi Ivčević 2002, str. 239 i dalje.

1 Thanks to oral information provided by Mr. I. Pedišić, the hairpins may be placed in context; they were found with Roman-era *terra sigillata* pottery, as a part of the debris that emerged from centuries of reconstruction, additional construction and digging. I would also like to thank the archaeologists at the Šibenik City Museum for making the materials available and allowing me to examine them.

2 Ivčević 2002, p. 330.

3 Abramić 1932, p. 31, 32, P. III. 1.

4 Petković 1995, p. 21.

5 More data on cosmetic treatments are provided by Ivčević 2002, p. 239 ff.

pozornost posvećivali su oblikovanju kose, za što su koristili raznovrsne ukosnice i češljeve.

Predmeti korišteni u toaletne svrhe najčešće su izrađivani od kosti i roga, ponajprije zbog brze i jeftine izrade. U antičko doba kost i rog upotrebljavaju se za proizvodnju predmeta za svakodnevnu uporabu, a najčešće je to kozmetički i higijenski pribor, kao što su kozmetičke spatule (*cochlea*), štapići, pikside za kreme, mirise i kozmetičke boje, strigili, zatim češljevi i igle ukosnice. U velikom su broju zastupljeni predmeti korišteni pri obavljanju kućanskih i drugih poslova, npr. za izradu odjeće, kao što su igle, puceta, aplikacije i oplata za kožu i tkaninu, zatim britve i ukrasne drške za noževe. Od kosti se izrađuju i pisaljke, kockice za igru, žetoni, ulaznice za amfiteatar i teatar, puhaći glazbeni instrumenti, dijelovi žičanih instrumenata, najčešće lire i harfe.⁶ Kost se također koristi za oblikovanje aplikacija za namještaj, kutije i škrinje. Od nje se izrađuju amuleti ili sitna plastika kulturnog karaktera.⁷ Osim za svakodnevnu uporabu, češljevi i igle ukosnice korišteni su i u kultne svrhe, kao grobni prilozi u kasnoj antici.⁸ Predmeti od kosti ponekad imaju kulturno značenje,⁹ pridaje im se i svojstvo zaštite od zlih sila i bolesti, što se može rekonstruirati preko arheoloških ostataka. Veoma važnu ulogu koštani predmeti imaju kao grobni prilozi, što je čest slučaj između 2. i 4. st.,¹⁰ posebice u dječjim i ženskim grobovima (npr. koštane narukvice uvijek se nalaze uz desno rame, a brončane uz lijevo, i nikad se ne nalaze zajedno uz isto rame).¹¹

Kao sirovina za izradu predmeta od kosti koriste se goveđe kosti i goveđi rog, a rjeđe kosti konja, svinje i kozji rog. Tehnološki proces pripreme sirovine je jednostavan, kost se lako obrađuje, otporna je na vanjske utjecaje i trajna. Tehnologija izrade predmeta od kosti vrlo je slična oblikovanju u drvu, jer se koriste gotovo isti alati i postupci.¹²

body, considerable attention was accorded to styling the hair, for which a diversity of hairpins and combs were used.

The items used for toiletry purposes were most often crafted from bone and horn, primarily because these materials could be quickly and inexpensively made. During Classical Antiquity, bone and horn were used to produce items of everyday use, and most often these were cosmetic and hygienic accessories, such as cosmetic spatulas (*cochlea*), wands, pyxides for creams, perfumes and cosmetic toners, strigils, and combs and hairpins. In most cases, these items were used to perform household and other tasks, e.g. to make clothing, such as needles, buttons, applications and fixtures for leather and fabric, and also razors and decorative grips for knives. Bone was used to make writing utensils, gaming dice, tokens, admission tokens for arenas and theatres, musical wind instruments, and components of string instruments, most often lyres and harps.⁶ Bone was also used to form appliquéés for furniture, boxes and chests. Amulets and tiny sculpted pieces with cult character were made of bone.⁷ Besides everyday use, in Late Antiquity combs and hairpins were also used for cult purposes as grave goods.⁸ Bone items sometimes had cult significance,⁹ for properties such as protection from evil forces and illness were attributed to them, which may be reconstructed by means of archaeological remains. Bone items had a very important role as grave goods, which was quite common between the second and fourth centuries,¹⁰ particularly in children's and women's graves (e.g. bone bracelets were always found next to the right shoulder, and bronze bracelets next to the left, and they were never found next to the same shoulder).¹¹

Bovine bones and horns were used as the raw material to make items, while equine and porcine bones, and goat horns, were used less often. The technological process to prepare the materials was simple, as bone was easily worked, durable and more resistant to external influences. The technique for crafting items from bone is similar to that used to shape wood, for virtually the same tools and procedures were employed.¹²

6 Peters 1986, str. 70, 71.

7 Sokolskij 1972, str. 92-95.

8 Petković 1995, str. 12, 13.

9 Ivčević 2002, str. 334. Kao primjer mogu se navesti igle s glavom u obliku šiške koje se oblikuju od 2. do 4. st., a vezuju se uz Dionizov kult, kult Sabazija i kult Kibebe, dakle orgijastičke kultove.

10 Biró 1994, str. 36.

11 Biró 1994, str. 13.

12 Za cjelovitiji prikaz oblikovanja kosti vidjeti Peters 1986, str. 24-26, 38, 39, 70, 71; Sokolskij 1972, str. 92-95; Kadev 1969, str. 237; Bökönyi 1974, str. 106; Šaranović-Svetek 1980, str. 121; Rausing 1967, str. 155-157; Palade 1969, str. 233; Biró 1987, str. 45.

6 Peters 1986, pp. 70, 71.

7 Sokolskij 1972, pp. 92-95.

8 Petković 1995, pp. 12, 13.

9 Ivčević 2002, p. 334. Pins with pine-cone shaped heads may be cited here as an example; they were formed from the second to fourth centuries, and associated with the cults of Dionysus, Sabasius and Cybele, thus the orgiastic cults.

10 Biró 1994, p. 36.

11 Biró 1994, p. 13.

12 For a comprehensive overview of the shaping of bone, see Peters 1986, pp. 24-26, 38, 39, 70, 71; Sokolskij 1972, pp. 92-95; Kadev 1969, p. 237; Bökönyi 1974, p. 106; Šaranović-Svetek 1980, p. 121; Rausing 1967, p. 155-157; Palade 1969, p. 233; Biró 1987, p. 45.

Ukosnice

Ukosnice su čest nalaz na arheološkim lokalitetima i traju tijekom cijelog razdoblja Rimskog Carstva. Ovisno o tipu frizure koji je bio u modi, proizvode se ili koriste u većoj ili manjoj mjeri. Tako se u flavijevsko i trajansko-hadrijansko vrijeme javlja moda raskošnih frizura i punđi, koje uključuju i umetanje perika, pa se upotrebljavao velik broj ukosnica za izradu frizure.¹³

Povremeno su se koristile i u bizarne svrhe; sačuvan je pisani izvor u kojem stoji da je Kleopatra u ukosnici skrivala otrov.¹⁴ Prikazi uređivanja frizure pronađeni su na nadgrobnim spomenicima, gdje su vidljiva pomagala kao što su češljevi i ukosnice za uređivanje frizure.¹⁵

Igle se tipološki dijele prema obliku glave, razlikuju se neukrašene, jednostavne i one s ukrasnom glavom.¹⁶ Ukosnice s neukrašenom glavom obično se dijele u skupine prema obliku glave, koji je mogao biti kuglast, gljivast, jajolik, ovalan, u obliku pečata, dok se igle s ukrašenom glavom dijele na osnovi prikaza. Koštane ukosnice s ukrasnom glavom služile su za pričvršćivanje i ukrašavanje frizure, a poznate su pod nazivom *acus crinalis*, *spina crinalis* ili kraće *crinale* ili *comatoria*. Jednostavnije igle bez ukrasne glave (*discernicula*, *acus discriminialis*) koriste se za razdjeljivanje i kovrčanje kose, a mogle su služiti za šminkanje i katkad na glavi imaju dva žlijeba. Igle ukosnice s kuglastom ili jajastom glavom korištene su za češljanje, oblikovanje i uvijanje kose (*acus discerniculum*), a dekorativnijim su se primjercima pričvršćivale vrpce, mrežice i dijademe na glavu.¹⁷

Razni autori igle tipološki određuju na osnovi sličnosti, a najpotpunija je podjela Sofije Petković, za područje Mezije, koju ću većim dijelom koristiti prilikom analize. Petković razlikuje 18 tipova nastalih na temelju oblika glave, a kronološki ih dijeli na četiri skupine unutar kojih se razlikuje nekoliko varijanata.¹⁸ Prva skupina su tipovi karakteristični za 1. i 2. st., u koje spadaju igle s oba obrađena kraja i s figuralnom glavom (tu spadaju tipovi VII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII), zatim skupina tipova 2.-3. st. u koju spadaju igle s jednostavnom glavom (u obliku puceta, ravnom, kupastom, u obliku zarubljene kupe), s višečlanom glavom te glavom u obliku pinije (tipovi V, VI, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII). Za drugu polovicu 3. i 4. st., do u početak 5. st., karakteristične su igle s geometrijski oblikovanom glavom (poliedarskom, piramidalnom i loptastom), s jednostavno izrezbarenom glavom (kupastom, odvojenom žljebovima od tijela i glavom u obliku baklje) i s glavom od drugog materijala (tipovi I, II, III, V, VIII, XVIII). Zadnju skupinu čini kronološki neosjetljiv tip igala s ovalnom, odnosno valjkastom glavom, koji traje tijekom čitavog carskog razdoblja (tip IV).

