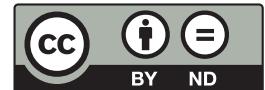

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RIMSKI ALAT I PRIBOR ZA OBRTE, POLJOPRIVREDU, STOČARSTVO I DRUGE NAMJENE U ARHEOLOŠKOM MUZEJU ISTRE

ROMAN PERIOD TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS FOR CRAFTS, AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, AND OTHER PURPOSES HELD BY THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF ISTRIA

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Predmet rada su alati i pribor za obrte, poljoprivredu i stočarstvo korišteni u rimskom razdoblju, iz Antičke zbirke Arheološkog muzeja Istre. Pretežno su izrađeni od željeza, a okolnosti i mjesto nalaza uglavnom su nepoznati. Zastupljen je alat i pribor korišten u različitim obrtničkim postupcima, u klesarstvu, drvodjelstvu, graditeljstvu i kovanju željeza. Predmeti širokog spektra upotrebe, kao što su škare, noževi, lanci i zvona, korišteni su u stočarstvu te u nizu drugih djelatnosti i uloga u svakodnevnom životu koje nije moguće precizno odrediti. Noževi s ukrašenim koricama ili ručkom izdvajaju se kvalitetom i imaju obilježje statusnog simbola. Ukrasni motivi na noževima i zvonima nositelji su magijskih apotropejskih svojstava.

This paper discusses tools and implements for crafts, agriculture, and animal husbandry used during the Roman period and held in the Roman Period Collection of the Archaeological Museum of Istria. These are primarily iron artefacts, largely of unknown findspot and unknown find circumstances. Tools and implements used in various trade and craft processes, in stonemasonry, woodworking, construction, and iron smithing are represented. Items of a broad range of uses such as shears, knives, chains, and bells were used in animal husbandry and for a number of other everyday activities and roles that we are unable to confidently determine. Knives with decorated sheaths or handles stand out as symbols of status. Magical apotropaic properties were attributed to the decorative motifs on knives and bells.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: alat; drvodjelstvo; graditeljstvo; Istra; klesarstvo; kovanje; poljoprivreda; stočarstvo

KEY WORDS: tool; woodworking; construction; Istria; stonemasonry; smithing; agriculture; animal husbandry

UVOD

Dosad najobuhvatnija studija alata i pribora za razne gospodarske djelatnosti iz rimske Istre izrađena je u okviru opširnog djela o gospodarstvu antičke Istre (Matijašić 1998, 401–413). Pojedini alati iz Antičke zbirke Arheološkog muzeja Istre objavljeni su u preliminarnim izvješćima i katalozima nalaza s određenih istarskih lokaliteta, dok je dio predmeta ostao neobjavljen, osobito oni prikupljeni prije 1949. godine, za koje nema sačuvanih podataka o mjestu i okolnostima nalaza. Od posebnog je značaja za temu nalaz kasnoantičke kovačnice u maritimnoj vili Dragonera Jug, sa željeznim proizvodima (Koncani Uhač 2010, 247–248). Alat i pribor za gospodarske i zanatske djelatnosti iz zbirke većinom je izrađen od željeza. Točnije, radi se samo o sačuvanom metalnom dijelu alata čija je ručka obično bila izrađena od drva te je s vremenom propala. Gotovo svim grupama alata zajedničko je da su se oblici vrlo malo mijenjali od latenskog razdoblja, odnosno razdoblja kasne Rimske Republike kada su nastali, sve do kraja Rimskog Carstva i dulje. Većina alata zadržala je kroz dva milenija pa do današnjih dana gotovo nepromijenjen oblik i tehničke karakteristike, sve do pojave strojnih alata. Jedine pouzdane informacije o vremenskom određenju potječu iz arheološke stratigrafije nalaza, ukoliko ih ima. Alati su grupirani prema obliku i namjeni. Pri tome nije uvijek moguće jasno odrediti granicu između pojedinih obrtničkih ili poljoprivrednih aktivnosti, budući da su se pojedini alati jednakog oblika i tehničkih obilježja koristili u različite svrhe: u obradi kamena, drva, metala, u ravnjanju i čišćenju terena ili prilikom gradnje. U slučajevima kada se moguće namjene određenog alata odnosno pribora preklapaju i pokrivaju više različitih gospodarskih područja, a nisu poznati arheološki podaci na temelju kojih bi se mogla jasno odrediti točna namjena, odabранo je uključenje u skupinu alata izraženje karakterističnu za određenu gospodarsku granu ili drugu aktivnost.

I. ALAT KLESARA

I.1. Čekić

U rimsko doba koristili su se čekići različitih oblika i veličina, ovisno o zanatu u kojem su korišteni. U Antičkoj zbirici Arheološkog muzeja Istre nalaze se samo čekići prikladni za grubu obradu kamena, koji su se razlikovali oblikom i veličinom od manjih i lakših kovačkih čekića. Željezni čekić s jednim četvrtastim i drugim zašiljenim krajem, kat. br. 1 (T. I, 1), karakterističan je alat kamenoklesara. Zašiljeni vrh čekića

INTRODUCTION

To date the most comprehensive study of the tools and implements used for a variety of economic activities in Roman Istria is that found in a broad work on the economy of antique period Istria (Matijašić 1998, 401–413). Some of the tools held in the Roman Period Collection of the Archaeological Museum of Istria have been published in preliminary reports and catalogues of finds from a number of sites across the peninsula, while some of these artefacts remain unpublished, in particular finds made prior to 1949 for which there is no extant data on the findspot or the circumstances of the find. The discovery of a late antique period smithy with iron products at the Dragonera Jug maritime villa site is especially significant to this topic (Koncani Uhač 2010, 247–248). Most of the tools and implements for economic and craft activities held in the collection are made of iron. More precisely, these are the surviving metal parts of tools that had handles, usually made of wood, that have decomposed over time. Characteristic of almost all of the tool groups is that the forms have seen only very minor change since the La Tène period or late Roman republic period—when they emerged—through to the unravelling of the Roman empire and beyond. For over two millennia, through to the present day and the emergence of machine tools, most of the tools retained almost unaltered forms and technical characteristics. The only reliable data—when available—for chronological identification comes to us from the stratigraphy at the findspot. The tools are grouped by form and purpose. In this respect, however, it was not always possible to establish a clear distinction between certain craft or agricultural activities, as some tools of the same form and technical characteristics were used for a variety of purposes: to work stone, wood, metals, to level and clear terrain, or for building. Whenever there is an overlap in the possible purpose of a given tool or implement such that it covers a range of economic activities, and when there is no known archaeological data clearly establishing an exact purpose, the tool has been attributed to the group of tools more typical of its characteristic use within a given economic or other activity.

I. THE TOOLS OF THE STONEMASON

I.1. Hammers

The Roman period saw the use of hammers the forms and sizes of which depended on the craft for which they were used. The Archaeological Museum of Istria's Roman Period Collection holds only hammers suitable for the coarse dressing of stone, which differ in form and size

korišten je za izravnu grubu obradu kamena, a četvrtasti kraj bio je prikladan za udaranje po klesarskom dlijetu. Ovaj tip čekića zastupljen je u unutrašnjosti susjedne provincije Dalmacije (Busuladžić 2014, 45, T. 30, kat. br. 94, Grudine, Bugojno, budak-čekić tip C). Klesari su se u svom radu koristili različitim oblicima čekića, ovisno o stupnju obrade. Mramorni reljef kamenoklesara iz Pule prikazuje klesara pri gruboj obradi kamenog bloka, kako zamahuje čekićem s dva nasuprotna zašiljena kraja (Marion, Tassaux 2021, 119-120; Starac 2006, 102, kat. br. 71, T. V). Reljef zorno prikazuje način obrade kamena u kamenolomu i na gradilištu uz pomoć čekića zašiljenog vrha.

Željezni čekić-malj (*malleus*) poligonalnog, osmerokutnog presjeka kat. br. 2 (T. I, 2), težak više od 4,5 kilograma, koristio se u kamenolomu. Ovaj tip čekića bio je namijenjen držanju s obje ruke pri zamahivanju. U klesarskoj radionici i u kovačnici, pri oblikovanju predmeta koristili su se manji i lakši čekići sličnog oblika (Gaitzsch 1980, 80-82, T. 9, T. 14-15, kat. br. 66, 72-73; Kliškić 2002, 498, 530, kat. br. II. 2, T. IV, 2, Salona, I.-IV. st.; Pietsch 1983, 22). Čekići osmerokutnog presjeka potječe iz utvrda na limesu u gorju Taunus (Pietsch 1983, 22, 91, kat. br. 87, T. 6) i s lokaliteta Grad pri Šmihelu. Nije poznato pripada li čekić cijelini znamenite ostave Grad pri Šmihelu iz prve polovice II. st. pr. Kr. ili je pronađen u istoimenom kasnolatenskom naselju (Horvat 2002, 127, 140, 169, T. 17, br. 18). Usporedbe radi navodimo da čekić iz Grada pri Šmihelu teži 4,15 kilograma, a čekić s germanskog limesa 5,5 kilograma, pri čemu se čekić kat. br. 2 smješta u sredinu, kao prosječno težak primjerak svoje vrste.

II. ALAT DRVODJELJA

II.1. Sjekira-čekić

Oruđe koje na jednoj strani ima plosnatu oštricu poput sjekire ili pijuka, a na drugoj kratki čekić, naziva se bradvom (*ascia*) (Gaitzsch 1980, 38-45, T. 10, kat. br. 40-44; Rupnik 2014, 188-190, sl. 6; Ulrich 2007, 16-18). Prikazano je kao simbol zanimanja na nadgrobnom spomeniku Polencija Gemina (*Pollentius Geminus*) iz Pule, uz sjekiru, uducu i neidentificirani predmet s alkrom na kraju (remen? nož?) (Marion, Tassaux 2021, 116, sl. 1). Skupina bradvi obuhvaća različite oblike sjekira odnosno pijuka, s povijenom, vodoravno okrenutom oštricom, koji ne moraju uvijek imati na drugoj strani čekić i koji su mogli biti korišteni za različite namjene, od raskopavanja zemlje do obrade drva. Sjekira s kratkim čekićem na drugom kraju alat je korišten prvenstveno u

from the smaller and lighter smithing hammers. Iron hammer cat. no. 1 (Plate I, 1) with one squared face and one pointed end is a characteristic stonemason's tool. The pointed end was used for direct coarse dressing of stone, while the squared face was suitable for striking a mason's chisel. We find this type of hammer in the interior of the neighbouring province of Dalmatia (Busuladžić 2014, 45, Pl(s). 30, cat. no. 94, Grudine, Bugojno, type C pick-mattock). Stonemasons used a variety of hammer forms depending on the phase of work. A relief in marble from Pula shows a stonemason roughing out a stone block with strokes of a hammer having two pointed ends (Marion, Tassaux 2021, 119-120; Starac 2006, 102, cat. no. 71, Pl(s). V). The relief vividly shows how stone was dressed at the quarry and the building site using a hammer with a pointed end.

An iron sledge-hammer (*malleus*) (cat. no. 2) (Plate I, 2) having a polygonal (octagonal) section and weighing in excess of four and a half kilograms, was used at the quarry. This type of hammer was wielded with both hands. Smaller and lighter hammers of similar form were used in a stonemason's workshop and in smithies when shaping materials (Gaitzsch 1980, 80-82, Pl(s). 9, Pl(s). 14, 15, cat. no. 66, 72, 73; Kliškić 2002, 498, 530, cat. no. II. 2, Pl(s). IV, 2, Salona, 1st to 4th c.; Pietsch 1983, 22). Hammers of octagonal section have been found in the forts of the limes at the Taunus highlands (Pietsch 1983, 22, 91, cat. no. 87, Pl(s). 6), and at the Grad pri Šmihel site. It is not known whether the hammer was part of the famed Grad pri Šmihel hoard from the first half of the 2nd c. BCE, or if it was found in the eponymous late La Tène settlement (Horvat 2002, 127, 140, 169, Pl(s). 17, no. 18). For comparison, we see that the hammer from Grad pri Šmihel weighs 4.15 kilograms, and the hammer from the Germanic limes weighs 5.5 kilograms, whereby our hammer (cat. no. 2) lies in the middle as a specimen of average weight for its type.

II. THE TOOLS OF THE WOODWORKER

II.1. Adze-hammers

We know a tool with a flat axe- or pickaxe-like blade to one side, and a hammer-head to the other, as an adze (*ascia*) (Gaitzsch 1980, 38-45, Pl(s). 10, cat. no. 40-44; Rupnik 2014, 188-190, Fig. 6; Ulrich 2007, 16-18). It is shown as a craft symbol on the grave marker of Pollentius Geminus of Pula, along with an axe, a hook, and an unidentified object with a loop at the end (possibly a belt or a knife) (Marion, Tassaux 2021, 116, Fig. 1). The groups of adzes include various forms of axes or pickaxes with a curved blade set perpendicular to the handle, that may or may not

obradi drva. Zbirka sadrži četiri sjekire-čekića, od kojih tri potječu iz istraživanja nekropole kolonije Pole kod Dvojnih vrata, na području Osmerokutnog mauzoleja, a jedna iz groba u nekropoli Burle koja je pripadala rezidencijalno-ruralnom kompleksu na poluotoku Vižula kod Medulina.

Primjeri iz Pule, kat. br. 3-5 (T. II, 3-5), svi imaju vodoravno okrenuto sječivo, okrenuto okomito na os ručke. Primjerak iz Burla, kat. br. 6 (T. III, 6), jedini ima okomito okrenuto sječivo paralelno s osi ručke, što je manje uobičajeno (Busuladžić 2014, 25-26, T. 2, kat. br. 9, Mogorjelo; T. 3, kat. br. 10, Mogorjelo; T. 3, kat. br. 11, nepoznato, sjekire tipa B iz razdoblja I.-VI. st.). Drvodjeljske bradve vodoravno okrenutog sječiva, koje je okomito na os otvora za ručku i koso postavljeno pod kutem od 45-55 stupnjeva u odnosu na kratki čekić na suprotnoj strani, razmijerno su čest nalaz u različitim rimskim kontekstima (Dolenz 1998, 194-196, T. 66-67, kat. br. W222-W224, Magdalensberg; Gaitzsch 1993, 84-86, sl. 69; 260, T. 64, kat. br. Ger 7 - Ger 9, Xanten, I. st.; Harnecker 1997, 7, 47, kat. br. 20-26, T. 3-5, Haltern; Piccottini 1984, T. 6; Pietsch 1983, 25-29, 91-92, kat. br. 109-113, T. 7; Rupnik 2015, 194-197, kat. br. 3-6, sl. 2, br. 3-4; sl. 3, br. 5-6, *Aquincum*, kasno II. - rano III. st.). Taj je oblik karakterističan za ranocarsko razdoblje I. st. i kasnije iščezava tijekom II. i prve polovice III. st.

Bradve bez čekića, s jednostavno zaravnatom površinom na stražnjoj strani ušice i sjećivom koje je povijeno, a ne zakošeno s naglašenim prijelazom, koristile su se dugo, od ranocarskog do kasnoantičkog razdoblja (Busuladžić 2014, 61-63, T. 41, kat. br. 134, Mogorjelo; T. 41, kat. br. 135, nepoznato; Pietsch 1983, 28, sl. 11; 81, sl. 26). Nestankom ranocarskih oblika postaju dominantne u svojoj kategoriji. Donekle slično tesarsko željezno oruđe, koje kombinira na jednoj strani čekić, a na drugoj jako povijenu sjekiru, pronađeno u kasnoantičkom grobu tesara iz IV.-V. st. u Zadru, odlikuje se znatno dužim čekićem (Gluščević 2015, 60-62, sl. 10-11, kat. br. 2, Zadar).

II.2. Dlijeto

Za obradu kamena ili drva, zajedno s čekićem korišteno je željezno dlijeto (*scalprum*) (Busuladžić 2014, 38, T. 21, kat. br. 63-66, tip dlijeta A, dlijeta s punom kovinskom glacrom; 40, T. 25, kat. br. 80-82, tip dlijeta F, dlijeta s krilcima; Gaitzsch 1980, 148, 156-161, T. 18, kat. br. 90-99; Rupnik 2015, 196-198, kat. br. 9-15, sl. 3, br. 9-11, 13; 199, kat. br. 16-19, sl. 4, br. 18-21; 199-

have a hammer-head at the other end, and that may have been used for a variety of purposes, from digging soil to woodworking. An adze/axe with a squat hammer-head at the other end is a tool used primarily in woodworking. The collection includes four such tools, three of which were recovered during the investigation of the necropolis of the Pola colony near the Porta Gemina in the area of the octagonal mausoleum, and one from a grave in the Burle necropolis of the rural residential complex on the Vižula peninsula near Medulin.

The specimens from Pula (cat. nos. 3-5) (Plate II, 3-5) all have a blade at right angles, i.e., perpendicular, to the axis of the handle. The specimen from Burle (cat. no. 6) (Plate III, 6) is of a less common form, as the only one where the blade is oriented parallel to the handle (Busuladžić 2014, 25-26, Pl(s). 2, cat. no. 9, Mogorjelo; Pl(s). 3, cat. no. 10, Mogorjelo; Pl(s). 3, cat. no. 11, unknown, type B axe of the 1st to 4th c. period). Woodworking adzes with blades at right angles to the handle, perpendicular to the axis of the handle eye, and oblique to the short hammer on the opposite end, set at an angle of 45 to 55 degrees in relation to it, are relatively frequently found in a variety of Roman period contexts (Dolenz 1998, 194-196, Pl(s). 66-67, cat. nos. W222-W224, Magdalensberg; Gaitzsch 1993, 84-86, Fig. 69; 260, Pl(s). 64, cat. nos. Ger 7-Ger 9, Xanten, 1st c.; Harnecker 1997, 7, 47, cat. nos. 20-26, Pl(s). 3-5, Haltern; Piccottini 1984, Pl(s). 6; Pietsch 1983, 25-29, 91-92, cat. nos. 109-113, Pl(s). 7; Rupnik 2015, 194-197, cat. nos. 3-6, Fig. 2, nos. 3, 4; Fig. 3, nos. 5-6, *Aquincum*, late 2nd-early 3rd c.). This form is typical of the early imperial period of the 1st c. and would fade out of use in the course of the 2nd and first half of the 3rd c.

Adzes lacking the hammer-head on the opposite side, with a plain flat poll to the back of the eye, and a blade that is curved rather than slanted with a pronounced transition, were long in use, from the early imperial to the late antique period (Busuladžić 2014, 61-63, Pl(s). 41, cat. no. 134, Mogorjelo; Pl(s). 41, cat. no. 135, unknown; Pietsch 1983, 28, Fig. 11; 81, Fig. 26). As the early imperial form faded from use it became dominant in its category. A somewhat similar iron carpentry tool that combines to one side of the eye a hammer-head, and to the other a highly curved blade was recovered in Zadar from the late antique grave of a 4th to 5th c. carpenter, and is characterised by a significantly longer hammer-head (Gluščević 2015, 60-62, Fig. 10-11, cat. no. 2, Zadar).

II.2. Chisels

The hammer was used with the iron chisel (*scalprum*) to work stone or wood (Busuladžić 2014, 38, Pl(s). 21,

200, kat. br. 20-29, sl. 4, br. 17, 22, 24-27; sl. 5, 29, *Aquincum*, kasno II. – rano III. st., dlijeta s tuljcem za obradu drva; Ulrich 2007, 26-30, sl. 3.18, Silchester, dlijeta s tuljcem). Oblici dlijeta nisu se mijenjali od ranog rimskog razdoblja nadalje. Prema konstruktivnom rješenju ručke, razlikuju se dlijeta s plosnatom okruglom metalnom glavom za izravno udaranje čekićem, dlijeta s krilcima i dlijeta s tuljcem. Krilca i tuljak služili su za usad drvene ručke. Dlijeta s plosnatom metalnom glavom po kojoj se izravno udaralo čekićem bila su prikladna za klesanje kamena, dok su ona s tuljcem za drvenu ručku bila namijenjena pretežno obradi drva. Dlijeta kat. br. 7-8 (T. III, 7; T. IV, 8) imaju tuljak za usad ručke i prikladna su za obradu drva.

Dlijeto s tuljcem i šilo s tuljcem pronađeni su u rancarskoj vili rustiki Krvavići-Boškina kod Marčane (Čimin 2007, 129, sl. 82; 130, T. 13, br. 2-3). S noričkog naselja i obrtničkog središta Magdalensberg potječe nalazi dlijeta s plosnatom glavom iz razdoblja od kraja I. st. pr. Kr. do sredine I. st. pos. Kr. (Dolenz 1998, 179, T. 58-65, kat. br. W106-W212; Piccottini 1984, 103, T. 5, Magdalensberg, Aquileia). Pojedinačni nalazi dlijeta oba tipa u slovenskom susjedstvu Istre zabilježeni su uglavnom u kasnoantičkim ostavama (dlijeta s tuljcem: Bitenc, Knific 2001, 15, kat. br. 15, br. 21-22, ostava Grdavov hrib pri Radomljah, druga polovica III. st. – kraj IV. st.; 32, kat. br. 87, br. 1, ostava Limberk nad Veliko Račno, oko g. 400.; Sagadin 2015, 51, T. 1, br. 6-7, ostava drvodjeljskog alata Grdavov hrib pri Radomljah, druga polovica IV. st. Dlijeta s plosnatom glavom: Bitenc, Knific 2001, 32, kat. br. 87, br. 51-52, ostava Limberk nad Veliko Račno, oko g. 400.). Veća količina dlijeta s tuljcem pronađena je u Halternu (Harnecker 1997, 8, 48-49, kat. br. 52-53, 56-57, 65, 70-71, 73, T. 7-10) i na germanskom limesu (Pietsch 1983, 32-33, 94, kat. br. 155-163, T. 9). Kasnoantičkom razdoblju IV.-V. st. pripada grob tesara u Zadru, u kojem su pronađena željezna dlijeta istog tipa, jedno šireg i drugo užeg sječiva (Gluščević 2015, 67, sl. 19-22, kat. br. 6-7). Pored ostalog drvodjeljskog alata, iz istog tesarevog groba u Zadru potječe specifični tesarski nož-strugač s tuljcem za nasad i širokim, savijenim sječivom (Gluščević 2015, 65-66, sl. 17-18, kat. br. 5).

II.3. Drvodjeljski nož

Nož za dubljenje drveta (*cultellus*), kat. br. 9 (T. IV, 9), poseban je alat s rupom za nasad na drvenu ručku i s dvostruko savijenim vrhom koji oblikuje kuku. Uz pomoć takvog alata moglo su se izraditi profilirane

cat. nos. 63-66, chisel type A, chisel with full metal head [striking end]; 40, Pl(s). 25, cat. no. 80-82, chisel type F, flanged chisel; Gaitzsch 1980, 148, 156-161, Pl(s). 18, cat. nos. 90-99; Rupnik 2015, 196-198, cat. nos. 9-15, Fig. 3, nos. 9-11, 13; 199, cat. nos. 16-19, Fig. 4, nos. 18-21; 199-200, cat. nos. 20-29, Fig. 4, nos. 17, 22, 24-27; Fig. 5, 29, *Aquincum*, late 2nd-early 3rd c., woodworking socketed chisels; Ulrich 2007, 26-30, Fig. 3.18, Silchester, socketed chisels). Chisel forms remained unchanged from the early Roman period onwards. In terms of the structural solution for handles, we differentiate among chisels with a flattened round metal head directly struck by a hammer, flanged chisels, and socketed chisels. The flanges or socket were used to haft a wooden handle. Chisels with a flat metal head meant to receive a direct hammer blow were suitable for carving stone, while those with a socket meant to receive a wooden handle were for the most part intended for woodworking. Our chisels (cat. nos. 7, 8) (Pl(s). III, 7; Pl(s). IV, 8) have a hafting socket and are suitable for woodworking.

A socketed chisel and a socketed awl were recovered at the Krvavići-Boškina early imperial villa rustica site near Marčana (Čimin 2007, 129, Fig. 82; 130, Pl(s). 13, nos. 2, 3). From the Noric settlement and craft hub site at Magdalensberg we have the finds of flat head chisels from the period of the late 1st c. BCE to the mid-1st c. CE (Dolenz 1998, 179, Pl(s). 58-65, cat. nos. W106-W212; Piccottini 1984, 103, Pl(s). 5, Magdalensberg, Aquileia). Individual finds of chisels of both types in the part of Slovenia neighbouring Istria have, for the most part, been recovered from late antique hoards (Socketed chisels: Bitenc, Knific 2001, 15, cat. no. 15, nos. 21, 22, the Grdavov hrib pri Radomljah hoard, second half of the 3rd c.-late 4th c.; 32, cat. no. 87, no. 1, the Limberk nad Veliko Račno hoard, ca 400; Sagadin 2015, 51, Pl(s). 1, nos. 6, 7, the Grdavov hrib pri Radomljah hoard of woodworking tools, second half of the 4th c. Flat head chisels: Bitenc, Knific 2001, 32, cat. no. 87, nos. 51, 52, the Limberk nad Veliko Račno hoard, ca 400 CE). A significant number of socketed chisels were found in Haltern (Harnecker 1997, 8, 48, 49, cat. no. 52, 53, 56, 57, 65, 70, 71, 73, Pl(s). 7-10) and along the Germanic limes (Pietsch 1983, 32, 33, 94, cat. nos. 155-163, Pl(s). 9). The grave of a carpenter in Zadar from the late antique period of the 4th to 5th c. yielded the find of iron chisels of the same type, one with a broader, the other with a narrower blade (Gluščević 2015, 67, Figs. 19-22, cat. nos. 6, 7). Along with other woodworking tools, the carpenter's grave in Zadar also yielded the find of a specific carpenter's drawknife with hafting socket and broad curved blade (Gluščević 2015, 65, 66, Figs. 17, 18, cat. no. 5).

letvice i drveni recipijenti (Busuladžić 2014, 35, nož za drvo tip A, T. 19, kat. br. 58, Mogorjelo). Noževi za drvo uvelike su korišteni u izradi korita te u građevinarstvu, a oblici vrha razlikovali su se širinom i zavijenošću.

II.4. Svrđlo

U obradi kamena i drva često su korištena svrdla (*terebiae*). Rimska i kasnoantička svrdla obično imaju ravno tijelo u obliku štapa i šiljatu ili trapezoidnu pločicu na glavi (Bitenc, Knific 2001, 15, kat. br. 15, br. 11-15, ostava Grdavov hrib pri Radomljah, druga polovica III. st. - kraj IV. st.; 32, kat. br. 87, br. 31-34, 49-50, ostava Limberk nad Veliko Račno, oko g. 400.; 58, kat. br. 168, ostava Ljubična nad Zbelovsko Goro, VI.-VII. st.; Gaitzsch 1980, 19-30, T. 47, kat. br. 229-242; Gluščević 2015, 63-65, sl. 13-16, kat. br. 3-4, Zadar, nalaz većeg trapezoidnog svrdla i manjeg svrdla s romboidnim dijelom za nasad, u grobu tesara iz IV.-V. st.; Piccottini 1984, 103, T. 4, Magdalensberg, Aquileia; Sagadin 2015, 50-51, 59, T. 1, br. 1-5, ostava drvodjeljskog alata Grdavov hrib pri Radomljah, druga polovica IV. st.; Ulrich 2007, 18-22, sl. 3.22, Aquileia). Radni vrh svrdla mogao je biti šiljat te u obliku plosnate ili udubljene lopatice.

U unutrašnjosti provincije Dalmacije zastupljene su različite varijante svrdla: šiljato svrdlo bez pločice na glavi (Busuladžić 2014, 32-33, svrdlo tipa A, T. 14, kat. br. 38, Stup; kat. br. 39, Mogorjelo), svrdlo s bočnom ručkom (Busuladžić 2014, 32-33, svrdlo tipa C, T. 15, kat. br. 41-42, Mogorjelo) te najrašireniji tip svrdla, s pločicom na glavi i lopaticom na suprotnom kraju (Busuladžić 2014, 34, svrdlo tipa D, T. 16, kat. br. 46, Stup; T. 17, kat. br. 47-50, Stup; T. 18, kat. br. 51, Mogorjelo; kat. br. 53, Sarajevo; kat. br. 54, Japra, Majdan).

