
Kristina GERGETA SOTONČIĆ



NALAZ SKELETNIH GROBOVA OZAD ARENE (PRILOG TOPOGRAFIJI I TIPOLOGIJI RIMSKIH UKOPA U PULI)

THE FIND OF GRAVES WITH SKELETAL BURIALS AT THE OZAD ARENE SITE: A CONTRIBUTION TO THE TOPOGRAPHY AND TYPOLOGY OF ROMAN PERIOD BURIALS IN PULA

Kristina Gergeta Sotončić
Arheo TiM d. o. o., Pula, Hrvatska
kgergeta@gmail.com

Kristina Gergeta Sotončić
Arheo TiM d. o. o., Pula, Croatia
kgergeta@gmail.com

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Na prostoru nekadašnjeg „Pattinaggia“ iza Arene u Puli tijekom ljeta 2020. godine provedeno je probno arheološko iskopavanje. Ono je bilo preduvjet za planiranu izgradnju unutar dosad neizgrađenog dijela gradskog bloka koji je omeđen Faverijskom ulicom na sjeveru, Scalierovom ulicom duž juga - jugoistoka i ulicom Ozad Arene na zapadu. U dvije od ukupno tri otvorene arheološke sonde otkriveno je deset grobova koji se međusobno znatno razlikuju po tipologiji grobne arhitekture. Dio pokojnika položen je direktno na zemlju, bez ikakve konstrukcije groba. Grobni prilozi datiraju ukapanja u vremenski raspon od 1. do 3. stoljeća. Istraženi grobovi dio su nekropole grada Pule koja se pružala duž prometnice koja je od Dvojnih vrata vodila prema Nezakciju.

Trial archaeological excavation was performed in the summer of 2020 in the area of a former roller skating grounds located to the rear of Pula's amphitheatre. This was a necessary step ahead of planned construction work at a previously undeveloped part of the city block bordered by Faverijska street to the north, Scalierova street to the south-southeast, and the Ozad Arene street to the west. Ten graves exhibiting significant differentiation in terms of grave architecture typology were found in two of the three excavated archaeological trenches. Some of the deceased persons were laid directly on the ground with no grave structure. Grave goods date the burials to the period from the 1st to 3rd c. The investigated graves are part of the Pula necropolis that ran along the road from the Porta Gemina to Nesactium.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: Pula; Ozad Arene; probno iskopavanje; antika; groblje; grobna arhitektura; grobni prilozi

KEY WORDS: Pula; Ozad Arene; trial excavation; antique period; cemetery; grave architecture; grave goods

UVOD

Tijekom kolovoza i rujna 2020. godine na prostoru zatvorenog skladišnog prostora uz trg Ozad Arene u Puli, provedeno je probno arheološko iskopavanje u sklopu pripremnih radova za planiranu izgradnju na k. č. 1063/1, 1063/4, 1063/5 i 1063/6, sve k. o. Pula (Gergeta Sotončić, Šalov 2020). Ovaj prostor zajedno sa susjednim stambenim građevinama tvori trokutasto oblikovan gradski blok koji je omeđen Faverijskom ulicom na sjeveru, Scalierovom ulicom duž juga – jugoistoka i ulicom Ozad Arene na zapadu. Arheološko sondiranje provedeno je na području k. č. 1063/1 k. o. Pula. Ono u naravi zahvaća prostor dvaju dvorišta¹. U sjevernoj polovici navedene k. č. otvorena je jedna, dok su u južnome dvorištu otvorene dvije arheološke sonde dimenzija 5x5 metara.

INTRODUCTION

A trial archaeological dig was performed in August and September of 2020 in the area of storage structures facing a square formed on the Ozad Arene street in Pula as part of preparatory works for planned construction on cadastral plots 1063/1, 1063/4, 1063/5 and 1063/6 in the cadastral municipality of Pula (Gergeta Sotončić, Šalov 2020). This area and the neighbouring residential buildings form a triangular city block bordered by Faverijska street to the north, Scalierova street to the south-southeast, and the Ozad Arene street to the west. The archaeological trial trenching was performed in cadastral plot 1063/1. This plot covers two courtyards¹. One trench was excavated in the north half of this plot. Two five by five metre trenches were excavated in the southern courtyard.



Sl. 1 Ortofoto snimak s pozicijama istraženih sondi na geodetskoj snimci (izradila K. Gergeta Sotončić po snimci S. Ramić, dipl. ing. geod., AGG d.o.o., Pula).

Fig. 1 Orthophoto image indicating the positions of the investigated trenches on the geodetic survey (by: K. Gergeta Sotončić, based on the survey by S. Ramić, AGG d.o.o., Pula).

¹ Ostale katastarske čestice odnose se na zgrade koje formiraju unutarnja dvorišta.

¹ The other cadastral plots are occupied by the buildings that enclose the courtyards.

Širenje grada Pule na ovome području započelo je šezdesetih godina 19. stoljeća (Krizmanić 2005, 141, 143). Tada su novoformirani gradski blokovi smješteni unutar ortogonalne mreže ulica koja, po nekim autorima, ponavlja zemljišne podjele rimskog agera (Krizmanić 2005, 154–155; Krizmanić, Marasović 1995, 23). Ako austrijski graditelji i nisu svjesno ponavljali rimsku parcelaciju vodili su se jednakim načinom razmišljanja. Postavili su ortogonalni raster uz prilagodbu terenu i uz zadržavanje ranijih komunikacija, poput one duž današnje Scalierove ulice (Krizmanić 2005, 147; Krizmanić, Marasović, 1995, 16). Do izgradnje unutar prostora gradskog bloka u čijem su zapadnom dijelu 2020. godine provedeni arheološki radovi došlo je u razdoblju između 1890. i 1911. godine. Izuzetak je upravo područje k. č. 1063/1 k. o. Pula, odnosno zapadni dio bloka nasuprot amfiteatru. Na tom dijelu nikada nije realizirana gradnja predviđena austrijskim regulacijskim planom, odnosno ranijom gradskom matricom (Krizmanić, Marasović 1995, 32). Razlog tomu bila je izgradnja koturališta, odnosno igrališta koje je široj javnosti poznato po nazivu „Pattinaggio“. Naime, početkom 1914. godine ovdje je otvoreno koturalište „Malusà“ Drio la Rena/Ozad Arene, kao jedno od triju koturališta na području grada Pule². Naziv je dobilo po pulskom građevinskom poduzetniku Domenicu Malusi, zaslužnom za njegovu izgradnju. Upravo je unaprijed planirana izgradnja takve aktivnosti unutar ovog dijela gradskog bloka zaslužna za to da na njemu nema čvrste izgradnje. Nakon Prvog svjetskog rata prekinuto je korištenje ovoga prostora kao koturališta, a 1938. godine ono je postalo vlasništvo „Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro“, organizacije koja se bavila ustrojem slobodnog vremena radnika (Krizmanić, Marasović 1995, 32; Marić 2015, 45). Danas je ovo prazan dvorišni prostor koji je prema ulici odijeljen visokim ogradnim zidom, unutar kojeg su donedavno bile smještene samo barake (Krizmanić, Marasović 1995, 32; Marić 2015, 45).

Tijekom probnog iskopavanja otkriveni su grobovi sa skeletnim ukopima koji pripadaju sjeveroistočnoj nekropoli Pule, koja se proteže duž današnje Scalierove ulice, odnosno s obje strane ceste koja je u rimsko doba polazila od Dvojnih vrata i vodila prema Nezakciju. Nekropola je zahvaćala i sjeverne, sjeveroistočne i istočne padine brežuljka iznad amfiteatra, pružajući se prema Monvidalu i Kaštanjeru (Matijašić, Buršić-Matijašić 1996, 175; Mlakar 1963, 27 i 28; Mlakar

The city of Pula began expanding into this area in the 1860s (Krizmanić 2005, 141, 143). It was at this time that new city blocks were created within an orthogonal street grid that—some authors posit—followed the land division of the Roman period ager (Krizmanić 2005, 154–155; Krizmanić, Marasović 1995, 23). Even if the builders during the Austrian administration did not consciously follow the Roman parcellation, they were guided by the same concept. They set out an orthogonal grid, adapting it to the terrain and retaining earlier lines of communication, as we see in the case of what is now Scalierova street (Krizmanić 2005, 147; Krizmanić, Marasović 1995, 16). The city block—in the west end of which archaeological investigative work was performed in 2020—saw its period of initial development in the period from 1890 to 1911. This development, however, was never extended to the area of plot 1063/1, i.e., the west end of the block facing the amphitheatre, as had been envisaged under the Austrian land use plan and the earlier urban grid (Krizmanić, Marasović 1995, 32). Instead of the envisaged development, the site was used as a roller skating ground, popularly referred to as the „pattinaggio“ [from the Italian word meaning “(to go) skating”]. It was at this site, namely, in early 1914 that the Malusà roller skating grounds were opened “Drio la Rena” / “Ozad Arene” [Venetian/Croatian meaning “behind the Arena”], as one of three skating grounds in Pula². The grounds were named in honour of Pula builder Domenico Malusà, who led the construction. It was, in fact, the planned development of this activity in this part of the city block that meant that no permanent structures were ever raised here. The area was no longer used as a skating grounds following the First World War, and in 1938 it was given in ownership to the Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro, a national organisation of Fascist Italy providing leisure and recreation activities for organised labour (Krizmanić, Marasović 1995, 32; Marić 2015, 45). Today this is an open courtyard with a tall barrier wall facing the street, against which, until recently, storage sheds had been installed (Krizmanić, Marasović 1995, 32; Marić 2015, 45).