Hairpins

Hairpins are a frequent find at archaeological sites that date across the entire period of the Roman Empire. Depending on the type of hairstyle that was in fashion, they were made and used to a greater or lesser extent. Thus, during the Flavian and Trajanic-Hadrianic periods, the fashion of extravagant hairstyles and buns appeared, which also included the wearing of wigs, so a high number of pins were used to arrange hair.¹³

Occasionally they were used for bizarre purposes as well; a preserved written source indicates that Cleopatra concealed poison in a hairpin.¹⁴ Depictions of arranging hairstyles have been found on gravestones, on which aids such as combs and hairpins for arranging hairstyles are visible.¹⁵

Pins are typologically classified according to the shape of their heads, and unadorned, simple ones are distinguished from those with adorned heads.¹⁶ Hairpins with unadorned heads are generally divided into groups based on the shape of the head, which may be a sphere, mushroom, egg, oval or stamp, while pins with adorned heads are divided on the basis of the image depicted thereon. Bone hairpins with adorned heads served to fasten and embellish hairstyles, and they were known under the names *acus crinalis*, *spina crinalis* or, abbreviated, *crinale* or *comatoria*. Simpler pins without adorned heads (*discernicula*, *acus discriminialis*) were used to part and curl hair, and they may have been used to apply facial cosmetics; sometimes they have two grooves on their heads. Hairpins with spherical or ovoid heads were used for combing, shaping and curling hair (*acus discerniculum*), while the more decorative examples were used to fasten ribbons, hairnets and diadems to the head.¹⁷

Various scholars have typologically classified pins based on similarities, while the most comprehensive is the classification compiled by Sofija Petković for the territory of Moesia, which I shall utilize in the course of this analysis. Petković distinguished eighteen types which emerged on the basis of the head shape, and she divided them chronologically into four groups within which she distinguished several variants.¹⁸ The first group consists of types characteristic of the first and second centuries which encompass pins with both ends worked and with figural heads (this includes types VII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII), followed by the group of second and third century types which encompasses pins with simple heads (button-shaped, flat, chalice-shaped, i.e., shaped like a rimmed chalice) and with multi-part heads and heads shaped like a pine trees (types V, VI, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII). In the latter half of the third and fourth century, and up to the onset of the fifth century, the typical pins had geometrically formed heads (polyhedral, pyramidal and ball-shaped), simply carved heads (cup-shaped, with grooves separated from body, and torch-shaped

13 Ivčević 2002, str. 334.

14 Kohlert-Nemeth 1990, str. 86.

15 Ivčević 2002, str. 334.

16 Ivčević 2002, str. 334; Biró 1994, str. 31.

17 Ivčević 1998, str. 195.

18 Petković 1995, str. 29 i dalje.

13 Ivčević 2002, p. 334.

14 Kohlert-Nemeth 1990, p. 86.

15 Ivčević 2002, p. 334.

16 Ivčević 2002, p. 334; Biró 1994, p. 31.

17 Ivčević 1998, p. 195.

18 Petković 1995, p. 29 ff.

U fundusu Muzeja grada Šibenika nalazi se deset primjeraka igala ukosnica s ukrašenom glavom, a od ukupnog broja sedam ih pripada skupini s višečlanom glavom. Ukosnica kat. br. 1 pripada skupini igala s kuglastom višečlanom glavom (Petković, tip VI varijanta 2),¹⁹ koja je karakteristična za razdoblje od 2. i 3. st.²⁰ Izrađivane su na tokarskom stroju, rijetke su i čine vrlo malen postotak u ukupnom inventaru igala s područja Mezije.²¹ Dvije ukosnice (kat. br. 2 i 3) također su iz iste skupine, s naznakom pripadnosti varijanti 1, koju karakterizira loptasti oblik glave odvojen prstenima. Ova je varijanta uobičajena za 2. i 3. st., a znači i u 4. st.²² Glave im se međusobno razlikuju, br. 2 ima glavu pomalo nepravilne kuglaste forme na koju se nastavlja druga, znatno manjeg volumena, a igla br. 3 razlikuje se po obliku veće glave, koja je izrazito pravilno oblikovana kugla. Analogije nalazimo na mađarskim lokalitetima *Gorsium* (Szöny), *Lauriakum*, *Diana* (Karataš),²³ Dunapentele (muzej Keszthelya).²⁴ Kod nas je najbliža analogija iz Salone.²⁵

Ukosnica kat. br. 4 najbliža je tipu igala s višečlanom glavom, što se ne može pouzdano utvrditi jer nije sačuvan završetak glave. Izrazito fina obrada površine, pravilnost forme i predložena datacija²⁶ idu u prilog pretpostavci da se na zaravnjenom završetku nalazio figuralni prikaz, što je dovodi u kontekst s iglama na kojima su motivi carica ili dama²⁷ (Petković tip XVI).²⁸

Ukosnice velikih dimenzija, s kupastom glavom, žljebovima i prstenima (kat. br. 5 i 6), nastaju u vrijeme Flavijevaca, a karakteristične su za doba vladavine careva Trajana i Hadrijana,²⁹ što je uvjetovano stilom kompliciranih frizura. Često ih se zamjenjuje za vretena, ali analizom dužine može se precizno odrediti svrha, jer je dužina vretena oko 30 cm.³⁰ Obje su oštećene, pa se može samo uvjetno pretpostaviti pripadnost tipu ukosnica velikih dimenzija s oba ukrašena kraja (Petković tip VII).³¹ Analogije za ukosnice ovakvog tipa većim su dijelom iz Slovenije,³² zatim s ranocarskih lokaliteta u Mađarskoj (Szöny, Dunapentele)³³ i u Gornjoj Meziji.³⁴

head), and heads made of a different material (types I, II, III, V, VIII, XVIII). The final group consists of the chronologically most sensitive type of pins with oval or cylindrical heads, which endured for the entire imperial period (type IV).

The collection of the Šibenik City Museum contains ten examples of pins with adorned heads, and out of this total, seven belong to the group with multi-part heads. The pin under cat. no. 1 belongs to the group of pins with spherical multi-part heads (Petković, type VI, variant 2),¹⁹ which was characteristic of thesecond and third centuries.²⁰ They were made on a lathe, they are rare and account for a very small percentage in the total inventory of pins from Moesia.²¹ Two pins (cat. no. 2 and 3) are also from the same group, with indications of belonging to variant 1, which is characterized by a ball-shaped head separated by rings. This variant was typical of the second and third centuries, and it did linger into the fourth century as well.²² Their heads differ from each other, no. 2 has a head with a slightly irregular ball-shape onto which another with considerably smaller volume was attached, while pin no. 3 differs in the shape of the larger head which is a markedly regular shaped sphere. Analogies can be found at the Hungarian sites *Gorsium* (Szöny), *Lauriacum*, *Diana* (Karataš),²³ and *Dunapentele* (Keszthely Museum).²⁴ In Croatia, the closest analogy is from *Salona*.²⁵

The pin under cat. no. 4 is closest to the pin type with the multi-part head, which cannot be reliably ascertained given that the tip of the head was not preserved. The exceptionally fine rendering of the surface, regularity of form and proposed dating²⁶ back the hypothesis that the flattened end featured a figural image, which brings it into the context of the pins on which there are motifs of an empress or lady²⁷ (Petković type XVI).²⁸

Pins with very large dimensions, and cup-shaped heads, grooves and rings (cat. no. 5 and 6), emerged during the Flavian era, and they were typical of the reigns of Emperor Trajan and Hadrian,²⁹ which were denoted by complicated hairstyles. They are often mistaken for spindle whorls, but an analysis of the length can precisely determine their purpose, for the length of spindle whorls is roughly 30 cm.³⁰ Both are damaged, so it may only be provisionally assumed that they belonged to the large pin type with both ends adorned (Petković type VII).³¹ Analogies to pins of

19 Petković 1995, str. 30.

20 Ruprechtsberger 1979, str. 43, br. 37, 38.

21 Petković 1995, str. 31, T. XIII. 13, 14.

22 Alföldy 1957, str. 6, 7 (4. st.); Ruprechtsberger 1979, str. 31, br. 39, str. 52, 53 (2. i 3. st. i kasnoantičko razdoblje).