U skupinu svrdla može se s rezervom priključiti željezna tordirana igla, kat. br. 10 (T. V, 10). s glavom u obliku omče, koja se mogla upotrijebiti kao svrdlo (*terebra*) za bušenje i preciznu obradu kamena, metala, drva i kože. Oblik nema analogija među svrdlima iz pouzdano rimskog konteksta, koja su tordirana samo na vrhu i nemaju omču (Gaitzsch 1980, 34, T. 39, kat. br. 187-188, Aquileia). Tijelo igle moglo je biti tordirano iz dekorativnih, a ne funkcionalnih razloga. Analogni primjeri tordiranih igli s omčom pronalaze se među iglama za pisanje i za učvršćivanje odjeće.

Višenamjenske željezne igle javljaju se kao dio nošnje u kasnoantičkom razdoblju, no to ne isključuje praktičnu

II.3. Woodworking knives

A hooked wood carving knife (*cultellus*) (cat. no. 9) (Plate IV, 9) is a specialised tool with a hafting socket to receive a wooden handle and a blade curved to form a hook. This tool was used to form moulded laths and wooden receptacles (Busuladžić 2014, 35, wood carving knife type A, Pl(s). 19, cat. no. 58, Mogorjelo). Wood carving knives were widely used to make troughs and in construction work, with the blade forms differing in terms of width and the degree of curvature.

II.4. Augers

Augers (*terebrae*) found widespread use in woodworking and stonemasonry. Roman period and late antique augers usually had a straight body in the form of a rod and a pointed or trapezoidal plate at the cutting edge (Bitenc, Knific 2001, 15, cat. no. 15, nos. 11-15, the Grdavov hrib pri Radomljah hoard, second half of the 3rd c.-late 4th c.; 32, cat. no. 87, nos. 31-34, 49, 50, the Limberk nad Veliko Račno hoard, ca 400; 58, cat. no. 168, the Ljubična nad Zbelovsko Goro hoard, 6th-7th c.; Gaitzsch 1980, 19-30, Pl(s). 47, cat. nos. 229-242; Gluščević 2015, 63-65, Figs. 13-16, cat. nos. 3, 4, Zadar, find of a large trapezoidal auger and a small auger with a rhomboid tang in a carpenter's grave of the 4th to 5th c.; Piccottini 1984, 103, Pl(s). 4, Magdalensberg, Aquileia; Sagadin 2015, 50, 51, 59, Pl(s). 1, nos. 1-5, the Grdavov hrib pri Radomljah hoard of woodworking tools, second half of the 4th c.; Ulrich 2007, 18-22, Fig. 3.22, Aquileia). The cutting edge of the auger could be pointed or take the form of a flat or spoon-shaped bit.

Various variants of the auger were present in the interior of the Dalmatia province: the pointed auger without a plate bit (Busuladžić 2014, 32-33, type A auger, Pl(s). 14, cat. no. 38, Stup; cat. no. 39, Mogorjelo), the auger with lateral handle (Busuladžić 2014, 32-33, type C auger, Pl(s). 15, cat. nos. 41, 42, Mogorjelo), and the most widespread auger type with a plate at one end and a spoon bit at the other (Busuladžić 2014, 34, type D auger, Pl(s). 16, cat. no. 46, Stup; Pl(s). 17, cat. no. 47-50, Stup; Pl(s). 18, cat. no. 51, Mogorjelo; cat. no. 53, Sarajevo; cat. no. 54, Japra, Majdan).

To the group of augers we can tentatively attribute a twisted iron pin (cat. no. 10) (Plate V, 10) with a loop head, which may have been used as an auger (*terebra*) for boring and for precise work with stone, metal, wood, or leather. This form has no analogues from confidently Roman contexts, where we see it having only the tip twisted and without the loop end (Gaitzsch 1980, 34,

primjenu jednakih igli u pisanju, u obrtima i različitim kućanskim aktivnostima. U tom je pogledu osobito zanimljiv nalaz iz Groba 8 iz druge polovice IV. st. u Resniku kod Splita (*Siculi*), u kojem je između ostalog pronađena željezna igla s glavom u obliku omče (Kamenjarin 2011a, 64, inv. br. 3840) i dvije željezne stilus igle tordiranog gornjeg dijela tijela (Kamenjarin 2011a, 64, inv. br. 3839, inv. br. 3842). Iгла s omčom iz Resnika ima omču jednako oblikovanu poput tordirane igle iz pulskog muzeja, sa zavijutkom na kraju koji ne zatvara omču do kraja. Tijelo igle iz Resnika nije tordirano, nego glatko i vretenasto zadebljano u gornjem dijelu. U istom grobu, koji je datiran vojnom časničkom lukovičastom fibulom, priložena je keramička zdjela. Ne navodi se je li grob sadržavao samo jedan ili više ukopa, no ako se radilo o pojedinačnom ukopu, tri željezne igle ne mogu se promatrati u ulozi igli za odjeću ili igli ukosnica. U tom slučaju njihova uloga u časničkom grobu nije povezana s nošnjom, nego sa zanimanjem pokojnika. Sve tri željezne igle iz Resnika mogu se interpretirati kao pisači pribor, pri čemu je jedina funkcija tordiranog tijela bila onemogućavanje klizanja u ruci.

U rimskom i ranosrednjovjekovnom razdoblju, željezne igle s omčom i vretenastim zadebljanjem prisutne na lokalitetima Dalmacije interpretiraju se kao šila, odnosno alati za bušenje kože i drva (Busuladžić 2014, 122, šilo tip E, prilog 47, kat. br. 144–145, Mogorjelo; Petrinec, Šeparović, Vrdoljak 1999, 88, kat. br. 234, Podgradina, Rešetarica, VIII.-IX. st.) ili kao dijelovi šarki na vratima (Busuladžić 2018, 127, 141, kat. br. 170, T. 15, br. 11, Debelo brdo, Sarajevo; 142, kat. br. 189, T. 17, br. 6, Višići, Čapljina).

II.5. Tesla

Tesla, kat. br. 11 (T. V, 11), služila je za ravnanje drva u daske, a oblik je zabilježen na istočnoj jadranskoj obali već u kasnohelenističkom razdoblju (Kamenjarin 2011b, 126, *Siculi* kod Splita, inv. br. 3880, II.-I. st. pr. Kr.; inv. br. 3885, I. st. pr. Kr.). Veća količina različitih tipova željeznih tesli dokumentirana je u Magdalensbergu (Dolenz 1998, 201–204, T. 70–71, kat. br. W251–W270). Primjerak kat. br. 11 pripada tipu s trnom za usad u drvenu ručku. Nalaz tesle s trnom za usad zabilježen je u vojnom logoru *Tilurium* (Ivčević 2021, 271, 285, kat. br. 39, T. 4, br. 39). Tesla s trnom prisutna je među nalazima iz Halterna (Harnecker 1997, 8, 48–50, kat. br. 41, 45, 54, 77, T. 6–7, 10), iz utvrda germanskog limesa na Taunusu (Pietsch 1983, 33–34, 94–95, kat. br. 164–

Pl(s). 39, cat. nos. 187, 188, Aquileia). The shank of the pin may have been twisted for entirely decorative rather than functional reasons. We find analogous examples of twisted pins with loops among pins for writing and for fastening clothing. Multipurpose iron pins appear as clothing accessories in the late antique period, but this does not rule out the practical use of these pins in writing, in crafts, and in various household activities. Of particular interest in this respect is the discovery of a grave of the second half of the 4th c. in Resnik near Split (*Siculi*); among the recovered finds was an iron pin with a loop head (Kamenjarin 2011a, 64, inv. no. 3840), and two iron stylus pins with a twisted upper part of the shank (Kamenjarin 2011a, 64, inv. no. 3839, inv. no. 3842). The pin with a loop from Resnik has a loop shaped like the twisted pin kept in the Pula museum, with the end of the looped part curled back upon itself such that the loop does not form a closed ring. The shank of the Resnik pin is not twisted, rather it is smooth and has a spindle-like thickening at the upper part. Also present in this grave, dated by a military officer's bow fibula, is a ceramic bowl. It is not noted whether the grave included a single or multiple burials, but if it was a single buried individual three iron pins cannot be considered as having the role of clothing pins or hairpins. In that case their role in an officer's grave is not associated with garb, but rather with the occupation of the deceased. All three of the Resnik pins can be interpreted as writing implements, where the only function of the twisted part would be to prevent slippage when held.

In the Roman and early medieval periods, iron pins with a loop and a spindle-shaped thickening present across sites in Dalmatia have been interpreted as awls, i.e., as boring tools for work with leather and wood (Busuladžić 2014, 122, type E awl, appendix 47, cat. nos. 144, 145, Mogorjelo; Petrinec, Šeparović, Vrdoljak 1999, 88, cat. no. 234, Podgradina, Rešetarica, 8th–9th c.), or as parts of door hinges (Busuladžić 2018, 127, 141, cat. no. 170, Pl(s). 15, no. 11, Debelo brdo, Sarajevo; 142, cat. no. 189, Pl(s). 17, no. 6, Višići, Čapljina).

II.5. Adzes

A tanged adze (cat. no. 11) (Plate V, 11) was used to smooth planks of wood; this form has been recorded along the eastern shores of the Adriatic from as far back as the late Hellenistic period (Kamenjarin 2011b, 126, *Siculi* near Split, inv. no. 3880, 2nd–1st c. BCE; inv. no. 3885, 1st c. BCE). A significant number of various types of iron adzes have been documented at Magdalensberg (Dolenz 1998, 201–204, Pl(s). 70–71, cat. nos. W251–W270). Adze cat.

172, T. 10, I. st.) te u muzejskoj zbirci u Méridi (Sabio González 2012, 195–196, 275, kat. br. 45.7).

II.6. Blanja

Završno ravnjanje drva, osobito daski, obavljalo se uz pomoć blanje (*runcina*). Željezne izdužene pločice s trapezoidnim završetkom kat. br. 12-13 (T. VI, 12-13) iz kovačnice u VI.-VII. st. u vili Dragonera Jug najvjerojatnije predstavljaju odlomljene oštice drvenih blanja koje su bile predviđene da se koso uglave u drveni okvir i na drugom, trapezoidno suženom kraju služe kao ručke za guranje i povlačenje (Gaitzsch 1980, 103–112, T. 26, kat. br. 135; T. 46, kat. br. 225–228; T. 52, kat. br. 256–257; T. 57, kat. br. 283–284; Pietsch 1983, 45–47, 106–108, kat. br. 345–370, T. 15; Rupnik 2015, 204–205, kat. br. 37–39, sl. 5, 28; kat. br. 40–41, sl. 6, 40–41, *Aquincum*, kasno II. – rano III. st.; Ulrich 2007, 15, sl. 3.2, *Pompeii*; 41–45; 43, sl. 3.31, Köln; 44, sl. 3.32, dvije blanje iz rimskih gradova *Verulamium* (St. Albans), oko g. 300., i *Calleva*, danas Silchester).

Željezna sječiva blanja mogla su nositi radionički žig renomiranih kovača (Faust 1999, 165, sl. 9–10, Oberüttfeld (Bitburg-Prüm), ostava iz ranog IV. st. s dvije gotovo potpuno sačuvane drvene blanje. Veća nosi žig GESATVS F.). Žig međutim nije prisutan na oštricama blanja proizvedenih u nevelikoj kovačnici u vili Dragonera Jug, koja je pokrivala prvenstveno potrebe vlastitog gospodarstva, moguće i grupu onih susjednih. Ulomak oštice-ručke blanje iz susjedne maritimne gospodarsko-rezidencijalne vile Dragonera Sjever kat. br. 14 (T. VII, 14), iz sloja s nalazima iz razdoblja V.–VI. st., jedan je od mogućih proizvoda kovačnice u vili Dragonera Jug.

III. ALAT I PRIBOR ZIDARA I GRADITELJA

III.1. Zidarska lopatica

Željezna ravna lopatica (*spatula*), kat. br. 15 (T. VIII, 15), pripadala je zidarskoj žlici s ručkom od drveta. Imala je praktičnu namjenu u zidarstvu, u miješanju i nanošenju vaspene žbuke. Rimske plosnate željezne lopatice izrađivale su se u ovalnom, trokutastom, romboidnom, trapezoidnom ili pravokutnom obliku, i mogle su imati zaobljen, zašiljen ili ravan vrh (Busuladžić 2014, 46, prilog 17, kat. br. 55, Zenica; Dolenz 1998, 223–224, T. 81–83, kat. br. W400–W409, Magdalensberg; Gaitzsch 1980, 136–140, T. 28, kat. br. 138–141; Martin 1979, 14, kat. br. 13; Piccottini 1984, 103, T. 14, Magdalensberg, Aquileia; Sabio González 2012, 194–195, 274–275, kat.

no. 11 is of the type with a tang used to haft a wooden handle. A tanged adze was found at the military castrum of Tilurium (Ivčević 2021, 271, 285, cat. no. 39, Pl(s). 4, no. 39). We see tanged adzes among the finds from Haltern (Harnecker 1997, 8, 48–50, cat. no. 41, 45, 54, 77, Pl(s). 6–7, 10), from a fort of the Germanic limes at Taunus (Pietsch 1983, 33–34, 94–95, cat. nos. 164–172, Pl(s). 10, 1st c.), and in the museum collection in Mérida (Sabio González 2012, 195–196, 275, cat. no. 45.7).

II.6. Planes

Final smoothing of wood, planks in particular, was done with the aid of a plane (*runcina*). Elongated iron plates with a trapezoidal terminus (cat. nos. 12, 13) (Plate VI, 12–13) from the 6th–7th c. smithy at the Dragonera Jug villa site are most likely the broken blades of planes with wooden bodies that were set in a wooden stock at an angle with the other, trapezoidal and tapered, end used as a handle for pushing and pulling the tool (Gaitzsch 1980, 103–112, Pl(s). 26, cat. no. 135; Pl(s). 46, cat. nos. 225–228; Pl(s). 52, cat. nos. 256, 257; Pl(s). 57, cat. nos. 283, 284; Pietsch 1983, 45–47, 106–108, cat. nos. 345–370, Pl(s). 15; Rupnik 2015, 204–205, cat. nos. 37–39, Fig. 5, 28; cat. nos. 40, 41, Fig. 6, 40, 41, *Aquincum*, late 2nd–early 3rd c.; Ulrich 2007, 15, Fig. 3.2, *Pompeii*; 41–45; 43, Fig. 3.31, Köln; 44, Fig. 3.32, two planes from the Roman towns of *Verulamium* (St. Albans), ca 300, and *Calleva*, present-day Silchester).

Iron plane blades could at times bear the maker's mark of renowned smiths (Faust 1999, 165, Figs. 9, 10, Oberüttfeld (Bitburg-Prüm), early 4th c. hoard with two almost intact wood body planes. The larger of the two bears the mark GESATVS F.). No mark is present, however, on the plane blades produced in the modest smithy at the Dragonera Jug villa, which provided for the needs of the estate, possibly also for the group of neighbouring estates. A fragment of a plane blade/handle from the neighbouring maritime residential and agricultural estate of the Dragonera Sjever villa (cat. no. 14) (Plate VII, 14), from a stratum with 5th to 6th c. finds, is one of the possible products of the smithy of the Dragonera Jug villa.

III. THE TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS OF THE MASON AND THE BUILDER

III.1. Mason's trowels

A flat iron trowel blade (*spatula*) cat. no. 15 (Plate VIII, 15) is part of a mason's trowel with a wooden handle. This tool had practical applications in masonry work, for both mixing and applying lime plaster. Roman period flat iron

br. 43.1-43.3, Mérida). Trn na suprotnom kraju služio je za usad u drvenu ručku.

Ovalna lopatica iz Nezakcija pripada u skupinu rimskih ovalnih zidarskih lopatica Gaitzsch B1, kakve su se koristile od kasnorepublikanskog perioda kroz čitavo carsko razdoblje (Dolenz *et alii* 2021, 699, kat. br. 51, T. IV, br. 1, Aquileia, lopatica tipa Hanemann 2; Gaitzsch 1980, 139, sl. 15; 141-142, 146, T. 28, kat. br. 140; T. 40-41, kat. br. 192-193; Harnecker 1997, 13, 59, kat. br. 272-276, T. 23, Haltern; Pietsch 1983, 56-58, 112, kat. br. 452, 455, 461, 463, T. 19-20; Rupnik 2013, 470, kat. br. 3171/11, T. 23, br. 11, Keszthely-Fenékpuszta). Pronadena je u Nezakciju u nekropoli Batel, u zidanoj kosturnici u kojoj je bilo kosturnim ukopom sahranjeno devet osoba. Druga slična zidarska žlica, debljeg trna, danas nepoznatog smještaja, pronađena je u susjednoj, podjednako velikoj zidanoj kosturnici u nekropoli Batel, s ukopima sedam osoba, koja je sadržavala drugi željezni alat i jedan zidarski visak, danas isto tako nepoznatog smještaja (Matijašić 1996, 121, Grob A11; Schiavuzzi 1905, 240, sl. 4, Grob 11). Dvije susjedne grobne parcele, svaka s većim brojem ukopa i priloženim zidarskim alatom, ukazuju na mogućnost postojanja zajedničkog grobnog mjesta za članove strukovnog udruženja (*collegium fabrum*) u Nezakciju. Datacija spomenutih grobnica iz Nezakciju nije poznata, osim što pogrebni ritus inhumacije upućuje na II. st. ili kasnije.

III.2. Klin

U popis zidarskog alata i pribora uvršteni su metalni klinovi (*cunei*), čija je osnovna namjena bila spajanje drvenih ili kamenih elemenata u građevinarstvu i izradi različitih drvenih konstrukcija. Klinovi predstavljaju konstruktivni element i pribor za gradnju, a budući da su izrađeni od metala, nadopunjavaju cijelovitu sliku izradevinu od bakrene slitine i željeza tijekom rimskog razdoblja u Istri.

Dva masivna kline od bakrene slitine u obliku krnje piramide, zalivena olovom, kat. br. 16-17 (T. IX, 16; T. X, 17), služila su kao spojni građevinski elementi za učvršćenje elemenata od mramora ili bakrene slitine na zidanu kamenu podlogu (Gaitzsch 1980, 84, 240, T. 1, kat. br. 5, 7; T. 2, kat. br. 17). Upotreba bakrene slitine kao spojnog elementa sama po sebi ukazuje na visoku kvalitetu i visoku cijenu građevinskih radova, koji su uključivali najbolje i najskuplje materijale. Moralo se raditi o reprezentativnom objektu, vjerojatno javne namjene. Nije isključen ni privatni spomenik, poput slavoluka Sergijevaca, na čijoj su atici kipovi od

trowel blades were made in oval, triangular, rhomboid, trapezoid, and rectangular forms, and had rounded, pointed, or straight leading edges (Busuladžić 2014, 46, appendix 17, cat. no. 55, Zenica; Dolenz 1998, 223, 224, Pl(s). 81-83, cat. nos. W400-W409, Magdalensberg; Gaitzsch 1980, 136-140, Pl(s). 28, cat. nos. 138-141; Martin 1979, 14, cat. no. 13; Piccottini 1984, 103, Pl(s). 14, Magdalensberg, Aquileia; Sabio González 2012, 194, 195, 274, 275, cat. nos. 43.1-43.3, Mérida). The tang at the opposite end was inserted into the socket of a wooden handle.

An oval trowel from Nesactium is from the Gaitzsch B1 group of Roman period oval mason's trowels, the likes of which were used from the late republican and throughout the whole of the imperial period (Dolenz *et alii* 2021, 699, cat. no. 51, Pl(s). IV, no. 1, Aquileia, Hanemann 2 type trowel; Gaitzsch 1980, 139, Fig. 15; 141-142, 146, Pl(s). 28, cat. no. 140; Pl(s). 40-41, cat. nos. 192, 193; Harnecker 1997, 13, 59, cat. nos. 272-276, Pl(s). 23, Haltern; Pietsch 1983, 56-58, 112, cat. nos. 452, 455, 461, 463, Pl(s). 19, 20; Rupnik 2013, 470, cat. no. 3171/11, Pl(s). 23, no. 11, Keszthely-Fenékpuszta). It was found in Nesactium in the Batel necropolis in a masonry ossuary containing the skeletal burials of nine individuals. Another similar mason's trowel with a thicker tang, now of unknown location, was found in an adjacent masonry ossuary, of equal size, containing seven buried individuals, and that contained a second iron tool, and one mason's plumb bob, now also of unknown location (Matijašić 1996, 121, Grave A11; Schiavuzzi 1905, 240, Fig. 4, Grave 11). Two neighbouring grave plots, each with multiple burials and mason's tools laid as grave goods, point to the possibility of a shared burial place for members of a guild (*collegium fabrum*) in Nesactium. We do not know the date of these tombs at Nesactium, other than that the inhumation burial rite points to the 2nd c. or later.

III.2. Wedges

Metal wedges [clamps and pegs/dowels] (*cunei*) are included in the list of masonry tools and implements; their basic use was in joining wooden or stone construction elements and in the erection of a variety of wooden structures. They were structural elements and building implements and—given that they are metal—they complement our overall picture of copper alloy and iron artefacts of Roman period Istria.

Two massive copper alloy pieces in the form of truncated pyramids topped with poured lead (cat. nos. 16, 17) (Plate IX, 16; Pl(s). X, 17) served as a structural joining element to affix elements of marble or copper alloy to stone masonry (Gaitzsch 1980, 84, 240, Pl(s). 1, cat. nos. 5, 7;

bakrene slitine ili mramora bili učvršćeni uz pomoć metalnih klinova zalivenih olovom. Dokumentirani primjeri iz Ljubljane pokazuju da su se na isti način – uz pomoć željeznih klinova kvadratnog presjeka, zalivenih olovom – učvršćivali kipovi od bakrene slitine na kamenu podlogu i spajali elementi kamene arhitektonske dekoracije (Istenič 2012, 154–155, sl. 3–4, togat od pozlaćene bakrene slitine s mramornom bazom iz Emone; 155–157, sl. 5, mramorni kapitel). U kamenom bloku je nakon postavljanja izdubljena kockasta rupa u koju je umetnut klin od bakrene slitine. Potom se u rupu ulijevalo rastaljeno olovo koje se hlađenjem stisnulo i zatvorilo sav prazan prostor između klina i kamena. Postupak je bio isti kao u slučaju željezne spone kat. br. 26 (T. XVI, 26), kao i uloga olova koje je ispunjavanjem svake šupljine sprečavalo doticaj zraka s metalnim klinom, njegovu oksidaciju i posljedično pucanje kamenog bloka.

Željezni klinovi u obliku slova T, kat. br. 18–23 (T. XI, 18–19; T. XII, 20–21; T. XIII, 22; T. XIV, 23), služili su za povezivanje drvenih elemenata konstrukcije građevina, kola, zaprežne orme, namještaja, škrinja, alata (Gaitzsch 1980, 116–119, 240, T. 1, kat. br. 1; Ivčević 2017, 263–264; Palágy 1981, 40, kat. br. 2.2.10.31, T. XIV, br. 15–18, željezni T klinovi kao elementi kola). Koristili su se u građevinarstvu za povezivanje drvenih greda, osobito u krovnim konstrukcijama (Busuladžić 2014, 48, čavao tip B, T. 34, kat. br. 111, Lisičići). Kratki klin, kat. br. 18 (T. XI, 18), izdvaja se od ostalih po ravnoj gornjoj pločici te oblikom podsjeća na rani tip kovačkog nakovnja (*incus*). Nakovnji su ipak bili znatno većih dimenzija od običnog klina građevinske ili konstruktivne namjene (Busuladžić 2014, 114, prilog 41, kat. br. 122, Mogorjelo; Dolenz 1998, 162–164, T. 51, kat. br. W14, Magdalensberg; Harnecker 1997, 9, 51–52, kat. br. 106–112, T. 14, Haltern; Ivčević 2019, 125, 133, kat. br. 2, Salona; Kliškić 2002, 496, 530, kat. br. II.1, T. IV, br. 1, Salona; Pietsch 1983, 55, 111, kat. br. 441–444, T. 19). Tip nakovnja u obliku slova T razvio se u kasnolatenskom razdoblju i zadržao u upotrebi od III. st. pr. Kr. do II. st. pos. Kr. (Dolenz 1998, 162). Klin kat. br. 24 (T. XIV, 24) ima L oblik, a pronađen je u paljevinskom grobu iz II. st., zajedno s još četiri obična čavla s okruglom glavicom. U tom se kontekstu pripisuje grobnom sanduku za pepeo. Klinovi L oblika primjenjivali su se slično kao T klinovi u različitim drvenim konstrukcijama (Gaitzsch 1980, 116–119, 240, T. 1, kat. br. 2, 4; Harnecker 1997, 18–20, 69, kat. br. 444, T. 38, Haltern; Rupnik 2013, 446–447, kat. br. 2074/11, 2074/22, T. 5, br. 1, 3; 468, kat. br. 3041/9, T. 21, br. 5, Keszthely-Fenékpuszta). Između ostalog,

Pl(s). 2, cat. no. 17). The use of copper alloy as a joining element in and of itself is indicative of a high standard of quality and of costly construction works that involved the best and most expensive materials. This must have been from a ceremonial building, likely a public edifice. We cannot rule out a private monument the likes of the Arch of the Sergii, where copper alloy or marble statues at the attic were affixed using metal dowels with lead poured into the joint. Documented examples in Ljubljana show how iron dowels of square section were likewise used with lead poured into the joint to affix copper alloy statues to stone and to join elements of stone architectural decoration (Istenič 2012, 154–155, Figs. 3, 4, a *togatus* figure of gilded copper alloy with a marble base from Emona; 155–157, Fig. 5, marble capital). A square recess was carved into a stone block once installed, into which a copper alloy dowel was inserted. Molten lead was then poured into the recess which shrank as it cooled, sealing all of the empty space between the metal insert and the stone. The procedure was the same for iron cramp cat. no. 26 (Plate XVI, 26), as was the role of the lead; by filling all cavities it prevented the metal insert from being exposed to the air and oxidising, which would have caused the stone block to crack.

T-shaped iron clamps (cat. nos. 18–23) (Plate XI, 18–19; Pl(s). XII, 20–21; Pl(s). XIII, 22; Pl(s). XIV, 23) were used to join the wooden structural elements of buildings, carts, cart harness, furniture, chests, and tools (Gaitzsch 1980, 116–119, 240, Pl(s). 1, cat. no. 1; Ivčević 2017, 263–264; Palágy 1981, 40, cat. no. 2.2.10.31, Pl(s). XIV, nos. 15–18, iron T clamps as elements of a cart). They were used in construction to join wooden beams, in particular in roof structures (Busuladžić 2014, 48, type B nail, Pl(s). 34, cat. no. 111, Lisičići). A short clamp (cat. no. 18) (Plate XI, 18) stands out among the others by its flat top plate and has a form reminiscent of an early type of smithing anvil (*incus*). Anvils were, however, of significantly larger dimensions than were common clamps for building or structural purposes (Busuladžić 2014, 114, appendix 41, cat. no. 122, Mogorjelo; Dolenz 1998, 162–164, Pl(s). 51, cat. no. W14, Magdalensberg; Harnecker 1997, 9, 51–52, cat. nos. 106–112, Pl(s). 14, Haltern; Ivčević 2019, 125, 133, cat. no. 2, Salona; Kliškić 2002, 496, 530, cat. no. II.1, Pl(s). IV, no. 1, Salona; Pietsch 1983, 55, 111, cat. nos. 441–444, Pl(s). 19). The letter T form anvil type was developed in the late La Tène period and remained in use from the 3rd c. BCE to the 2nd c. CE (Dolenz 1998, 162). Clamp cat. no. 24 (Plate XIV, 24) has an L form and was found in a 2nd c. cremation grave along with another four common round head nails. In this context they are attributed to a grave ash box. L clamps were used in a

prisutni su u konstrukciji cjevovito dokumentiranih drvenih zaprežnih kola (Šeper 1962, 347, T. X, sl. 39, kola iz Poljanca kod Ludbrega).