The trial trenching revealed graves with skeletal burials that are part of Pula’s northeastern necropolis, which runs along what is now Scalierova street, i.e., to both sides of the road that ran during the Roman period from the Double Gate (*Porta Gemina*) towards Nesactium. The necropolis also covered the northern, northeastern and eastern slopes of the hill overlooking the amphitheatre, running towards what are now the Monvidal and Kaštanjer districts (Matijašić, Buršić-Matijašić 1996, 175; Mlakar

² Ostala koturališta u Puli bila su „Minerva“ i „Excelsior“, na prostoru današnje ulice M. Marulića (Marić 2015, 9, 25).

² The other roller skating areas in Pula were the Minerva and the Excelsior grounds in the area of what is now the M. Marulića street (Marić 2015, 9, 25).

1972, 16). Očuvanje dijela istražene rimske nekropole i uopće mogućnost njenog otkrivanja na ovome prostoru dugujemo višestoljetnom nasipavanju terena i nerealiziranju planirane izgradnje u drugoj polovici 19. stoljeća.

Na području Pule četiri su glavna položaja s grupiranim nalazima grobova. Tzv. središnja nekropola rasprostirala se na širem području u podnožju središnjeg pulskog brežuljka (kaštela), odnosno pred gradskim zidinama na potezu od amfiteatra na sjevernoj periferiji grada do teatra na jugu. Dalje su se nekropole pružale uz glavne prometnice koje su vodile iz grada (Mlakar 1963, 27–28), što potvrđuju nalazi duž današnje Koparske ulice sjeveroistočno od amfiteatra, na položaju tzv. Marsovog polja na prostoru zgrade Policijske uprave istarske, te nalazi grobova na području današnje Arsenalske i Kranjčevićeve ulice (Jurkić 1973–1975, 309–334; Jurkić, Džin 2003, 53, 109; Matijašić 1991, 10–11).

TIPOLOGIJA UKOPA I GROBNI PRILOZI

Preduvjet planiranju položaja arheoloških sondi bilo je izvođenje geomehaničkih sondi u rubnim dijelovima dvorišta. Otvaranjem arheoloških sondi pokazalo se da rezultati geosondiranja nisu toliko relevantni, s obzirom na to da nagib i smjer pružanja matične stijene na čitavoj površini znatno variraju³. Međutim, geosondiranje je potvrdilo da teren znatno pada prema jugozapadu.

Već je otvaranje sonde 1 u sjevernom dijelu dvorišta sugeriralo način na koji će se odvijati iskop na preostalom dijelu površine. Naime, neposredno ispod sloja asfalta i betonske podloge poda nekadašnjeg „Pattinaggia“, na dubini od svega 40–ak centimetara pojavila se matična stijena. Njena kota pada prema jugozapadu, s maksimalnom dubinom od 90 centimetara. Sloj rahle smeđe zemlje koji je otkriven ispod sloja podne obloge i nasipa sadržavao je tek manji broj ulomaka opeke i recentnog posuđa. Unutar ove sonde u potpunosti su izostali arheološki nalazi.

Sonde 2 i 3 postavljene su unutar prostora južnog dvorišta. Položene su u dijagonali, uzimajući u obzir pad terena. Sonda 2 postavljena je u sjeveroistočnom dijelu dvorišta. Utvrđeno je da je zbog formiranja podloge „Pattinaggia“ većim dijelom uništena ranija

³ Najviša utvrđena kota matične stijene u sjevernom dijelu dvorišta (unutar sonde 1) iznosi 22,76 metara apsolutne visine, dok je najniža kota utvrđena u sondi 3 i iznosi 21,11 metara apsolutne visine.

1963, 27 and 28; Mlakar 1972, 16). The preservation of a part of the investigated Roman period necropolis, and its ultimate discovery here, is primarily the result of the many centuries of backfilling and the unrealised construction plans of the second half of the 19th c.

There are four principal areas with grouped grave finds in Pula. The central necropolis covered the broader area at the foot of Pula's central hill (topped by the *kaštel* fort), i.e., it faced the city walls from the amphitheatre at the north periphery of the city to the theatre at the south end. The other necropolises ran along the main roads leading from the city (Mlakar 1963, 27–28), which is corroborated by the finds made along what is now Koparska street to the northeast of the amphitheatre, at the Marsovo polje site in the area of the Istra County Police Administration building, and finds of graves at what are now the Arsenalska and Kranjčevićeva streets (Jurkić 1973–1975, 309–334; Jurkić, Džin, 2003, 53, 109; Matijašić, 1991, 10–11).

THE GRAVE TYPOLOGY AND THE GRAVE GOODS

Geotechnical probes at the edges of the courtyards were a prerequisite ahead of planning the positions of the archaeological trenches. Once the archaeological trenches had been opened it became evident that the probes were not overly relevant indicators given the significant variation in the slope and alignment of the bedrock across the entire area in question³. The probes did, however, confirm that the terrain falls quite sharply to the southwest.

The excavation of Trench 1 in the north end of the courtyard was indicative of how excavation would proceed across the remainder of the area. The bedrock, namely, appeared at a depth of about forty centimetres, just below the layer of asphalt and concrete substrate that had formed the pavement surface of the former roller skating grounds. The bedrock elevation drops to the southwest, with a maximum depth of ninety centimetres. The layer of loose brown soil that was found under the pavement layer and the backfill contained a small number of brick fragments and sherds of recent pottery. No archaeological finds were made in this trench.

Trenches 2 and 3 were positioned within the southern courtyard. They were set diagonal to the courtyard, mindful of the slope of the terrain. Trench 2 was positioned in

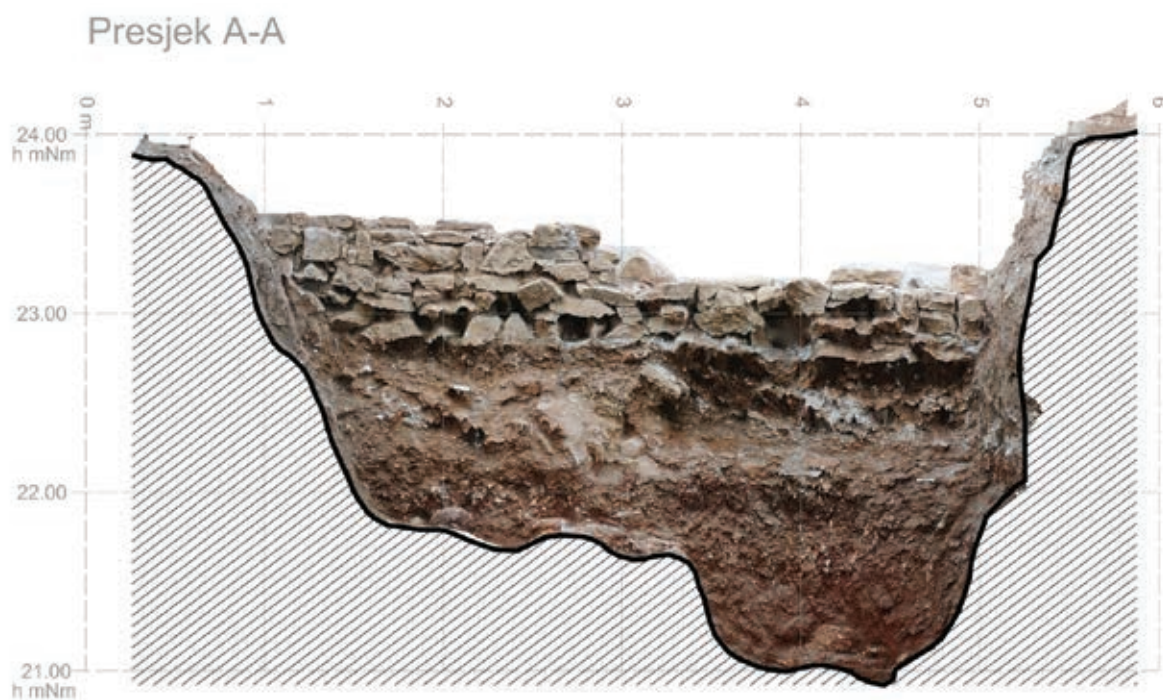
³ The highest measured absolute elevation of the bedrock in the north end of the courtyard (in Trench 1) is 22.76 metres, while the lowest absolute elevation was measured in Trench 3 at 21.11 metres.

vapnena podnica koja je dijelom prekrivala suhozid koji se pružao u pravcu sjeverozapad – jugoistok. Zid je bio širine 60 centimetara. Uglavnom je bio građen od neobrađenog kamena različitih dimenzija, uz manju primjenu pločastog kamena. Za datiranje zida nije poslužio samo materijal koji je otkriven u zemljanom sloju ispod vapnene podnice (ulomci recentnog stakla i porculanskog posuđa), već i katastarski operat iz 1911. godine. Naime, položaj ovoga zida odgovara međi u nekadašnjoj parcelaciji, prije formiranja koturališta, prilikom čije je izgradnje zid srušen. U ogradnom zidu koji omeđuje dvorište s istočne strane jasno je vidljiv „lom“ u smjeru pružanja ogradnog zida i njegovo naknadno „krpanje“ upravo na položaju nekadašnjeg spoja s navedenim suhozidom.⁴ Ogradni zid bio je dijelom temeljen na zidu koji se pružao u pravcu sjever – jug, a koji je otkriven u dužini od svega 144 centimetara. Njegova je širina varirala od 44 do 52 centimetra. Bio je sačuvan u maksimalnoj visini od 40 centimetara. Tvorilo ga je neobrađeno kamenje različitih dimenzija koje je bilo povezano vapnenom žbukom. Njegovo južno lice pokazivalo je veću pravilnost u načinu zidanja u odnosu na sjeverno lice. Izgrađen je dijelom na matičnoj stijeni, a dijelom na sloju zemlje čiji ga malobrojni keramički nalazi