23 Ivčević 2002, str. 335; Biró 1994. T. XXXII. 354.

24 Biró 1994, str. 33, T. XXVIII. 303.

25 Ivčević 2002, str. 160, kat. br. 35.

26 Prema usmenoj informaciji, dobivenoj od g. I. Pedišića, koji je vodio istraživanje, pronađena je s antičkom keramikom tipa *terra sigillata*.

27 Biró 1994, T. XXXV. 378.

28 Petković 1995, str. 34.

29 Dular 1979, str. 279.

30 Biró 1987, str. 28; Petković 1995, str. 44.

31 Petković 1995, str. 31.

32 Emona: Dular 1979, str. 279, T. 2. 7, 9, T. 3. 4; Poetovio: Dular 1979, T. 2. 8, 13.

33 Biró 1987, str. 26-28, sl. 15; Biró 1994, T. XXX. 324, T. XXIX. 317.

34 *Castrum Novae* - Čezava: Petković 1995, kat. br. 272, T. XIV. 2.

19 Petković 1995, p. 30.

20 Ruprechtsberger 1979, p. 43, no. 37, 38.

21 Petković 1995, p. 31, P. XIII. 13, 14.

22 Alföldy 1957, p. 6, 7 (4th cent.); Ruprechtsberger 1979, p. 31, no. 39, p. 52, 53 (2nd/3rd cent. and Late Antiquity).

23 Ivčević 2002, p. 335; Biró 1994. P. XXXII. 354.

24 Biró 1994, p. 33, P. XXVIII. 303.

25 Ivčević 2002, p. 160, cat. no. 35.

26 Based on oral information from Mr. I. Pedišić, research leader, Roman-era *terra sigillata* pottery was found.

27 Biró 1994, P. XXXV. 378.

28 Petković 1995, p. 34.

29 Dular 1979, p. 279.

30 Biró 1987, p. 28; Petković 1995, p. 44.

31 Petković 1995, p. 31.

Zadnji primjerak ovog tipa je ukosnica kod koje je glava odvojena od tijela nizom žljebova ili prstena (kat. br. 7), a koristila se za pričvršćivanje kose u punđu, pri čemu je mogla stajati vertikalno i horizontalno, ovisno o vrsti punđe.³⁵ Ovaj tip je karakterističan za 3.-4. st.³⁶ Kao analogije mogu se navesti primjerci s lokaliteta Szony,³⁷ Pontes (Trajanov most) i Karataš.³⁸

Tri su ukosnice s jednostavnom neukrašenom glavom; jedna s kuglastom (kat. br. 8), a dvije s valjkastom (kat. br. 9 i 10). Vremenski se vezuju za 3. i 4. st.³⁹ Imaju istu namjenu češljanja, oblikovanja i uvijanja kose.⁴⁰ Ukosnica kat. br. 8 pripada tipu s većom kuglastom glavom, a kako je sačuvan samo ulomak, nije moguće odrediti dužinu (inače varira od 3 do 4 cm i od 5 do 6 cm). Taj tip rijetko je zastupljen kao arheološki nalaz. Razlog tome može biti manja proizvodnja ili kraći modni trend.⁴¹ Analogije nalazimo u Mađarskoj (Szöny, Dunapentele),⁴² Gornjoj Meziji (Karataš)⁴³ i Hrvatskoj (Salona).⁴⁴ Ukosnice (kat. br. 9 i 10) s valjkastom glavom mogle su imati zaobljen (br. 9) ili blago zaoštrjen oblik glave (br. 10). Tijela su im vretenasta, šira u gornjem dijelu, a sužavaju se prema glavi. Analogni se primjerci nalaze diljem Rimskog Carstva, u Mađarskoj (Szöny)⁴⁵, Gornjoj Meziji (Karataš),⁴⁶ a u Hrvatskoj na lokalitetu Njive-Podstrana, u Vidu⁴⁷ i Saloni.⁴⁸ Zadnja ukosnica (kat. br. 11) blago se sužava od zaobljenog vrha prema glavi koja nije sačuvana, što onemogućuje tipološko određenje.

Toaletne igle

Toaletne igle vrlo su raširene i čest arheološki nalaz, vjerojatno zbog raznolike primjene. Koriste se kao ukosnice (*discernicula*, *acus discriminialis*), za razdjeljivanje, kovrčanje i pridržavanje kose, pa im je stoga završetak često oštar. Predstavljaju najjednostavniji tip ukosnice (Petković tip XI),⁴⁹ a mogu služiti i za nanošenje

- 35 Ruprechtsberger 1979, str. 29-31; Šaranović-Svetek 1981, str. 153.
36 Šaranović-Svetek 1981, str. 153, tip 10, T. I. 1; Ruprechtsberger 1979, str. 29-31, tip 4a (od 3. st.).
37 Biró 1994, T. XXX. 332.
38 Petković 1995, T. XIII. 6 i 9.
39 Šaranović-Svetek 1981, str. 152, 153, tipovi 5 i 6, T. I. 9 i T. II. 9, 3 (4. st.); Dular 1979, str. 279, T. 1. 2-5, 7, 8; T. 3. 1, (3. i 4. st.); Ruprechtsberger 1979, str. 32, 33, tip 5b,c,e (zadnja četvrtina 2. i 3. st.); Biro 1987, str. 36 (4. st.).
40 Alföldy 1957, str. 482.
41 Biró 1994, str. 32.
42 Biró 1994, T. XVI. 152, T. XVII. 169, 175; Petković 1995, T. XII. 13.
43 Petković 1995, T. XII. 13.
44 Ivčević 2002, str. 159, kat. br. 26.
45 Biró 1994, T. XXV. 264, 265.
46 Petković 1995, T. XII. 19.
47 Buljević 1999, str. 201-293.
48 Ivčević 2002, str. 334, br. 24-30.
49 Petković 1995, T. XIV. 8, 11, 12.

Ukosnice, toaletne igle i češljevi iz fundusa Muzeja grada Šibenika
Hairpins, cosmetic pins and combs from the collection of the...

this type are mainly from Slovenia,³² and then from early imperial sites in Hungary (Szöny, Dunapentele)³³ and Moesia Superior.³⁴

The final example of this type is a hairpin on which the head is separated from the body by a series of grooves or rings (cat. no. 7); it was used to fasten hair into a bun, and they may have stood vertically and horizontally depending on the type of bun.³⁵ This type was typical of the third and fourth centuries.³⁶ Examples from the sites of Szony,³⁷ Pontes (Trajan's Bridge) and Karataš³⁸ may be cited as analogies.

Three hairpins have simple unadorned heads; one is spherical (cat. no. 8), while two are cylindrical (cat. no. 9 and 10). They are chronologically tied to the third and fourth centuries.³⁹ They have the same purpose: combing, shaping and curling hair.⁴⁰ The hairpin under cat. no. 8 belongs to the type with a large spherical head, and since only a fragment has been preserved, its length cannot be determined (otherwise, the length varied from 3-4 cm to 5-6 cm). This type was rarely present as an archaeological find. The reason for this may be a lower level of production or a brief fashion trend.⁴¹ Analogies can be found in Hungary (Szöny, Dunapentele),⁴² Moesia Superior (Karataš)⁴³ and Croatia (Salona).⁴⁴ Hairpins (cat. no. 9 and 10) with cylindrical heads could have rounded (no. 9) or slightly tapered (no. 10) head shapes. Their bodies are spindle-shaped, wider in the upper section, and narrower toward the head. Analogous examples can be found throughout the Roman Empire, in Hungary (Szöny),⁴⁵ Moesia Superior (Karataš),⁴⁶ and in Croatia at the sites of Njive-Podstrana, Vidu⁴⁷ and Salona.⁴⁸ The last hairpin (cat. no. 11) narrows slightly from the rounded tip toward the head which has not been preserved, which prevents typological determination.