Posebnu grupu čine dva klina, kat. br. 22-23 (T. XIII, 22; T. XIV, 23), u obliku slova T s trnom koji je na dnu raskovan u pločicu i na kojem se nalaze dvije rupe za zakovice. Pretpostavljeno je da su klinovi raskovanog kraja s rupama za zakovice mogli biti korišteni kao element šarki na vratima. U tom je slučaju klin bio zakovan pločastim dijelom na površinu vrata, a nasuprotni krakovi izduženog pravokutnog presjeka provlačili su se kroz zasebno izrađenu željeznu omču šarke, zabijenu u okvir vrata (Busuladžić 2018, 128, 142, kat. br. 184-185, T. 17, br. 1-2, Japra, Majdanište).

III.3. Spona

Razmjerno manji broj klinova i spona za graditeljske potrebe izrađivao se od bakrene slitine. Značajan radionički centar brojnih zanata, pa tako i onih u kojima se lijevala bakrena slitina, nalazio se u blizini Istre, u Akvileji (Buora 2015, 27). Drugo obližnje ljevačko radioničko središte bilo je u Ljubljani (*Emona*) (Žerjal, Horvat, Istenič 2021, 96-97). O lijevanju bakrene slitine u rimskoj Istri arheološki dokazi su znatno oskudniji i manje određeni. Stela Atika Sisenijana, majstora kovača (*Atticus Sisennianus, faber ferrarius*) na istarskom posjedu Statilija Sisene Taura, konzula, g. 16. pos. Kr. svjedoči da se kovačka aktivnost odvijala u Siseninom gospodarskom kompleksu na Loronu usporedo s intenzivnom poljoprivrednom i keramičarskom proizvodnjom (IIt X/3 225; Marion, Tassaux 2021, 122). Djelatnost kovača (*faber*) i njihovih udruženja (*collegia fabrum*) epigrafski je posvjedočena u Puli i Poreču (IIt X/1 88, 172; IIt X/2 16, 19; Marion, Tassaux 2021, 112-114). Toreutička djelatnost posvjedočena je u koloniji Poli putem prikaza na nadgrobnoj ari Lucija Mesija Terentina (*L. Maesius Terentinus, faber pectinarius*), obrtnika specijaliziranog u izradi precizno oblikovanih metalnih predmeta i ukrasa (IIt X/1 174; Marion, Tassaux 2021, 117-118, sl. 3; Matijašić et alii 1994, 284-285, br. 6a). Najpotpunija saznanja o procesu i opsegu obrade metala u Istri pruža kasnoantička kovačnica u sastavu vile Dragonera Jug, no opseg njenih proizvoda ograničen je na željezne izrađevine. Bakrena slitina je, poput ostalih metala, do ljevačkih radionica i kovnica novca udaljenih od nalazišta rude mogla stizati u prerađenom obliku, kao ingot, ukalupljena prijenosna šipka standardiziranih dimenzija, koja je mogla nositi žig (Rothenhöfer 2015, 231-234, sl. 1, mjedena šipka teška 14,4 kg sa žigom C.PETRON.

manner similar to that of T clamps in various wooden structures (Gaitzsch 1980, 116-119, 240, Pl(s). 1, cat. nos. 2, 4; Harnecker 1997, 18-20, 69, cat. no. 444, Pl(s). 38, Haltern; Rupnik 2013, 446-447, cat. nos. 2074/11, 2074/22, Pl(s). 5, nos. 1, 3; 468, cat. no. 3041/9, Pl(s). 21, no. 5, Keszthely-Fenékpuszta). Among their various uses we see them in the structure of integrally documented wooden carts (Šeper 1962, 347, Pl(s). X, Fig. 39, the cart from Poljanec near Ludbreg).

Two T clamps (cat. nos. 22 and 23) (Plate XIII, 22; Pl(s). XIV, 23) with a shaft having a hammered lower end with a pair of rivet holes constitute a separate group. It has been proposed that clamps with hammered ends having rivet holes might have been used as elements of door hinges. In that case the flat shaft of the piece would have been riveted to the door, while the opposite arms of elongated rectangular section would have been passed through a separate iron hinge loop hammered into the door frame (Busuladžić 2018, 128, 142, cat. nos. 184, 185, Pl(s). 17, nos. 1, 2, Japra, Majdanište).

III.3. Cramps

A relatively small number of dowels and cramps for construction purposes were made of copper alloy. A major hub of the workshops of many crafts, including the casting of copper alloys, was located near Istria, in Aquileia (Buora 2015, 27). Ljubljana (*Emona*) was home to another nearby foundry hub (Žerjal, Horvat, Istenič 2021, 96, 97). There is much more modest and uncertain archaeological data concerning the casting of copper alloys in Roman period Istria. The stela of Atticus Sisennianus, a master iron worker (*faber ferrarius*, i.e., a blacksmith) on the Istrian estate of Sisenna Statilius Taurus, consul in 16 CE, testifies to smithing activity on Sisenna's estate at Loron, parallel with intensive agricultural and pottery production (IIt X/3 225; Marion, Tassaux 2021, 122). There is epigraphic evidence of the activity of smiths (*faber*) and of their guild (*collegia fabrum*) in Pula and Poreč (IIt X/1 88, 172; IIt X/2 16, 19; Marion, Tassaux 2021, 112-114). There is evidence of artistic metalworking (toreutics) in the Pola colony in a depiction on the grave altar of Lucius Maesius Terentinus (*faber pectinarius*), a craftsman specialised in the fabrication of fine metal objects and ornaments (IIt X/1 174; Marion, Tassaux 2021, 117-118, Fig. 3; Matijašić et al. 1994, 284, 285, no. 6a). Our most complete insight into the processes and scope of metalworking in Istria comes to us from the late antique period smithy of the Dragonera Jug site villa, however the scope of its products is limited to iron goods. Like other metals, copper alloys made their way

HERME, sastavljena od 72,1% bakra i 26,8% cinka (*aurichalcum*); Rothenhöfer, Bode, Hanel 2018, 34, sl. 2, ingot trapezoidnog presjeka od olova s područja Novo Brdo na Kosovu, označen žigom *metallo Messallini*, u vlasništvu senatora i konzula 3. pr. Kr., punim imenom *M. Valerius Messalla Messallinus*, prepozita Ilirika). U noričkom metalurškom središtu Magdalensberg, aktivnom do početnih godina Klaudijeve vladavine, pronađene su željezne šipke savijenih krajeva, koje se mogu smatrati oblikom ingota (Dolenz 1998, 231–236, T. 94, kat. br. B46). U posredna svjedočanstva o metalurškoj ljevačkoj aktivnosti u Istri može se uvrstiti masivna spona od bakrene slitine kat. br. 25 (T. XV, 25). Spona kat. br. 25 nosi urezan natpis AN\II, koji upućuje na zabilješku povezani s nekim stupnjem u procesu komercijalizacije ili primjene predmeta.

Istog je oblika, ali gotovo dvaput manjih dimenzija željezna spona, kat. br. 26 (T. XVI, 26). Željezna spona savijena pod pravim kutem na oba kraja, kat. br. 26, bila je zalivena olovom koje se sačuvalo na većem dijelu površine. Služila je u spajanju vrlo velikih kamenih blokova kakvi su korišteni u gradnji hramova, teatra i amfiteatra. Željezna spona umetala se savijenim krajevima u uklesane rupe u susjednim kamenim blokovima, a potom se te u rupe ulijevalo vruće tekuće olovo koje je ispunjavalo sav preostali prostor šupljine u kamenu i sprečavalo oksidaciju željeza. Time se ujedno sprečavalo pucanje kamenog bloka uzrokovano korozijom željeza i povećanjem volumena spone. Željezne šipke istog oblika pronađene su u Magdalensbergu među izrađevinama metalurških radionica (Dolenz 1998, 231–236, T. 94, kat. br. B46). Veći broj jednakih željeznih spona potječe iz legijskog logora Burnum (Borzić et alii 2014, 96–97, sl. 1–11; 271, sl. 33–36, Burnum, I. st.).

III.4. Kuka

Željezne omče i kuke imale su više mogućih primjena u povezivanju drvenih konstrukcija i dijelova građevinskih elemenata, vrata i namještaja te u konstrukciji raznih kola (Ivčević 2017, 263; Schütz 2003, 133, T. 40, kat. br. S174, Magdalensberg, alka kao kucalo za vrata). Željezne kuke oblikovane od jednog komada željeza, kat. br. 27–28 (T. XVII, 27–28) i kat. br. 30–33 (T. XVII, 30; T. XVIII, 31–33), imaju omču i dva podjednako duga kraka. Između ostalog, mogle su se upotrijebiti kao šarke na vratima, i to na više načina. Jedan način, nastao u rimskom razdoblju, uključivao je dvije kuke međusobno spojene glavama (Busuladžić 2018, 127, 142, kat. br. 181–183, T. 16, br. 8–10, Kastrum, Dobo).

to foundries and mints far removed from ore deposits in the processed form of ingots, moulded transportable bars of standardised dimensions, sometimes bearing a maker's mark (Rothenhöfer 2015, 231–234, Fig. 1, brass bar weighing 14.4 kg with the mark C.PETRON.HERME composed of 72.1 % copper and 26.8 % zinc (*aurichalcum*); Rothenhöfer, Bode, Hanel 2018, 34, Fig. 2, a lead ingot of trapezoidal section from Novo Brdo in the Kosovo region, bearing the mark *metallo Messallini* of M. Valerius Messalla Messallinus, senator, consul in 3 BCE, governor (*praepositus*) of Illyricum). In the Noric metallurgical hub of Magdalensberg, active up to the early years of Claudius' rule, iron bars with curved ends have been found that can be considered a form of ingot (Dolenz 1998, 231–236, Pl(s). 94, cat. no. B46). Circumstantial evidence of metallurgical foundry activity in Istria includes a massive copper alloy cramp (cat. no. 25) (Plate XV, 25). This cramp (cat. no. 25) bears the inscription AN\II, which would indicate a mark associated with some phase in the process of the commercialisation or usage of the object.

Having the same form, but about half the size, is iron cramp cat. no. 26 (Plate XVI, 26). This cramp has extensions at right angles at both of its ends and had lead poured over it, which survives across most of its surface. It was used to connect very large stone blocks such as those used to build temples, theatres, and amphitheatres. The iron cramp was inserted with its right angle arms into recesses across neighbouring stone blocks, whereupon molten lead was poured into the recess to take up all of the hollow space and thus prevent the oxidation of the iron. This had the effect of also preventing fracturing of the stone block caused by the expansion of the volume occupied by the cramp resulting from the iron corrosion process. Iron rods of this form were found at Magdalensberg among the goods produced by the metallurgical workshops (Dolenz 1998, 231–236, Pl(s). 94, cat. no. B46). A number of iron cramps of this kind come to us from the legionary camp at Burnum (Borzić et al. 2014, 96–97, Figs. 1–11; 271, Figs. 33–36, Burnum, 1st c.).

III.4. Hooks

Iron hooks, loops, and split pins had multiple possible applications in joining wooden structures and parts of building elements, doors, and furniture, and in the construction of transport vehicles (Ivčević 2017, 263; Schütz 2003, 133, Pl(s). 40, cat. no. S174, Magdalensberg, a ring as a door knocker). Iron hooks/split pins formed from a single piece of iron cat. nos. 27, 28 (Plate XVII, 27–28) and cat. nos. 30–33 (Plate XVII, 30; Pl(s). XVIII, 31–33) have a loop and two arms of equal length. They

Jedna se kuka šiljatim krajem pribijala u vrata, druga u okvir, i bilo ih je nemoguće odvojiti bez čupanja kuke iz drva. Vrata su morala imati barem dva para kuki da ih drže u uspravnom položaju. Drugi rimskodobni način oblikovanja šarke iziskivao je dvije kuke i jednu alkutu koja ih je povezivala (Busuladžić 2018, 127-128, 141, kat. br. 167, T. 15, br. 8, Gradac, Posušje). Kuka uhvaćena na alkutu kat. br. 34 (T. XVIII, 34) mogla je imati takvu primjenu, ali to nije jedina mogućnost interpretacije.

Kuke i alke oblikom i veličinom odgovarajuće primjercima kat. br. 33-35 (T. XVIII, 33-35) pojavljuju se u opremi zaprežnih kola civilne i vojne namjene (Šeper 1962, 344, T. VIII, sl. 21, kola iz Poljanca kod Ludbrega, željezna kuka). Funkcionalni elementi od bakrene slitine na kolima mogli su nositi figuralnu dekoraciju apotropejske simbolike, a posebno kuka za učvršćenje tende (Bolla 2010, 152; Starac 2021b, 35). U pojedinim se situacijama, umjesto zatvorene kuke, na alkutu ili kuku s dva stisnuta trna mogla uhvatiti poluotvorena kuka poput kat. br. 29 (T. XVII, 29) (Busuladžić 2018, 127-128, 141, kat. br. 166, T. 15, br. 7, Gradac, Posušje; 142, kat. br. 187, T. 17, br. 4, Zecovi, Prijedor). Poluotvorena kuka služila je na kolima za spoj grede vagira s nosačem na rudu uz pomoć alke (Šeper 1962, 398, T. VIII, sl. 19, A, B; crtež 8, E). Ovaj tip kuke dopuštao je skidanje vagira sa zaprežnicama s ruda prema potrebi, za razliku od zatvorenih kuka s krakovima jednakih dužina, koje su morale osigurati neodvojnost pojedinih drvenih elemenata.

Iz kasnoantičke kovačnice u vili Dragonera Jug potječe grupa željeznih predmeta (Starac 2021b, 34-38, sl. 11-23; 44-46, kat. br. 11-23) koji se s obzirom na cjelinu nalaza mogu pripisati konstrukciji drvenih kola korištenih za prijevoz poljoprivrednih proizvoda na imanju (Palágy 1981, T. XXVI, 1-2; Šeper 1962, 387, T. VI, br. 13, crtež 2, A, okovi na spolu osovine s policom kola; T. IX, sl. 26, kola iz Poljanca kod Ludbrega). Među njima se nalaze pojedini predmeti univerzalnog oblika i osnovne namjene, koji tek zahvaljujući okolnostima cjeline nalaza postaju prepoznatljivi kao elementi namijenjeni teretnim drvenim kolima.

Tri ulomka željeznih trakastih okova s rupicom za zakovicu (Koncani Uhač 2010, 254, kat. br. 48-50, T. V, br. 48-50; Starac 2021b, 37, sl. 14-16; 45, kat. br. 14-16) jednaka su okovima kakvi su korišteni i kao elementi šarki na različitim drvenim konstrukcijama, sanducima, škrinjama, namještaju, kućnim vratima. Cjelovito sačuvani željezni elementi trakastih šarki iz unutrašnjosti provincije Dalmacije imaju oblik trake s rupama za zakovice koja je na jednom kraju savijena

may, among other possible applications, have been used as door hinges in multiple ways. One method, appearing in the Roman period, involved two such looped pieces with joined heads (Busuladžić 2018, 127, 142, cat. nos. 181-183, Pl(s). 16, nos. 8-10, Kastrum, Doboj). The pointed end of one piece is hammered into the door, the other end into the door frame, and they could not be separated other than by extracting the piece from the wood. A door required at least two pairs of these elements to remain upright. A second Roman period method of forming a hinge required two pieces and one ring to join them (Busuladžić 2018, 127-128, 141, cat. no. 167, Pl(s). 15, no. 8, Gradac, Posušje). A split pin and loop combination (cat. no. 34) (Plate XVIII, 34) may have been thus used, but this is not the only possible interpretation.

Hooks and rings of form and size that correspond to our specimens cat. nos. 33 to 35 (Plate XVIII, 33-35) appear among the fittings of carts of civilian and military use (Šeper 1962, 344, Pl(s). VIII, Fig. 21, the cart from Poljanec near Ludbreg, iron hook). Copper alloy functional elements of carts sometimes bore figural decoration of apotropaic symbolism, in particular the hook used to hold a cover (Bolla 2010, 152; Starac 2021b, 35). In some situations, in place of a closed hook, a ring or a closed hook with two clamped arms was connected to an open hook like our cat. no. 29 (Plate XVII, 29) (Busuladžić 2018, 127-128, 141, cat. no. 166, Pl(s). 15, no. 7, Gradac, Posušje; 142, cat. no. 187, Pl(s). 17, no. 4, Zecovi, Prijedor). An open hook was connected to a ring on carts to join the swingle to the evener at the pole (Šeper 1962, 398, Pl(s). VIII, Fig. 19, A, B; drawing 8, E). This type allowed the swingle and the traces to be removed from the pole as needed, unlike closed hooks with arms of equal length that were used where the separation of individual wooden elements had to be prevented.

A group of iron objects from the late antique smithy of the Dragonera Jug site villa (Starac 2021b, 34-38, Figs. 11-23; 44-46, cat. nos. 11-23) are attributable, given the find context, to the structure of wooden carts used for the transport of agricultural products at the estate (Palágy 1981, Pl(s). XXVI, 1-2; Šeper 1962, 387, Pl(s). VI, no. 13, drawing 2, A, fittings where the shelf meets the cart axle; Pl(s). IX, Fig. 26, the cart from Poljanec near Ludbreg). Among these are objects of universal form and basic purpose, that are only identifiable as elements for wooden carts used to carry loads due to what the entirety of find context tells us. Three fragments of iron strap fittings with a rivet hole (Koncani Uhač 2010, 254, cat. nos. 48-50, Pl(s). V, no. 48-50; Starac 2021b, 37, Figs. 14-16; 45, cat. nos. 14-16) correspond with hardware fittings the likes of which were also used as hinge elements of a

u omču. Dva komada spojena su omčama na glavi u nerazdvojiv par. Jedna se traka pribijala na drvena vrata, a druga na njihov okvir, tako da vrata nije bilo moguće odvojiti od okvira bez vađenja zakovica (Busuladžić 2018, 127-128, 141, kat. br. 163-165, T. 15, br. 4-6, Lepenica, Kiseljak; 142, kat. br. 179-180, T. 16, br. 6-7, Stolac).

Skupina željeznih kuka podjednako dugih krakova iz kasnoantičke kovačnice u vili Dragonera Jug (Koncani Uhač 2010, 254, kat. br. 52-57, T. V, br. 52-57) može se pridružiti opremi kola. Kuke pripadaju grupi predmeta korištenih na kolima, zajedno s alkama za učvršćenje kožne orme na jarmu, učvršćenje platnenih ili kožnih pokrova na kolima, spajanje zaprežnica s vagirom i spajanje vagira s nosačem na rudu (Ljubić 1891, 4, T. I, kola iz Petrovine kod Jaske, kuka uhvaćena na alk; Palágy 1981, 40, kat. br. 2.2.10.41, T. XIV, br. 10, željezna kuka kao element kola; Starac 2021b, 37-38, sl. 17-22; 45-46, kat. br. 17-22, Dragonera Jug; Šeper 1962, 367, sl. 8, kola iz Petrovine; 395-398, crtež 8, kola iz Poljanca kod Ludbrega).

IV. ALAT KOVAČA

IV.1. Kutlača

Područje sjevernog Jadrana ima bogatu naslijedenu tradiciju obrade željeza od prapovijesnih vremena, u rimsko doba prisutnu u vilama rustikama i u velikim urbanim središtima poput Akvileje (Buora 2007, 306-309; 2015, 28-30). Najprepoznatljiviji alati kovača - kovačka klješta, kovački čekić i nakovanj – nisu zastupljeni u zbirci. Zastupljena je tek kutlača, na čiju moguću primjenu u obradi željeza ukazuje nalaz u kasnoantičkoj kovačnici u vili Dragonera Jug. Željezna kutlača s polukalotastom hvataljkom i vodoravnom ručkom javlja se u arheološkom kontekstu rimskog doba kao dio kuhinjskog ili vojničkog pribora za uzimanje porcija i prehranu te kao dio kovačkog pribora. Željezna kutlača kružnim oblikom udubljenog dijela za zahvaćanje tekućine nalikuje tipu posude korištene u posluživanju pića i u ritualima (*simpulum, cyathus*), a proporcijama pak jednostavnoj žlici s plitkom lopaticom (*ligula*) (Galliazzo 1979, 184-186, kat. br. 77.13-16, Treviso). Metalne posudice s dugom ručkom za zahvaćanje tekućine, zvane *simpula*, razlikuju se oblikom od željezne kutlače. Kasnorepublikanska tradicija poznaje dvodijelni *simpulum* tipa Pescate s dugom vodoravnom ručkom koja omčom obuhvaća zasebno izrađenu posudicu kuglastog tijela (Božić 1983, 90, sl. 27, br. 2; Breščak 1982, 20; Castoldi, Feugère 1991, 61-68, sl. 3-9). Kasniji

variety of wooden structures, cases, chests, furniture, and house doors. Intact iron elements of strap hinges from the interior of the Dalmatia province have the form of straps with rivet holes, curved at one end to form a loop. Two of these straps are joined at the loops into an inseparable pair. One strap was riveted to a wooden door and the other to the frame, such that the door could not be separated from the frame without the removal of the rivets (Busuladžić 2018, 127-128, 141, cat. nos. 163-165, Pl(s). 15, nos. 4-6, Lepenica, Kiseljak; 142, cat. nos. 179, 180, Pl(s). 16, nos. 6, 7, Stolac).

A group of closed iron hooks with arms of equal lengths from the late antique smithy at the Dragonera Jug villa site (Koncani Uhač 2010, 254, cat. nos. 52-57, Pl(s).V, nos. 52-57) is attributable to cart hardware. The hooks are part of a group of objects used on carts together with rings to fasten leather harness to the yoke, or canvas or leather cart covers, to connect the traces to the swingle, and the swingle to the evener at the pole (Ljubić 1891, 4, Pl(s).I, the cart from Petrovina near Jaska, hook joined to a ring; Palágy 1981, 40, cat. no. 2.2.10.41, Pl(s). XIV, no. 10, iron hook as a cart element; Starac 2021b, 37-38, Figs. 17-22; 45, 46, cat. nos. 17-22, Dragonera Jug; Šeper 1962, 367, Fig. 8, the cart from Petrovina; 395-398, drawing 8, the cart from Poljanec near Ludbreg).

IV. THE TOOLS OF THE SMITH

IV.1. Ladles

The northern Adriatic has a rich inherited tradition of iron processing dating to prehistory, present in the Roman period at the rustic villas and the major urban hubs such as Aquileia (Buora 2007, 306-309; 2015, 28-30). The most recognisable tools of the smith—the tongs, the smith's hammer, and the anvil—are not represented in the collection. Only the ladle is represented, with the possible use in iron processing indicated by its recovery from a late antique smithy at the Dragonera Jug villa site. Iron ladles with spherical cap shaped bowls and horizontal handles appear in the Roman period archaeological context as part of cooking ware or soldier's kit, used to scoop portions of food, and as part of forge implements. An iron ladle with a round bowl is reminiscent of the type of vessels used to serve beverages and in rituals (*simpulum, cyathus*), with proportions like those of a plain spoon with a shallow bowl (*ligula*) (Galliazzo 1979, 184-186, cat. nos. 77.13-16, Treviso). Metal vessels with long handles used to scoop up liquids known as *simpula* differ in form from the iron ladle. From the late republican tradition we know of a two-part *simpulum* of the Pescate

rimski *simpulum* ima uvijek okomitu ručku (Breščak 1982, 19-22, T. 8-10). Nije poznato koji se točno izraz koristio u latinskom jeziku za nereprezentativne željezne kutlače. Veća količina željeznih kutlača, od kojih neke imitiraju oblike *simpula*, a druge su sasvim jednostavne, dokumentirana je u snažnom metalurškom i kovačkom središtu Magdalensberg u Noriku (Schütz 2003, 40-44, kat. br. H67-H74, T. 11). Na susjednom području Slovenije primjerak željezne kutlače dokumentiran je u ranoaugustovskom horizontu I. st. pr. Kr., u kojem su prisutni stariji i mlađi elementi, u vojničkom grobu iz konteksta ilirskog pohoda 35.-33. pr. Kr. (Istenič 2013, 23-25, sl. 5, 9, Idrija, Grob 17, kutlača priložena u vojničkom grobu, I. st. pr. Kr.). Razdoblju I.-VI. st. pripadaju željezne kutlače iz drugih lokaliteta u Sloveniji, među kojima su utvrde Veliki Vrh nad Osredkom kod Podsrede (Ciglenečki 1990, 150, kat. br. 21; T. 2, br. 6; 153, III. st.) i Mali Njivč (Istenič 2015, 372, 377, T. 2, br. 24, kraj IV. st.) te pribježište (*refugium*) Limberk. Naseobinski tragovi na Limberku nad Veliko Račno zabilježeni su u razdoblju od I. do VI. st., s razvojem pribježišta u III.-IV. st. i izgradnjom crkve nakon kraja IV. st. (Ciglenečki 1985, 262, br. 90, T. 8, br. 90; 266). Željezna kutlača sa zavijenim krajem ručke za vješanje zadržala se kao funkcionalni predmet u nepromijenjenom obliku do izmaka antike u rani srednji vijek. O tome svjedoči još jedan nalaz s područja Slovenije, ostava iz Ljubične nad Zbelovsko Goro, iz VI.-VII. st. Ostava sadrži komplet željeznog alata potrebnog kovaču, a sastoji se od klješta s dugim ručkama, čekića, svrdla, šestara, asimetrične vase (*statera*) i kutlače (Bitenc, Knific 2001, 58, kat. br. 168). Željezne kutlače prisutne su također u unutrašnjosti provincije Dalmacije, u kontekstima koji dopuštaju pretpostavku o korištenju kutlače u postupku lijevanja metala (Busuladžić 2014, 129-130, T. 113, kat. br. 336, Japra, Majdanište; kat. br. 337, Županjac; kat. br. 338, Mogorjelo).

Kontekst nalaza željezne kutlače, kat. br. 36 (T. XIX, 36), koja je pronađena zajedno s jednakokračnom vagom od bakrene slitine i raznovrsnim željeznim izrađevinama unutar kasnoantičke kovačnice iz VI.-VII. st. u vili u Dragoneri, usporediv je sa sadržajem ostave iz Ljubične. Izgradnja kovačnice na sjevernom kraju zapadnog krila vile u Dragoneri datirana je oko g. 500. (Starac 2010, 27, sl. 20; 81-82, 144., sloj S.J. 3/P59). Nalaz kutlače u ambijentu kovačnice upućuje na njenu moguću primjenu u postupku kovanja. Pretpostavljeno da je kutlači mogla pripadati duga ručka, odnosno šipka pravokutnog presjeka pronađena u istom sloju u kovačnici (Koncani Uhač 2010, 254, kat. br. 47, T. V, br. 47). Postoje i druge mogućnosti namjene odlomljene šipke, duge

type with a long horizontal handle having a loop that holds a separately crafted spherical bowl (Božič 1983, 90, Fig. 27, no. 2; Breščak 1982, 20; Castoldi, Feugère 1991, 61-68, Figs. 3-9). The later Roman *simpulum* always has a vertical handle (Breščak 1982, 19-22, Pl(s). 8-10). It is not known what exact term the Latin language used to name common iron ladles. A large number of iron ladles, some of which mimic the form of the *simpula*, while others are quite plain, have been documented at the major Noric metallurgical and smithing hub of Magdalensberg (Schütz 2003, 40-44, cat. nos. H67-H74, Pl(s). 11). In the neighbouring area of Slovenia an example of an iron ladle has been documented in an early Augustan 1st c. BCE period horizon in which we see older and more recent elements, in a soldier's grave from the context of the Illyrian war of 35 to 33 BCE (Istenič 2013, 23-25, Figs. 5, 9, Idrija, Grave 17, ladle laid in a soldier's grave, 1st c. BCE). Iron ladles from other sites in Slovenia are from the 1st to 6th c. period, including those from the fort at Veliki Vrh near Osredek pri Podsredci (Ciglenečki 1990, 150, cat. no. 21; Pl(s). 2, no. 6; 153, 3rd c.) and Mali Njivč (Istenič 2015, 372, 377, Pl(s). 2, no. 24, late 4th c.), and the refuge (*refugium*) at Limberk. Traces of a settlement at Limberk nad Veliko Račno have been recorded from the 1st to 6th c. period, with the refuge having developed in the 3rd to 4th c. period, and a church erected after the end of the 4th c. (Ciglenečki 1985, 262, no. 90, Pl(s). 8, no. 90; 266). Iron ladles with a handle curved into a hooked end allowing them to be hung were functional objects that remained unchanged in form through to the transition from the antique to the early medieval period. This is borne out by another find made in what is now Slovenia from the Ljubične nad Zbelovsko Goro hoard of the 6th to 7th c. This hoard contained a complete set of the iron tools required by a smith, consisting of long-handled tongs, hammers, augers, compasses, asymmetrical steelyard balances (*statera*), and ladles (Bitenc, Knific 2001, 58, cat. no. 168). We also see iron ladles in the interior of the Dalmatia province in contexts that point to the possible use of these ladles in metal casting processes (Busuladžić 2014, 129-130, Pl(s). 113, cat. no. 336, Japra, Majdanište; cat. no. 337, Županjac; cat. no. 338, Mogorjelo).