Sl. 2 Pogled na sjeverni dio sonde 2 i ostatke ogradnog zida nekadašnje parcele (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

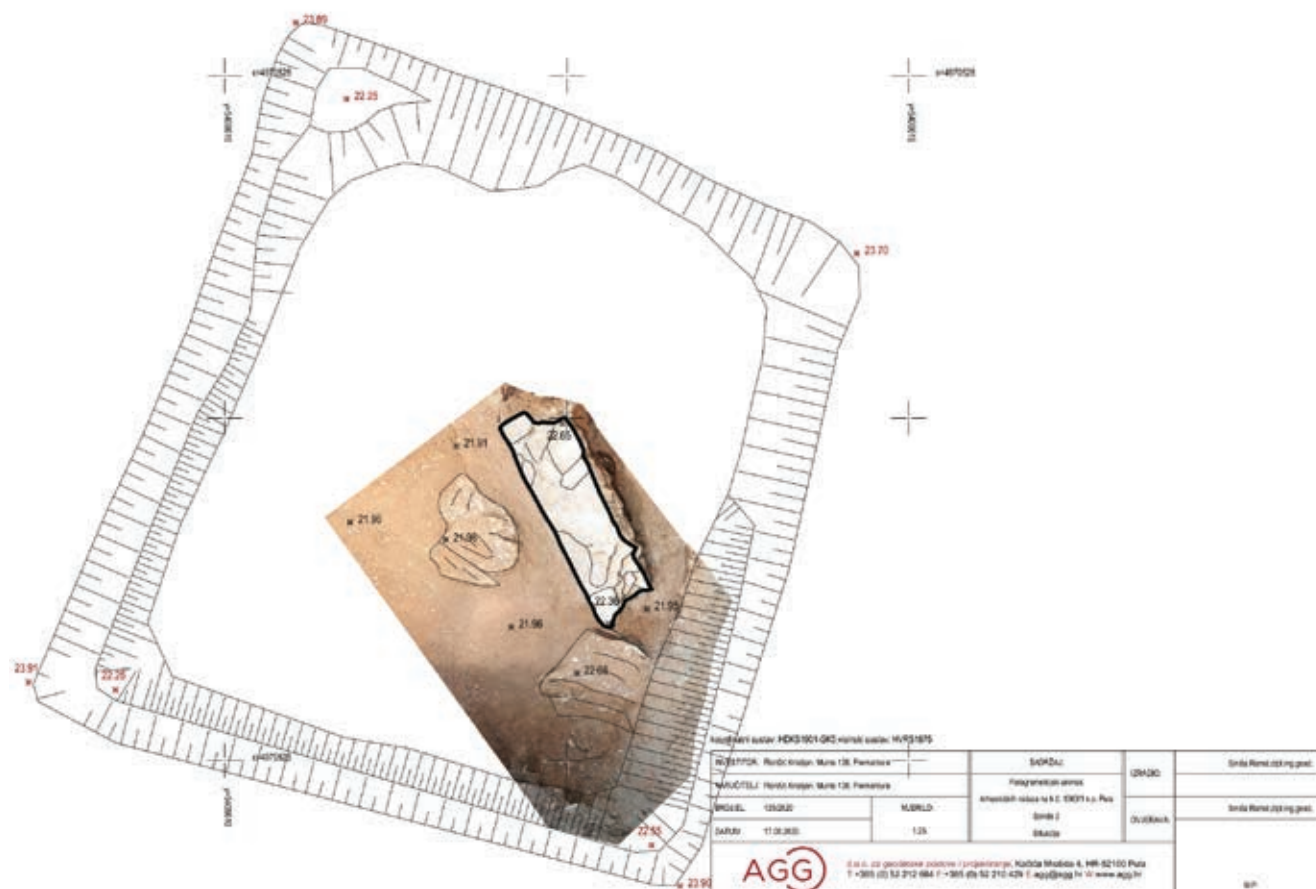
Fig. 2 View of the north end of Trench 2 and the remains of a barrier wall of the former land plot (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotončić).



Sl. 3 Fotogrametrijski snimak sjevernog lica ogradnog zida (izradio S. Ramić, dipl. ing. geod., AGG d.o.o., Pula).

Fig. 3 Photogrammetric survey of the north face of the barrier wall (by: S. Ramić, AGG d.o.o., Pula).

⁴ Zid je fotogrametrijski snimljen, nakon čega je, u dogovoru s nadležnim konzervatorom iz Konzervatorskog odjela u Puli uklonjen zbog nastavka radova.



Sl. 4 Fotogrametrijski snimak kasnoantičkog zida (izradio S. Ramić, dipl. ing. geod., AGG d.o.o., Pula).
 Fig. 4 Photogrammetric survey of the late antique wall (by: S. Ramić, AGG d.o.o., Pula).

datiraju u kasnoantičko doba.⁵ U preostaloj dužini ogradnog zida za njegovo temeljenje postavljen je sloj neobrađenog kamenja. Recentnu dataciju sloja potvrđuju ulomci keramike i činjenica da pravac pružanja tog sloja u potpunosti odgovara pravcu ogradnog zida.

Južno od istraženih struktura, u jugoistočnom uglu sonde, na apsolutnoj visini od 21,96 metara, otkrivena su dva skeletna ukopa: grobovi 8 i 9. Prekrivao ih je sloj smeđe zemlje s neobrađenim kamenjem većih dimenzija, ulomcima opeke i tegula. Ukopi su bili orijentirani u pravcu sjeverozapad – jugoistok, s glavom pokojnika na jugoistoku. U grobu 8 pokopana je vrlo vjerojatno ženska osoba u dobi od 36 do 50 godina (Novak, Carić 2022, 15). Bila je položena na leđa. U grobu 9 otkriveno je dijete u dobi od 4,5 do 5,5 godina, čiji spol nije bilo moguće utvrditi (Novak, Carić 2022, 16). Ono je bilo položeno u zgrčenom položaju. U oba slučaja konstrukcija

⁵ I u ovom je slučaju, u dogovoru s nadležnim konzervatorom, kasnoantički zid snimljen fotogrametrijski te uklonjen da bi se moglo nastaviti s iskopom.

the northeast part of the courtyard. It was found that the installation of the roller skating grounds pavement had largely destroyed an earlier lime pavement that had been partially covered by a drystone wall running northwest to southeast. This wall had a width of sixty centimetres. It was made mostly of rubble of various sizes, including the use of some slab rubble. The wall was dated not only by the material recovered in the soil layer below the lime pavement (fragments of recent glass and porcelain ware), but also by the cadastral records of 1911. The position of this wall is consistent with a border in the former parcellation prior to the creation of the roller skating grounds, during the construction of which the wall was taken down. In the barrier wall that borders the courtyard to the east side there is a clearly evident break in its alignment and its subsequent patching precisely where it once met the drystone wall in question.⁴ The barrier

⁴ Photogrammetric imaging of the wall was performed whereupon it was removed in consultation with the competent conservator from the Conservation Department in Pula to enable further investigative work.



Sl. 5 Pogled na gornje lice kasnoantičkog zida i sloj na kojem je temeljen srušeni ogradni zid (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Fig. 5 View of the upper face of the late antique wall and the layer on which the demolished barrier wall was set (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

grobova nije otkrivena, ali ukopi su bili prekriveni sitnim ulomcima vapnene žbuke. Pretpostavljamo da su ti ulomci žbuke dijelovi zidane/ih konstrukcije/a grobova te da su grobovi premješteni sa svoje izvorne pozicije. S obzirom na to da su položeni na matičnu stijenu, pretpostavljamo da je do premještanja došlo nedugo nakon ukopa (T. 7:2,4). Osim nekoliko željeznih čavala koji vrlo vjerojatno pripadaju konstrukciji drvenog sanduka, među nalazima se izdvaja uljanica s radioničkim pečatom - Firmalampen (PN 1), tipa Loeschcke X, Ivanyi XVII (Vikić-Belančić 1975, 49), odnosno s otvorenim kanalom, trima ušicama na široko izvedenom ramenu i bez drške (Starac 1993, 14; Vikić-Belančić 1975, 50). Na dnu recipijenta reljefno je izveden radionički pečat *CRESCE/S*, koji je smješten unutar dva koncentrična prstena, odnosno kružnice. Proizvodnja uljanica s ovim pečatom započela je najvjerojatnije krajem 1. ili

wall was partially set on a wall that runs north to south, of which a length of 144 centimetres was found. Its width varied from 44 to 52 centimetres. This wall is preserved to a maximum height of 40 centimetres. It was formed of rubble of various sizes bonded with lime mortar. Its south face exhibits greater regularity in how the rubble is laid than does the north face. It lies partially on the bedrock and partially on a layer of soil containing a small number of ceramic artefacts that date it to the late antique period.⁵ A layer of rubble was set as the foundation of the barrier wall along the remainder of its length. The recent date of this layer is corroborated by potsherds and the fact that the alignment of this layer is entirely consistent with the alignment of the barrier wall.