Cosmetic pins

Cosmetic pins are a very widespread and frequent archaeological find, probably due to the diversity of their use. They were used as hairpins (*discernicula*, *acus discriminialis*) to part, curl and fasten hair, which is

- 32 Emona: Dular 1979, p. 279, P. 2. 7, 9, P. 3. 4; Poetovio: Dular 1979, P. 2. 8, 13.
33 Biró 1987, pp. 26-28, Fig. 15; Biró 1994, P. XXX. 324, P. XXIX. 317.
34 Castrum Novae-Čezava: Petković 1995, cat. no. 272, P. XIV. 2.
35 Ruprechtsberger 1979, pp. 29-31; Šaranović-Svetek 1981, p. 153.
36 Šaranović-Svetek 1981, p. 153, type 10, P. I. 1; Ruprechtsberger 1979, pp. 29-31, type 4a (3rd cent. onward).
37 Biró 1994, P. XXX. 332.
38 Petković 1995, P. XIII. 6 and 9.
39 Šaranović-Svetek 1981, p. 152, 153, types 5 and 6, P. I. 9 and P. II. 9, 3 (4th cent.); Dular 1979, p. 279, P. 1. 2-5, 7, 8; P. 3. 1, (3rd and 4th cent.); Ruprechtsberger 1979, pp. 32, 33, tip 5b, c, e (last quarter of 2nd and 3rd cent.); Biro 1987, p. 36 (4th cent.).
40 Alföldy 1957, p. 482.
41 Biró 1994, p. 32.
42 Biró 1994, P. XVI. 152, P. XVII. 169, 175; Petković 1995, P. XII. 13.
43 Petković 1995, P. XII. 13.
44 Ivčević 2002, p. 159, cat. no. 26.
45 Biró 1994, P. XXV. 264, 265.
46 Petković 1995, P. XII. 19.
47 Buljević 1999, pp. 201-293.
48 Ivčević 2002, p. 334, no. 24-30.

kozmetičkih boja na obrve, trepavice i očne kapke. Imaju ravnu glavu ili završetak koji se trokutasto širi, s udubljenjem, tvoreći mali recipijent kojim se nanosila krema.⁵⁰ Katkad ih se miješa s pisačkom (*stilus*), ali nalazi iz nekropola potvrđuju da je riječ o toaletnim iglama.⁵¹ Slični su im instrumenti koji služe u medicinske⁵² i slikarske svrhe.⁵³

Šibenski primjerci polirani su cijelom dužinom, obojeni su tirkiznom bojom, a tijelo im se postupno širi prema plosnatom kraju s recipijentom (kat. br. 12 i 13). Igla kat. br. 12 ima uobičajenu dužinu, koja varira od 8 do 13 cm, a igla kat. br. 13 oštećena je na oba kraja, ali je dovoljno sačuvana da se može povezati s prethodnom. Analogije ovim toaletnim iglama koje se vremenski vezuju za 1.-3. st.⁵⁴ nalaze se u Sloveniji,⁵⁵ Mađarskoj,⁵⁶ Gornjoj Meziji⁵⁷ i Hrvatskoj.⁵⁸

Češljevi

Češljevi su neizostavan dio toalete, jako rasprostranjen diljem Rimskog Carstva. Izrađuju se različiti tipovi, kojima je svrha raščesljavanje kose, iščešljavanje nečistoća, šišanje i ukras frizure. Koriste se i kao grobni prilog zbog kulturnih razloga. Tako se češljevi s lučnom drškom stavljaju uz potkoljenice ili iznad njih, a češljevi s dva reda zubaca uglavnom oko glave, ali mogu se naći i uz rame ili nogu,⁵⁹ a u kontekstu paljevinskih grobova kao prilog u urni.

Češljevi ranocarskog razdoblja gotovo su u pravilu jednodijelni, a ako je riječ o dvorednim češljevima, mogu predstavljati nastavak helenističke tradicije.⁶⁰ Ako su manji i jednoredni, vezuju se uz oblike karakteristične za latensko razdoblje.⁶¹ Jednodijelni češljevi pravljani su uglavnom od drva ili metala, a luksuzniji od bjelokosti. Od roga i kosti rijetko se izrađuju i uglavnom su manjih dimenzija. Trodijelni češljevi javljaju se tek od 3. st.⁶² Najčešće su izrađeni od jelenjeg roga, sastavljeni su od tri pločice, središnje nazubljene i dvije vanjske, koje čine dršku ili oplatu koja ojačava češalj, sprječava njegovo lomljenje i olakšava uporabu. Tri dijela spojena su metalnim zakovicama ili koštanim klinovima. U ranoantičkom razdoblju ukrašavaju se gotovo

why their tips are often quite sharp. They are the simplest hairpin type (Petković type XI),⁴⁹ and they also have been used to apply cosmetics to eyebrows, eyelashes and eyelids. They have flat heads or types that expand triangularly with a groove, forming a small recipient used to apply cream.⁵⁰ Sometimes they are mistaken for writing utensils (*stilus*), but finds from necropolises have confirmed that these are cosmetic pins.⁵¹ They are similar to instruments used for medicine⁵² and painting.⁵³

The Šibenik examples are polished down their entire length, coloured turquoise, while their bodies gradual widen toward flattened ends with recipients (cat. no. 12 and 13). The pin under cat. no. 12 has the customary length that varies 8-13 cm, while the pin under cat. no. 13 is damaged at both ends, but it has been sufficiently preserved to be compared with the preceding example. Analogies to these cosmetic pins, chronologically linked to the first to third centuries,⁵⁴ can be found in Slovenia,⁵⁵ Hungary,⁵⁶ Moesia Superior,⁵⁷ and Croatia.⁵⁸

Combs

Combs were an inescapable toiletry accessory, and very widespread throughout the Roman Empire. Various types were made, and they were used to comb hair, remove dirt, nits and so forth from the hair, cut hair and embellish hairstyles. They were also used as grave goods due to cult reasons. Combs with arched handles were thus deposited next to or above the lower leg, while combs with two rows of teeth were generally placed around the head, although they could also be found next to the shoulders or legs,⁵⁹ while in incineration burials they were found as goods in urns.

The combs of the early imperial period were as a rule single-piece, although the case of double-row combs may have constituted a continuation of the Hellenistic tradition.⁶⁰ Insofar as they are smaller and have a single row, they are associated with the forms typical of the La Tène period.⁶¹ Single-piece combs were generally made of wood or metal, while the more luxurious examples were made of ivory. They were rarely made of horn and bone, and generally these were smaller. Three-piece combs appeared only from the third century onward.⁶² Most often they were made of deer antlers, composed in three small plates, the middle one toothed while the outer two served as handles or reinforcement, to prevent

50 Ivčević 2002, str. 333.

51 Petković 1995, str. 30-33.

52 Ivčević 2000, str. 112, 113, sl. 23-33.

53 Biró 1994, str. 42, T. LII. 454.

54 Dular 1979, str. 278; Ruprechtsberger 1979, str. 39.

55 Petru 1972, T. XXIV. 25, T. XLIX. 18, T. LXXXVIII. 8; Dular 1979, str. 278-293, T. 1. 21, 22. T. 3. 3.

56 Biró 1994, T. XIII. 118, 122.

57 Petković 1995, str. 36, 37, T. XXI. 1, 2, 3.2, T. XIV. 8, 11, 12.

58 Ivčević 2002, str. 333, br. 15 (Salona); Vikić-Belančić 1948, str. 43, sl. 6b (Osijek).

59 Biró 1994, str. 13.

60 Thomas 1960, str. 55.

61 Thomas 1960, str. 68-71.

62 Thomas 1960, str. 75.

49 Petković 1995, P. XIV. 8, 11, 12.

50 Ivčević 2002, p. 333.

51 Petković 1995, pp. 30-33.

52 Ivčević 2000, pp. 112, 113, Fig. 23-33.

53 Biró 1994, p. 42, P. LII. 454.

54 Dular 1979, p. 278; Ruprechtsberger 1979, p. 39.

55 Petru 1972, P. XXIV. 25, P. XLIX. 18, P. LXXXVIII. 8; Dular 1979, pp. 278-293, P. 1. 21, 22. P. 3. 3.

56 Biró 1994, P. XIII. 118, 122.

57 Petković 1995, pp. 36, 37, P. XXI. 1, 2, 3.2, P. XIV. 8, 11, 12.

58 Ivčević 2002, p. 333, no. 15 (Salona); Vikić-Belančić 1948, p. 43, Fig. 6b (Osijek).

59 Biró 1994, p. 13.

60 Thomas 1960, p. 55.

61 Thomas 1960, pp. 68-71.

62 Thomas 1960, p. 75.

isključivo geometrijskim motivima, dok je u kasnoantičkom razdoblju češće ukrašavanje figuralnim prizorima.⁶³