The context of the find of iron ladle cat. no. 36 (Plate XIX, 36), found together with a copper alloy steelyard and a variety of iron artefacts at a late antique smithy of the 6th to 7th c. period at the Dragonera villa site, is comparable to the content of the Ljubične hoard. The erection of a smithy in the north end of the west wing of the Dragonera villa has been dated to about the year 500 CE (Starac 2010, 27, Fig. 20; 81, 82, 144, stratum SU 3/P59). The find of a ladle in the setting of a smithy points to its possible use in the forging process. It has

više od 18 cm, široke 1,4 cm i debele 0,4 cm. Mogla je predstavljati zasun na vratima (Busuladžić 2018, 130, 144, kat. br. 209–237, T. 21–22, zasuni) ili okov na sanduku kola (Ljubić 1891, 4, T. I, kola iz Petrovine kod Jaske; Palágy 1981, 39, kat. br. 2.2.10.8–2.2.10.9, T. XII, br. 13–16; T. XXVI, rekonstrukcija kola s pozicijama okovnih elemenata sanduka; Šeper 1962, 367, sl. 8, kola iz Petrovine).

Zbirka sadrži još jednu kutlaču, kat. br. 37 (T. XX, 37), za koju nisu poznate okolnosti nalaza. Mogla je imati namjenu u vojnoj sferi kao dio osobnog pribora vojnika, kao obrtnički pribor korišten u kovačkoj radionici ili za druge svrhe na ruralnom gospodarstvu. U rudniku Buffalora u švicarskim Alpama, korištenome od XIV. do XVI. st., pronađene su željezne žlice istog oblika, s kukom na kraju ručke i lančićima za vješanje. Interpretirane su kao alati za rezanje loja i punjenje otvorenih uljanica lojem (Chrzanovski, Kaiser 2007, 250, 255, sl. 195). S obzirom na nepoznate okolnosti nalaza, kutlača kat. br. 37 može se također alternativno povezati s namjenom rezanja i zahvaćanja loja za svjetiljke u srednjovjekovnom ili modernom razdoblju.

V. POLJOPRIVREDNI ALAT

V.1. Ralo

Željezno ralo (*vomer*), kat. br. 38 (T. XXI, 38), jednostavnog je trokutastog oblika s bočnim krilcima za nasad na drveni plug (Matijašić 1998, 348–349). Osnovni oblik i način učvršćenja rala s krilcima nije se bitno mijenjao stoljećima, od kasnolatenskog do kasnoantičkog razdoblja (Božić 2007, 233, analiza kasnolatenskih rala s područja rijeke Soče; Pohanka 1986, 16, 28–30; Rees 1979, 55–62, 167–170, sl. 62–65). Rala s razmjerno dužim krilcima koja zauzimaju skoro pola visine zabilježena su u ranocarskom razdoblju u I. st., dok su od početka II. do kraja IV. st. uobičajena rala s kraćim krilcima koja zauzimaju manje od jedne trećine visine (Pietsch 1983, 64–66, 81, sl. 26, kat. br. 529, T. 23). Po tom kriteriju, ralo kat. br. 38 moglo bi pripadati kasnolatenskom ili ranocarskom razdoblju.

Jedan drugi primjerak rala iz Istre pronađen je u maritimnoj vili Vižula u Medulinu (Girardi Jurkić 2008, 101, T. II, sl. 3, I.–VI. st.). Na području Slovenije rala se nalaze u kasnolatenskim, rimskim i kasnoantičkim naseljima te u kasnoantičkim ostavama (Bitenc, Knific 2001, 52, kat. br. 146, Ajdovski Gradec nad Vranjem, V.–VI. st.; 57, kat. br. 167, br. 9, ostava Tinje nad Loko,

been proposed that a long handle, i.e., a rod, of rectangular section, recovered from the same stratum in the smithy, may have been part of this ladle (Koncani Uhač 2010, 254, cat. no. 47, Pl(s).V, no. 47). This broken rod, having a length in excess of 18 cm, and a cross section measuring 1.4 by 0.4 cm, may have had some other use. It may have been a door latch (Busuladžić 2018, 130, 144, cat. nos. 209–237, Pl(s). 21–22, latches), or part of the hardware of a cart chest (Ljubić 1891, 4, Pl(s). I, the cart from Petrovina near Jaska; Palágy 1981, 39, cat. nos. 2.2.10.8, 2.2.10.9, Pl(s). XII, nos. 13–16; Pl(s). XXVI, a reconstruction of a cart with the positions of the chest hardware elements; Šeper 1962, 367, Fig. 8, the cart from Petrovina).

The collection includes one other ladle (cat. no. 37) (Plate XX, 37) of unknown find circumstances. It may have been part of the personal kit of a soldier, or a craft implements used in a smithy, or for some other purpose at an agricultural estate. Iron spoons of the same form were found at the Buffalora mine in the Swiss alps, in use from the 14th to 16th c., having a hook at the end of the handle and a suspension chain. They have been interpreted as tools used to cut tallow and to fill open tallow lamps (Chrzanovski, Kaiser 2007, 250, 255, Fig. 195). Given the unknown find circumstances, ladle cat. no. 37 may, alternatively, also be associated with the cutting and scooping of tallow for lamps in the medieval or the modern period.

V. AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

V.1. Ploughshares

Iron ploughshare (*vomer*) cat. no. 38 (Plate XXI, 38) is of simple triangular form with flanges used to haft it to a wooden share-beam (Matijašić 1998, 348–349). The basic form and the method whereby the flanged ploughshare was fixed in place did not change significantly for centuries, from the late La Tène to the late antique period (Božić 2007, 233, analysis of late La Tène ploughshares from the Soča River area; Pohanka 1986, 16, 28–30; Rees 1979, 55–62, 167–170, Figs. 62–65). Ploughshares with longer flanges, taking up almost half of the full height, have been identified from the early imperial period of the 1st c., while from the early 2nd to the late 4th c. the typical ploughshare had short flanges taking up less than one third of the full height (Pietsch 1983, 64–66, 81, Fig. 26, cat. no. 529, Pl(s). 23). Based on this criterion our ploughshare cat. no. 38 may be of late La Tène or early imperial date.

Another example of a ploughshare found in Istria was recovered at the Vižula maritime villa site in Medulin (Girardi Jurkić 2008, 101, Pl(s). II, Fig. 3, 1st–6th c.). In

kraj VI. st.; Božič 2005, 342, sl. 48, br. 1, Tinje; sl. 48, br. 2, Sv. Pavel nad Vrtovin; sl. 49, Sv. Ahac; sl. 50, Unec; 2007, 228, sl. 2, br. 1, Vrhovlje pri Kojskem; sl. 3, br. 1-2, Idrija; sl. 3, br. 3-4, Reka, kasnolatensko razdoblje LTD; Ciglenečki 1994, 244, T. 10b, br. 4, naselje Horn kod Sore, kraj IV. st.). Znatan broj željeznih rala dokumentiran je u vilama rustikama u unutrašnjosti provincije Dalmacije (Busuladžić 2014, 67-69, T. 48, kat. br. 154-157; T. 49, kat. br. 158-160; T. 50, kat. br. 161-164).

V.2. Srp

Srp (*falx messoria*) je oruđe za sjeću žitarica. Oblik mu se kroz stoljeća lagano mijenjao. Srp se mogao učvrstiti na ručku od organskog materijala uz pomoć trna, tuljca ili zakovica. Srpovi u latenskoj tradiciji javljaju se s različitim oblicima oštice, u obliku kuke i u nepravilnom obliku elipse. Oba oblika oštice zadržala su se u razdoblju Rimskog Carstva (Pohanka 1986, 128-130; Rees 1979, 457-460, 531-542, sl. 179-190). Srpovi u obliku kuke s oštricom blago savijenom u odnosu na trn za usad u ručku gube se iz upotrebe u rimskom carskom razdoblju i nema ih više nakon III. st. (Dolenz 1998, 136, T. 32, kat. br. L8-L11, Magdalensberg; Pietsch 1983, 70-71, 117, kat. br. 545, T. 25; Pohanka 1986, 133). Zadržavaju se dugi srpovi sa snažnije savijenim elipsastim sječivom i manjim kutem između ručke i sječiva (Busuladžić 2014, 73-74, T. 58, kat. br. 188, 190, Stup; T. 58, kat. br. 189, Kostajnica, Dobjo; T. 58, kat. br. 191, Mogorjelo; T. 59, kat. br. 192-194, Stup; T. 60, kat. br. 195, 197, Stup; T. 60, kat. br. 196, Kostajnica, Dobjo; Harnecker 1997, 14-15, 60-61, kat. br. 296-299, T. 27-28, Haltern; Pietsch 1983, 70-71, 117, kat. br. 544, T. 25; Pohanka 1986, 128-130).

Srp kat. br. 39 (T. XXII, 39) iz vile u Červaru pripada ranocarskom razdoblju s obzirom na kontekst nalaza. Oštrica je samo djelomično sačuvana, i to pri vrhu, tako da nije moguće pouzdano rekonstruirati oblik srpa. Srpovi kat. br. 40-43 (T. XXII, 40; T. XXIII, 41-42; T. XXIV, 43), sa snažno savijenom oštricom elipsastog oblika, pripadaju tipu koji se zadržao tijekom kasnijeg rimskog carskog razdoblja i dulje (Pohanka 1986, 134-135, T. 28, kat. br. 105). Sva četiri srpa pronađena su na području Herkulova svetišta i susjednih građevina - javnih termi i privatne raskošne gradske kuće u pulskoj četvrti sv. Teodora. Na tom su se području, nakon rušenja rimskih građevina krajem V. st., do VII. st. uzgajale i preradivale masline te proizvodilo maslinovo ulje (Starac 2021a, 138-142). Srp kat. br. 41 (T. XXIII,

Slovenia shares have been found at late La Tène, Roman, and late antique period settlement sites, and in late antique hoards (Bitenc, Knific 2001, 52, cat. no. 146, Ajdovski Gradec nad Vranjem, 5th-6th c.; 57, cat. no. 167, no. 9, Tinje nad Loko hoard, late 6th c.; Božič 2005, 342, Fig. 48, no. 1, Tinje; Fig. 48, no. 2, Sv. Pavel nad Vrtovin; Fig. 49, Sv. Ahac; Fig. 50, Unec; 2007, 228, Fig. 2, no. 1, Vrhovlje pri Kojskem; Fig. 3, nos. 1, 2, Idrija; Fig. 3, nos. 3, 4, Reka, late La Tène period LTD; Ciglenečki 1994, 244, Pl(s). 10b, no. 4, Horn kod Sore settlement, late 4th c.). A significant number of iron shares have been documented at villa rustica sites in the interior of the Dalmatia province (Busuladžić 2014, 67-69, Pl(s). 48, cat. nos. 154-157; Pl(s). 49, cat. nos. 158-160; Pl(s). 50, cat. nos. 161-164).

V.2. Sickles

The sickle (*falx messoria*) is a tool used to reap cereal crops, the form of which has seen slight change over the centuries. Tangs, sockets, and rivets were used to haft sickle blades to handles made of organic material. In the La Tène tradition sickles appear with varying blade shapes, in hook form, or an irregular ellipse form. Both blade shapes were in use during the Roman imperial period (Pohanka 1986, 128-130; Rees 1979, 457-460, 531-542, Figs. 179-190). Hook-shaped sickles with a blade slightly curved in relation to the tang fell out of use in the Roman imperial period and we no longer see them beyond the 3rd c. (Dolenz 1998, 136, Pl(s). 32, cat. nos. L8-L11, Magdalensberg; Pietsch 1983, 70-71, 117, cat. no. 545, Pl(s). 25; Pohanka 1986, 133). Long sickles with elliptical blades of more abrupt curvature and a smaller angle between the handle and the blade remained in use (Busuladžić 2014, 73-74, Pl(s). 58, cat. no. 188, 190, Stup; Pl(s). 58, cat. no. 189, Kostajnica, Dobjo; Pl(s). 58, cat. no. 191, Mogorjelo; Pl(s). 59, cat. nos. 192-194, Stup; Pl(s). 60, cat. nos. 195, 197, Stup; Pl(s). 60, cat. no. 196, Kostajnica, Dobjo; Harnecker 1997, 14, 15, 60, 61, cat. nos. 296-299, Pl(s). 27, 28, Haltern; Pietsch 1983, 70, 71, 117, cat. no. 544, Pl(s). 25; Pohanka 1986, 128-130).

The find context of sickle cat. no. 39 (Plate XXII, 39) from the Červar villa site puts it in the early imperial period. Only the end of the blade survives, such that we cannot confidently reconstruct the blade shape. Sickles cat. nos. 40 to 43 (Plate XXII, 40; Pl(s). XXIII, 41-42; Pl(s). XXIV, 43) have abruptly curved blades of elliptical form and are of the type that remained in use in the late Roman imperial period and beyond (Pohanka 1986, 134-135, Pl(s). 28, cat. no. 105). All four sickles were recovered in the area of the Hercules sanctuary and the neighbouring buildings of the public baths and the lavish private urban house in Pula's St Theodore quarter. After the collapse

41) potječe iz sloja iznad ruševine dimnjaka domusa, smještenog između domusa i susjednih termi. Sloj je sadržavao nalaze iz razdoblja II.-V. st. Srpski kat. br. 42 (T. XXIII, 42) pronađen je u sjevernom trijemu Herkulova hrama, na podnoj površini uništenoj krajem V. st., u sloju s nalazima iz razdoblja I.-V. st. Srpski kat. br. 40 (T. XXII, 40) i kat. br. 43 (T. XXIV, 43) pronađeni su u slojevima u kojima su novovjekovni i rimski nalazi pomiješani pri nasipavanju terase vojarne potkraj XIX. st. Srpski iz četvrti sv. Teodora u Puli vjerojatno pripadaju razdoblju V.-VI. st., no nije isključeno da neki potječu iz ranijeg perioda, prije sadnje maslinika. U tom slučaju, mogli su služiti u održavanju privatnih vrtova domusa te javnih zelenih površina u dvorištima Herkulova hrama i javnih termi. Srpski kat. br. 41 (T. XXIII, 41) jedini ima sačuvan dio pločice ručke, sa zakovicom koja je učvršćivala oplatu ručke od organskog materijala. Iz vile rustike u Brestiću kod Višnjana potječe nalaz srpa s trnom za usad (Zlatunić 2011, 96-97, T. 7, sl. 1c; T. 6, sl. 6b).

V.3. Kosir

Kosiri su slični srpskim, s kojima dijele isti osnovni latinski naziv (*falces*), a služe za sječu grmlja, trnja i tanjeg drvenastog raslinja. Korišteni su u raskrčivanju obradivih površina, u obrezivanju vinograda, maslina, voćki i različitog kultiviranog raslinja, ali i za vojne potrebe krčenja šikare te u pripremi raznih konstruktivnih aktivnosti oko gradnje kampa, cesta, mostova i drugih objekata. Ovisno o namjeni, ručka je mogla biti duga ili kratka. Prema obliku sječiva i ručke te prema specifičnoj svrsi, kosiri su se dijelili u one šiljatog vrha za raskrčivanje grmlja i divljeg granja (*falces silvaticae*), one ravno odrezanog vrha za obrezivanje granja (*falces arborariae*) i vinogradarske kosire s kukom i šiljkom na kraju ručke (*falces vinitoriae*). Kosir kat. br. 44 (T. XXIV, 44), sa šiljatim vrhom i trnom za usad u dugu drvenu ručku, pripada tipu namijenjenom pretežno za sječu i raskrčivanje granja, trnja i grmlja (*falx silvatica*) (Buora 2007, 252-259, T. III-IV; Gaitzsch 1993, 92, 264, T. 67, kat. br. Ger 15 - Ger 16, Xanten, I st.; Pohanka 1986, 176-178, 192-194; Rees 1979, 461, 545-566, sl. 192-211). Pored ove glavne namjene, isti tip kosira mogao je služiti za obrezivanje kultiviranih biljki.

Željezno sječivo rimskega kosira za krčenje divljeg raslinja učvršćivalo se na različite načine na dugu drvenu ručku. Prema načinu učvršćenja ručke i obliku oštice, kosir kat. br. 44 pripada tipu Pohanka 3 s trnom za

of the Roman period buildings in the 5th and through to the 7th c. this area saw the cultivation of olive trees and the production of olive oil (Starac 2021a, 138-142). Sickle cat. no. 41 (Plate XXIII, 41) comes to us from the stratum above the ruins of the chimney of the Roman domus, between the domus and the neighbouring baths. The layer contained artefacts of the 2nd to 5th c. period. Sickle cat. no. 42 (Plate XXIII, 42) was found at the north porch of the Hercules temple, on a pavement destroyed late in the 5th c., in a layer with finds from the 1st to 5th c. period. Sickles cat. no. 40 (Plate XXII, 40) and cat. no. 43 (Plate XXIV, 43) were recovered from layers in which post-medieval and Roman period artefacts were mixed in the fill of a barracks terrace late in the 19th c. The sickles from Pula's St Theodore quarter are likely of 5th to 6th c. date, however we cannot rule out that some are from an earlier period, prior to the planting of an olive grove. In that case, they may have been used to maintain the private gardens of the domus and the public green areas in the yards of the Hercules temple and the public baths. Sickle cat. no. 41 (Plate XXIII, 41) is the only example with a part of the tang having a surviving rivet used to affix the organic material handle scales. From the Brestić villa rustica site near Višnjan we have the find of a tanged sickle (Zlatunić 2011, 96-97, Pl(s). 7, Fig. 1c; Pl(s). 6, Fig. 6b).

V.3. Billhooks

Billhooks, similar to sickles and sharing the same core Latin name (*falces*), were used to cut brush, thorns, and thin woody growth. They were used to clear arable land, to prune vineyards, olive trees, fruit trees, and various other cultivated plants, and for military purposes, to clear brush and in the preparation of various construction activities related to building camps, roads, bridges, and other structures. Depending on the use case, the handle could be long or short. Based on the shape of the blade and specific use, billhooks were divided into those with a pointed tip used to clear bush and overgrown branches (*falces silvaticae*), billhooks with flat tips used to prune branches (*falces arborariae*), and vineyard billhooks with a hook and a spike at the end of the handle (*falces vinitoriae*). Billhook cat. no. 44 (Plate XXIV, 44) with a pointed tip and a tang used to haft it to a long wooden handle is of the type used primarily for cutting and clearing overgrowth, thorns, and brush (*falx silvatica*) (Buora 2007, 252-259, Pl(s). III, IV; Gaitzsch 1993, 92, 264, Pl(s). 67, cat. nos. Ger 15, Ger 16, Xanten, 1st c.; Pohanka 1986, 176-178, 192-194; Rees 1979, 461, 545-566, Figs. 192-211). Along with this primary use, the same billhook type may have been used to prune cultivated plants.

The iron blades of Roman period billhooks used to clear wild growth were hafted to a long wooden handle

usad, koji se zadržao tijekom čitavog rimskog razdoblja (Dolenz 1998, 137, sl. 36.d, Magdalensberg; Pietsch 1983, 76-77, 120, kat. br. 572-574, T. 27; Pohanka 1986, 178, sl. 10; 204-208, T. 39, kat. br. 162). Kosiri s trnom i uskim sječivom tipa Pohanka 3 analogni primjerku kat. br. 44 zabilježeni su na području Friulija (Cividini, Maggi 2022, 196, kat. br. F3, sl. 145, Bosco Elti Zignoni - Campeglio; 215, kat. br. F3, sl. 194, Campo di Selva) i Slovenije, gdje je posebno zanimljiv nalaz kosira u vojničkom grobu iz Boboveka kod Kranja, datiranom u treću trećinu I. st. ili prvu polovicu II. st. (Istenič 2013, 26, sl. 8). U Saloni je zabilježen kosir drugog tipa, s tuljcem za nasad, iz kasnoantičkog ili srednjovjekovnog razdoblja (Ivčević 2019, 126, 134, kat. br. 5).

U Akvileji i na Magdalensbergu u horizontu kraja I. st. pr. Kr. i prve polovice I. st. pos. Kr. dokumentirani su kosiri šiljatog vrha koji umjesto trna za usad u drvenu ručku imaju bočna krilca i rupicu za učvršćenje ručke uz pomoć čavla (Piccottini 1984, 103, T. 17, Magdalensberg, Aquileia). Isti tip kosira s bočnim krilcima i rupicom za čavao zastupljen je u drugoj polovici I. st. pr. Kr. i u I. st. pos. Kr. na širem području sjeveroistočne Italije i Slovenije (Buora 2007, 260, T. III, br. 1, Reka; T. III, br. 2-4, Idrija; T. III, br. 5-6, Udine; T. IV, br. 2, Beletov vrt, Novo mesto; T. IV, br. 3, Sv. Pavel; T. IV, br. 4-5, Gurina; T. IV, br. 6, Trivignano). Treći način učvršćenja kosira na ručku podrazumijeva je metalni tuljak spojen sa sječivom (Dolenz 1998, 137, sl. 36.a, Magdalensberg). Kosir s tuljcem prisutan je na istočnoj jadranskoj obali u naseobinskom kontekstu već u I. st. pr. Kr. (Kamenjarin 2011b, 126, inv. br. 3886, Sikuli, I. st. pr. Kr.). Oblik s tuljcem zadržao se kroz cijelo razdoblje Rimskog Carstva (Faust 1999, 165, sl. 8, Oberüttfeld (Bitburg-Prüm), ostava iz ranog IV. st.), kao i kosir s krilcima i rupom za zakovicu (Busuladžić 2014, 78, kosir tipa A, T. 65, kat. br. 208-209; T. 66, kat. br. 210-212; T. 67, kat. br. 213-215). Konačno, kosir se mogao učvrstiti uz pomoć pločice na mjestu trna koja je bila opremljena s jednom ili dvije rupe za zakovice (Dolenz 1998, 137, sl. 36.b-c, Magdalensberg).

Panoramou rimskog poljoprivrednog oruđa u Istri dopunjavaju nalazi tri kosira za rezanje iz rimske vile rustike u Brestiću kod Višnjana (Zlatunić 2011, 96-97, T. 7, sl. 1.a-b; T. 7, sl. 2, kosir). Tri kosira iz Brestića odlikuju se ravno odrezanim širokim vrhom i željeznom pločicom za učvršćenje obloge od organskog materijala u punoj dužini ručke. Autor je zbog njihova oblika prepostavio da se radi o novovjekim srpskim XIX.-XX. st., no kosiri ravno odrezanog vrha, s pločicom za zakivanje oplate u punoj dužini ručke, susreću se već u

in multiple ways. Based on the handle hafting method and the shape of the blade, billhook cat. no. 44 is of the Pohanka 3 tanged type, which was in use throughout the whole of the Roman period (Dolenz 1998, 137, Fig. 36.d, Magdalensberg; Pietsch 1983, 76, 77, 120, cat. nos. 572-574, Pl(s). 27; Pohanka 1986, 178, Fig. 10; 204-208, Pl(s). 39, cat. no. 162). Tanged billhooks with slender blades of the Pohanka 3 type, analogous to our specimen cat. no. 44 have been recorded in the Friuli region (Cividini, Maggi 2022, 196, cat. no. F3, Fig. 145, Bosco Elti Zignoni-Campeglio; 215, cat. no. F3, Fig. 194, Campo di Selva), and in Slovenia, where there is a particularly interesting find of a billhook in a soldier's grave in Bobovek near Kranj, dated to the last third of the 1st c. or the first half of the 2nd c. (Istenič 2013, 26, Fig. 8). From Salona we have a billhook of another type, i.e., having a hafting socket, from the late antique or medieval period (Ivčević 2019, 126, 134, cat. no. 5).

Pointed tip billhooks with flanges instead of a tang to receive the wooden handle, with a hole to take a nail, have been documented in Aquileia and Magdalensberg in the late 1st c. BCE and first half of the 1st c. CE horizon (Piccottini 1984, 103, Pl(s). 17, Magdalensberg, Aquileia). We see the same type of billhook with flanges and a nail hole in the broader area of the northeast of Italy and in Slovenia dated to the second half of the 1st c. BCE and the 1st c. CE (Buora 2007, 260, Pl(s). III, no. 1, Reka; Pl(s). III, nos. 2-4, Idrija; Pl(s). III, nos. 5, 6, Udine; Pl(s). IV, no. 2, Beletov vrt, Novo mesto; Pl(s). IV, no. 3, Sv. Pavel; Pl(s). IV, nos. 4, 5, Gurina; Pl(s). IV, no. 6, Trivignano). The third method of hafting the billhook blade to its handle involved a metal socket running off the blade (Dolenz 1998, 137, Fig. 36.a, Magdalensberg). Socketed billhooks are present along the eastern shores of the Adriatic in settlement contexts as far back as the 1st c. BCE (Kamenjarin 2011b, 126, inv. no. 3886, Sikuli, 1st c. BCE). The socketed form remained in use throughout the whole of the Roman imperial period (Faust 1999, 165, Fig. 8, Oberüttfeld (Bitburg-Prüm), early 4th c. hoard), as did the flanged billhook with rivet hole (Busuladžić 2014, 78, type A billhook, Pl(s). 65, cat. nos. 208, 209; Pl(s). 66, cat. nos. 210-212; Pl(s). 67, cat. nos. 213-215). Finally, the billhook blade could also be hafted with a plate tang with holes to receive one or a pair of rivets (Dolenz 1998, 137, Fig. 36 b, c, Magdalensberg).

The panorama of Roman period agricultural tools in Istria includes the find of three billhooks used for cutting from the Brestić Roman villa rustica site near Višnjan (Zlatunić 2011, 96-97, Pl(s). 7, Fig. 1.a-b; Pl(s). 7, Fig. 2, billhook). The three billhooks from Brestić are characterised by a broad and cut-off point with an iron plate tang running the full length of the handle to which

rimskom razdoblju i predstavljaju naročiti tip kosira za obrezivanje i sječu granja, grmlja i šiblja (*falx arboraria*). Na području sjeverne Italije dokumentirani su od ranog I. st. pr. Kr. nadalje (Buora 2007, 251, T. II, Mandriola kod Padove). Jednak oblik sječiva imali su naročiti kosiri za obrezivanje vinove loze (*falx vinitoria*), koji su se isticali posebnim dodacima na kraju željezne pločice ručke, željeznom kukom savijenom prema sječivu (*rostrum*) i šiljkom (*mucro*) (Buora 2007, 241, T. I). Kolumela detaljno opisuje vinogradarski kosir i nazive pojedinih njegovih dijelova, koji se odnose i na ostale tipove kosira (Colum. Rust. IV, 25). Ravni dio sječiva, onaj najbliži ručki, nazivao se nož (*cultus*), zakrivljeni dio zavoј (*sinus*), a ravni nastavak sječiva nakon zavoja skalpel (*scalprum*).