Two skeletal burials, Graves 8 and 9, were found to the south of this investigated feature in the southeast corner of the trench at an absolute elevation of 21.96 metres. They were covered by a layer of brown soil containing rubble of various sizes and sherds of brick and tegulae. The burials were aligned northwest to southeast, with the head of the deceased to the southeast. In Grave 8 we find the interred remains of what was very likely a woman aged 36 to 50 years (Novak, Carić 2022, 15). She was buried in the supine position. Grave 9 contained the remains of a child aged 4 and a half to 5 and a half years, for which no confident identification of sex can be made (Novak, Carić 2022, 16). The child was buried in the crouched position. In both cases no grave structure was found, but the burials were covered with small fragments of lime mortar. These mortar fragments were likely part of one or more masonry grave structures, such that it appears that the burials were moved from their original positions. Given that they are laid on the bedrock, it seems likely that the relocation occurred not long after the burial (T. 7:2, 4). Noteworthy among the finds, along with a few iron nails that were very likely part of a wooden casket, is an oil lamp with a maker's mark, a *firmalampen* (SF 1) of the Loeschcke X/Ivanyi XVII form (Vikić-Belančić 1975, 49), i.e., having an open channel, three lugs on a broad shoulder, and no handle (Starac 1993, 14; Vikić-Belančić 1975, 50). At the base of the basin there is a maker's mark in relief reading *CRESCE/S* enclosed by two concentric circles. Production of oil lamps bearing this mark most likely began in the late 1st or early 2nd c. and continued into the first half of the 4th c. (Vežnaver 2017, 130; Vikić-Belančić, 1975, 52-53; Starac 1993, 14). The width of the channel indicates that this is not an early specimen of this oil lamp type (Vikić-Belančić 1975, 50). The oil lamp workshop using this mark was

⁵ Here too, photogrammetric imaging of the late antique period wall was performed whereupon it was removed in consultation with the competent conservator to enable further excavation.

početkom 2. stoljeća, ali se njihova proizvodnja nastavila do prve polovice 4. stoljeća (Vežnaver 2017, 130; Vikić-Belančić, 1975, 52-53; Starac 1993, 14). Širina kanala upućuje na to da se ne radi o ranijem primjerku ove tipologije uljanica (Vikić-Belančić 1975, 50). Radionica uljanica s ovim pečatom bila je smještena u Akvileji. Iako je djelovala od 2. do 4. stoljeća (Starac 1993, 16), najveća proizvodnja uljanica ovoga tipa u akvilejskoj radionici odvijala se tijekom 2. i 3. stoljeća (Vežnaver 2017, 130, 134) (T. 8:3-4).

Jednako kao u prethodnoj sondi, i u sondi 3 je ispod površinskog sloja otkrivena betonska podloga. Ispod nekoliko recentnih slojeva utvrđen je sloj rahle smeđe zemlje koji je ispunjen neobrađenim kamenjem manjih dimenzija i malom količinom ulomaka opeke te ispremiješanim keramičkim nalazima koji se datiraju u širi vremenski raspon, od kasne antike do recentnoga doba.⁶ Vrsta i koncentracija pokretnog materijala iz sloja koji se pruža ispod prethodno opisanog uputili su nas na mogućnost značajnijih nalaza. Ovaj se sloj proteže većim dijelom sonde. Sadržavao je ulomke keramičkog posuđa grube fature, stakla, dijelove brončanog lanca (PN 5) (T. 9:5) i brončanu ukosnicu (PN 10) (T. 9:8). Dataciju sloja olakšava nalaz ulomaka keramike tankih stijenki od sivo pečene gline. Proizvodnja ovakve vrste keramike započela je u drugoj polovici 1. ili u prvoj polovici 2. stoljeća u sjevernoitalskim radionicama, a ona je izašla iz upotrebe nakon sredine 2. stoljeća (Starac 2002, 35).

Tek se u jugoistočnom uglu sonde, paralelno s opisanim slojem, javlja sloj rahle smeđe zemlje, debljine svega 20-ak centimetara, s nekoliko ulomaka većeg neobrađenog i pločastog kamenja. Osim ulomaka opeke, sadržavao je obod amfore i nekoliko ulomaka stakla, te nalaz žetona za igru koji je izrađen od staklene paste (PN 3) (T. 9:1).

Postupnim uklanjanjem ovih slojeva počele su se nazirati konture grobne arhitekture. Radi definiranja grobova bilo je potrebno proširiti sjeverni dio sonde za oko 1,5 metara. Grobovi su položeni na tanki sloj zemlje crvenice ili na matičnu stijenu.⁷

Grob 1 tvorio je pokrov od vodoravno postavljenih tegula, od kojih jedna sadrži nečitki, izlizani radionički pečat, i konstrukcija od vapnene žbuke debljine 1 cm. Orijentacija groba bila je istok - zapad. Najviša kota groba bila je na 21,63 m apsolutne visine, a dno groba na 21,04

located in Aquileia. Although it was active from the 2nd to the 4th c. (Starac 1993, 16), the peak of the production of this type at the Aquileian workshop was in the 2nd and 3rd c. (Vežnaver 2017, 130, 134) (T. 8:3-4).

As with the above described trench, in Trench 3 the excavation revealed a concrete substrate beneath the surface layer. Beneath several recent layers the excavation revealed a layer of loose brown soil containing small sized rubble, a small quantity of brick fragments, and mixed pottery dated to a broad time range from the late antique period to the recent period.⁶ The type and concentration of artefacts in the layer below the above described layer indicated that significant finds might be made here. This layer covers most of the trench area. Found in it were potsherds of coarse fabric ware, glass, parts of a bronze chain (SF 5) (T. 9:5), and a bronze hairpin (SF 10) (T. 9:8). The dating of the layer is facilitated by the find of sherds of thin-walled pottery of grey fired clay. Production of this ware began in the second half of the 1st or in the first half of the 2nd c. at northern Italic workshops. It was no longer in use after the mid-2nd c. (Starac 2002, 35).

It is only in the southeast corner of the trench, parallel to the above described layer, that we see a layer of loose brown soil about twenty centimetres thick with a few large pieces of slab rubble. The layer contained fragments of brick, amphorae rims, several fragments of glass, and a game jeton made of glass paste (SF 3) (T. 9:1).

With the gradual removal of these layers the contours of the grave architecture were revealed. Fully identifying the graves required the expansion of the north perimeter of the trench by about 1.5 metres. The graves are laid on a thin layer of red soil or on the bedrock.⁷

Grave 1 had a covering of horizontally laid tegulae, one of which has a worn and now illegible maker's mark, and a lime mortar structure with a thickness of one centimetre. The grave is aligned east to west. The highest point of the grave is at an absolute elevation of 21.63 metres, while the bottom of the grave is at an absolute elevation of 21.04 metres. In all the grave measures 1.85 metres long and 52 centimetres wide. The tegulae have been broken in half, with some pieces missing. The deceased person was laid with the head to the west, constricted within the grave structure. The deceased is a male aged 18 to 22 years (Novak, Carić 2022, 6). The deceased was laid supine, with arms placed along the body and face pointing southward (T. 1:1-4). The fill of the grave

⁶ Ulomci kupa kanalice, recentnog porculanskog posuđa i novovjekovne glazirane keramike, koji su ispremiješani s tegulama i svega jednim ulomkom ruba amfore.

⁷ Grobovi iz sonde 3 numerirani su po redosljedu pronalaska. U konačnici su, zbog objedinjavanja podataka, grobovi iz sonde 2 označeni kao grobovi 8 i 9.

⁶ Fragments of barrel tiles, recent porcelain ware, post-medieval glazed pottery mixed with tegulae, and a single amphora rim sherd.

⁷ The graves in Trench 3 are numbered in the order in which they were discovered. In order to unify the data, the graves in Trench 2 were designated Graves 8 and 9.



Sl. 7 Fotogrametrijski snimak grobova 2, 3, 4, 6 i 7 u sondi 3 (izradio S. Ramić, dipl. ing. geod., AGG d.o.o., Pula).
Fig. 7 Photogrammetric survey of Graves 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 in Trench 3 (by: S. Ramić, AGG d.o.o., Pula).

Najviše kote konstrukcije groba variraju od 20,88 do 21,45 m apsolutne visine. Grob je bio ispunjen velikom količinom školjaka (pužića). U njemu je pokopan adolescent starosti između 14 i 16 godina, čiji spol nije bilo moguće utvrditi (Novak, Carić 2022, 7). Položen je na leđa. Desna ruka je na zdjelici, a lijeva je dijelom prekrivena bočnom stranom grobne konstrukcije. Pokojnik je bio položen s glavom na sjeveroistoku. Skelet je poremećen: dijelovi lubanje (zajedno s dijelom čeljusti) otkriveni su na položaju bedrene kosti, a nedostaje dio rebara i kralježaka. Glava pokojnika bila je položena na zakošeni naslon izrađen od mješavine morta i izmrvljene opeke, dok je ostatak tijela bio položen na tegule. Na jednoj od tih tegula vidljiv je radionički pečat (*QUINTI*) *CLODI AMBROSI*, datiran u 1. stoljeće do u prvu polovicu 2. stoljeća (Pedišić, Podrug 2007 (2008), 97). Tegule s ovim pečatom uvoze se s područja sjeverne Italije, odnosno iz okolice Akvileje (Matijašić 1987, 509) (T. 2:4). Dno groba je na 21,27 m apsolutne visine (visina naslona za glavu), odnosno 21,1 m apsolutne visine (kota podloge od tegula) (T. 2:1-3). Dvadesetak centimetara istočno od groba 2, unutar sloja koji je prekrivao grob, na apsolutnoj visini od 21,29 m otkriven je brončani novčić (as) (PN 6) čiji je revers nečitljiv, a na aversu je muško poprsje okrenuto nalijevo, s dijelom čitljivim natpisnim poljem: (*D*)*IVIAVGVS* (*DIVI AUGUSTUS*). Kovanica je datirana u vrijeme vladavine cara Tiberija, odnosno u prvu polovicu 1. stoljeća (Sutherland 1984, 87-101) (T. 9:6-7).