Tipologija trodijelnih češljeva temelji se na broju redova zubaca, pa se razlikuju dvoredni i jednorodni, koji se unutar skupine razlikuju po obliku, izgledu kraćih stranica i dekoracijama.⁶⁴ Tri češlja, koji su dio fundusa Muzeja grada Šibenika, po konstrukciji su trodijelni. Dva pripadaju skupini dvorednih trodijelnih češljeva (kat. br. 16, 17), a ostala tri ne pripadaju ni jednom od osam tipova karakterističnih za područje Gornje Mezije, niti tipologiji za područje Sirmija (kat. br. 14, 15 i 18).⁶⁵

Češalj kat. br. 14 pripada tipu jednodijelnih češljeva s dvostrukim redom zubaca iste širine. Na lijevoj, oštećenoj strani je žrtvenik s glavom Gorgone Meduze,⁶⁶ u središnjem dijelu je erot koji sjedi na postamentu naslonjen na lijevu ruku, a pruža desnu ruku u njezinom smjeru, licem je okrenut u drugu stranu, izražavajući određenu nelagodu, što se može uočiti na pogledu i liniji čela. Lijevu je nogu ležerno opustio, a desnu savio u koljenu. Obrada likova je profinjena, izražava visok stupanj tehničke izvedbe, muskulatura tijela uvjerljivo je oblikovana i proporcijски usklađena. Tip erota koji je ovdje korišten je trajansko-hadrijanski, riječ je o djetetu između tri i četiri godine starosti, punašan je, ima mala krila, dugu valovitu kosu koja mu pokriva uši, a prema N. Cambiju može se datirati u sredinu 2. st.⁶⁷ S obzirom da su ovakvi drveni češljevi vrlo rijetki, ne može ih se tipološki obraditi.

Češalj kat. br. 15 pronađen je kao grobni prilog; po obliku je jednodijelni s dva reda zubaca, zaobljenih kraćih stranica, bez tragova dekoracije. U antici je nazivan *dense densus*.⁶⁸ Analogija po konstrukciji mogao bi biti češalj *Modestina Vale* koji se čuva u Britanskom muzeju.⁶⁹

Trodijelni češljevi kat. br. 16 i 17 s dva reda zubaca pravokutnog su oblika, ravnih kraćih strana i različite debljine nizova zubaca. Češalj kat. br. 16 ima oplatu ukrašenu pri gornjem i donjem rubu nizom paralelnih ureza koji su različite širine, dok je središnji dio ukrašen kružnicama s udubljenim središtem (*okcima*) koje su sa sve četiri strane flankirane s istim, ali manjih dimenzija.⁷⁰ Ovakav tip dekoracije neuobičajen je za tip dvorednih trodijelnih češljeva (Petković tip I)⁷¹ i može ga se povezati s češljem otkrivenim u Danilu (kat. br. 18). Analiziranjem ukrasnih oplata za različite predmete zamjećuje se sličnost motiva s onima nastalim u kasnoantičkom razdoblju. Pretpostavka da potječe iz 6. st.⁷²

breakage and make handling easy. The three components were connected by metal rivets or bone pins. During the early imperial period, they were adorned exclusively with geometric motifs, while in Late Antiquity they were more often adorned with figural scenes.⁶³

The typology of three-piece combs is based on the number of tooth rows, so double-row combs are distinguished from single-row combs, and within these groups they are further distinguished by shape, appearance of the shorter sides and decorations.⁶⁴ Three combs in the Šibenik City Museum's collection are three piece in terms of construction. Two belong to the group of double-row three piece combs (cat. no. 16, 17), while the remaining three do not belong to any of the eight types typical of Moesia Superior, nor in the typology for the territory of Sirmium (cat. no. 14, 15 and 18).⁶⁵

The comb under cat. no. 14 belongs to the type of single piece combs with a double row of teeth of uniform width. On the left, damaged side, there is an altar with the head of Medusa the Gorgon,⁶⁶ while the central section features an Eros sitting on a pedestal, leaning on his left arm and pointing to her with his right hand, facing in the other direction, expressing some unease, which may be discerned from the gaze and lines on the forehead. The left leg is relaxed in leisurely fashion, while the right leg is bent at the knee. The rendering of the images is refined, reflecting a high degree of technical skill, while the bodily musculature is convincingly formed and finely proportioned. The Eros type used here is Trajanic-Hadrianic, a child between three and four years of age, plump, with small wings and long wavy hair covering his ears, and according to N. Cambi may be dated to the mid-second century.⁶⁷ Since these wooden combs were very rare, they cannot be typologically analyzed.

The comb under cat. no. 15 was found as a grave good, and its form is single-piece with a double row of teeth, rounded shorter sides without traces of decoration. In Antiquity this was called *dense densus*.⁶⁸ An analogy in terms of construction may be the *Modestina Vale* [comb which is held in the British Museum].⁶⁹

The three-piece combs under cat. no. 16 and 17 with two rows of teeth, rectangular in shape, flat shorter sides and varying thicknesses of tooth rows. The comb under cat. no. 16 has a grip adorned at the upper and lower edges with a series of parallel incisions of varying width, while the central part is adorned with circlets that have depressed centres (dimples), flanked on all four sides with the same, albeit smaller, motifs.⁷⁰ This type of decoration was customary for the double-row three-piece combs (Petković type I)⁷¹ and it may be linked to the comb discovered in Danilo (cat. no. 18). In analyzing the decorative grips on various items, one may note the similarity of

63 Buljević et al. 1994, str. 285, kat. br. 5.

64 Petković 1995, str. 21.

65 Šaranović-Svetek 1981, str. 58.

66 Brajković 2008, str. 66.

67 Cambi 1967, str. 55-57, 65.

68 Biró 1994, str. 37.

69 http://www.britishmuseum.org/explore/highlights/highlight_objects/gr/i/ivory_comb_of_modestina.aspx

70 Petković 1995, str. 22; Biró 1994, str. 35-39.

71 Petković 1995, str. 21-22.

72 Maršić 2005, str. 215.

63 Buljević et al. 1994, p. 285, cat. no. 5.

64 Petković 1995, p. 21.

65 Šaranović-Svetek 1981, p. 58.

66 Brajković 2008, p. 66.

67 Cambi 1967, pp. 55-57, 65.

68 Biró 1994, p. 37.

69 http://www.britishmuseum.org/explore/highlights/highlight_objects/gr/i/ivory_comb_of_modestina.aspx

70 Petković 1995, p. 22; Biró 1994, pp. 35-39.

71 Petković 1995, pp. 21-22.

vjerojatno nije točna uzme li se u obzir da se češljevi s takvim ukrasom datiraju u 4. i 5. st., dok se u 6. st. pojednostavnjuju.⁷³ Češalj kat. br. 17 je bez dekoracija izvedenih urezivanjem, i za sada je bez analogije.