V.4. Motika

Motika (*sarculum*), kat. br. 45 (T. XXV, 45), pronađena je u vili Dragonera Jug, u sloju rušenja koji je uslijedio nakon posljednjeg stupnja naseljenosti jugoistočnog ugla objekta tijekom VI.-VII. st. Motika je pronađena na vrhu zapune najjužnijeg od četiri pravokutna bazena za taloženje ulja, izgrađenih u nizu u južnom uglu istočnog krila kompleksa oko g. 500. (Starac 2010, 27, sl. 20; 94-99). Isti bazen bio je popravljen oko g. 600. (Starac 2010, 99-102), što svjedoči o dalnjem kontinuitetu gospodarske aktivnosti u proizvodnji maslinova ulja. Istočno krilo čitavo je bilo gospodarske namjene tijekom VI.-VII. st. U tom je razdoblju sadržavalo krušnu peć, prostorije za mljevenje i skladištenje žitarica te postrojenje za mljevenje i cijedenje maslina. Sloj zapune bazena za taloženje ulja u kojemu je pronađena motika nastao je nakon prestanka korištenja uljare i sadrži nalaze iz čitavog razdoblja naseljenosti lokacije Dragonera Jug, od I. do kraja VII. st. (Starac 2010, 126, sloj S.J. 2/P3).

Motike pravokutnog oblika i potpuno ravnih strana pronađene su u Akvileji i na Magdalensbergu, s time što nalazi s Magdalensberga općenito datiraju od kraja I. st. pr. Kr. najkasnije do sredine I. st. pos. Kr., uslijed napuštanja lokaliteta (Piccottini 1984, 103, T. 12). Dvije motike, jedna pravokutna i druga trapezoidna, pronađene su uz ostale nalaze s kraja I. i iz II. st. u bunaru u mjestu Abano Terme (Cipriano 2015, 229, sl. 3, br. 1, trapezoidna motika; sl. 3, br. 2, pravokutna motika). Motike trapezoidnog oblika i ravnih ili konkavnih strana pronađene su u Halternu (Härnecker 1997, 14, 60, kat. br. 284-285, 287, T. 24-26) te u kasnoantičkoj utvrđenoj vili Mogorjelo kod Čapljine. Primjeri motika iz Mogorjela s trapezoidnim tijelom i konkavnim dužim stranama oblikom se potpuno podudaraju s motikom

organic handle material was affixed. Based on the form of these billhooks the author who published these finds proposed that these were post-medieval artefacts of 19th to 20th c. date. However billhooks with straight cut-off points and full tangs were present in the Roman period and constituted a particular billhook pattern used to prune and cut branches, bushes, and brushwood (the *falx arboraria*). In the north of Italy they have been documented from the early 1st c. BCE (Buora 2007, 251, Pl(s). II, Mandriola near Padua). We also find this blade pattern in a particular billhook type used to prune the grape vine (*falx vinitoria*), notable for its particular additional features at the end of the iron tang, an iron hook/beak curved toward the blade (the *rostrum*), and a point/spike (the *mucro*) (Buora 2007, 241, Pl(s). I). Columella provided a detailed description of the vine dressing/pruning hook with the names of its particular parts, which also apply to other billhook patterns (Colum. Rust. IV, 25). The straight cutting edge closest to the handle was known as the knife (*cultus*), the curved part was the bend (*sinus*), while the cutting edge beyond the bend was known as the paring blade (*scalprum*).

V.4. Hoes

Hoe (*sarculum*) cat. no. 45 (Plate XXV, 45) was found at the Dragonera Jug villa site in the collapse stratum that followed the final phase of the inhabitation of the southeast corner of the structure in the course of the 6th to 7th c. The hoe was found at the top of the fill of the southernmost of four rectangular oil settling tanks built in a row in the south corner of the east wing of the complex around the year 500 (Starac 2010, 27, Fig. 20; 94-99). This tank was repaired at some point around the year 600 (Starac 2010, 99-102), which testifies to the continuity of olive oil production. In the 6th and 7th c. the whole of the east wing was used for economic activities. During this period it contained a bread oven, rooms for the milling and storage of cereals, and a olive mill and press. The oil settling tank fill layer in which the hoe was found formed following the cessation of activity at the oil mill and included artefacts from the entire period during which the Dragonera Jug site was inhabited, from the 1st to the end of the 7th c. (Starac 2010, 126, layer SU 2/P3).

Hoes of rectangular form and entirely straight sides have been found in Aquileia and at Magdalensberg, with the finds made at Magdalensberg in general dated from the late 1st c. BCE to no later than the mid-1st c. CE when the site was abandoned (Piccottini 1984, 103, Pl(s). 12). Two hoes, one rectangular and the other trapezoidal, were found along with other finds of the late 1st and 2nd c. in a well in Abano Terme (Cipriano 2015, 229, Fig. 3, no.

iz Dragonere (Busuladžić 2014, 64, motika tip B, T. 45, kat. br. 145, Mogorjelo, trapezoidna motika ravnih strana; kat. br. 146-147, Mogorjelo, trapezoidne motike konkavnih dužih strana).

V.5. Sjekira

Sjekira (*securis*) je korištena za sječu, cijepanje i grubu obradu drva. Rimskom razdoblju može se pripisati sjekira kat. br. 46 (T. XXVI, 46). Pripada tipu sjekire Pohanka 1, uobičajenom od I. do IV. st. (Pohanka 1986, 231-235, T. 43-44, kat. br. 177-187). Oštećena ušica ima na stražnjoj strani produljena krilca, karakteristična za sjekire ranocarskog razdoblja (Busuladžić 2014, 27-28, T. 6, kat. br. 22, Putičevo, Travnik, sjekira-čekić tip B; Gaitzsch 1993, 83-85, sl. 68; 257, T. 63, kat. br. Ger 3, Xanten, prva polovica I. st.; Pohanka 1986, 228-230, sl. 13-14, T. 43-47; Rupnik 2014, 182-183, sl. 2). Još jedno karakteristično obilježje rimskih sjekira je zaravnata udarna površina na stražnjoj strani ušice. Takav oblik ušice zadržao se od kasnorepublikanskog do kasnoantičkog razdoblja (Gaitzsch 1980, 240, T. 4-5, kat. br. 20-24; Pietsch 1983, 8-13, 86-88, kat. br. 1-35, T. 1-2; 81, sl. 26; Pohanka 1986, 228-230, sl. 13-14, T. 43-47; Rupnik 2014, 182, T. 1-3). Kod sjekire kat. br. 46 stražnja strana ušice nije sačuvana.

V.6. Pijuk

Pijuk (*dolabra*) koristio se u poljoprivrednim radovima za kopanje i raščišćavanje terena. U slične se svrhe rabio i za vojne potrebe, uključujući gradnju i rušenje bedema i nasipa te, uz civilnu upotrebu, predstavlja standardnu vojničku opremu (Bishop, Coulston 2006, 187, sl. 121; Ulrich 2007, 22-26; 24, sl. 3.14, Newstead). Željezni pijuk sa sječivima na obje strane (*dolabra*) zastupljen je primjercima kat. br. 47-48. Dva primjerka razlikuju se u obliku sječiva. Pijuk kat. br. 47 (T. XXVII, 47) ima oba kraja zašiljena u široka i ravna sječiva jednake orijentacije, okomita na os otvora za ručku. Omanji primjerak istog tipa pijuka zatečen je u kasnoantičkoj ostavi Tinje u Sloveniji (Bitenc, Knific 2001, 57, kat. br. 167, br. 16, ostava Tinje nad Loko, kraj VI. st.). Donekle slični primjerici potječu iz kasnoantičke vile Mogorjelo u Dalmaciji (Busuladžić 2014, 65, pijuk tip A, T. 46, kat. br. 149) i iz utvrda na limesu u gorju Taunus između Rajne i Majne (Pietsch 1983, 18, 89, kat. br. 49, T. 3), no za razliku od pijuka kat. br. 47 nemaju konkavne nego ravne duže stranice.

1, trapezoidal hoe; Fig. 3, no. 2, rectangular hoe). Hoes of trapezoidal form with straight or concave sides were found in Haltern (Harnecker 1997, 14, 60, cat. nos. 284, 285, 287, Pl(s). 24-26), and at the late antique fortified villa at Mogorjelo near Čapljina. The form of the hoes from Mogorjelo with trapezoidal bodies and concave sides corresponds fully with the Dragonera hoe (Busuladžić 2014, 64, type B hoe, Pl(s). 45, cat. no. 145, Mogorjelo, straight-sided trapezoidal hoe; cat. no. 146-147, Mogorjelo, trapezoidal hoe with concave sides).

V.5. Axes

The axe (*securis*) was used to fell timber, split wood, and for rough woodworking. We can attribute axe cat. no. 46 (Plate XXVI, 46) to the Roman period. It is of the Pohanka 1 pattern typical of the 1st to 4th c. (Pohanka 1986, 231-235, Pl(s). 43, 44, cat. nos. 177-187). The damaged eye has a flange to the back side, characteristic of the axes of the early imperial period (Busuladžić 2014, 27, 28, Pl(s). 6, cat. no. 22, Putičevo, Travnik, type B adze-hammers; Gaitzsch 1993, 83-85, Fig. 68; 257, Pl(s). 63, cat. no. Ger 3, Xanten, first half of the 1st c.; Pohanka 1986, 228-230, Figs. 13, 14, Pl(s). 43-47; Rupnik 2014, 182, 183, Fig. 2). Another characteristic of Roman period axes is the flattened striking surface extending off the butt/poll to the back of the eye. This form was in use from the late republican to the late antique period (Gaitzsch 1980, 240, Pl(s). 4, 5, cat. nos. 20-24; Pietsch 1983, 8-13, 86-88, cat. nos. 1-35, Pl(s). 1, 2; 81, Fig. 26; Pohanka 1986, 228-230, Figs. 13, 14, Pl(s). 43-47; Rupnik 2014, 182, Pl(s). 1-3). The back side of the eye has not survived on our axe cat. no. 46.

V.6. Pickaxes

The pickaxe (*dolabra*) was used in agricultural work involving digging and clearing terrain. It was used for largely the same purposes by the military, including for the building and demolition of ramparts and embankments and, along with its civilian use, was a standard part of the soldier's gear (Bishop, Coulston 2006, 187, Fig. 121; Ulrich 2007, 22-26; 24, Fig. 3.14, Newstead). Iron pickaxes with cutting edges to both sides (*dolabra*) are represented by our specimens cat. nos. 47 and 48. These two specimens differ in terms of the blade form. Both ends of pickaxe cat. no. 47 (Plate XXVII, 47) taper to broad cutting edges having the same orientation, perpendicular to the axis of the eye. A smaller example of this pickaxe type was found in the late antique hoard at Tinje in Slovenia (Bitenc, Knific 2001, 57, cat. no. 167, no. 16, Tinje nad Loko hoard, late 6th c.). There are somewhat similar specimens from

Pijuk kat. br. 48 (T. XXVII, 48) na jednom kraju ima široko ravno sječivo, postavljeno okomito na os otvora za ručku, a na drugome je ono paralelno s osi otvora za ručku. Predstavlja klasični oblik dolabre (*dolabrae*), rasprostranjen od ranog augustovskog razdoblja nadalje (Piccottini 1984, 103, T. 9, Akvileja, Magdalensberg). U dvostrukoj ulozi, kao poljoprivredni alat i kao dio vojne opreme, dolabre su razmjerno čest nalaz širom Rimskog Carstva (Busuladžić 2014, 67 T. 47, kat. br. 153, Mogorjelo; Deschler-Erb 2012, 85–86, 129, kat. br. E 38, T. 18, E 38, *Asciburgium*; Gaitzsch 1980, 262–263, T. 7, kat. br. 31–34; T. 51, kat. br. 248; Haffner 1974, Wederath-Belginum, Grob 697, T. 184; Harnecker 1997, 6, 46, kat. br. 3, T. 1, Haltern; Kamenjarin 2011b, 127, inv. br. 3884, *Siculi* kod Splita; Pietsch 1983, 17, 89, kat. br. 46–47, T. 3; Pohanka 1986, 59, sl. 3; 94–98, T. 18–20, kat. br. 78–86; Rees 1979, 312–313, 349–354, sl. 91–96; Rupnik 2014, 190, 195–196, T. 5; 2015, 192–194, kat. br. 1, sl. 2, br. 1, *Aquincum*, kasno II. – rano III. st.; Sabio González 2012, 183–184, 269–270, kat. br. 23.1–23.7, Mérida).

Na rimskim ruralnim gospodarstvima u Istri zabilježeni su još neki nalazi pijuka kojemu su proširena sječiva na suprotnim stranama, okrenuta jedno okomito, a drugo paralelno s osi otvora za ručku. Pijuk s jednim odlomljenim krajem pronađen je u gospodarskoj vili Červar Porat (Matijašić 1998, 404, br. 4; 403, br. 5, inv. br. AMI-A-22498). Bolje očuvan primjerak otkriven je u rimskoj vili na lokalitetu Brestić kod Višnjana (Zlatunić 2011, 96, T. 6, sl. 3). U preliminarnoj objavi nalaza iz vile Brestić predložena je datacija te vile u I.–IV. st., no nalazi Spatheion 1 amfora (Zlatunić 2011, T. 2, sl. 5) i afričkih uljanica Atlante X (Zlatunić 2011, T. 3, sl. 6) ukazuju na njezinu znatno dužu naseljenost, barem do kraja VI. st. (Anselmino, Pavolini 1981, 200, T. XCIX, br. 6–7, uljanice Atlante X A1a; Bonifay 2004, 361, sl. 202b; 370–416, uljanice Atlante X C–D iz V.–VI. st.; Bonifay 2005, 452–453, sl. 4, Spatheion 1 amfore iz V. st.).

V.7. Koštani zatezač

Koštani zatezač, kat. br. 49 (T. XXVII, 49), dokumentiran je na rimskim lokalitetima u raznim europskim provincijama, u Panoniji kao i u Galiji (Bíró 1994, 47, T. LVII, kat. br. 490; T. LVIII, kat. br. 491). Koštani zatezači iz rimskog razdoblja najčešće su glatki i neukrašeni, no ima i primjeraka ukrašenih urezanim linijama i kružićima. Služili su uglavnom za zatezanje i učvršćivanje užeta ili remena kojim se vezivala roba

the late antique villa site in Mogorjelo in the Dalmatia region (Busuladžić 2014, 65, type A pickaxe, Pl(s). 46, cat. no. 149), and from the forts of the limes in the Taunus highlands between the Rhine and the Main rivers (Pietsch 1983, 18, 89, cat. no. 49, Pl(s). 3). Unlike pickaxe cat. no. 47, however, they have straight rather than concave sides.

Pickaxe cat. no. 48 (Plate XXVII, 48) has a broad straight cutting edge at one end perpendicular to the axis of the eye, and parallel to the axis of the eye on the other side. This is the classic form of the *dolabra*, widespread from the early Augustan period (Piccottini 1984, 103, Pl(s). 9, Aquileia, Magdalensberg). Having the dual role of an agricultural tool and part of military gear, *dolabrae* are a relatively frequent find across what was once the Roman empire (Busuladžić 2014, 67 Pl(s). 47, cat. no. 153, Mogorjelo; Deschler-Erb 2012, 85–86, 129, cat. no. E 38, Pl(s). 18, E 38, *Asciburgium*; Gaitzsch 1980, 262–263, Pl(s). 7, cat. nos. 31–34; Pl(s). 51, cat. no. 248; Haffner 1974, Wederath-Belginum, Grave 697, Pl(s). 184; Harnecker 1997, 6, 46, cat. no. 3, Pl(s). 1, Haltern; Kamenjarin 2011b, 127, inv. no. 3884, *Siculi* near Split; Pietsch 1983, 17, 89, cat. nos. 46, 47, Pl(s). 3; Pohanka 1986, 59, Fig. 3; 94–98, Pl(s). 18–20, cat. nos. 78–86; Rees 1979, 312, 313, 349–354, Figs. 91–96; Rupnik 2014, 190, 195, 196, Pl(s). 5; 2015, 192–194, cat. no. 1, Fig. 2, no. 1, *Aquincum*, late 2nd–early 3rd c.; Sabio González 2012, 183, 184, 269, 270, cat. nos. 23.1–23.7, Mérida).

There have been a number of other finds at Roman period rural estate sites across Istria of pickaxes with broad cutting edges to both sides, one perpendicular and the other parallel to the axis of the eye. A pickaxe with one broken end was recovered at the Červar Porat villa rustica site (Matijašić 1998, 404, no. 4; 403, no. 5, inv. no. AMI-A-22498). A better-preserved specimen was found at the Brestić Roman period villa site near Višnjan (Zlatunić 2011, 96, Pl(s). 6, Fig. 3). In the preliminary publication of the finds from the Brestić villa the proposed date range for the villa was given as running from the 1st to the 4th c., however the finds of Spatheion 1 amphorae (Zlatunić 2011, Pl(s). 2, Fig. 5) and of African lamps of the Atlante X type (Zlatunić 2011, Pl(s). 3, Fig. 6) point to a significantly longer inhabitation of the villa, up to at least the end of the 6th c. (Anselmino, Pavolini 1981, 200, Pl(s). XCIX, nos. 6–7, Atlante X A1a oil lamps; Bonifay 2004, 361, Fig. 202b; 370–416, Atlante X C–D lamps of the 5th–6th c.; Bonifay 2005, 452, 453, Fig. 4, 5th c. Spatheion 1 amphorae).

V.7. Bone tensioners

Bone tensioners like our cat. no. 49 (Plate XXVII, 49) have been documented at Roman period sites across various European provinces, in Pannonia and in Gaul (Bíró

na teglećoj životinji ili u zaprežnim kolima. Njihova je namjena usko vezana za gospodarstvo, poljoprivrednu proizvodnju te transport namirnica i drugih dobara. Oblik zatezača nije se mijenjao u razdoblju od I. do V. st. Druga interpretacija predmeta odnosi se na privjesak magijskog, apotropejskog karaktera (Deschler-Erb 1998, vol. 1, 170-171, T. 38, kat. br. 3972-3978; T. 39, kat. br. 3979-3983).

VI. ALAT I PRIBOR ZA STOČARSTVO I DRUGE NAMJENE

VI.1. Škare

Škare (*fōrfex*), kat. br. 50-52 (T. XXVIII, 50; T. XXIX, 51-52), pripadaju istom tipu jednodijelnih škara s izduženim, trokutasto oblikovanim oštricama, kakve su se u nepromijenjenom obliku koristile od II. st. pr. Kr. sve do u srednji vijek (Bitenc, Knific 2001, 32, kat. br. 87, br. 59-60, ostava Limberk nad Veliko Račno, oko g. 400.; 57, kat. br. 167, br. 17, ostava Tinje nad Loko, kraj VI. st.; Busuladžić 2014, 88, T. 80, kat. br. 248-250; T. 81, kat. br. 251-252; Kliškić 2002, 492, 530, kat. br. 6, T. II, br. 1, Salona, tip 2; Milavec 2011, 54, 415, T. 19, br. 7-8, Tonovcov grad, druga polovica IV. – početak VII. st.; Piccottini 1984, 103, T. 2, Aquileia i Magdalensberg, od ranog Augustova doba nadalje; Pohanka 1986, 274-277, 281, sl. 20, T. 52, kat. br. 239-242). Nije ih moguće preciznije datirati prema obliku, već prema arheološkim okolnostima nalaza. Pored jednodijelnih škara, postojale su trosjedne škare sa savijenim opružnim elementom koji uz pomoć zakovica spaja dvije oštice (Kliškić 2002, 492). Škare su se koristile ponajviše za striženje i rezanje ovčjeg runa i kozje dlake. Služile su isto tako za šišanje ljudi, za rezanje platna, sukna i niti te u poljoprivrednim radovima za obrezivanje i rezanje grožđa i drugog voća (Kliškić 2002, 492). Dok je za primjerke kat. br. 50-51 mjesto nalaza nepoznato, škare kat. br. 52 pronađene su u ranocarskoj maritimnoj vili Sorna kod Poreča, naseljenoj u razdoblju I.-III. st.

VI.2. Nož

Nož (*cultus, cultellus*) najuniverzalniji je željezni alat, koristan i upotrebljiv gotovo u svakom aspektu svakodnevnog života, pripreme hrane, poljoprivredne, stočarske i obrtničke djelatnosti. Sastoji se uglavnom od jednostranog sječiva i ručke obično obložene organskim materijalom - drvom, kožom, kosti. Primarna je namjena noža ubijanje i rasijecanje jestivih dijelova životinje te skidanje životinske kože. Noževi se razlikuju ne samo

1994, 47, Pl(s). LVII, cat. no. 490; Pl(s). LVIII, cat. no. 491). Bone tensioners of the Roman period are usually smooth and unadorned, but there are examples of specimens decorated with incised lines and small circles. They served primarily to tighten and to fasten cords or straps used to tie goods to beasts of burden or carts. Their purpose is closely associated with economic activity, agricultural production, and the transport of foodstuffs and other goods. The form of the tensioner did not change in the period from the 1st to the 5th c. Another interpretation of this object sees it as a pendant to which magical, apotropaic powers were attributed (Deschler-Erb 1998, vol. 1, 170, 171, Pl(s). 38, cat. no. 3972-3978; Pl(s). 39, cat. no. 3979-3983).

VI. TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS FOR ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND OTHER PURPOSES

VI.1. Shears and Scissors

Shears/scissors (*fōrfex*) cat. nos. 50-52 (Plate XXVIII, 50; Pl(s). XXIX, 51, 52) are of the same type of one-part shears with elongated, triangular blades the likes of which were in use in unaltered form from the 2nd c. BCE and into the medieval period (Bitenc, Knific 2001, 32, cat. no. 87, nos. 59, 60, Limberk nad Veliko Račno hoard, ca 400; 57, cat. no. 167, no. 17, Tinje nad Loko hoard, late 6th c.; Busuladžić 2014, 88, Pl(s). 80, cat. nos. 248-250; Pl(s). 81, cat. nos. 251, 252; Kliškić 2002, 492, 530, cat. no. 6, Pl(s). II, no. 1, Salona, type 2; Milavec 2011, 54, 415, Pl(s). 19, nos. 7, 8, Tonovcov grad, second half of the 4th-early 7th c.; Piccottini 1984, 103, Pl(s). 2, Aquileia and Magdalensberg, from the early Augustan period and beyond; Pohanka 1986, 274-277, 281, Fig. 20, Pl(s). 52, cat. nos. 239-242). They cannot be precisely dated based on their form, but rather based on the archaeological context of the find. Along with one-part shears, there were also three-part shears with a bent spring element riveted to the two blades (Kliškić 2002, 492). Shears were used primarily to shear and cut sheep fleece and goat hair. They were also used to cut human hair, canvas, broadcloth, threads, and in agricultural work to prune and cut grapes and other fruits (Kliškić 2002, 492). While the findspot for cat. nos. 50 and 51 is unknown, our shears cat. no. 52 were recovered at the Sorna early imperial maritime villa site near Poreč, inhabited from the 1st to the 3rd c.

VI.2. Knives

The knife (*cultus, cultellus*) is the most universal iron tool, useful and useable in almost every aspect of everyday life, food preparation, farming, animal breeding, and craft

po obliku sječiva, nego i po načinu pričvršćenja ručke od organskog materijala. Bogati nalazi iz metalurškog radioničkog središta Magdalensberg u Noriku pružili su mogućnost za razradu osnovnih tipoloških oblika noževa s obzirom na konstruktivne osobine.

U Antičkoj zbirci Arheološkog muzeja Istre zastupljeni su noževi s trnom za usad, s pločicom trokutastog ili pravokutnog oblika, noževi s pločicom koja se pružala cijelom dužinom ručke, noževi s pločicom na koju se oplata od organskog materijala učvršćivala uz pomoć zakovica te sklopivi nožić.

Noževe s jednostranom, dugom i ravnom oštrom i trnom za usad tipa Magdalensberg III (Dolenz 1998, 249, sl. 52) predstavljaju primjeri kat. br. 53-57 (T. XXIX, 53; T. XXX, 54-57). Okolnosti starijih nalaza uglavnom su nepoznate ili ne pružaju elemente za dataciju. Izuzeci su nož kat. br. 55 (T. XXX, 55) iz groba datiranog u II. st. i nož kat. br. 56 (T. XXX, 56) iz kosturnog groba IV.-VI. st. Nož kat. br. 57 (T. XXX, 57) pronađen je u četvrti sv. Teodora u Puli, u urušenom dijelu odvodnog kanala na glavnem ulazu u javne terme, u sloju s nalazima iz razdoblja I.-V. st. Kanal izgrađen u trećoj četvrtini I. st. pr. Kr. urušen je kada i zgrada javnih termi, potkraj V. st. (Starac 2021a, 124, sl. 1, 131-136). Nekoliko noževa s trnom za usad pronađeno je u antičkoj i kasnoantičkoj vili rustici Brestić kod Višnjana (Zlatunić 2011, 97, T. 6, sl. 6, 7, 7a). Noževi istog oblika pronađeni su u Saloni i na ruralnom lokalitetu Banjače kod Dugopolja u Dalmaciji (Ivčević 2018, 228, T. 2, br. 9, Banjače u Dugopolju, vjerojatno V.-VI. st.; 2019, 126, 134, kat. br. 4, Salona, kasnoantičko ili srednjovjekovno razdoblje). Nož kat. br. 56 (T. XXX, 56) imao je trn, ali sječivo mu je kraće, šire i pogrbljenijeg hrpta. Pronađen je pri oranju u Podšublenti, u kosturnom grobu iz IV.-VI. st. (Marušić 1981, 36). Jednostrani noževi povijenog hrpta iz Burnuma, datirani u I. st., imaju, za razliku od noža kat. br. 56, konkavno oblikovano sječivo (Borzić *et alii* 2014, 250, kat. br. 2; 253, kat. br. 8; 273, kat. br. 41). Jednostrani nož s trnom koristio se u civilnim sredinama tijekom cijelog rimskog razdoblja, a služio je za pripremu i čišćenje hrane, u poljoprivredi i obrtima (Gaitzsch 1993, 97, 270, T. 72, kat. br. Ger 30 - Ger 31, Xanten). Dokumentiran je u ruralnim sredinama na susjednim područjima Slovenije (Ciglenečki 1994, 244, T. 2, br. 12, Brinjeva gora kod Zreče, kraj IV. – početak V. st.) te provincija Panonije i Dalmacije (Busuladžić 2014, 123, nož tip C, T. 109, kat. br. 325-327; prilog 49, kat. br. 149-153; prilog 50, kat. br. 156-160; prilog 51, kat. br. 161-164; Filipović 2010, 83, kat. br. 109; 90, kat. br. 127, Zmajevac, IV. st., noževi s djelomično sačuvanom

activity. It is usually comprised of a single-edged blade and a handle of organic materials such as wood, leather, or bone. The primary purpose is to slaughter and cut up the edible parts of animals and to remove the animal's skin. Knives are differentiated not only by the form of the blade, but also by the method whereby a handle of an organic material is affixed to it. The wealth of finds from the Noric metallurgical workshop hub in Magdalensberg provided the necessary material from which to develop a basic typology of knife forms based on their structural characteristics.