Grob 3 također je imao zidanu konstrukciju, ali su njegovi gabariti bili bitno širi od ostalih grobova. Orijentacije je sjeverozapad – jugoistok. Njegova najviša kota iznosila je 21,36 m apsolutne visine. S obzirom na to da je većim dijelom ulazio u jugoistočni profil sonde, odnosno protezao se izvan njenih gabarita, te da bi se širenjem sonde iskop znatno približio objektu koji je dvorište zatvarao s južne strane, odlučeno je da grob 3 u sklopu ove istraživačke kampanje ostane neistražen. Takav pristup omogućio je kvalitetno dokumentiranje groba i nalaza tijekom istražnih radova zaštitnog karaktera koji će uslijediti nakon ovog probnog iskopavanja.

Grob 4 bio je smješten uz jugozapadni profil sonde. Definiranje njegove konstrukcije iziskivalo je djelomično potkopavanje zapadnog profila sonde. Orijentacija groba bila je sjever – jug, s blagim otklonom prema sjeveroistoku. Konstrukciju groba činile su zidane bočne strane i pokrov od tegula. Kote konstrukcije groba varirale su od 21,35 m do 21,41 m apsolutne visine (T. 3:1-4). U sloju zemlje koji je prekrivao grob, na apsolutnoj visini od 21,40 m, otkriven je ulomak brončanog lanca (PN 7) čiji su sastavni dijelovi otkriveni i u jugozapadnom uglu sonde, izvan

disturbed: parts of the skull (and part of the jaw) were found at the position of the femur, with some of the ribs and vertebra missing. The head of the deceased was laid on a sloped headrest made of a mixture of mortar and crushed brick, while the rest of the body was laid atop tegulae. One tegula bears the maker's mark (*QUINTI*) *CLODI AMBROSI*, dated from the 1st c. to the first half of the 2nd c. (Pedišić, Podrug 2007 (2008), 97). Tegulae with this mark were imported from northern Italy, i.e., from the region around Aquileia (Matijašić 1987, 509) (T. 2:4). The bottom of the grave is at absolute elevations of 21.27 metres (elevation of the headrest), and 21.1 metres (elevation of the tegulae base) (T. 2:1-3). A bronze coin (as) (SF 6) was recovered some twenty centimetres to the east of Grave 2 in the layer that covered the grave at an absolute elevation of 21.29 metres. The reverse is illegible, while the obverse features a male bust facing left with a partially legible legend reading (*D*)*IVIAVGVS* (*DIVI AUGUSTUS*). The coin is dated to the reign of the emperor Tiberius, i.e., to the first half of the 1st c. (Sutherland 1984, 87-101) (T. 9:6-7).

Grave 3 also has a masonry structure, but its dimensions are significantly broader than those of the other graves. The grave is aligned northwest to southeast. The highest point is at an absolute elevation of 21.36 metres. Given that most of this feature extends into the southeastern profile of the trench, i.e., extends beyond its boundaries, and that extending the trench would see the excavation extend significantly towards the structure that borders the courtyard to its south side, it was decided that Grave 3 would not be investigated in the frame of this investigative campaign. This approach will provide for better documentation of this grave and the associated finds in the course of the rescue archaeological investigative works that are to follow this trial dig.

Grave 4 is located along the southwest profile of the trench. Identifying its structure required partially undercutting the trench's western profile. The grave is aligned north to south, with a slight deviation to the northeast. The grave structure is formed by masonry sides and a covering of tegulae. The absolute elevations of points on the structures are 21.35 metres and 21.41 metres (T. 3:1-4). A fragment of a bronze chain (SF 7) was recovered in the layer of soil that covered the grave at an absolute elevation of 21.40 metres, parts of which were found in the southwest corner of the trench, outside the context of Grave 4 (SF 5) but in the same layer (T. 4:1). A beaker with an annular foot was found under the stones that form the north part of the grave's masonry

konteksta groba 4 (PN 5), unutar istog sloja (T. 4:1). Pod kamenjem koje tvori sjeverni dio zidane konstrukcije groba otkrivena je čaša na prstenastoj nozi.⁸ Izrađena je od prozirnog stakla sa žućkastim odsjajem. Pretpostavljamo da je položena kao prilog u grob te da je oštećenjem groba preključena kamenjem koje je tvorilo bočnu konstrukciju groba. Skelet je sačuvan u cijelosti. Radi se o mlađoj odrasloj muškoj osobi starosti između 18 i 25 godina (Novak, Carić 2022, 8). Pokojnik je položen na leđa, s glavom na zapadu. Desna ruka položena je na zdjelici, a lijeva uz tijelo. Na prstenjaku lijeve ruke pokojnik je imao nataknut srebrni prsten polukružnog presjeka. Karika prstena ima trokutasto proširenje ramena, a ovalno oblikovana ispučena glava sadrži gemu od karniola (poludragog kamena) s urezanim prikazom lava (PN 14). Jedna od bližih radionica takve vrste prstenja nalazila se u Akvileji i djelovala je od 1. stoljeća prije nove ere do 3. stoljeća nove ere. Prstenje s gemom bilo je u široj primjeni (Girardi Jurkić 2009–2011, 600–601) (T. 4:2–3). Na istu ruku bila su položena dva brončana novčića u funkciji popudbine (PN 12 i 13). Na aversu novčića većih dimenzijama (PN 12; promjer 2,5 cm) prikazan je portret Fulvije Plautille, žene cara Karakale. Na reversu je, prema vidljivom dijelu natpisnog polja, prepoznatljiv lik Pudicitia sa žezlom. Kovanje Plautillina novca započelo je 202. godine (Buzov 2008, 483; Mattingly, Sydenham 1936, 269–271) (T. 4:4–5). PN 13 na aversu prikazuje poprsje starijeg bradatog muškarca okrenutog udesno, pretpostavljamo cara Karakale. Na reversu je krilata Viktorija između oznake SC (*senatus consulto*). U podignutoj desnoj ruci, koja je savijena preko lijevog ramena, Viktorija drži palminu granu (Mattingly, Sydenham 1936, 212–213) (T. 4:6–7).

Grob 5 predstavlja rijetkost u okvirima Republike Hrvatske i šire, s obzirom na to da se radi o ukopu u olovnom sarkofagu s pripadajućim olovnim pokrovom.⁹ Orijentacija groba bila je istok – zapad. Pokrov i južna strana sanduka bili su oštećeni (dijelom probijeni, dijelom nagnječeni). Pokrov kamene konstrukcije groba nije sačuvan. Olovni pokrov je za sanduk bio pričvršćen s četiri željezna čavla koji su bili prikovani tik uz kutove poklopca. Gornje kote groba uzete su u uglovima olovnog poklopca: najniža apsolutna visina iznosi 21,34 m, a najviša 21,44 m. Dno groba je na 21,18 m apsolutne visine. Dimenzije sarkofaga su: dužina 1,45 m, širina 39; visina sarkofaga (bez poklopca) iznosi 36 cm. Uz zapadni i južni dio sarkofaga bilo je nanizano neobrađeno kamenje i svega nekoliko opeka, za koje pretpostavljamo da čine

structure.⁸ It is made of transparent glass with yellow lustre. It was likely laid here as a grave good and later covered by the stones that formed the side of the grave structure when the grave was damaged. The skeleton is fully preserved. The deceased is a young adult male aged 18 to 25 years (Novak, Carić 2022, 8). The deceased was laid supine, with the head to the west. The right arm is placed on the pelvis and the left arm along the body. The deceased wore a silver ring of semi-circular section on the ring finger. The shoulder of the ring features a triangular broadening with a protruding oval head with a carnelian (a semi-precious stone) intaglio image of a lion (SF 14). One of the closer workshops producing rings of this type was situated in Aquileia and was active from the 1st c. BCE to the 3rd c. CE. Rings with gems of this kind were very popular (Girardi Jurkić, 2009–2011, 600–601) (T. 4:2–3). Two bronze coins were placed on this hand in the function of a viaticum (SF 12 and 13). The obverse of the large coin (SF 12; diameter 2.5 cm) bears the portrait of Fulvia Plautilla, the wife of the emperor Caracalla. On the reverse in the legible part of the field we can make out the image of Pudicitia with a sceptre. The minting of coins with the image of Plautilla began in the year 202 (Buzov 2008, 483; Mattingly, Sydenham 1936, 269–271) (T. 4:4–5). The obverse of coin SF 13 bears the bust of an older bearded man facing right, likely the emperor Caracalla. On the reverse we see a winged Victory between the letters SC (*senatus consulto*). Victory's raised right arm is bent over the left shoulder and holds a palm branch (Mattingly, Sydenham 1936, 212–213) (T. 4:6–7).