Zadnji u nizu češljeva, kat. br. 18, također je trodijelni češalj, ali jednoredan. Oplata mu se vezuje sa sedam srebrnih zakovica presvučenih zlatom, ima neuobičajenu dekoraciju izvedenu kao preplet valovitih linija koje završavaju vitičasto, a unutar kojih su okca. Nizovi, po dva prepleta na kraju, a u središnjem dijelu simetrično po tri, pravilno se izmjenjuju cijelom dužinom i s obje strane češlja. Donji rubovi dekorirani su paralelnim urezima, a gornji perforiranim ukrasom kružnog oblika. Gornji krajevi rubno imaju zanimljivu dekoraciju u obliku dvostrukih perforiranih formi gljivastog oblika upotpunjenih na vanjskom rubu s dva oštro zasječena poluzvezdasta oblika; u gornjem i bočnom kraju završavaju okcima. Nema analogije za ovaj češalj, a datiran je okolnostima nalaza.⁷⁴

Ovdje obrađenih osamnaest predmeta vezani su uz toaletu i predstavljaju izbor najreprezentativnijih primjeraka iz fundusa Muzeja grada Šibenika. Preostao je manji broj onih koji ovdje nisu navedeni jer su sačuvani u manjim ulomcima. Materijal je grupiran ovisno o primjeni. Riječ je o pomagalicama pri toaleti kose, lica i tijela (ukosnice, toaletne igle i češljevi). Analizirano je sedam koštanih ukosnica s ukrasnom glavom poznatih pod nazivom *comatoria*, koje su služile za pričvršćivanje i ukrašavanje frizure. Jedan primjerak zbog oštećenja nije bilo moguće tipološki odrediti. Tri primjerka ukosnica (*acus discriminialis*), većinom s neukrašenom glavom (*acus discerniculum*), služilo je za raščesljavanje i dijeljenje pramenova, te uvijanje i oblikovanje frizure. Dvije su toaletne igle služile za nanošenje boje, kreme i mirisa, ali i za toaletu kose. Obrađeno je pet češljeva, dva jednodijelna i tri trodijelna. Jedan je češalj od drva, a ostali su od kosti.

Obrađeni predmeti datiraju se uglavnom u razdoblje između 1. i 5. st., pokazuju razmjerno visoku razinu umjetničkog oblikovanja i svjedoče o pripadnosti šibenskoga područja rimskome kulturnom ambijentu.⁷⁵

motifs with those which emerged in Late Antiquity. The hypothesis that they originated in the sixth century⁷² is probably not accurate if one takes into account that combs with such adornment were dated to the fourth and fifth centuries, while they were simplified in the sixth century.⁷³ The comb under cat. no. 17 has no decorations rendered by engraving, and thus far has no analogies.

The last in the series of combs, under cat. no. 18, is also a three-piece comb, but with a single row. The outer grip piece is attached with seven gilded silver rivets, and it has an unusual decoration rendered as a braid of wavy lines which end in tendrils, with dimples in them. Lines, two braids each at the end, and three in the middle section symmetrically, regularly alternate down the entire length on both sides of the comb. The lower edges are decorated with parallel incisions, while the upper edge is perforated with a circular adornment. The upper ends have an interesting decoration at the ends in the form of double perforated mushroom shapes filled in at the outer edge with two sharply cut semi-star shapes, ending in dimples at the lateral ends. There are no analogies to this comb, and it was dated using the find context.⁷⁴

The eighteen items analyzed here are associated with toiletries and constitute a selection of the most typical examples from the collection of the Šibenik City Museum. Besides these, a smaller number remain which were not included here because they were preserved in smaller fragments. The materials were grouped depending on application. These are cosmetic aids for care of the hair, face and body (hairpins, cosmetic pins and combs). Seven bone hairpins were analyzed which have decorative heads known under the term *comatoria*, which were used to fasten and embellish hairstyles. One example could not be typologically determined due to damage. Three examples of hairpins (*acus discriminialis*), mostly with unadorned heads (*acus discerniculum*), were used for combing and parting locks, and curling and shaping hairstyles. Two cosmetic pins were used to apply tones, creams and scents, and also for hair care. Five combs, two single-piece and three three-piece, were analyzed. One comb is made of wood, while the others were made of bone.

These items, which generally date to the period between the first and fifth centuries, exhibit a relatively high level of artistic rendering and testify to the fact that the Šibenik area was fully encompassed in the Roman cultural sphere.⁷⁵

73 Petković 1995, str. 23.

74 Krnčević et al. 2000, str. 53.

75 Zahvaljujem mr. sc. Sanji Ivčević iz Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu na dragocjenim savjetima neophodnim za konačnu verziju teksta.

72 Maršić 2005, p. 215.

73 Petković 1995, p. 23.

74 Krnčević et al. 2000, p. 53.

75 I would like to thank Sanja Ivčević, M.A. from the Archaeological Museum in Split for her valuable advice, which was essential to the final version of the text.

Katalog

1. Ukosnica, T. I. 1
Inv. br. MGŠ 1040
Materijal: kost
Datacija: 1.-3. st.
Lokalitet: Šibenik - tvrđava Sv. Mihovil
Ukosnica je u cijelosti sačuvana. Dužina joj je 6,3 cm, a promjer glave 1 cm. Tijelo se postupno sužava te naglo i oštro završava. Prijelaz tijela prema glavi riješen je istaknutim rebrom. Glava je kuglasta i ukrašena romboidnim urezima, a na vrhu je završetak u obliku puceta.
2. Ukosnica, T. I. 2
Inv. br. MGŠ 1039
Materijal: kost
Datacija: 1.-3. st.
Lokalitet: Šibenik - tvrđava Sv. Mihovil
Ukosnica je sačuvana većim dijelom, u dužini od 5,9 cm, a promjera je 0,5 cm. Pripada tipu s višečlanom glavom. Tijelo se blago širi prema glavi, a prijelaz je riješen jednim meko zaobljenim rebrom. Glava je pomalo nepravilne kuglaste forme s horizontalnim urezom, a na vrhu je kuglasta forma znatno manjeg volumena. Nježne je ružičasto-ljubičaste boje. Fino je oblikovana.
3. Ukosnica, T. I. 3
Inv. br. MGŠ 1037
Materijal: kost
Datacija: 1.-3. st.
Lokalitet: Šibenik - tvrđava Sv. Mihovil
Ukosnica je u cijelosti sačuvana. Dužina joj je 7,3 cm, a promjer glave 0,6 cm. Pripada tipu igala s višečlanom glavom. Glava je izrazito pravilno oblikovana kugla, ispod koje je istaknuto rebro, a iznad manja kuglasta forma. Tijelo se pravilno sužava bez ispupčenja prema zaoštrenom kraju. Boja je crvena, relativno intenzivna, površina je fino uglačana.
4. Ukosnica, T. I. 4
Inv. br. MGŠ 1038
Materijal: kost
Datacija: 1.-3. st.
Lokalitet: Šibenik - tvrđava Sv. Mihovil
Ukosnica je većim dijelom sačuvana, dužina joj je 8,9 cm, promjer u najširem dijelu 0,9 cm. Nedostaje samo završetak na glavi. Ispod konkavnog dijela istaknuto je rebro, ispod kojeg je još jedna blaža profilacija. Tijelo se postupno sužava prema kraju.
5. Ulomak ukosnice, T. I. 5
Inv. br. MGŠ 1739
Materijal: kost
Datacija: 1.-2. st.
Lokalitet: Danilo - Šematorij
Ulomak ukosnice dužine 4,9 cm, promjera glave 1 cm. Sačuvan

Catalogue

1. Hairpin, P. I. 1
Inv. no. MGŠ 1040
Material: bone
Dating: 1st-3rd cent.
Site: Šibenik-Fortress of St. Michael
Hairpin is entirely preserved. Its length is 6.3 cm, while the diameter of the head is 1 cm. The body gradually narrows, then ends abruptly and sharply. Transition from body toward head resolved with prominent rib. Head is spherical and adorned with rhomboid incisions, with button-like ending on top.
2. Hairpin, P. I. 2
Inv. no. MGŠ 1039
Material: bone
Dating: 1st-3rd cent.
Site: Šibenik-Fortress of St. Michael
Hairpin is mostly preserved, to length of 5.9 cm, with a diameter of 0.5 cm. Multi-part head type. Body gradually expands toward head, while transition is resolved with single gently rounded rib. Head has slightly irregular spherical form with horizontal incision, and with a considerably lower volume spherical form on top. Light pinkish-purple colour. Finely formed.
3. Hairpin, P. I. 3
Inv. no. MGŠ 1037
Material: bone
Dating: 1st-3rd cent.
Site: Šibenik-Fortress of St. Michael
Hairpin is entirely preserved. Its length is 7.3 cm, while the diameter of the head is 0.6 cm. Pin type with multi-part head. Head is very regularly shaped sphere, with prominent rib below it, and smaller spherical form above. Body narrows regularly without protrusions toward sharpened end. Colour is red, relatively intense, surface finely polished.
4. Hairpin, P. I. 4
Inv. no. MGŠ 1038
Material: bone
Dating: 1st-3rd cent.
Site: Šibenik-Fortress of St. Michael
Hairpin is mostly preserved, length is 8.9 cm, and diameter is 0.9 cm at widest point. Only end on head missing. Prominent rib below concave section, with one more slight articulation below it. Body gradually narrows toward end.
5. Fragment of hairpin, P. I. 5
Inv. no. MGŠ 1739
Material: bone
Dating: 1st-2nd cent.
Site: Danilo-Šematorij
Fragment of pin with length of 4.9 cm, diameter of head 1 cm.