The Archaeological Museum of Istria's Roman Period Collection includes tanged knives (triangular and rectangular tangs, tangs running the full length of the handle, tangs to which organic handle scales were affixed with rivets), and folding knives. Tanged knives with a single-edged, long, and straight blade of the Magdalensberg III type (Dolenz 1998, 249, Fig. 52) are represented here by cat. nos. 53-57 (Plate XXIX, 53; Pl(s). XXX, 54-57). The circumstances of the older finds are largely unknown or do not offer elements necessary for dating. The exceptions are knife cat. no. 55 (Plate XXX, 55) from a grave dated to the 2nd c., and knife cat. no. 56 (Plate XXX, 56) from a skeletal grave of the 4th to 6th c. Knife cat. no. 57 (Plate XXX, 57) was found in the St Theodore quarter in Pula in a collapsed section of a drainage canal at the main entrance to the public baths in a layer with finds from the 1st to 5th c. The canal, built in the third quarter of the 1st c. BCE, collapsed at the same time as the building of the public baths, late in the 5th c. (Starac 2021a, 124, Fig. 1, 131-136). A number of tanged knives were found at the antique and late antique period villa rustica site in Brestić near Višnjan (Zlatunić 2011, 97, Pl(s). 6, Figs. 6, 7, 7a). Knives of the same form were found in Salona and at the rural Banjače site in Dugopolje in Dalmatia (Ivčević 2018, 228, Pl(s). 2, no. 9, Banjače in Dugopolje, likely 5th to 6th c.; 2019, 126, 134, cat. no. 4, Salona, late antique or medieval period). Tanged knife cat. no. 56 (Plate XXX, 56) has a shorter and wider blade and curved spine. It was recovered during ploughing at Podšublent in a skeletal grave of the 4th to 6th c. (Marušić 1981, 36). Single-edged knives with curved spines from Burnum of 1st c. date have, unlike our knife cat. no. 56, a concave blade (Borzić *et alii* 2014, 250, cat. no. 2; 253, cat. no. 8; 273, cat. no. 41). Single-edged tanged knives were used in civilian settings throughout the whole of the Roman period, and were used to prepare and clean food, in agriculture, and in crafts (Gaitzsch 1993, 97, 270, Pl(s). 72, cat. nos. Ger 30, Ger 31, Xanten). They have been documented in rural settings in parts of neighbouring Slovenia (Ciglenečki 1994, 244, Pl(s). 2, no. 12, Brinjeva gora near Zreče, late 4th-early 5th c.), and in the Pannonia

drvenom ručkom; Ivčević 2014, 151, 174, T. 12, br. 115, *Tilurium*, I. st.; Rupnik 2013, 443–444, kat. br. 2001/4, 2001/8, T. 1, br. 3–4; 472., kat. br. 3278/17, T. 25, br. 8, Keszthely-Fenékpuszta).

Sjećivo noža moglo se učvrstiti u ručku uz pomoć pločice trokutastog oblika, odnosno jezička. Metalna trokutasta pločica jezička bila je kraća od pune dužine ručke, izrađene od organskog materijala. Noževi s trokutastim jezičkom, kat. br. 58–59 (Plate XXXI, 58–59), imaju ravno jednostrano sjećivo. Trokutasti jezičak javlja se kod noževa ravnog ili povijenog sjećiva i nije iskoristiv za kronološko određivanje (Dolenz 1998, 270–271, T. 112, kat. br. ME123–ME129; T. 113, kat. br. ME130–ME131, Magdalensberg; Ivčević 2003, 351, kat. br. 22, T. II, br. 22, Narona, Augsteum, carsko razdoblje; 2018, 228, 234, kat. br. 9; T. 2, br. 9, Banjače u Dugopolju, kasnoantičko razdoblje; Milavec 2011, 56, 416, T. 23, br. 11; T. 24, br. 1–2, 7–9, 14–15, Tonovcov grad). Nož s trokutastim jezičkom prisutan je u ranocarskom razdoblju, ne samo u civilnom, nego i u vojnem okružju. Noževi jednostranog, povijenog sjećiva s trokutastom pločicom za usad ručke zabilježeni su u Sloveniji u vojničkim grobovima julijevsko-klaudijevskog razdoblja. Dužina sjećiva im dosta varira, približno od 10 do 20 cm, te ih po morfološkim karakteristikama nije moguće razlikovati od noževa u civilnoj upotrebi (Breščak 2015, 85, Grob 1, kat. br. 4, T. 2, br. 6; 88, Grob 84, kat. br. 13, T. 17, br. 1; 91, Grob 228, kat. br. 19, T. 27, br. 1; 92, Grob 246, kat. br. 4, T. 29, br. 4, Verdun; Gaspari et alii 2015, 132, Grob 1042, kat. br. 7, T. 1, br. 7; 146, Grob 1039, kat. br. 3, T. 3, br. 3, Ljubljana).

Noževi kat. br. 60–62 (Plate XXXI, 60–61; T. XXXII, 62) imaju široku i dugu pločicu za učvršćenje oplate, koja se pružala cijelom dužinom ručke. Okvirna analogija među noževima dokumentiranim u Magdalensbergu do sredine I. st. pronalazi se u tipu Magdalensberg I (Dolenz 1998, 249, sl. 52). Nož kat. br. 60 (Plate XXXI, 60) pronađen je u zgradji javnih termi u četvrti sv. Teodora u Puli, u vodovodnom kanalu izgrađenom u trećoj četvrtini I. st. i srušenom potkraj V. st. (Starac 2021a, 124, sl. 1, 137), u sloju s predmetima iz razdoblja I.–V. st. Nož kat. br. 62 (Plate XXXII, 62) potječe iz maritimne vile Dragonera Jug, iz prvog građevinskog stupnja, od posljednje trećine I. st. do kraja IV. st.

Noževi kat. br. 61 (Plate XXXI, 61) i kat. br. 62 (Plate XXXII, 62), koji se odlikuju ručkom rijetkog oblika, trapezoidno raskovanom na kraju, imaju analogije u nekoliko noževa iz Slovenije, dva iz Vodice i jednom iz Ajdovščine. Nož iz Ajdovščine potječe iz kasnoantičkog konteksta, a pripadnost kasnoantičkom razdoblju

and Dalmatia provinces (Busuladžić 2014, 123, type C knife, Pl(s). 109, cat. nos. 325–327; appendix 49, cat. nos. 149–153; appendix 50, cat. nos. 156–160; appendix 51, cat. nos. 161–164; Filipović 2010, 83, cat. no. 109; 90, cat. no. 127, Zmajevac, 4th c., knives with partially surviving wooden handle; Ivčević 2014, 151, 174, Pl(s). 12, no. 115, *Tilurium*, 1st c.; Rupnik 2013, 443–444, cat. nos. 2001/4, 2001/8, Pl(s). 1, nos. 3, 4; 472, cat. no. 3278/17, Pl(s). 25, no. 8, Keszthely-Fenékpuszta).

Handle scales could be affixed to knife blades with triangular tangs. These flat triangular tangs were shorter than the full length of the handle, which was made of organic materials. Knives with triangular tangs, cat. nos. 58 and 59 (Plate XXXI, 58, 59) have straight single-edged blades. We find triangular tangs on knives with straight or curved blades, and this characteristic is not useful to a chronological determination (Dolenz 1998, 270–271, Pl(s). 112, cat. nos. ME123–ME129; Pl(s). 113, cat. nos. ME130, ME131, Magdalensberg; Ivčević 2003, 351, cat. no. 22, Pl(s). II, no. 22, Narona, Augsteum, imperial period; 2018, 228, 234, cat. no. 9; Pl(s). 2, no. 9, Banjače in Dugopolje, late antique period; Milavec 2011, 56, 416, Pl(s). 23, no. 11; Pl(s). 24, nos. 1, 2, 7, 9, 14, 15, Tonovcov grad). Knives with triangular tangs are present in the early imperial period in both civilian and military settings. Knives with single-edged and curved blades with triangular tangs have been recorded in Slovenia in soldier's graves of the Julio-Claudian period. The blade lengths vary considerably, roughly from 10 to 20 cm, and in terms of their morphology they are indistinguishable from knives of civilian use (Breščak 2015, 85, Grave 1, cat. no. 4, Pl(s). 2, no. 6; 88, Grave 84, cat. no. 13, Pl(s). 17, no. 1; 91, Grave 228, cat. no. 19, Pl(s). 27, no. 1; 92, Grave 246, cat. no. 4, Pl(s). 29, no. 4, Verdun; Gaspari et al. 2015, 132, Grave 1042, cat. no. 7, Pl(s). 1, no. 7; 146, Grave 1039, cat. no. 3, Pl(s). 3, no. 3, Ljubljana).

Knives cat. nos. 60 to 62 (Plate XXXI, 60, 61; Pl(s). XXXII, 62) have a broad and long tang running the full length of the handle. We find roughly analogous specimens among the knives documented at Magdalensberg up to the mid-1st c. in the Magdalensberg I type (Dolenz 1998, 249, Fig. 52). Knife cat. no. 60 (Plate XXXI, 60) was found in the building of the public baths in Pula's St Theodore quarter in a water canal built in the third quarter of the 1st c. and collapsed late in the 5th c. (Starac 2021a, 124, Fig. 1, 137) in a layer with artefacts from the 1st to 5th c. Knife cat. no. 62 (Plate XXXII, 62) comes to us from the first construction phase of the Dragonera Jug maritime villa site of the last third of the 1st c. to the late 4th c.

We find analogous examples for knives cat. no. 61 (Plate XXXI, 61) and cat. no. 62 (Plate XXXII, 62), characterised by a rare handle form having a trapezoidal

prepostavljena je također za dva noža iz Vodice (Pflaum 2007, 298–299, sl. 10, br. 13–14). Noževi s užom ili širom pločicom koja se proteže cijelom dužinom ručke bili su uobičajeni u provincijama Dalmaciji (Busuladžić 2014, 123–124, nož tip E, prilog 51, kat. br. 161, Mogorjelo; Ivčević 2018, 228, T. 3, br. 10, Banjače u Dugopolju, vjerojatno V.–VI. st.) i Panoniji (Rupnik 2013, 444, kat. br. 2001/9, T. 1, br. 5, Keszthely-Fenékpuszta), u Sloveniji (Istenič 2015, 372, 377, T. 3, br. 25, Mali Njivč, IV. st.) te u Halternu (Harnecker 1997, 16, 62, kat. br. 333, 336, T. 30–31). Jedan primjerak potjeće iz ranocarske vile rustike Krvavići-Boškina kod Marčane u Istri (Čimin 2007, 128, sl. 81; 130, T. 8, br. 2). Nož s jednostranom oštricom, kat. br. 63 (Plate XXXII, 63), odlikuje se specifičnom ručkom, čija je metalna pločica izvedena punom dužinom ručke, a završetak povijen oštros nadolje. Nema razdjelnika između sječiva i pločice ručke.

Noževi odgovarajućeg tipa, s pločicom ručke koja završava okomito savijenim završetkom, prisutni su među noževima s Magdalensberga (Dolenz 1998, 275, sl. 62c) i iz Halterna (Harnecker 1997, 16, 65, kat. br. 369, T. 33). Slični oblici metalne pločice ručke zadržali su se kroz kasnija stoljeća (Gaitzsch 1993, 96–97, sl. 81; 270, T. 72, kat. br. Ger 29, Xanten, ručka noža sa zadebljanim završetkom). Sličan nož potjeće s lokaliteta Brinjeva gora kod Zreče, a datiran je u kraj IV. st. ili početak V. st. (Ciglenečki 1994, 24., T. 2, br. 13).

Noževi sa željeznom pločicom u punoj dužini ručke koristili su se paralelno s onima koji imaju trn za usad. Od civilnih noževa razlikuju se noževi jednostranog sječiva vezani uz vojnike. Vojni noževi jednostranog sječiva, dužine oko 20 cm, odlikuju se metalnom pločicom ručke s oblogom od organskog materijala, koja je na kraju omeđena simetrično postavljenom poprečnom pločicom. Sječivo im je razdjelnikom odvojeno od ručke (Busuladžić 2014, 123, nož tip A, T. 107, kat. br. 321, Putićevo, Travnik; T. 108, kat. br. 322, Putićevo, Travnik; Horvat, Žbona Trkman 2016, 101–103, sl. 3, kat. br. 15, Prelovce; 107–108, sl. 9, kat. br. 8, Javor; 115, fig. 13, Unec; 116, fig. 14, Radvan nad Dunajom; Ivčević 2014, 150, 174, T. 12, br. 114, *Tilurium*). Vojni noževi s takvim tipom ručke nisu zabilježeni u Antičkoj zbirci Arheološkog muzeja Istre.

Nož kat. br. 64 (Plate XXXII, 64), ravnog sječiva, i noževi zaobljenog hrpta, kat. br. 65–67 (Plate XXXII, 65; Plate XXXIII, 66–67), imaju trakastu, pravokutnu pločicu ručke na koju se zakovicama učvršćivala obloga od organskog materijala. Tip učvršćenja uz pomoć pravokutne pločice i zakovica vrlo je čest kod noževa

butt, in a number of knives recovered in Slovenia, two from Vodice and one from Ajdovščina. The knife from Ajdovščina was found in a late antique context, and a late antique attribution has also been proposed for the two knives from Vodice (Pflaum 2007, 298–299, Fig. 10, nos. 13, 14). Knives with narrow or broad tangs running the full length of the handle were commonplace in the provinces of Dalmatia (Busuladžić 2014, 123–124, type E knife, appendix 51, cat. no. 161, Mogorjelo; Ivčević 2018, 228, Pl(s). 3, no. 10, Banjače in Dugopolje, likely 5th to 6th c.) and Pannonia (Rupnik 2013, 444, cat. no. 2001/9, Pl(s). 1, no. 5, Keszthely-Fenékpuszta), in what is now Slovenia (Istenič 2015, 372, 377, Pl(s). 3, no. 25, Mali Njivč, 4th c.), and in Haltern (Harnecker 1997, 16, 62, cat. nos. 333, 336, Pl(s). 30, 31). One such specimen was found at the Krvavići-Boškina early imperial villa rustica site near Marčana in Istria (Čimin 2007, 128, Fig. 81; 130, Pl(s). 8, no. 2). Single-edged knife cat. no. 63 (Plate XXXII, 63) has a specific handle shape, with the tang running the full length of the handle and having a sharp downward turn at the butt. There is no bolster between the blade and the tang.

We find knives of corresponding form, with a tang that terminates with an abrupt downward turn, among those found in Magdalensberg (Dolenz 1998, 275, Fig. 62c) and Haltern (Harnecker 1997, 16, 65, cat. no. 369, Pl(s). 33). Similar tang forms were retained in later centuries (Gaitzsch 1993, 96–97, Fig. 81; 270, Pl(s). 72, cat. no. Ger 29, Xanten, knife tang with thickened butt end). A similar knife was found at the Brinjeva gora site near Zreče, dated to the late 4th or early 5th c. (Ciglenečki 1994, 24., Pl(s). 2, no. 13).

Knives with a tang running the full length of the handle were used parallel to those with partial/stick tangs. Differing from civilian use knives are single-edged knives associated with use by soldiers. Military use single-edged knives, having a length of about 20 cm, are characterised by a broad tang with organic handle material with an iron plate forming the butt/pommel at right angles to and symmetrically aligned with the tang. A bolster separates the blade from the handle (Busuladžić 2014, 123, type A knife, Pl(s). 107, cat. no. 321, Putićevo, Travnik; Pl(s). 108, cat. no. 322, Putićevo, Travnik; Horvat, Žbona Trkman 2016, 101–103, Fig. 3, cat. no. 15, Prelovce; 107, 108, Fig. 9, cat. no. 8, Javor; 115, fig. 13, Unec; 116, fig. 14, Radvan nad Dunajom; Ivčević 2014, 150, 174, Pl(s). 12, no. 114, *Tilurium*). Military knives with this handle type are not present in the Roman Period Collection of the Archaeological Museum of Istria.

Knife cat. no. 64 (Plate XXXII, 64), which has a straight blade, and knives cat. no. 65 to 67 (Plate XXXII, 65; Plate XXXIII, 66–67), which have a curved spine, have a

različitih oblika sječiva i nema vrijednosti za kronološko određenje. Prisutan je kod noževa prve polovice I. st. na Magdalensbergu (Dolenz 1998, 271-272, T. 113, kat. br. ME132-ME133, ME135-ME136), kod noževa I.-II. st. (Jung 2013, 92-93, 197, kat. br. 1196-1198, 1205; T. 58, br. 1196-1198; T. 59, br. 1205, Xanten), a isto tako i kod noževa IV.-VI. st. (Petković 1995, 49, 101, kat. br. 616, T. XXXV, br. 5, *Castrum Novae*, Čezava, g. 380-441/443).

Od noža kat. br. 68 (T. XXXIII, 68) iz vile Dragonera Jug sačuvana je samo puna željezna ručka ovalnog presjeka. Pripada prvom građevinskom stupnju vile, koji obuhvaća razdoblje od izgradnje u posljednjoj trećini I. st. do potpune pregradnje oko g. 400. U nedostatku analognih nalaza rimskega noževa s punom kovinskom ručkom u Istri i okolini, predmet je identificiran kao ručka noža na temelju usporedbe s ručkama noževa sa sačuvanom koštanom oblogom. Dimenzijama, oblikom i presjekom potpuno im odgovara. Noževi zakriviljenog jednostranog sječiva s pravokutnom, ravno završenom pločicom ručke koja se pružala cijelom dužinom ručke i na koju se zakovicama učvršćivala koštana oplata, datirani su na Magdalensbergu u prvu polovicu I. st. (Dolenz 1998, 255-256, T. 97, kat. br. ME15, ME 17; T. 98, kat. br. ME18). Nož iz Červara, kat. br. 69 (T. XXXIV, 69), ima željeznu ručku ukrašenu s obje strane koštanim pločicama koje nose urezane koncentrične kružnice. Isti tip željezne ručke, s alkrom na kraju i koštanim pločicama ukrašenim kružićima i pričvršćenim zakovicama, prisutan je kod noževa zakriviljenog jednostranog sječiva, datiranih na Magdalensbergu u prvu polovicu I. st. (Dolenz 1998, 255-256, T. 95, kat. br. ME1-ME3; T. 96, kat. br. ME4-ME8; T. 97, kat. br. ME16). Motiv kružića na koštanoj oplati karakterističan je za noževe I. st., a osobito je čest na Magdalensbergu i širem istočnoalpskom području te duž limesa (Deschler-Erb 1998, vol. 1, 131-132, T. 8, br. 95-99; vol. 2, 18, kat. br. 95-99, *Augusta Raurica*, I. st.; Deschler-Erb, Gostenčnik 2008, 295-296, sl. 10, br. 1-4, Magdalensberg; Filipović 2010, 54, kat. br. 49, Zmajevac, IV. st.; Jung 2013, 194-195, kat. br. 1175-1177, T. 55, br. 1175-1177, Xanten).

Rijedak i osobit nalaz predstavlja nož kat. br. 70 s koricama od bakrene slitine, ukrašenima srebrnim umecima kat. br. 71 (T. XXXIV, 71; T. XXXV, 71), iz Fontane kod Buzeta. Odlomljeno željezno jednostrano sječivo noža kat. br. 70 pronađeno je zajedno s koricama kat. br. 71 u paljevinskom grobu. Bogato ukrašene korice u tehnići tauširanja s geometrijskim i stiliziranim vegetabilnim motivima u kazetama uobičajene su kod

rectangular stick tang to which organic handle scales were affixed with rivets. Handle scales riveted to rectangular tangs are very frequent among knives of varying blade forms and have no value in terms of establishing a date. It is seen among knives of the first half of the 1st c. at Magdalensberg (Dolenz 1998, 271-272, Pl(s). 113, cat. nos. ME132, ME133, ME135, ME136), among knives of the 1st to 2nd c. (Jung 2013, 92-93, 197, cat. nos. 1196-1198, 1205; Pl(s). 58, nos. 1196-1198; Pl(s). 59, no. 1205, Xanten), and among knives of the 4th to 6th c. (Petković 1995, 49, 101, cat. no. 616, Pl(s). XXXV, no. 5, Castrum Novae, Čezava, 380-441/443 CE).

Only the full iron handle of oval section survives from knife cat. no. 68 (Plate XXXIII, 68), recovered at the Dragonera Jug villa site. It is from the first construction phase of this villa, which covers the period from its initial erection in the last third of the 1st c. to a complete renovation around the year 400. In the absence of analogous finds of Roman period knives with full metal handles in Istria and its neighbourhood, this artefact was identified as the handle section of a knife based on comparison with the handles of knives with surviving bone scales. The dimensions, form, and section correspond fully. Knives with curved single-edged blades with a rectangular tang running the full length of the handle and ending in a flat butt to which bone scales were riveted have been dated at Magdalensberg to the first half of the 1st c. (Dolenz 1998, 255-256, Pl(s). 97, cat. nos. ME15, ME17; Pl(s). 98, cat. no. ME18). The knife found in Červar (cat. no. 69) (Plate XXXIV, 69) has a metal handle decorated to both sides with bone plates having incised concentric circles. The same type of iron handle with a loop butt and bone plates decorated with circles, attached with rivets, is present among knives with single-edged curved blades dated in Magdalensberg to the first half of the 1st c. (Dolenz 1998, 255-256, Pl(s). 95, cat. nos. ME1-ME3; Pl(s). 96, cat. nos. ME4-ME8; Pl(s). 97, cat. no. ME16). The pattern of circles on bone handle scales is characteristic of 1st c. knives, and is particularly frequent at Magdalensberg and the broader eastern Alpine region, and along the limes (Deschler-Erb 1998, vol. 1, 131-132, Pl(s). 8, nos. 95-99; vol. 2, 18, cat. nos. 95-99, *Augusta Raurica*, 1st c.; Deschler-Erb & Gostenčnik 2008, 295-296, Fig. 10, nos. 1-4, Magdalensberg; Filipović 2010, 54, cat. no. 49, Zmajevac, 4th c.; Jung 2013, 194-195, cat. nos. 1175-1177, Pl(s). 55, nos. 1175-1177, Xanten).

Knife cat. no. 70, found in Fontana in Buzet, which has a copper alloy sheath cat. no. 71 (Plate XXXIV, 71; Pl(s). XXXV, 71) decorated with silver inlay, is a rare and special find. The broken iron single-edged blade of knife cat. no. 70 was found with sheath cat. no. 71 in a cremation

vojničkog noža s dvostranim sjećivom (*pugio*) tijekom I. st. (Bishop, Coulston 2006, 83-88, sl. 44; Radman-Livaja 2005, 48, 53, 128, kat. br. 59-60, T. 15-16, Sisak, prva polovica I. st.; Saliola, Casprini 2012, 57; Unz, Deschler-Erb 1997, 18-19, kat. br. 206-218, T. 12, br. 206-208; T. 13, br. 210-212; T. 14, br. 213-218, *Vindonissa*). U usporedbi s koricama ranocarskih legionarskih bodeža čiji su nalazi koncentrirani uz limes, korice noža s jednostranim sjećivom iz Fontane, sastavljene od dvije metalne pločice s ukrašenom prednjom stranom i drvenih rubova, pripadaju u skupinu korica A. Korice skupine B izradene su od organskog materijala i obložene metalnom pločicom samo na prednjoj strani (Scott 1985, 165). Korice skupine A dijele se prema vrsti umetnutog materijala u tri grupe, s time što korice iz Fontane s umetnutim srebrom pokazuju sličnost sa skupinom Allériot, koja je karakteristična za srednja desetljeća I. st. (Scott 1985, 170). Nož iz Fontane s jednostranim sjećivom dužine 7-8 cm malih je dimenzija, no to ne isključuje pripadnost vojniku. Tako mali nož nije bio namijenjen za oružje u borbi, nego za druge, neborbene aktivnosti vojničkog života. Tehnika i dizajn tauširanih korica s četiri polja, od kojih su tri pravokutna ispunjena rozetom odnosno suncem, a četvrto trokutasto bilnjom stabljikom, očigledno pripadaju vojničkoj sferi. Svrstavaju se među korice legionarskog bodeža skupine A iz prve polovice i sredine I. st. (Bishop, Coulston 2006, 86, sl. 44, br. 3, Dunaföldvár = Saliola, Casprini 2012, kat. br. F15; Istenič 2019, 80, sl. 39, Ljubljana; Radman-Livaja 2005, 53, 128, kat. br. 60, T. 16, Sisak = Saliola, Casprini 2012, kat. br. 191; Saliola, Casprini 2012, 73, kat. br. 194, Mainz). Može se raspravljati o tome predstavlja li osmerolatična rozeta na koricama iz Fontane stilizirani cvijet ili sunce. Oblikom odgovara sunčanom simbolu, koji je jasno raspoznatljiv i veoma raširen na koricama legionarskih bodeža u I. st. (Saliola, Casprini 2012, 59). Sunčani simbol u kazeti na koricama legionarskih bodeža može se javiti bez središnjeg kruga ili s krugom, a uvijek se sastoji od radijalnih zraka. Motiv u kazetama korica iz Fontane ima polukružno završene radijalne trake oko središnjeg kruga, koje više nalikuju na latice cvijeta nego na sunce. Stilizirana rozeta nalik suncu ima vlastito skriveno značenje i simbol je religioznih proslava i obreda. Urezana vijugava vitica u trokutastom polju asocira na zmiju i nosi simboliku energije, vječnog tijeka života, smrti i rođenja (Saliola, Casprini 2012, 62).