Grave 5 is a rarity in Croatia and its broader neighbourhood; a burial in a lead sarcophagus with the attendant lead lid.⁹ The grave is aligned east to west. The lid and south side of the coffin are damaged (penetrated and crumpled areas). The covering of the masonry structure of the grave has not been preserved. The lead lid was attached to the coffin by four iron nails driven in very near the corners of the lid. The highest points of the grave were measured at the corners of the lead lid: the lowest absolute elevation was 21.34 metres, and the highest 21.44 metres. The bottom of the grave is at an absolute elevation of 21.18 metres. The dimensions of the sarcophagus are as follows: length 1.45 m, width 39 cm, height (without lid) 36 cm. Rubble and a few bricks run along the west and south sides of the sarcophagus, likely the remains of the outer, masonry structure of the grave (T. 5:1, 3). This hypothesis is supported by two lead sarcophagi recovered

⁸ Čaša je otkrivena u dijelovima te je na restauraciji, zajedno s ostalim staklenim nalazima.

⁹ Sarkofag je pohranjen u prostorima Arheološkog muzeja Istre u Puli.

⁸ The beaker was recovered in parts and is currently in the restoration process, along with the other glass finds.

⁹ The sarcophagus is now kept at the Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula.

ostatak vanjske, zidane konstrukcije groba (T. 5:1,3). Takvu pretpostavku potkrjepljuje nalaz dvaju olovnih sarkofaga s nekropole u Burlama (Medulin) koji su, svaki pojedinačno, bili smješteni unutar kamenog zida za čiju je gradnju korištena žbuka (Džin 2000, 10; Girardi, Džin 2003, 74). Prvi nalazi olovnih sarkofaga na području Hrvatske potječu iz Salone: s nekropole na Manastirinama i nekropole na Kapljuču (Bubić 2016, 17, 19, 21).¹⁰ Nama bliži lokalitet s nalazima olovnih sarkofaga izvan Hrvatske je Akvileja (Scalco 2011, 285-324). Za razliku od nekih primjeraka istovrsnih sanduka otkrivenih u susjednoj Srbiji, na području rimskog Viminacija (današnji Kostolac) (Milovanović, Mrđić, Kosanović 2019, 98), na pulskom olovnom sarkofagu nedostaje bilo kakva dekoracija. U njemu je otkriven vidno oštećen kostur starijeg djeteta u dobi od 8,5 do 9,5 godina, čiji spol nije utvrđen (Novak, Carić 2022, 9). Pokojnik je položen na leđa, s rukama uz tijelo. Glava je na zapadu (T. 5:2,4). Jedini grobni prilog je brončani novčić (PN 9), nažalost nečitljiva aversa i reversa, koji je bio položen na prsnoj koži pokojnika (T. 8:1-2). Pougljenjeni ostaci uz skelet upućuju na to da je prilikom pokapanja uz pokojnika bilo položeno cvijeće. Ovaj je grob zasigurno sadržavao vrijedne grobne priloge, ali oštećenja na sarkofagu i njegovu pokrovu te iznimno loše stanje kostura (neke kosti nisu nađene u izvornom položaju, a lubanja je smrskana) upućuju na to da je grob opljačkan.

Grob 6 otkriven je sjeverozapadno od groba 5 i radi njegova definiranja bilo je potrebno proširiti sondu. Orijentacija groba bila je sjeveroistok - jugozapad. Konstrukciju groba činio je pokrov od tegula. Pokrov je otkriven okomito usađen u zemlju uslijed oštećenja groba. Gornje kote groba variraju od 21,12 do 21,5 m apsolutne visine. Skelet je bio položen na sloj zemlje. Radi se o ukopu starijeg djeteta u dobi između 9,5 i 10,5 godina, neutvrđenog spola (Novak, Carić 2022, 11). Glava pokojnika bila je položena na zapadu (odnosno jugozapadu), a gotovo je u potpunosti smrskana. Lijeva ruka bila je položena na zdjelicu, a desna zgrčena pod pravim kutom na abdomenu. Tijekom otkrivanja i čišćenja groba, kako izvan njega, tako i u njegovoj zapuni, otkriveni su razbacani fragmenti skeleta koji ne pripadaju skeletu iz ovoga groba: fragmenti lubanje osobe čiji dob i spol nisu utvrđeni, te fragmenti lubanje i dugih kostiju djeteta starosti oko dva mjeseca (Novak, Carić 2022, 13). S obzirom na to da je dio kostiju bio



Sl. 8 Olovni sarkofag iz groba 5 (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Fig. 8 The lead sarcophagus of Grave 5 (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

from the necropolis at Burle (Medulin), each of which had been placed within a masonry wall bonded with mortar (Džin 2000, 10; Girardi, Džin 2003, 74). The first find of a lead sarcophagus in Croatia was at the ruins of Salona: from the Manastirine necropolis and the Kapljuč necropolis (Bubić 2016, 17, 19, 21).¹⁰ A nearer site, outside of what is now Croatia, with finds of lead sarcophagi is Aquileia (Scalco 2011, 285-324). Unlike some examples of these coffins found in neighbouring Serbia, in the area of Roman period Viminacium (present day Kostolac) (Milovanović, Mrđić, Kosanović 2019, 98) the Pula lead sarcophagus lacks decoration. The sarcophagus contained the visibly damaged skeleton of a child aged 8 and a half to 9 and a half years, of undetermined sex (Novak, Carić 2022, 9). The deceased was interred supine, with arms along the body. The head is to the west (T. 5:2, 4). The sole grave good is a bronze coin (SF 9), of which both sides (obverse and reverse) are illegible, placed on the chest of the deceased (T. 8:1-2). Carbonised remains next to the skeleton indicate that flowers were laid with the deceased during interment. This grave certainly contained valuable grave goods, but the damage to the sarcophagus and its lid, and the very poor condition of the skeleton (some bones were found dislocated, the skull has been crushed) suggest that the grave was looted.

Grave 6 was found to the northwest of Grave 5. Its full identification required the broadening of the trench excavation. The grave is aligned northeast to southwest. The grave structure consists of a covering of tegulae. This cover was found in a vertical position as a result of damage to the grave. The top of the grave ranges between absolute elevations of 21.12 and 21.5 metres.

¹⁰ Olovni sarkofazi iz Salone su od 1920-ih godina bila pohranjeni u Arheološkom muzeju u Splitu (Bubić 2016, 20). Otušeni su iz muzeja 2013. godine (<https://www.tportal.hr/vijesti/clanak/iz-muzeja-ukrali-drevne-sarkofage-isjekli-ih-i-prodali-kaosirovinu-20130709>).

¹⁰ From the 1920s the lead sarcophagi recovered at Salona were kept at the Archaeological Museum in Split (Bubić, 2016, 20). They were stolen from the museum in 2013 (<https://www.tportal.hr/vijesti/clanak/iz-muzeja-ukrali-drevne-sarkofage-isjekli-ih-i-prodali-kaosirovinu-20130709>).

rasut izvan groba, postavlja se pitanje jesu li kosti ovih pokojnika bile ukopane zajedno s pokojnikom čiji je skelet bio gotovo intaktan. Sukcesivna pokapanja češća su u zidanim grobnicama obiteljskog karaktera (Jurkić 1987, 179) (T. 6:1-4). U grobu je otkriven brončani okov (?) drvenog sanduka (T. 8:5). Uz vanjski zapadni rub groba, na apsolutnoj visini od 21,37 m, otkriven je brončani novčić (PN 11), nažalost oštećenog i nečitljivog aversa i reversa (T. 9:4).

Grob 7 otkriven je sjeveroistočno od groba 2, na apsolutnoj visini od 20,97 m. Radilo se o ukopu djeteta starosti 2 do 3 godine, čiji spol nije moguće odrediti (Novak, Carić 2022, 14). Položeno je direktno na zemlju, bez ikakve grobne arhitekture. Pokojnik je bio položen na leđa, u pravcu jugoistok – sjeverozapad, s glavom na jugoistoku. Kostiju su bile u jako lošem stanju; lubanja je spljoštena i smrskana, a nedostajao je dio skeleta (dio kosti nogu i ruku te veći dio zdjelice, dok su rebra pomaknuta bočno u odnosu na izvorni položaj). Uz pokojnika je otkriveno nekoliko većih željeznih čavala, koji su pripadali drvenom sanduku, ulomci keramike tankih stijenki te stakleni balzamarij od prozirnog stakla (T. 7:1,3; T. 9:9).

Neposredno uz grob 4 otkrivena je konstrukcija od tegula, grob 10. Struktura je orijentirana u pravcu sjeveroistok – jugozapad, a ulazila je u profil sonde. S obzirom na to, dijelom je očišćena radi dokumentiranja, ali ispunjena groba nije istražena. Pokrov je bio od tegula, a južno lice groba vezalo se uz sjevernu (bočnu) stranu groba 4.

Sukladno navedenom jasno je da se ukopi znatno razlikuju po tipologiji grobne arhitekture. Javljaju se grobovi sa zidanom konstrukcijom i pokrovom od tegula (grobovi 4 i 10), grob s pokrovom od tegula, ali bez evidentirane bočne konstrukcije (grob 6), ukop u raci od vapnenog morta i s pokrovom od tegula, ali bez zidane konstrukcije groba (grob 1), dva groba sa zidanom konstrukcijom, ali bez očuvanog pokrova (grobovi 2 i 3), ukop u olovnom sarkofagu (grob 5) te tri ukopa bez grobne arhitekture (grobovi 7, 8 i 9). U grobu 2 glava pokojnika bila je položena na zakošeni naslon izrađen od mješavine morta i izmrvljene opeke, dok je ostatak tijela bio položen na tegule.