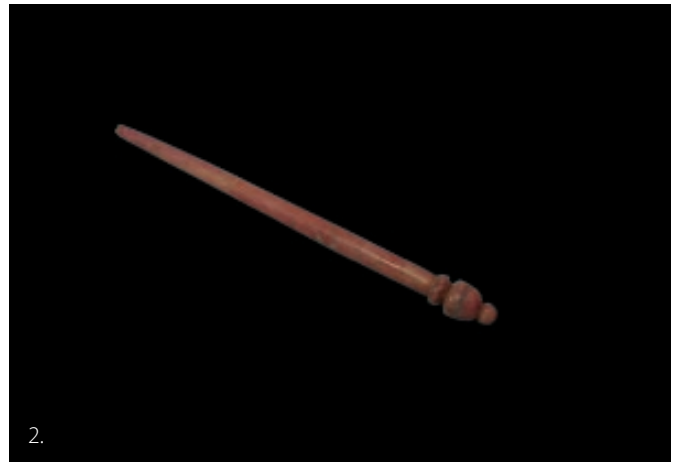


Tabla I.

Plate I.

- je samo gornji dio tijela i glava lukovičastog oblika. Tijelo završava s dva rebra, a prijelaz prema glavi oštro je zasječen.
- Only upper part of body and onion-shaped head are preserved. Body ends with two ribs, and transition to body is sharply cut.
6. Ukosnica, T. I. 6
Inv. br. MGŠ 2992
Materijal: kost
Datacija: 1.-2. st.
Lokalitet: Velika Mrdakovica
Ukrasna ukosnica oštećena na vrhu, gdje bi se trebao naći karakteristični dekorativni završetak. Dužine je 18,7 cm, promjera glave 0,7 cm. Glava je lukovičasta, sa završetkom u obliku dvostrukog prstena, tijelo završava s dva rebra, a prijelaz prema glavi oštro je zasječen.
6. Hairpin, P. I. 6
Inv. no. MGŠ 2992
Material: bone
Dating: 1st-2nd cent.
Site: Velika Mrdakovica
Decorative hairpin damaged at tip, where typical decorative end should have been. Its length is 18.7 cm, diameter of head is 0.7 cm. Head is onion-shaped with ending shaped like double ring, body ends with two ribs, and transition toward head is sharply cut.
7. Ukosnica, T. I. 7
Inv. br. MGŠ 10687
Materijal: kost
Datacija: 1.-4. st.
Lokalitet: Danilo Gornje
Ukosnica sačuvana u cijelosti, dužine 12,5 cm, promjera 0,6 cm. Tijelo joj se postupno širi od oštrog vrha prema glavi koja je riješena kao niz od šest paralelnih ureza koji završavaju stožastom glavom.
7. Hairpin, P. I. 7
Inv. no. MGŠ 10687
Material: bone
Dating: 1st-4th cent.
Site: Danilo Gornje
Entirely preserved hairpin, 12.5 cm long, 0.6 cm diameter. Body gradually expands from sharp tip toward head, which is resolved as series of six parallel incisions ending in conical head.
8. Ulomak ukosnice, T. I. 8
Inv. br. MGŠ AO 1740
Materijal: kost
Datacija: 3.-4. st.
Lokalitet: Danilo-Šematorij
Od ukosnice je sačuvan samo gornji dio tijela i glava. Dužine je 4,3 cm, promjera glave 0,8 cm i tijela 0,3 cm. Tijelo joj je vretenasto, sužava se prema loptastoj glavi naglašene veličine.
8. Fragment of hairpin, P. I. 8
Inv. no. MGŠ AO 1740
Material: bone
Dating: 3rd-4th cent.
Site: Danilo-Šematorij
Only upper section of body and head preserved. Length is 4.3 cm, diameter of head is 0.8 cm and diameter of body is 0.3 cm. Body is spindle-shaped, narrows toward considerably sized ball-shaped head.
9. Ukosnica, T. II. 9
Inv. br. MGŠ 1277
Materijal: kost
Datacija: Rimsko Carstvo
Lokacija: Danilo - Katun
Ukosnica sačuvana u duljini od 6,8 cm, promjera glave i najšireg dijela tijela 0,5 cm. Tijelo joj je u gornjem dijelu vretenasto zadebljano, lagano se sužava prema glavi koja je jajastog, pravilnog oblika, i zaravnjena s donje strane, pa naglašava prijelaz u tijelo ukosnice.
9. Hairpin, P. II. 9
Inv. no. MGŠ 1277
Material: bone
Dating: Roman Empire
Site: Danilo-Katun
Hairpin preserved to length of 6.8 cm, diameter of head at widest point of body is 0.5 cm. Upper part of body thickened in spindle fashion, narrows slightly toward egg-shaped head, with regular form, and flattened on lower side, thus emphasizing transition to hairpin's body.
10. Ukosnica, T. II. 10
Inv. br. MGŠ 4133
Materijal: kost
Datacija: 4. st.
Lokalitet: Danilo - Šematorij
U cijelosti sačuvana ukosnica dužine 8,8 cm. Tijelo na najširem dijelu i glava promjera su 0,3 cm. Tijelo je vretenastog oblika i prema glavi se sužava. Prijelaz iz tijela u glavu oštro je zasječen. Glava je lagano izdužena. Površina je fino obrađena. Vrh je oštećen.
10. Hairpin, P. II. 10
Inv. no. MGŠ 4133
Material: bone
Dating: 4th cent.
Site: Danilo-Šematorij
Entirely preserved hairpin with length of 8.8 cm. Body at widest part and head diameter is 0.3 cm. Body is spindle-shaped and narrows toward head. Transition from body to head is sharply cut. Head slightly elongated. Surface is finely worked. Tip is damaged.

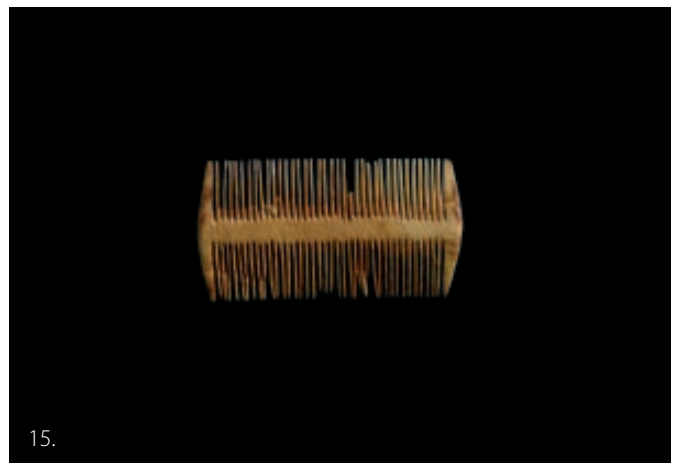
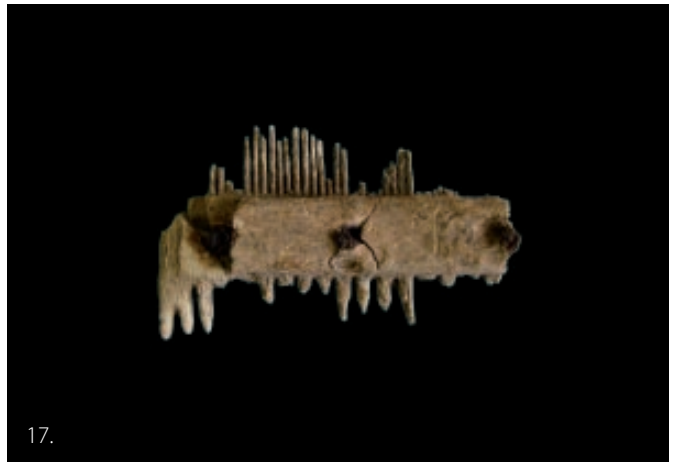
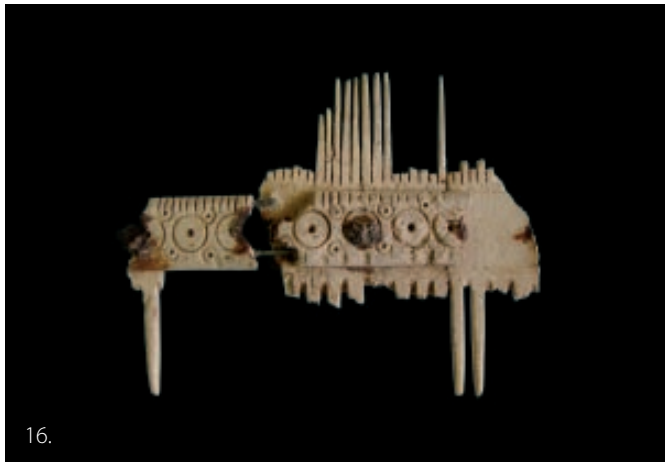


Tabla II.