Prilikom objave noža kat. br. 70 s ukrašenim koricama kat. br. 71 (T. XXXIV, 71; T. XXXV, 71) iz groba u Fontani kod Buzeta, predložena je datacija za korice

grave. Richly decorated sheaths, done in the damascening technique with geometric and stylised vegetal motifs set in panels, were typical of soldier's daggers with double-edged blades (*pugio*) of the 1st c. (Bishop, Coulston 2006, 83-88, Fig. 44; Radman-Livaja 2005, 48, 53, 128, cat. nos. 59, 60, Pl(s). 15, 16, Sisak, first half of the 1st c.; Saliola, Casprini 2012, 57; Unz, Deschler-Erb 1997, 18-19, cat. nos. 206-218, Pl(s). 12, nos. 206-208; Pl(s). 13, nos. 210-212; Pl(s). 14, nos. 213-218, *Vindonissa*). As compared with the sheaths of early imperial legionary daggers, finds of which are concentrated along the limes, the sheath of the single-edged blade found at the Fontana site is comprised of two metal plates with a decorated front and wooden trim, and is classified into the A group of sheaths. Sheaths of the B group were made of organic material with a metal plate attached only to the front (Scott 1985, 165). Group A sheaths are further subdivided into three subgroups based on the inlay material type; the silver inlay of the sheath from Fontana exhibits similarities with the Allériot group characteristic of the middle decades of the 1st c. (Scott 1985, 170). The knife from Fontana, with its single-edged blade of 7 to 8 cm, is of small dimensions, but this does not rule out its association with a soldier. A small dagger of this kind was not intended to be used as a combat weapon, but rather in other, non-combat activities of the military life. The damascening technique and design of the sheath, with four panels, of which three are rectangular with a rosette or solar pattern fill, while the third is triangular and encloses a vegetal stalk, are evidently associated with a soldier. It is attributable to group A legionary dagger sheaths of the first half and mid-1st c. (Bishop, Coulston 2006, 86, Fig. 44, no. 3, Dunaföldvár = Saliola, Casprini 2012, cat. no. F15; Istenič 2019, 80, Fig. 39, Ljubljana; Radman-Livaja 2005, 53, 128, cat. no. 60, Pl(s). 16, Sisak = Saliola & Casprini 2012, cat. no. 191; Saliola & Casprini 2012, 73, cat. no. 194, Mainz). Whether the eight-lobed rosette on the Fontana sheath represents a stylised floral or solar image is open for debate. The form corresponds to the solar symbol, clearly identifiable and very widespread on legionary dagger sheaths of the 1st c. (Saliola, Casprini 2012, 59). The solar symbol in the panels of the sheaths of legionary daggers appears with or without the central disc, but it always has the radial rays. The motif in the panels of the Fontana sheath has radial rays with rounded termini around the central disc, which is more similar to the petals of a flower rather than to the sun. A stylised rosette similar to the sun has its own esoteric meaning and is a symbol of religious celebration and ritual. The incised undulating tendril in the triangular panel is an association with the serpent and symbolises energy, the eternal flow of life, death, and birth (Saliola, Casprini 2012, 62).

noža u II.-III. st., na temelju usporedbe s koštanom ručkom sklopivog nožića iz Žrnovnice kod Splita, također opisanog kao korice noža (Jurkić 1979, 59, sl. 8, br. 3; 60, kat. br. 5, sl. 9; 66-68). Analiza staklenih priloga iz istog paljevinskog groba navela je autoricu da u prvoj objavi istakne kraj II. i početak III. st. kao razdoblje najvjerojatnijeg nastanka groba, unatoč do tada već napuštenom paljevinskom ritusu. U kasnijoj kataloškoj publikaciji za korice noža iz groba u Fontani predlažu se bez studijske razrade dvije različite datacije, jedna u I.-II. st. i druga u II.-III. st. (Girardi-Jurkić, Džin 2003, 78, II.-III. st.; 149, kat. br. 282, I.-II. st.). Potrebno je stoga ponovno promotriti grobnu cjelinu sa svim kronološki odredivim nalazima. U istome grobu bio je, uz vrlo fragmentarne i nepotpune staklene ulomke, priložen cjelovito očuvan balzamarij od plavozelenog stakla (Jurkić 1979, 59, sl. 8, br. 1; 60-61, Grob 1, br. 6). Balzamarij pripada skupini zvonolikih balzamarija Isings 82 A 1, s jasno odijeljenim vratom i obodom zavijenim na rubu prema gore i unutra. Ovaj sjevernoitalski tip balzamarija javlja se od kraja I. st. i traje s osobitom intenzitetom kroz II. st. (Calvi 1968, 29, Aquileia, balzamarij A alfa, kraj I.-II. st.; Gregl, Lazar 2008, 138, kat. br. 45, Bakar, druga polovica I. st. - prva polovica III. st.; Isings 1957, 97, Form 82 A 1, kraj I.-III. st.; Mandruzzato, Marcante 2007, 86, kat. br. 181, Aquileia, II. st., sjevernoitalska proizvodnja). Ostali nalazi od stakla pripisani su u prvoj objavi razdoblju II.-III. st. To se odnosi na tri ulomka vodoravno razgrnutog ruba zdjelice od zelenkastog stakla, s paralelnim urezima okomitim na rub (Jurkić 1979, 59, sl. 8, br. 2; 61, Grob 1, br. 8; 68). Staklena zdjelica s urezima na vodoravno razgrnutom rubu pripada tipu Isings 42 a. Zdjelica Isings 42 a javlja se najranije u drugoj polovici I. st. odnosno u flavijevskom razdoblju u Italiji, prevladava u slojevima II. st., dok je produžena upotreba zabilježena u prvoj polovici III. st. u sjevernim europskim provincijama (Fünfschilling 2015, 364, Augst, tip AR 83; Gregl, Lazar 2008, 52-53, 108, kat. br. 7, T. 4, br. 7, Bakar, II. st.; Isings 1957, 58, Form 42 a). Primjeri s urezima u obliku zrna riže na razgrnutom rubu vrlo su rašireni u sjevernoj Italiji, a osobito su koncentrirani u južnom dijelu doline rijeke Po, na području Modene. Približno u istom razdoblju javljaju se stakleni tanjuri s urezima na vodoravno razgrnutom rubu, čiji je promjer razmjerno veći u odnosu na visinu (Gregl, Lazar 2008, 104, kat. br. 8, T. 2, br. 1; kat. br. 9, T. 2, br. 2; 105, kat. br. 12, T. 2, br. 4, Bakar, druga polovica I. st. - II. st.). Promatraljući cjelinu groba s nalazima, vrijeme paljevinskog ukopa

In the publication of the find of knife cat. no. 70 with decorated sheath cat. no. 71 (Plate XXXIV, 71; Pl(s). XXXV, 71), recovered from a grave at the Fontana site in Buzet, the author proposed a date of the knife sheath in the 2nd to 3rd c., based on a comparison with the bone handle of a folding knife found at the Žrnovnica site in Split also described as a knife sheath (Jurkić 1979, 59, Fig. 8, no. 3; 60, cat. no. 5, Fig. 9; 66-68). The analysis of the glass grave goods from this cremation grave led the author to, in the initial publication, propose the late 2nd and early 3rd c. as the most likely period in which this grave was created, notwithstanding the already by then abandoned cremation rite. In the later catalogue publication of the knife sheath from the Fontana grave two dates are proposed, absent an analytical elaboration, one in the 1st to 2nd c. and the other in the 2nd to 3rd c. period (Girardi-Jurkić, Džin 2003, 78, 2nd-3rd c.; 149, cat. no. 282, 1st-2nd c.). We need, thus, to re-examine this grave context and all of its chronologically determinable finds. This grave contained, along with highly fragmented and incomplete glass fragments, an intact balsamarium of blue-green glass (Jurkić 1979, 59, Fig. 8, no. 1; 60, 61, Grave 1, no. 6). The balsamarium is of the group of campanulate balsamaria of the Isings 82 A1 type with clearly distinct neck and a rim folded up and inward at the lip. This northern Italic balsamarium type appears late in the 1st c. and was particularly widespread in the 2nd c. (Calvi 1968, 29, Aquileia, balsamarium A alpha, late 1st-2nd c.; Gregl, Lazar 2008, 138, cat. no. 45, Bakar, second half of the 1st c.-first half of the 3rd c.; Isings 1957, 97, Form 82 A 1, late 1st-3rd c.; Mandruzzato, Marcante 2007, 86, cat. no. 181, Aquileia, 2nd c., north Italic production). In the initial publication the other glass finds were attributed to the 2nd to 3rd c. period. This pertains to three fragments of the horizontally flared rim of a small bowl of greenish glass with parallel incisions perpendicular to the rim (Jurkić 1979, 59, Fig. 8, no. 2; 61, Grave 1, no. 8; 68). The small glass bowl with incisions on a horizontally flared rim is of the Isings 42 A type. Isings 42 A type bowls appear at the earliest in the second half of the 1st c., i.e., in the Flavian period in Italy, are dominant in 2nd c. strata, with their extended use recorded into the first half of the 3rd c. in the north European provinces (Fünfschilling 2015, 364, Augst, AR 83 type; Gregl, Lazar 2008, 52, 53, 108, cat. no. 7, Pl(s). 4, no. 7, Bakar, 2nd c.; Isings 1957, 58, Form 42 A). Examples with notches in the shape of grains of rice on a flared rim are very widespread in the north of Italy, and are especially concentrated in the south end of the Po valley in the Modena area. At about this same time we see the appearance of glass plates with incisions on the horizontally flared rim, the diameter of which is relatively larger in relation to the height (Gregl, Lazar

može se s najviše vjerojatnosti smjestiti u rasponu II. stoljeća. Balzamarij Isings 82 A 1 javlja se tek krajem I. st., što predstavlja *terminus ante quem non* za vrijeme nastanka groba.

Nasuprot koricama noža, koje imaju analogije u koricama vojnih bodeža julijevsko-klaudijevskog razdoblja, ostali grobni nalazi ne dopuštaju dataciju groba raniju od završetka I. st. Postoji u svakom slučaju mogućnost da su korice noža izrađene znatno ranije od trenutka prilaganja u grob. Mogle su biti izrađene sredinom I. st., a položene u grob tijekom II. st., više desetljeća pa i više od pola stoljeća nakon izrade. Ovaj rijedak i dragocjen predmet, moguće naslijeden od starije generacije, pripada skupini vojničkih predmeta, iako je pre malen za korištenje u borbi. Tauširane korice s dekoracijom bogatom simboličkim značenjem pokazuju da je nož iz Fontane predstavljao statusni simbol istaknutog pripadnika vojničke zajednice.

Pored običnog jednostranog noža, u svakodnevnom životu koristio se mali i lako prenosivi sklopivi nožić (*cultellus*) s koštanom ručkom, koji je vlasnik mogao posvuda nositi sa sobom. Koštani elementi noža potječu iz sfere vojničke opreme. U europskim provincijama Rimskog Carstva, koštane korice noža koriste se redovno tijekom II.-III. st. i kasnije, osobito u pograničnim područjima. Često su bile ukrašene urezanim geometrijskim motivima. Običaj rezbaranja koštanih dijelova za nož proširio se iz istočnih provincija (Bíró 1994, 18-19).

U Antičkoj zbirci AMI-ja čuva se koštana ručka sklopivog noža, kat. br. 72 (T. XXXVI, 72). Sklopivost i dužina sječiva od približno 8 cm upućuju na mali pomoći nožić, koji se lako prenosi i koristio izvan kuće i na putu. Vesna Girardi-Jurkić kratko se dotaknula ove koštane ručke prilikom objave metalnih ukrašenih korica noža iz Fontane kod Buzeta, kat. br. 71. Tom je prilikom usporedila koštanu ručku kat. br. 72 s objavljenom koštanom ručkom sklopivog nožića iz Žrnovnice kod Splita, predloživši jednaku dataciju u II.-III. st. i opisavši oba predmeta kao korice noža (Jurkić 1979, 66). Koštane ručke s rupicom za zakovicu poput kat. br. 72 pripadale su sklopivim noževima. Mogle su biti ukrašene raznovrsnim izrezbarenim figurama, životinjama, dijelovima ljudske anatomije i bistama, mitološkim likovima, božanstvima i njihovim atributima, hermama, figurama gladijatora i boraca ili su mogle imati oblik noge stola sa životinjskom glavom i šapom (Béal 1986, 83-88; Bíró 1994, 100, T. LVI, kat. br. 485-487; Jung 2013, 92, 196, kat. br. 1191, T. 57, br. 1191; Kovač 2019; Mercklin 1940, T. XXXV-XLI). Željezna zakovica smještena asimetrično na rubu ručke kat. br. 72 služila je kao osovina oko

2008, 104, cat. no. 8, Pl(s). 2, no. 1; cat. no. 9, Pl(s). 2, no. 2; 105, cat. no. 12, Pl(s). 2, no. 4, Bakar, second half of the 1st c.-2nd c.). If we consider the grave as a whole with its finds we see that the greatest likelihood is that the cremation burial occurred at some point in the 2nd c. Isings 82 A1 type balsamaria appeared late in 1st c., which constitutes the *terminus ante quem non* for the creation of the grave. In contrast to the knife sheath, which has analogues among the sheaths of military daggers of the Julio-Claudian period, the other grave finds do not allow for a dating of the grave prior to the end of the 1st c. There is, of course, the possibility that the knife sheath was made significantly earlier than the point at which it was laid as a grave good. It may have been made in the mid-1st c. and laid in the grave in the course of the 2nd c., decades or even a half century after its manufacture. A rare and precious object, possibly inherited from a previous generation, is a military artefact despite being too small for use in combat. The damascene inlay decoration of the sheath of rich symbolic meaning indicates that the Fontana knife was a status symbol held by a prominent member of the military.

Besides the common single-edged knife, small and easily portable foldable knives (*cultellus*) with a bone handle were in everyday use, which their owners could carry wherever they went. The bone elements of the knife are derived from the sphere of military gear. In the European provinces of the Roman empire bone knife sheaths were commonplace in the 2nd to 3rd c. period and later, especially in the frontier regions. They were often decorated with incised geometric patterns. The custom of carving bone elements for knives spread from the eastern provinces (Bíró 1994, 18, 19). The Roman Period Collection at AMI includes the bone handle of a folding knife (cat. no. 72) (Plate XXXVI, 72). The foldability and blade length of about eight centimetres indicates a small knife, easily portable for use outside the home and when travelling. Vesna Girardi-Jurkić briefly touched on this bone handle when publishing the find of the metal decorative knife sheath (cat. no. 71) from the Fontana site in Buzet. She compared bone handle cat. no. 72 with the published find of a bone handle of a foldable knife found in Žrnovnica in Split, proposing the corresponding 2nd to 3rd c. date and describing both artefacts as knife sheaths (Jurkić 1979, 66). Bone handles with a rivet hole, such as our example cat. no. 72, were parts of foldable knives. They could be decorated with a variety of carved figures, animals, parts of the human anatomy, busts, mythological characters, deities and their attributes, herms, figures of gladiators and fighters, or could have the form of a table leg with an animal head and paw (Béal 1986, 83-88; Bíró 1994, 100, Pl(s). LVI, cat. nos. 485-487; Jung 2013, 92, 196, cat.

koje se sječivo zakretalo. Zeleni trag u unutrašnjosti koštane ručke ukazuje da je obložni list na završetku ručke bio izrađen od bakrene slitine. Kao primjer za usporedbu može se navesti potpuno sačuvani sklopivi nožić s koštanom ručkom istog tipa iz Xantena, koji ima zakovicu od bakrene slitine, obložne pločice od bakrene slitine na oba kraja i željezno sječivo (Jung 2013, 196, kat. br. 1193, T. 57, br. 1193). Sječivo sklopivog noža s listolikom koštanom ručkom u pravilu se izrađivalo od željeza i moralo je biti sasvim kratko, kraće od ručke.

Ručka nožića kat. br. 72 (T. XXXVI, 72) pripada skupini sklopivih nožića s listolikom ručkom. Listolike ručke obično su glatke i neukrašene, završavaju lističem ili kružnicom i razmjerno su malobrojne u odnosu na ostale oblike ručki sklopivih nožića. U manjem broju javljaju se u raznim provincijama Carstva (Mercklin 1940, 344, T. XXXVI, br. 3, München; 345, T. XXXVII, br. 2, Cambridge; 344, T. XXXVII, br. 7, Köln). Iz Augsta (*Augusta Raurica*) na rajnskom limesu potječe sasvim glatka, neukrašena koštana listolika ručka sklopivog noža s prorezom duž cijele bočne strane za umetanje sklopljenog sječiva, datirana u razdoblje od sredine II. st. do sredine IV. st. (Deschler-Erb 1998, vol. 1, 130, T. 6, br. 76; vol. 2, 16, kat. br. 76). Glatke listolike ručke sklopivog noža sa sačuvanim željeznim sjećivom dokumentirane su u Xantenu (*Colonia Ulpia Traiana*) na rajnskom limesu u razdoblju II.-III. st. (Jung 2013, 92, 196, kat. br. 1193, T. 57, br. 1193) i u Narbонskoj Galiji (*Gallia Narbonensis*) u kontekstu kasnog Carstva (Feugère, Prévot 2008, 243, 248, kat. br. 75; sl. 17, br. 75, Clermont l'Hérault). Koštana ručka nožića završena diskoidnom pločicom, jednaka primjerku iz Xantena, pronađena je u pograničnoj dunavskoj utvrdi Diana na lokalitetu Karataš u Gornjoj Meziji. Datirana je u razdoblje druge polovice III. – prve polovice IV. st. (Petković 1995, 50, 102, kat. br. 626, T. XXXVI, br. 3).

Koštana ručka noža istog listolikog oblika, sa završetkom u obliku bršljanova lista i asimetrično izbušenom rupom za zakovicu u udubljenom pojasu uz sječivo, čuva se u Arheološkom muzeju u Splitu, a potječe iz Žrnovnice kod Splita. Koštana ručka sklopivog noža iz Žrnovnice ima urezan prizor utrke kola u hipodromu i datira se u II.-III. st. Na bolje sačuvanoj strani urezana su dva sučeljena konja i palma između njih. Desno od konja urezan je cilindrični predmet nalik žrtveniku na niskom postolju, s pet zataknutih palminih grana na vrhu. Iznad desnog konja urezano je u dva reda njegovo ime KAP/RO. Od imena lijevog konja sačuvano je samo slovo I. Na drugoj, većim dijelom odlomljenoj strani ručke, vidljiva je s lijeve strane figura stojećeg pobjedničkog

no. 1191, Pl(s). 57, no. 1191; Kovač 2019; Mercklin 1940, Pl(s). XXXV-XLI). An iron rivet placed asymmetrically at the edge of handle cat. no. 72 served as the pivot point upon which the blade swung. The green traces inside the bone handle indicate that the sheathing at the end of the handle was done with copper alloy sheet. As a comparative example we can point to an intact folding knife with a bone handle of the same type from Xanten, which has a copper alloy rivet, sheathing at both ends of copper alloy sheet, and an iron blade (Jung 2013, 196, cat. no. 1193, Pl(s). 57, no. 1193). As a rule, the blades of folding knives with leaf-shaped bone handles were made of iron and were quite short, shorter than the handle.

Our handle cat. no. 72 (Plate XXXVI, 72) is from the group of small foldable knives with leaf-shaped handles. Handles of this shape are usually smooth and undecorated, terminating in a leaf or disc feature, and are relatively few in number in comparison to other forms of folding knife handles. We find them in small numbers across various provinces of the empire (Mercklin 1940, 344, Pl(s). XXXVI, no. 3, München; 345, Pl(s). XXXVII, no. 2, Cambridge; 344, Pl(s). XXXVII, no. 7, Cologne). An entirely smooth and undecorated leaf-shaped handle of a folding knife, with the gap that received the blade when folded running the full length of one side, from Augst (*Augusta Raurica*) on the Rhine limes, has been dated to the mid-2nd to mid-4th c. period (Deschler-Erb 1998, vol. 1, 130, Pl(s). 6, no. 76; vol. 2, 16, cat. no. 76). Smooth leaf-shaped handles of folding knives with surviving iron blades have been documented at Xanten (*Colonia Ulpia Traiana*) on the Rhine limes in the 2nd to 3rd c. period (Jung 2013, 92, 196, cat. no. 1193, Pl(s). 57, no. 1193), and in Narbonese Gaul (*Gallia Narbonensis*) in a late imperial context (Feugère, Prévot 2008, 243, 248, cat. no. 75; Fig. 17, no. 75, Clermont l'Hérault). A bone handle of a small knife with a discoid terminus, like the one from Xanten, was found in the Danube frontier fort of Diana at the Karataš site in what was Moesia Superior. It has been dated to the period of the second half of the 3rd to the first half of the 4th c. (Petković 1995, 50, 102, cat. no. 626, Pl(s). XXXVI, no. 3).

A handle of a knife of the same leaf-like shape, with a terminus in the form of an ivy leaf and a hole bored asymmetrically to the body of the handle to receive the rivet in the recessed zone next to the blade, found at the Žrnovnica site in Split, is kept at the Archaeological Museum of Split. The bone folding knife handle from Žrnovnica is decorated with an incised scene of a hippodrome chariot race, and has been dated to the 2nd to 3rd c. On the side where the incised decoration is better preserved, we see a pair of facing racing horses and a palm tree between them. To the right of the horse the incised image shows a cylindrical object like an altar

vozača s vijencem na glavi i vijencem u desnoj ruci. Ispod njega urezano je ime VA[---] (Cambi 1979, 282, kat. br. 592; Kubitschek 1971, 73-84). Noël Duval ukazao je da urezani cilindrični predmet s umetnutim palminim granama ne predstavlja žrtvenik, nego cilindrični nagradni *modius* od metala ili drva obloženog metalom (Baratta 2007, 566, sl. 9-10; Duval 1985, 194, sl. 2; 198-200). Druga je mogućnost da se radi o nagradnoj košari (*sportula*) kakve su se dodjeljivale u muzičkim i scenskim natjecanjima (Baratta 2007, 565, sl. 8; Duval 1976-1978, 199, sl. 4).

Još jedna koštana listolika ručka sklopivog noža, s urezanim konjskom glavom i palminom granom na jednoj strani, vozačevom kapom i bićem na drugoj te urezanim imenima na obje strane, čuva se u Berlinu (Mercklin 1940, 344, T. XXXVII, br. 6).

VI.3. Lanac

Lančić od bakrene slitine, kat. br. 73 (T. XXXVI, 73), iz vile Dragonera Sjever mogao je služiti za vješanje uljanice, zvonca, toaletne posude, zavjese te drugih laganih predmeta (Ivčević 2014, 149). Točna namjena ostaje nepoznata. Prema nalazu u paljevinskom sloju, koji je sadržavao predmete iz razdoblja I.-II. st. (Starac 2010, 208, S.J. 4/P14-1), i prema stratigrafskoj zdanju, koje je temeljito obnovljeno početkom IV. st. nakon požara (Starac 2010, 180, sl. 190, 196-199), lančić pripada razdoblju I.-III. st.

Željezni lanac (*catena*) kat. br. 74 (T. XXXVII, 74) izrađen je od karika. Takvi su lanci imali višestruku primjenu. Spojeni s okovima (*ferramenta*), služili su za vezivanje robova (Busuladžić 2014, 128, T. 111, kat. br. 331, 333, Sarajevo; kat. br. 332, Gradina, Srebrenica; T. 112, kat. br. 334, Branjevo, Zvornik). Tanji željezni lanci s manjim karikama užeg presjeka koristili su se u kuhinji za vješanje kotlića nad vatrom u ognjištu (Bitenc, Knific 2001, 32, kat. br. 87, br. 23, ostava Limberk nad Veliko Račno, oko g. 400.; Busuladžić 2014, 131, prilog 55, sl. 174-175). Lanac s većim karikama od deblje žice poput lanca, kat. br. 74, imao je primjenu u uzgoju stoke i vezivanju teglećih i drugih domaćih životinja na ruralnim gospodarstvima, osobito pasa. Jaki lanac imao je primjenu u ratarstvu pri oranju i vuči pluga (Pohanka 1986, 45-49, T. 9, kat. br. 33-40). Primjerak rimskog lanca s većim karikama potječe iz vile rustike u Brestiću kod Višnjana. Zbog oblika karika, prepostavljen je da se radi o novovjekom lancu iz XIX.-XX. st. (Zlatunić 2011, 96-97, T. 7, br. 3).

on a low pedestal with five palm branches rising from its top. Above the horse image to the right we see its name KAP/RO incised in two lines. Only the letter I remains of the name of the horse to the left. On the other side, most of which has broken off, we see to the left side a standing figure of a laureate victorious driver and another wreath held in the right hand. Below the driver we see the incised name VA[---] (Cambi 1979, 282, cat. no. 592; Kubitschek 1971, 73-84). Noël Duval has noted that the incised image of a cylindrical object with palm branches rising from it is not a representation of an altar, but rather a cylindrical prize *modius*, made of metal or of wood covered in metal (Baratta 2007, 566, Fig. 9-10; Duval 1985, 194, Fig. 2; 198-200). The other possibility is that this image depicts a prize basket (the *sportula*) the likes of which were presented at music and stage competitions (Baratta 2007, 565, Fig. 8; Duval 1976-1978, 199, Fig. 4).

Another leaf-shaped bone folding knife handle with the incised image of a horse's head and a palm branch to one side, and a driver's cap and whip to the other, with names incised on both sides, is kept in Berlin (Mercklin 1940, 344, Pl(s). XXXVII, no. 6).

VI.3. Chains

Small copper alloy chain cat. no. 73 (Plate XXXVI, 73) from the Dragonera Sjever villa site may have served to hang oil lamps, small bells, toiletry containers, curtains, or other light objects (Ivčević 2014, 149). Its exact purpose is unknown. Based on its recovery from a burn layer that contained artefacts of the 1st to 2nd c. period (Starac 2010, 208, SU 4/P14-1), and the stratigraphy of the edifice, which saw a complete renovation early in the 4th c. following a fire (Starac 2010, 180, Fig. 190, 196-199), this chain is of 1st to 3rd c. date.

Iron chain (*catena*) cat. no. 74 (Plate XXXVII, 74) is made up of links. Chains of this kind had multiple uses. When joined to shackles (*ferramenta*) they were used to bind slaves (Busuladžić 2014, 128, Pl(s). 111, cat. no. 331, 333, Sarajevo; cat. no. 332, Gradina, Srebrenica; Pl(s). 112, cat. no. 334, Branjevo, Zvornik). Less robust iron chains with smaller links of narrower section were used in the kitchen to hang kettles above the hearth fire (Bitenc, Knific 2001, 32, cat. no. 87, no. 23, Limberk nad Veliko Račno hoard, ca 400; Busuladžić 2014, 131, appendix 55, Figs. 174, 175). Chains with larger links of thicker wire, such as chain cat. no. 74, found their use in the breeding of livestock and binding draught and other domesticated animals at rural estates, dogs in particular. Strong chains were used in crop farming when ploughing, i.e., pulling a plough (Pohanka 1986, 45-49, Pl(s). 9, cat. nos. 33-40). A Roman chain with large links comes to

VI.4. Zvono

Metalna zvona javljaju se na grčkom i etruščanskom području krajem II. st. pr. Kr. (Nowakowsky 1988, 69). Kao sredstvo davanja zvučnih signala, zvono (*tintinnabulum*) je imalo vrlo široku upotrebu u rimskom svijetu. Zvona su se koristila u zvučnom označavanju raznovrsnih trenutaka u javnom životu, kao što je otvaranje i zatvaranje javnih okupljanja, igara u palestrama i amfiteatrima te početak i kraj radnog vremena javnih termi i tržnica. Zvuk zvona pratio je noćne ophodnje i pokrete vojnih jedinica te označavao uzbunu zbog požara (Galliazzo 1979, 156, kat. br. 61). Pored signalizacije zbivanja i kretanja, zvuku zvona pripisivale su se posebne magične apotropejske moći otklanjanja zlih sila i uroka. Zvona obješena o faluse i groteskne falusoidne kreacije (*tintinnabula*) objedinjavala su apotropejske moći različitih simbola i postavljala su se u javne i privatne prostore. Obično su se te apotropejske figure s obješenim zvonima vješale ispod arhitrava u trijemovima, osobito na ulazima (Conticello De' Spagnolis, De Carolis 1988, 73, kat. br. 61, 115, br. 61, *Pompeii*; Corti 2001, 75; Faraone 2018, 85–86, sl. 3.2). Nalaz apotropejskih privjesaka sa zvonima i uljanicama zabilježen je također iznad šanka termopolija (Conticello De' Spagnolis, De Carolis 1988, 72, kat. br. 60, 114, br. 60, *Pompeii*). Privjesci u obliku zvona nosili su se na nakitu kao zaštita od uroka, prilagali su se u dječje grobove kao omiljene igračke, nosile su ih domaće životinje. Vjerovalo se da zvuk zvona štiti od bolesti i svake druge nezgode. Zvona su bila posebno povezana s Bakhovim procesijama i Prijapom. Koristila su se u kultu u procesijama i u pozivanju vjernika na obred. Zvono je pored magijske imalo i sasvim praktičnu ulogu, budući da je označavalo smjer kretanja životinje koja je nosila zvono. Zvонca su se vješala na kožnu ormu konja s jahačem i na ormu zaprežnih kola, a mogla su biti ukrašena urezima i punciranjem. Jednostavna, neukrašena zvona vješala su se oko vrata stoci na ispaši te se vezuju uz stočarstvo (Busuladžić 2014, 85–86, T. 72, kat. br. 227–230; T. 73, kat. br. 231–233; T. 74, kat. br. 234–236; T. 75, kat. br. 237–238; T. 76, kat. br. 239–240; T. 77, kat. br. 241–242; prilog 33, kat. br. 98; Drescher 1998, 167, sl. 10, *Augusta Raurica*; Matijašić 1998, 406).

Zvona pouzdano utvrđene namjene iz Antičke zbirke AMI-ja dijele se prema obliku u dvije osnovne grupe: u zvona cilindričnog tijela i ovalnog otvora, kat. br. 75–78 (T. XXXVIII, 75; T. XXXIX, 76; T. XL, 77; T. XLI, 78), te zvona piramidalnog tijela s nožicama u uglovima, kat. br. 79–81 (T. XLI, 79; T. XLII, 80–81). I jedna i druga bila su na vrhu opremljena karikom izvana, poligonalnog, peterokutnog ili šesterokutnog oblika,

us from the villa rustica site at Brestić near Višnjan. Due to the form of the links, it has been proposed that this is a post-medieval chain of the 19th to 20th c. (Zlatunić 2011, 96–97, Pl(s). 7, no. 3).