Grobovi 1, 5, 6, 8 i 9 bili su položeni direktno na matičnu stijenu, dok su ukopi 2, 4 i 7 bili položeni na sloj zemlje, što tumačimo kao nivelaciju radi naglog pada terena.

Ukopi se razlikuju i po orijentaciji grobne arhitekture, te smjeru polaganja pokojnika. Dio grobova orijentiran je s blagim odklonom prema sjeveroistoku: grobovi 2, 4, 6 i 10.

The skeleton was laid on a layer of soil. Buried in this grave is a child aged from 9 and a half to 10 and a half years, of undetermined sex (Novak, Carić 2022, 11). The head of the deceased was laid to the west (southwest) and is almost entirely crushed. The left arm is placed on the pelvis, the right arm is bent at a ninety degree angle and placed on the abdomen. Scattered fragments of other skeletons, including fragments of the skull of a person whose age and sex are undetermined, and fragments of the skull and long bones of a child about two months old (Novak, Carić 2022, 13), were found in the course of the uncovering and cleaning of the fill of the grave and the area around the grave. Given that some of the bones were scattered outside the grave the question that arises is whether the bones of these deceased persons were buried together with the deceased whose skeleton is almost intact. Successive burials are more frequent in masonry graves of a family (Jurkić 1987, 179) (T. 6:1-4). What appears to be a bronze fitting from a wooden casket (T. 8:5) was found in the grave. A bronze coin (SF 11) with damaged and illegible sides (obverse and reverse) (T. 9:4) was found along the outer western edge of the grave at an absolute elevation of 21.37 metres.

Grave 7 was identified to the northeast of Grave 2, at an absolute elevation of 20.97 metres. Grave 7 contains the remains of a child aged 2 to 3 years, for which no confident identification of sex can be made (Novak, Carić 2022, 14). The deceased was laid directly on the ground and there is no grave architecture. The deceased was interred supine, aligned southeast to northwest, with the head to the southeast. The skeleton is in a very poor state; the skull is crushed flat and parts of the skeleton are missing (some of the arm and leg bones and most of the pelvis, while the ribs are shifted laterally in relation to their original position). Several large iron nails from a wooden casket were found along with the deceased, as were sherds of thin-walled pottery and a balsamarium of transparent glass (T. 7:1, 3; T. 9:9).

Grave 10, a tegulae structure, was discovered in the immediate vicinity of Grave 4. The structure is aligned northeast to southwest, and continues into the profile of the trench. It was partially cleaned for documentation but the fill of the grave was not investigated. The covering was made of tegulae and the south face of the grave runs off the north face (side) of Grave 4.

From the above described it is evident that these burials exhibit significant differences in terms of the grave architecture typology. They include graves with a masonry structure and tegulae covering (Graves 4 and 10), a grave with a tegulae covering but no identified structure of the sides of the grave (Grave 6), burials in



Sl. 9 Neistraženi grob 10 (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotončić).
Fig. 9 Grave 10 was not investigated in the course of this campaign (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Kod svih njih je glava pokojnika bila na jugozapadu. Grobovi 3, 7, 8 i 9 imali su otklon prema sjeverozapadu. U slučaju istraženih grobova 7, 8 i 9 glava pokojnika bila je na jugoistoku. Jedino su grobovi 1 i 5 bili pravilno orijentiran u smjeru istok - zapad, s pogledom pokojnika usmjerenim prema istoku.

ZAKLJUČAK

Tijekom probnog arheološkog iskopavanja na prostoru nekadašnjeg „Pattinaggia“ iza Arene u Puli, u dvije od ukupno tri otvorene arheološke sonde, otkriveno je deset grobova. Radi se o pojedinačnim skeletnim ukopima koji pripadaju rimskoj nekropoli koja se proteže duž današnje Scalierove ulice. Ishodište nekropole su Dvojna vrata, a najsjeverniji ukopi otkriveni su na potezu današnje Koparske ulice (Mlakar 1972, 5-40).

Grobovi su koncentrirani na području sonde 3. U njoj je, na relativno malom prostoru, stiješnjeno osam grobova.¹¹

a grave pit lined with lime mortar and a covering of tegulae, but lacking a masonry structure (Grave 1), two graves with masonry structures, with no preserved cover (Graves 2 and 3), a burial in a lead sarcophagus (Grave 5), and three burials with no grave architecture (Graves 7, 8 and 9). In Grave 2 the head of the deceased was laid on a sloped headrest made of a mixture of mortar and crushed brick, with the remainder of the body laid atop tegulae.

Graves 1, 5, 6, 8 and 9 were set directly atop the bedrock, while in Graves 2, 4 and 7 the deceased were laid atop a layer of soil, which we interpret as a levelling to even out the sharp slope in the terrain.

The burials are also differentiated in terms of the alignment of the grave architecture, and the alignment of the deceased. Some of the graves are aligned with a slight deviation to the northeast: Graves 2, 4, 6 and 10. In these graves the head of the deceased was placed southwest. Graves 3, 7, 8 and 9 deviate to the northwest. In the case of investigated Graves 7, 8 and 9 the head of the deceased was placed to the southeast. Only Graves 1 and 5 exhibit an east to west alignment with the deceased facing east.

CONCLUSION

Ten graves were found in the course of trial archaeological trenching in the area of the former roller skating grounds behind Pula's amphitheatre in two of the three excavated trenches. These are individual skeletal burials from a Roman period necropolis that runs along what is now Scalierova street. The necropolis began at the Double Gate (*Porta Gemina*), with the northernmost burials discovered to date at the route of what is now Koparska street (Mlakar 1972, 5-40).

The graves are concentrated in the area of Trench 3. Here, in a relatively constricted area, we see eight graves.¹¹ The significant damage to the grave structures, the mixing of bones within graves, and the find of grave goods scattered outside the perimeter of graves all point to these graves having been looted, perhaps in multiple discrete episodes. Some of the ceramic and metal finds scattered in the layer that covers the graves (SU 308) were very likely grave goods, which we posit were not collected in the course of looting.

The bioarchaeological analyses of the bones performed at Zagreb's Institute for Anthropological Research confirmed that the graves of children and young adults are predominant in the investigated part of the necropolis (Novak, Carić 2022).

¹¹ Preostala dva otkrivena su u sondi broj 2.

¹¹ The other two graves were found in Trench 2.

Velika oštećenja grobnih konstrukcija, ispremiješane kosti unutar grobova i pronalazak priloga rasutih izvan njih upućuju na to da su grobovi opljačkani. Moguće i više puta. Dio keramičkih i metalnih nalaza koji su rasuti unutar sloja koji prekriva grobove (SJ 308) vrlo vjerojatno predstavlja grobne priloge, za koje pretpostavljamo da nisu probrani tijekom pljačke.

Bioarheološka analiza kostiju, koja je provedena u Institutu za antropologiju u Zagrebu, potvrdila je da na istraženom dijelu nekropole prevladavaju dječji grobovi i oni osoba mlađe odrasle dobi (Novak, Carić, 2022).

Važan orijentir u dataciji groblja svakako je način pokapanja. Naime, do kraja 1. stoljeća nove ere prevladavao je pogrebni običaj incineracije (spaljivanja pokojnika), dok se inhumacija (skeletni ukop) koristila tek izuzetno. U 2. stoljeću postupno se prelazi na inhumaciju (Girardi-Jurkić, Džin 2003, 61) da bi takav način pokapanja u potpunosti prevladao u drugoj polovici 3. stoljeća (Bubić 2016, 9; Toynbee 1996, 40). Raznolikost grobne arhitekture u istraženom dijelu ove periferne nekropole grada Pule potvrđuje da je prevladavanjem ritusa inhumacije došlo do primjene različitih tipologija u konstrukciji grobova korištenjem opeke i kamena, ali i do ukapanja u olovnom sarkofagu (Danković 2020, 23). Svakako se zbog rijetkosti ističe upravo primjer ukopa u olovnom sarkofagu. Pojava i primjena olovnih sarkofaga u grobnom ritusu do sada nije u potpunosti razjašnjena (Scalco 2011, 285). Uglavnom se smatra da su u primjeni od druge polovice 1. stoljeća te da se njihova upotreba prema zapadnom dijelu Carstva proširila s Istoka (Scalco 2011, 285), s prostora Sirije i Palestine. Nalazi u Saloni potvrdili su njihovu upotrebu i u kasnoj antici (Matijević 2020, 49). Pulski nalaz (grob 5) ne potvrđuje tezu o tome da su olovni sarkofazi bili namijenjeni ukopu elite te da su, sukladno tomu, sadržavali bogat grobni inventar. Međutim, razlog nedostatka grobnih priloga (izuzev nečitljive kovanice) vezan je uz devastaciju groba uslijed pljačke nekropole. To potvrđuju oštećenja sarkofaga i stanje skeleta. Ipak, polaganje cvijeća u grob pokazuje važnost koja je pridana pokojniku.

Po dosadašnjoj analizi pokretnog materijala pretpostavljamo da bi početak pokapanja na ovome području mogao biti najranije u prvoj polovici 1. stoljeća, na što upućuju prilozi iz groba 2. Prilozi iz grobova 1, 4 i 9 govore u prilog kontinuitetu korištenja nekropole u 2. i 3. stoljeću.