Plate II.

11. Ukosnica, T. II. 11
Inv. br. MGŠ 11024
Materijal: kost
Datacija: 1.-2. st.
Lokalitet: Skradin - Đardin
Oštećena ukosnica dužine 6,5 cm, promjera 0,2 cm. Blago se sužava od zaobljenog vrha prema glavi koja nije sačuvana, što onemogućuje tipološko određenje.
12. Toaletna igla, T. II. 12
Inv. br. MGŠ 1278
Materijal: kost
Datacija: 1.-3. st.
Lokalitet: Skradin - Maraguša
Toaletna igla s ravnom glavom dužine 12 cm, najveće širine 0,4 cm. Tijelo se od oštrog vrha postupno širi prema plosnatom kraju s udubljenjem.
13. Ulomak toaletne igle, T. II. 13
Inv. br. MGŠ 1279
Materijal: kost
Datacija: 1.-3. st.
Lokalitet: Skradin - Maraguša
Toaletna igla s ravnom glavom oštećena na oba kraja. Sačuvana je u dužini od 8,8 cm, najveće širine 0,4 cm. Tijelo joj se postupno širi prema plosnatom kraju s udubljenjem.
14. Češalj, T. II. 14a, 14b
Inv. br. MGŠ 11754
Datacija: 2. st.
Lokalitet: Skradin - Maraguša
Materijal: drvo
Oštećeni češalj širine 8,9 cm, visine 6,4 cm i debljine 3 mm. Sačuvan je središnji dio, kojem je uništen donji lijevi kut s pripadajućim i visoko uzdignutim držačem. Desni držač je u cijelosti sačuvan. Gornji zupci su u potpunosti uništeni, a donji djelomično sačuvani, uglavnom oštećenih završetaka. Središnji dio bogato je dekoriran figuralnim prikazom. Objavljeno: Brajković 2008, str. 226.
15. Češalj, T. II. 15
Inv. br. MGŠ 11266
Datacija: 1.-2. st.
Lokalitet: Skradin - Đardin, grobni prilog (grob br. V)
Materijal: kost
Češalj je malih dimenzija, širine samo 3,8 cm, a visine 2 cm. Jednodijelni je s dva reda zubaca, zaobljenih kraćih stranica. Nema tragova dekoracije. Objavljeno: Pedišić 2001, str. 33.
16. Češalj, T. III. 16
Inv. br. MGŠ 1050
Materijal: kost
Datacija: vjerojatno 5. st.
11. Hairpin, P. II. 11
Inv. no. MGŠ 11024
Material: bone
Dating: 1st-2nd cent.
Site: Skradin-Đardin
Damaged hairpin with length of 6.5 cm, diameter 0.2 cm. Slightly narrows from rounded tip toward head which is not preserved, which prevents typological determination.
12. Cosmetic pin, P. II. 12
Inv. no. MGŠ 1278
Material: bone
Dating: 1st-3rd cent.
Site: Skradin-Maraguša
Cosmetic pin with flat head, 12 cm long, greatest width 0.4 cm. Body gradually expands from sharp tip toward flattened end with dimple.
13. Fragment of cosmetic pin, P. II. 13
Inv. no. MGŠ 1279
Material: bone
Dating: 1st-3rd cent.
Site: Skradin-Maraguša
Cosmetic pin with flat head damaged at both ends. Preserved to length of 8.8 cm, greatest width 0.4 cm. Body gradually expands toward flattened end with dimple.
14. Comb, P. II. 14a, 14b
Inv. no. MGŠ 11754
Dating: 2nd cent.
Site: Skradin-Maraguša
Material: wood
Damaged comb, 8.9 cm wide, 6.4 cm high and 3 mm thick. Central part preserved on which lower left-hand corner is damaged, with accompanying and highly raised handle. Right handle entirely preserved. Upper teeth are entirely destroyed, while lower teeth partially preserved, generally with damaged tips. Central part richly decorated with figural image. Published: Brajković 2008, p. 226.
15. Comb, P. II. 15
Inv. no. MGŠ 11266
Dating: 1st-2nd cent.
Site: Skradin-Đardin, grave good (grave no. V)
Material: bone
Comb with smaller dimensions, only 3.8 cm wide, and 2 cm high. Single piece with two rows of teeth, rounded shorter sides. No traces of decoration. Published: Pedišić 2001, p. 33.
16. Comb, P. III. 15
Inv. no. MGŠ 1050
Material: bone
Dating: probably 5th cent.



Lokalitet: Srima - Prižba

Veoma oštećeni češalj spojen od nekoliko ulomaka.

Dimenzije sačuvanog dijela su: širina 6,3 cm, visina 5,1 cm (uključivši i dužinu zubaca), a debljina u središnjem dijelu, s oplatom, 0,7 cm. Oplata je pravokutna, zaobljenih rubova, pričvršćena metalnim zakovicama. Sa strane širokih zubaca sačuvana su tri zupca, a na strani užih osam, od toga sedam u kontinuitetu.

Objavljeno: Maršić 2005, str. 215.

Site: Srima-Prižba

Very damaged comb assembled from several fragments.

Dimensions of preserved part is: width 6.3 cm, height 5.1 cm (including length of teeth), while thickness in central section, with outer lining, is 0.7 cm. Outer lining is rectangular, with rounded edges, fastened by metal rivets. Three teeth preserved on wide-tooth side, and eight on narrow-tooth side, of which seven consecutively.

Published: Maršić 2005, p. 215.

17. Češalj, T. III. 17

Inv. br. MGŠ 1276

Materijal: kost

Datacija: kasna antika

Lokalitet: Danilo - Šematorij

Češalj većim dijelom oštećen, širine sačuvanog dijela 5,5 cm, visine 3,2 cm, debljine 1,1 cm. S obje strane zupci su oštećeni, u dijelu s užim zupcima sačuvano ih je 18, a u dijelu sa širim 8. Oplata je pravokutna, ravnih kraćih stranica i zaobljenih donjih rubova, pričvršćena metalnim zakovicama (sačuvane su tri).

17. Comb, P. III. 17

Inv. no. MGŠ 1276

Material: bone

Dating: Late Antiquity

Site: Danilo-Šematorij

Mostly damaged comb, width of preserved part is 5.5 cm, height is 3.2 cm, and width is 1.1 cm. Teeth are damaged on both sides, 18 teeth preserved on the narrow-tooth side, and 8 on the wide-tooth side. Outer lining is rectangular, with flat shorter sides and rounded lower edges, fastened by metal rivets (three preserved).

18. Češalj, T. III. 18

Inv. br. MGŠ 2427

Materijal: kost

Datacija: 3. st.

Lokalitet: Danilo Gornje, grobni nalaz

Češalj gotovo u cijelosti sačuvan, širine 25,3 cm, visine 6,1 cm, širine bez zakovica 1,2 cm, a sa zakovicama 2,8 cm.

Trodijelni je, s jednim redom zubaca, profiliranih kraćih stranica, reprezentativnih mjera i načina obrade. Djelomično je oštećen, što se vidi na oplati i nizu zubaca, koji je većim dijelom neoštećen.

Objavljeno: Krnčević et al. 2000, str. 53.

18. Comb, P. III. 18

Inv. no. MGŠ 2427

Material: bone

Dating: 3rd cent.

Site: Danilo Gornje, grave good

Almost entirely preserved comb with length of 25.3 cm, height 6.1 cm, width without rivets 1.2 cm, and with rivets 2.8 cm. Three-piece with single row of teeth, shorter side articulated, typical dimensions and rendering. Partially damaged, which is visible on outer lining and row of teeth which is largely undamaged.

Published: Krnčević et al. 2000, p. 53.

Kratice / Abbreviations

MAIUAW - Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften

MIA - Materijali i isledovan'a po arheologij SSSR

VAHD - Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku

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