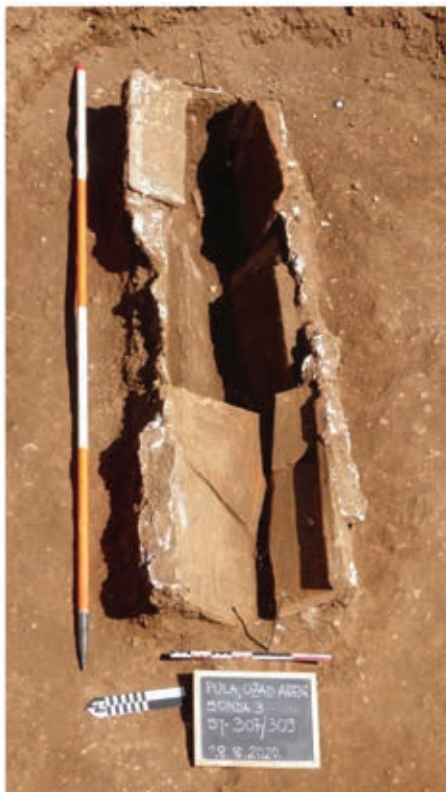
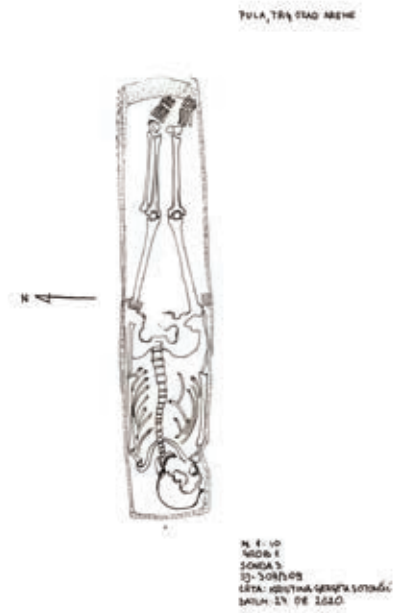
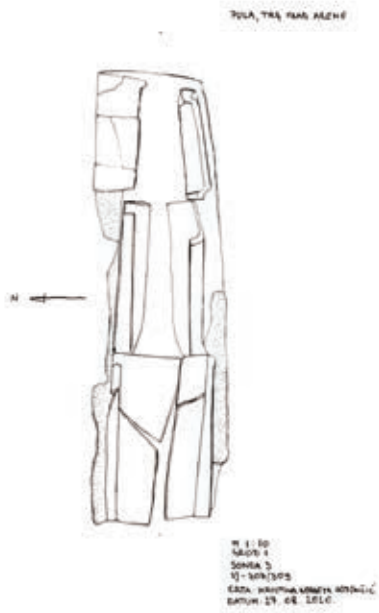
Smještaj grobova u odnosu na položaj antičke prometnice duž Scalierove ulice i njihova zbijenost dokazuje da je primjena ritusa inhumacije zahtijevala veći prostor, čime je došlo do širenja nekropole dalje od glavne rimske prometnice.

The burial method is certainly a key indicator in dating the cemetery. Cremation (the burning of the deceased) was the predominant burial custom up to the end of the 1st c. CE, while inhumation (skeletal burial) was the exception. There is a gradual transition to inhumation in the course of the 2nd c. (Girardi-Jurkić, Džin 2003, 61), with this burial method becoming the dominant form in the second half of the 3rd c. (Bubić 2016, 9; Toynbee 1996, 40). The diversity of the grave architecture in the investigated part of this peripheral necropolis of Pula confirms that the predominance of the inhumation ritual was attended by various grave building typologies using brick and stone, and intermittently lead sarcophagi (Danković 2020, 23). The example of a burial in a lead sarcophagus is certainly notable on account of its rarity. The appearance and use of lead sarcophagi in burial ritual has not been fully elucidated (Scalco 2011, 285). The bulk of opinion sees them in use from the second half of the 1st c. and posits that their use spread from the east (Syria and Palestine) into the western end of the empire (Scalco 2011, 285). The finds in Salona confirm their use in the late antique period (Matijević 2020, 49). The Pula find (Grave 5) does not support the hypothesis that lead sarcophagi were used for the burials of the societal elite and that, correspondingly, they contained a rich grave inventory. The lack of grave goods (with the exception of an illegible coin) is related, however, to the devastation of the grave in the course of the looting of this necropolis. This is corroborated by the damage to the sarcophagus and the state of the skeleton. The placement of flowers in the grave does, nevertheless, indicate the importance attached to the deceased.

Based on the current analysis of the artefacts we posit that the first burials in this area would have occurred at the earliest in the first half of the 1st c., as indicated by the grave goods in Grave 2. The grave goods in Graves 1, 4 and 9 support the continuity of the use of this necropolis in the 2nd and 3rd c.

The location of the graves in relation to the position of the antique period road that ran along what is now Scalierova street, and their dense arrangement, shows that the use of the inhumation ritual required more space, which led to the expansion of the necropolis further from the main Roman period road.

072020



7ULA, OZAG ARENE 2020.



N 4.40
SACB 2
SOKRA 3
U
CETA VECHERNA ŠALOV
06. 05. 2020.

1

7ULA, OZAG ARENE 2020.



N 4.40
SACB 2
SOKRA 3
U
CETA VECHERNA ŠALOV
06. 05. 2020.

2



3



4





1



2



3



4



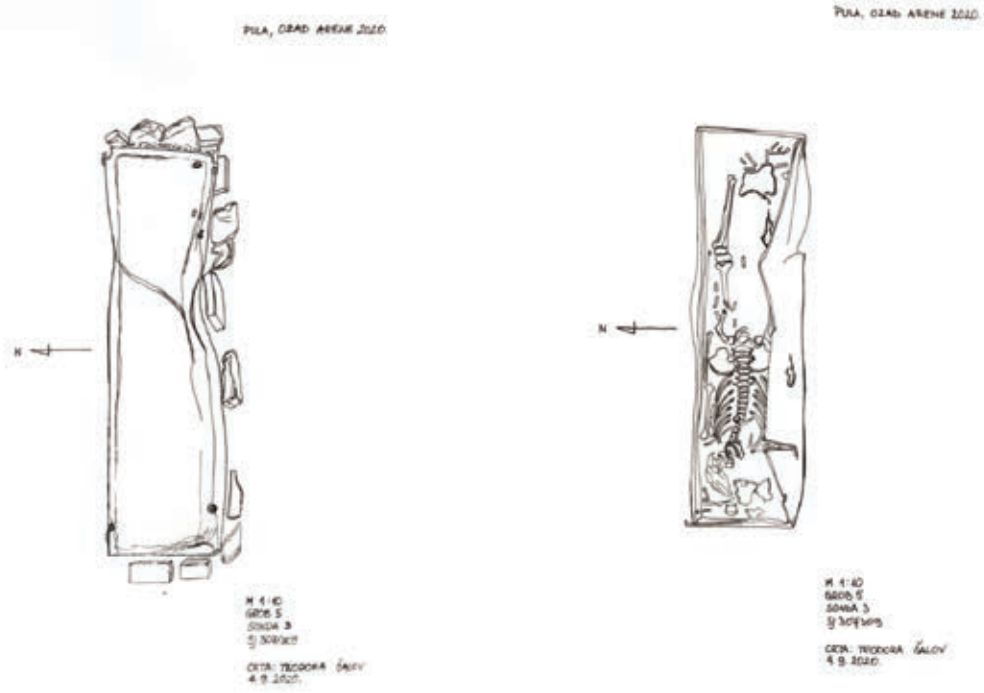
5



6



7



1

2



3



4

TULA, GRAB ARENE 1020



M 1-10
4205, 4
SONDA 3
51
LITA TEODORA ŽALOV
14. 05. 2020

TULA, GRAB ARENE 1020



M 1-10
4205, 6
SONDA 3
51
LITA TEODORA ŽALOV
14. 05. 2020

1

2



3



4



1



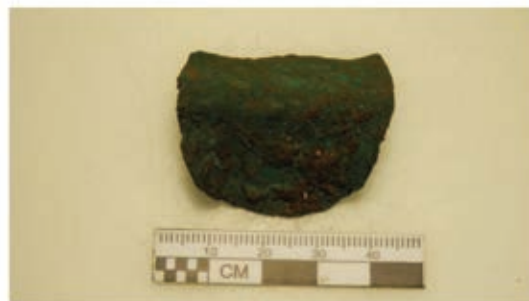
2

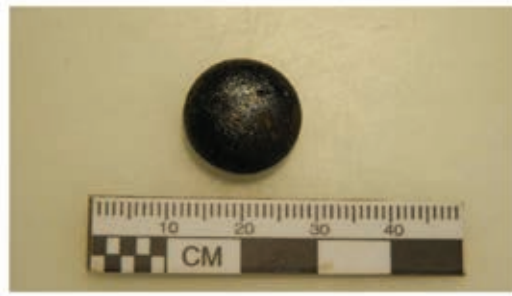


3



4





1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9

WEB IZVOR / INTERNET SOURCES

<https://www.tportal.hr/vijesti/clanak/iz-muzeja-ukrali-drevne-sarkofage-isjekli-ih-i-prodali-kao-sirovinu-20130709> [27. 1. 2022.]

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