VI.4. Bells

Metal bells appear in the Greek and Etruscan lands late in the 2nd c. BCE (Nowakowsky 1988, 69). As a means of giving audible signals the bell (*tintinnabulum*) saw very widespread use in the Roman world. Bells were used to signal a variety of public events, including the opening and closing of public gatherings, games in *palaestrae* and amphitheatres, and the beginning and end of working hours for public baths and markets. The sound of the bell accompanied night patrols and movements of military units and signalled fire alarms (Galliazzo 1979, 156, cat. no. 61). Beyond signalling events and movements, the sound of bells was attributed special magical apotropaic powers to ward off evil spirits and spells. Bells hung from phalluses and grotesque phallic creations (*tintinnabula*) united the apotropaic powers of various symbols and were placed in public and private spaces. These apotropaic figures with suspended bells were usually hung under the architraves of porticoes, especially at entrances (Conticello De' Spagnolis, De Carolis 1988, 73, cat. nos. 61, 115, no. 61, *Pompeii*; Corti 2001, 75; Faraone 2018, 85–86, Fig. 3.2). The find of apotropaic pendants with bells and oil lamps has also been recorded above the counters of *thermopolia* (Conticello De' Spagnolis, De Carolis 1988, 72, cat. nos. 60, 114, no. 60, *Pompeii*). Bell-shaped pendants were worn on jewellery to ward off spells, were laid as goods in the graves of children as favourite toys, and were put on domesticated animals. It was believed that the sound of the bell protected against disease and all other misfortune. Bells were especially associated with Bacchic processions and with Priapus. They had cultic uses in processions and in calling adherents of a religion to the performance of a ritual. Besides its magical role, bells also had the entirely practical purpose of indicating the direction of movement of animals wearing bells. Bells were also suspended from horse and cart leather harness and were at times decorated with incised and punched decoration. Plain, undecorated bells were hung around the necks of livestock when put out to pasture and are associated with animal husbandry (Busuladžić 2014, 85, 86, Pl(s). 72, cat. nos. 227–230; Pl(s). 73, cat. nos. 231–233; Pl(s). 74, cat. nos. 234–236; Pl(s). 75, cat. nos. 237, 238; Pl(s). 76, cat. nos. 239, 240; Pl(s). 77, cat. nos. 241, 242; appendix 33, cat. no. 98; Drescher 1998, 167, Fig. 10, *Augusta Raurica*; Matijašić 1998, 406).

Bells of confidently identified purpose held in the AMI Roman Period Collection are divided by shape into two

koja je služila za vješanje, a mogla su se po potrebi tiho odložiti na ravnu površinu nakon upotrebe.

Okolnosti nalaza zvona vrlo su raznovrsne, baš kao i njihova primjena. Zvono kat. br. 75 (T. XXXVIII, 75) potječe iz Nezakcija, bez podataka o stratigrafском kontekstu, zvono kat. br. 77 (T. XL, 77) površinski je nalaz na području nekropole ruralnog naselja u Kringi iz I.-II. st., a zvono kat. br. 78 (T. XLI, 78) pronađeno je ispred pulskog amfiteatra, u sloju iz razdoblja njegove izgradnje u I. st. Zvono kat. br. 76 (T. XXXIX, 76) potječe iz ostave u rimskom bunaru na sjevernoj periferiji Pule. Bunar poznat pod nazivom „Località romana“ nalazio se u Šijani kod crkve sv. Marije od Milosrda (Madonna delle Grazie), na mjestu gdje pruga siječe cestu za Fort Bradamante. Otvor prirodne kraške jame priklesan je u rimsko doba. Pri uređenju pulskog vodovoda i produblјivanju bunara, u bunaru na 28 metara dubine pronađena je ostava koja je sadržavala ranocarske posude od bakrene slitine i druge predmete od istog materijala, među kojima i zvono, kat. br. 76. Zvona kat. br. 75-78 (T. XXXVIII, 75; T. XXXIX, 76; T. XL, 77; T. XLI, 78) pripadaju skupini onih cilindričnog tijela, koja su redovito većih dimenzija, između 7 i 10 cm visine. Javljuju se ranije nego zvona piramidalnog oblika, kako svjedoče nalazi cilindričnih zvona iz augustovskih slojeva, u kojima nema onih s piramidalnim tijelom (Božić 2005, 315-316, sl. 23, br. 1; Deschler-Erb 2012, 86, 131, kat. br. E 52, E 56, E 58, T. 19, br. E 52, E 56, E 58, *Asciburgium*; Galliazzo 1979, 158, grupa C; Nowakowsky 1988, 75). Osim zvona navedenih u katalogu, u rimskim vilama u Istri pronađena su još neka zvona. Jedno cilindrično zvono odlomljene karike pronađeno je u antičkoj i kasnoantičkoj vili rustici Brestić kod Višnjana (Zlatunić 2011, 97, T. 7, sl. 4). Iz vile u uvali Marić kod Barbarige potječe konično zvono s poligonalnom ručkom (Višnjić, Bekić, Pleština 2010, 210, T. 11, br. 2).

Zvona piramidalnog tijela s nožicama, kat. br. 79-81 (T. XLI, 79; T. XLII, 80-81), pripadaju tipu uvelike korištenom u domaćinstvima, gdje su služila kao privjesci i pripisivale su im se čarobne zaštitničke moći. Zvona kat. br. 79-80 pronađena su u Puli neposredno izvan istočnih gradskih bedema, na području građevina interpretiranih kao taberne s trijemom, izvan bedema i između Dvojnih i Herkulovih vrata (Fischer 1996, 142, SUB 12). Zvona ovoga oblika koristila su se od sredine I. st. do u kasnu antiku i zastupljena su širom Carstva, pa tako i u Istri i susjednim područjima (Bitenc, Knific 2001, 42, kat. br. 116, druga polovica III. st. – V. st.; Borzić *et alii* 2014, 197, kat. br. 19, Burnum, I. st.; Božić 2005, 315-317, sl.

basic groups: bells of cylindrical form and oval mouth cat. nos. 75 to 78 (Plate XXXVIII, 75; Pl(s). XXXIX, 76; Pl(s). XL, 77; Pl(s). XLI, 78), and bells of pyramidal form with feet at the corners cat. nos. 79 to 81 (Plate XLI, 79; Pl(s). XLII, 80-81). Both types had a suspension loop at the top of polygonal, pentagonal, or hexagonal form at their outside edge and could be quietly laid on a flat surface after use.

The circumstances of the recovery of these bells vary significantly, as do their uses. Bell cat. no. 75 (Plate XXXVIII, 75) was found in Nesactium but there is no data on its stratigraphic context, bell cat. no. 77 (Plate XL, 77) is a surface find recovered in the area of the necropolis of a rural settlement in Kringa of the 1st to 2nd c., while bell cat. no. 78 (Plate XLI, 78) was found in the area facing the amphitheatre in Pula in a layer from the time of its construction in the 1st c. Bell cat. no. 76 (Plate XXXIX, 76) was found in a hoard in a Roman well in the northern periphery of Pula. The well site, known as Località romana, is situated in the Šijana area near the St Mary of Grace (Madonna delle Grazie) church, where the railroad intersects the road to Forte Bradamante. The mouth of a natural karst pit was carved out in the Roman period. During the development of the Pula water supply network and the deepening of the well, a hoard was found at a depth of 28 metres that included early imperial copper alloy ware and other copper alloy artefacts, including bell cat. no. 76. Bells cat. nos. 75 to 78 (Plate XXXVIII, 75; Pl(s). XXXIX, 76; Pl(s). XL, 77; Pl(s). XLI, 78) are part of the group of bells with cylindrical bodies, always of larger dimensions, standing between seven and 10 cm in height. They predate the appearance of pyramidal bells, as is borne out by the find of cylindrical bells from Augustan period strata that are absent of pyramidal bells (Božić 2005, 315-316, Fig. 23, no. 1; Deschler-Erb 2012, 86, 131, cat. nos. E 52, E 56, E 58, Pl(s). 19, nos. E 52, E 56, E 58, *Asciburgium*; Galliazzo 1979, 158, group C; Nowakowsky 1988, 75). Other bells have been found at Roman period villa sites in Istria along with those covered in the catalogue. A cylindrical bell with a broken suspension loop was found in the antique and late antique period villa rustica site in Brestić near Višnjan (Zlatunić 2011, 97, Pl(s). 7, Fig. 4). A conical bell with a polygonal handle was found at the villa site at the Marić cove in Barbariga (Višnjić, Bekić, Pleština 2010, 210, Pl(s). 11, no. 2).

Pyramidal bells with feet cat. nos. 79 to 81 (Plate XLI, 79; Pl(s). XLII, 80, 81) are of a type broadly used in households, where they served as pendants to which magical protective powers were attributed. Bells cat. nos. 79 and 80 were found in Pula just outside the eastern city wall, in the area of buildings interpreted as a *taberna* with

24; Deschler-Erb 2012, 86, 131-132, kat. br. E 61-E 62, T. 19, br. E 61-E 62, *Asciburgium*; Galliazzo 1979, 158, grupa B; 156-158, kat. br. 61, br. 4-5; Garbsch 2003, 307-308, sl. 7, br. 2-8, Monatshausen, III. st. ili kasnije; Nowakowsky 1988, 77; Šeparović, Uroda 2010, 79, kat. br. 189, Burnum, I. st.; Višnjić 2009, 161, 174, kat. br. 1, T. 2, br. 1, *Tarsatica*, zvono od bakrene slitine sa sačuvanim željeznim batićem). U Musei Civici u Trstu čuva se nekoliko rimskih zvona od bakrene slitine koja potječe iz Istre. Dva piramidalna zvona s nožicama iz muzeja u Trstu potječu iz Kaštela nad Dragonjom i iz Berma (Bravar 2002, 502). Iz Istre potječe također nalazi dvaju većih zvona bez nožica, jedno piramidalnog oblika iz Labina i drugo cilindrično iz Rima kod Roča (Bravar 2002, 503-504, sl. 29, Labin; sl. 31, Rim kod Roča). Piramidalna zvona s nožicama javljaju se kao sastavni dio dječijih ogrlica s različitim privjescima-amuletim (crepundia) (Danković, Milovanović 2022, 77, kat. br. 4, *Viminacium*, II.-III. st.).

Grupi rimskih zvona pripadaju dvije šuplje polukalote od bakrene slitine, kat. br. 82-83 (T. XLIII, 82-83). Glatke ili ukrašene polukalote od bakrene slitine s rupicom u sredini, kroz koju se provlačio batić s alkicom za vješanje, predstavljaju treću skupinu rimskih zvona, redovito manjih dimenzija (Božić 2005, sl. 15, br. 1; 316, sl. 23, br. 2; Cividini, Maggi 2022, 433, kat. br. B77, sl. 581, Bonifica; Danković, Milovanović 2022, 80-82, kat. br. 9-11, *Viminacium*, II.-III. st.; Kamenjarin 2011, 131, *Siculi* kod Splita, inv. br. 3980; Nowakowski 1988, 78-82, sl. 9; 85, sl. 10, br. 1-12, 14; 88, sl. 12; 103, sl. 20, br. 1-5; 113, sl. 26, br. 7, 10; Šeparović, Uroda 2010, 80, kat. br. 190, Burnum, I. st.). Polukalotasta metalna zvona mogla su biti izlivena u jednom komadu s ručkom ili se kroz polukalotu provlačio batić s posebno izrađenom alkonom. Obično imaju prstenasto profiliran rub, koji je uočljiv na obje polukalote, kat. br. 82-83. Polukalota kat. br. 82 (T. XLII, 82) ističe se neuobičajenim figuralnim ukrasom - punciranim likovima konja u trku, što upućuje na veliku vjerojatnost da se radilo o zvoncu kao dijelu konjske opreme (Boube-Piccot 1980, 182-186, kat. br. 311-324, T. 57, br. 311-314, T. 58, br. 315-321, sl. 28, Volubilis; 278-280, kat. br. 486-493, T. 100, br. 486-490, Banasa). Polukalotastim zvoncima donekle su nalik metalne polukalote, korištene kao ukrasni štitnik zakovice ili karičice na škrinji, uz karičicu koja je držala ručku ili lančić. Za razliku od zvonca, kalote za pokrivanje zakovica na drvenim predmetima obično su pliće (Gáspár 1986, I, 189, br. 643, II, T. CCCXXX, br. 643, Dunaújváros; I, 220, br. 846, II, T. CCCXXVIII,

a porch outside the wall between the Porta Gemina and the Hercules' gate (Fischer 1996, 142, SUB 12). Bells of this form were in use from the mid-1st c. and into the late antique period and were present across the empire and thus also in Istria and neighbouring lands (Bitenc, Knific 2001, 42, cat. no. 116, second half of the 3rd c. to 5th c.; Borzić et al. 2014, 197, cat. no. 19, Burnum, 1st c.; Božić 2005, 315-317, Fig. 24; Deschler-Erb 2012, 86, 131, 132, cat. nos. E 61, E 62, Pl(s). 19, nos. E 61, E 62, *Asciburgium*; Galliazzo 1979, 158, group B; 156-158, cat. no. 61, nos. 4, 5; Garbsch 2003, 307, 308, Fig. 7, nos. 2-8, Monatshausen, 3rd c. or later; Nowakowsky 1988, 77; Šeparović, Uroda 2010, 79, cat. no. 189, Burnum, 1st c.; Višnjić 2009, 161, 174, cat. no. 1, Pl(s). 2, no. 1, *Tarsatica*, copper alloy bell with surviving iron clapper). The Musei Civici in Trieste holds a number of Roman period copper alloy bells from Istria. Two pyramidal bells with feet kept at the museum in Trieste were found in Kaštel nad Dragonjom and in Beram (Bravar 2002, 502). Also found in Istria were two larger bells without feet, one of pyramidal form from Labin, and the other a cylindrical bell from Rim near Roč (Bravar 2002, 503, 504, Fig. 29, Labin; Fig. 31, Rim near Roč). Pyramidal bells with feet appear as parts of necklaces for children with various pendant amulets (crepundia) (Danković & Milovanović 2022, 77, cat. no. 4, *Viminacium*, 2nd-3rd c.).

Two spherical cap shaped copper alloy pieces (cat. nos. 82, 83) (Plate XLIII, 82, 83) are also part of the group of Roman period bells. Smooth or decorated copper alloy pieces of this shape with central holes through which a clapper with a suspension loop was drawn constitute the third group of Roman period bells, as a rule of smaller dimensions (Božić 2005, Fig. 15, no. 1; 316, Fig. 23, no. 2; Cividini, Maggi 2022, 433, cat. no. B77, Fig. 581, Bonifica; Danković & Milovanović 2022, 80-82, cat. nos. 9-11, *Viminacium*, 2nd-3rd c.; Kamenjarin 2011, 131, *Siculi* near Split, inv. no. 3980; Nowakowski 1988, 78-82, Fig. 9; 85, Fig. 10, nos. 1-12, 14; 88, Fig. 12; 103, Fig. 20, nos. 1-5; 113, Fig. 26, nos. 7, 10; Šeparović, Uroda 2010, 80, cat. no. 190, Burnum, 1st c.). Spherical cap shaped metal bells were either cast as a single piece with a handle, or a clapper was drawn through the top of the dome with a loop end. There is usually an annular moulding at the rim, evident on both of our spherical cap shaped pieces (cat. nos. 82, 83). Spherical cap shaped piece cat. no. 82 (Plate XLII, 82) is notable for its unusual figural decoration, figures done in a punctate technique of running horses, pointing to a great likelihood that this bell was part of equestrian gear (Boube-Piccot 1980, 182-186, cat. nos. 311-324, Pl(s). 57, nos. 311-314, Pl(s). 58, nos. 315-321, Fig. 28, Volubilis; 278-280, cat. nos. 486-493, Pl(s). 100,

br. 846, Nemesvámos-Balácapuszta; I, 325, br. 1869, II, T. CCC, br. 1869, Batina) ili imaju vodoravno razgrnut rub (Riha 2001, 78-79, T. 48, kat. br. 637-662).

Privjesak kat. br. 84 (T. XLIII, 84) neutvrđene je namjene. Jedna od mogućih namjena bila je vješanje zvona ili uljanice na lančićima. Na tri alkice mogla su posjeti tri lančića, dok je rupa u plaštu privjeska služila za vješanje dodatnog predmeta.

ZAKLJUČAK

Antička zbirka Arheološkog muzeja Istre sadrži alat i pribor korišten u rimskom razdoblju u klesarstvu, drvo-djelstvu, graditeljstvu, kovanju željeza, poljoprivredi, stočarstvu te za druge namjene koje nije moguće precizno odrediti. Većina predmeta izrađena je od željeza, nepoznatog mjesta i okolnosti nalaza. Manji broj predmeta izrađen je od bakrene slitine ili od kosti. Alati i pribor karakteristični za određene djelatnosti svjedočanstvo su postupaka korištenih u obrtima i drugim aktivnostima s ciljem izrade predmeta koji su se rabili u svakodnevnom životu te pribavljanja namirnica za prehranu. Znatan broj predmeta oblikom i namjenom uklapa se u standarde razvijene u latenskom razdoblju i zadržane na području cijelog Rimskog Carstva kroz čitavo rimsko razdoblje i duže, bez velikih promjena. U tom pogledu, profil zbirke rimskog alata iz Istre ne odstupa od prosjeka zbirki diljem Carstva.

Drvodjelski pribor zastupljen je razmjerno širokom paletom alata. To je očekivano, s obzirom na to da je drvo bilo važan materijal za izradu krovnih i katnih konstrukcija, skela, vrata i prozora, za gradnju brodova i kopnenih prijevoznih sredstava te za izradu namještaja i dijelova različitog oruđa. Među drvodjelskim alatom najbrojnije su bradve, odnosno sjekire-čekići za grubu obradu. Dlijeta i oštice blanja pronađeni su u kontekstu stambeno-gospodarskih objekata ranocarskog i kasnoantičkog razdoblja u Istri. Nož za dubljenje drva i tesla za ravnanje korišteni su u još finijoj obradi, dok identifikacija svrdla nije sasvim sigurna.

Poljoprivreda je predstavljala najvažniji segment ekonomije rimske Istre. Razmjerno njezinu značaju, sačuvani su brojni željezni dijelovi raznovrsnog poljoprivrednog alata. Pijuk i motika služili su za kopanje, ralo pluga za oranje, a srp za žetvu. Alati za krčenje šumovitih područja i nepotrebnog raslinja zastupljeni su sjekirom i kosirom, a pri iskorjenjivanju drveća korišten je pijuk. Osim nalaza u vilama i ruralnim sredinama, grupa

nos. 486-490, Banasa). Somewhat similar to these bells are the metal spherical cap shaped pieces used as decorative covers for rivets or split pins in chests, alongside the split pin that held a handle or small chain. The spherical cap shaped pieces used to cover rivets in wooden objects were usually shallower than the bells of this form (Gáspár 1986, I, 189, no. 643, II, Pl(s). CCCXXX, no. 643, Dunaújváros; I, 220, no. 846, II, Pl(s). CCCXXVIII, no. 846, Nemesvámos-Balácapuszta; I, 325, no. 1869, II, Pl(s). CCC, no. 1869, Batina), or had a horizontally flared rim (Riha 2001, 78, 79, Pl(s). 48, cat. no. 637-662).

Pendant cat. no. 84 (Plate XLIII, 84) is of unknown purpose. A possible use case is suspending bells or an oil lamp from chains. Three chains may have been attached to the three loops, while the hole in the mantle of the pendant may have been used to suspend an additional object.

CONCLUSION

The Roman Period Collection of the Archaeological Museum of Istria includes tools and implements used during the Roman period in stonemasonry, woodworking, construction, iron smithing, agriculture, animal husbandry, and for other purposes that cannot be confidently determined. Most of these artefacts are made of iron and are of unknown findspot and unknown find circumstances. A small number of these artefacts are made of copper alloy or bone. Tools and implements characteristic of particular activities bear witness to the processes used in crafts and other activities with the aim of manufacturing the articles used in everyday life and to produce foodstuffs. In terms of form and purpose a significant number of these artefacts correspond to standards developed during the La Tène period that survived across the whole of the Roman empire and throughout the entirety of the Roman period and beyond without significant change. In this regard the profile of the collection of Roman period tools from Istria does not deviate from the average profile of collections from across what was once the Roman empire.

Woodworking implements are represented with a relatively broad range of tools. This is to be expected given that wood was an important construction material in the building of roofs, floor structures, scaffolding, doors, and windows, in shipbuilding, and the building of land vehicles, and in the manufacture of furniture and parts of various tools. Adzes, i.e., adze-hammers used in rough work, are the most numerous among the woodworking tools. Chisels and plane blades were found in residential/farm building contexts of the late imperial

srpova kat. br. 40-43 (T. XXII, 40; T. XXIII, 41-42; T. XXIV, 43) potjeće iz unutrašnjosti grada. Pronađeni su u gradskoj četvrti u kojoj se od kraja V. do VII. st. odvijala proizvodnja maslinovog ulja.

Među predmetima širokog spektra upotrebe ističu se noževi, kat. br. 69-72 (T. XXXIV, 69, 71; T. XXXV, 71; T. XXXVI, 72), s ukrasima koji posjeduju određenu kvalitetu statusnog simbola. Nož s tauširanim koricama, kat. br. 70-71 (T. XXXIV, 71; T. XXXV, 71), dio je osobne opreme pripadnika vojnih jedinica iz I. st. Ukrasima na noževima pripisivala su se magijska apotropejska svojstva, kao i zvonjavi zvona. Zvona su, osim praktične svrhe zvučnog označavanja kretanja ljudi ili životinja, imala naglašeno svojstvo magijskog instrumenta čiji zvuk tjerava sile.

Nalazi željeznih izrađevina u kovačnici u sklopu vile Dragonera Jug pružaju izravne informacije o mjestu i vremenu njihove proizvodnje odnosno korištenja. Kovačnica je bila aktivna tijekom VI.-VII. st., a zajedno s čitavom građevinom naglo je napuštena u VII. st. uslijed požara. U kovačnici nisu zatečeni najkarakterističniji alati zanata - nakovanj, kliješta i čekić - no zatečen je čitav spektar željeznog pribora izrađenog za potrebe gospodarstva, a moguće i za prodaju. Željezne oštice blanja, kat. br. 12-13 (T. VI, 12-13), pronađene u kovačnici, bile su netom izrađene i spremne za ugradnju drvenih dijelova koja se obavljala na istom imanju. Kutlača, kat. br. 36 (T. XIX, 36), mogla je biti u upotrebi dulje vrijeme, kao dio kovačkog pribora za rad. Proizvodi iste kovačnice vjerojatno su i noževi, kat. br. 62 (T. XXXII, 62) i kat. br. 68 (T. XXXIII, 68), iz slojeva VI.-VII. st. u vili Dragonera Jug te ulomak blanje, kat. br. 14 (T. VII, 14), iz kasnoantičkog sloja susjedne vile Dragonera Sjever.

and late antique periods in Istria. Carving knives and adzes used to smooth surfaces were used for still finer work, while the identification of augers is not entirely confident.

Agriculture was the leading sector of the economy of Roman Istria. Consistent with its significance we see many surviving parts of a variety of agricultural tools. The pickaxe and hoe were used to dig, the ploughshare for ploughing, and the sickle for harvesting. Tools used for the clearing of wooded areas and vegetation are represented by axes and billhooks, with the pickaxe used to uproot trees. Along with the finds made at the sites of villas and in rural area, the group of cat. nos. 40 to 43 (Plate XXII, 40; Pl(s). XXIII, 41, 42; Pl(s). XXIV, 43) originate from the urban interior. They were found in a city district where there had been olive oil production from the late 5th to the 7th c.

Notable among the items having a broad range of uses are knives cat. nos. 69 to 72 (Plate XXXIV, 69, 71; Pl(s). XXXV, 71; Pl(s). XXXVI, 72), exhibiting decorative features that speak to their role as status symbols.. A knife with a sheath cat. nos. 70 and 71 (Plate XXXIV, 71; Pl(s). XXXV, 71) having damascene inlay decoration was an item of 1st c. military gear. Magical apotropaic powers were attributed to decorated knives and to the ringing of bells. Bells, besides the practical purpose of indicating the movement of people and animals, were notable in the particular attribution of a magical instrument the sound of which drove away evil forces.

The find of iron artefacts at the smithy of the Dragonera Jug villa site provides direct data on the time and place of their manufacture or use. The smithy was active in the 6th and 7th c. and was, along with the whole of the building complex, suddenly abandoned in the 7th c. as the result of a fire. The most characteristic tools of the trade—the anvil, tongs, and hammers—were not found at the smithy site, but a broad range of iron implements crafted for the needs of the estate, and possibly for sale, were discovered. Iron plane blades cat. nos. 12 and 13 (Plate VI, 12, 13) found at the smithy site were freshly made and prepared for installation into the wooden stock, which was done at the estate. Ladle cat. no. 36 (Plate XIX, 36) may have been used over an extended period of time, as part of a smith's set of tools. Knives cat. no. 62 (Plate XXXII, 62) and cat. no. 68 (Plate XXXIII, 68), recovered from 6th and 7th c. layers at the Dragonera Jug villa site, and plane fragment cat. no. 14 (Plate VII, 14) from a late antique layer at the neighbouring Dragonera Sjever villa site, were also likely products of this smithy.

KATALOG

I. ALAT KLESARA

I.1. Čekić

1. Inv. br. AMI-A-2624 (T. I, 1)

Opis: Željezni čekić s jednim zašiljenim i drugim četvrtastim krajem. Rupa za usad smještena je u sredini, pravokutnog je oblika i dimenzija 4,4 x 2,7 cm.

Dimenzijske podatke: Visina 4,1 cm (potpuno), širina 23,4 cm (potpuno), dužina 5,45 cm (potpuno), masa 1583 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Matijašić 1998, 403, br. 2; 404, br. 3.

2. Inv. br. AMI-A-5373 (T. I, 2)

Opis: Željezni čekić - malj. Oba kraja čekića su četvrtasta s odrezanim uglovima, dimenzija 7,3 x 6,3 cm. U presjeku čekić ima oblik izduženog osmerokuta. Rupa za usad smještena je u sredini, okruglog je oblika i promjera 3,1 cm.

Dimenzijske podatke: Visina 8,83 cm (potpuno), širina 14,3 cm (potpuno), dužina 6,84 cm (potpuno), masa 4639 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1970.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

II. ALAT DRVODJELJA

II.1. Sjekira-čekić

3. Inv. br. AMI-A-20001 (T. II, 3)

Opis: Dva željezna ulomka sjekire-čekića plosnatog sječiva, s tragom rupe za usad. Sječivo je povijeno nadolje, okrenuto okomito u odnosu na os ručke.

Dimenzijske podatke: Visina 0,8 cm (potpuno), širina 17 cm (nepotpuno), dužina sječiva 6,8 cm (nepotpuno), masa 94,82 g.

Nalazište: Pula, Osmerokutni mauzolej, 1954.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

4. Inv. br. AMI-A-20001 (T. II, 4)

Opis: Željezna sjekira-čekić s rupom za nasad, s plosnatim sječivom na jednoj strani i čekićem kvadratnog presjeka na drugoj. Sječivo je povijeno nadolje, okrenuto okomito u odnosu na os ručke.

Dimenzijske podatke: Visina 4 cm (potpuno), širina 19 cm (potpuno), dužina sječiva 5,5 cm (potpuno), visina tuljca 1,7 cm (potpuno), promjer rupe 3,3 cm, presjek čekića 1,7 x 1,6 cm, masa 266,55 g.

Nalazište: Pula, Osmerokutni mauzolej, 1954.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

CATALOGUE

I. THE TOOLS OF THE STONEMASON

I.1. Hammers

1. Inv. no. AMI-A-2624 (Plate I, 1)

Description: Iron hammer with one pointed end and one square hammer-head face. Eye at midpoint, roughly rectangular, measures 4.4 x 2.7 cm.

Dimensions: H 4.1 cm (complete), W 23.4 cm (complete), L 5.45 cm (complete), mass 1583 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Matijašić 1998, 403, no. 2; 404, no. 3.

2. Inv. no. AMI-A-5373 (Plate I, 2)

Description: Iron sledge-hammer. Both faces are square with cut corners, measure 7.3 x 6.3 cm. In section the sledge-hammer has the form of an elongated octagon. Eye at midpoint, round, diameter 3.1 cm.

Dimensions: H 8.83 cm (complete), W 14.3 cm (complete), L 6.84 cm (complete), mass 4639 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1970

Publication: Unpublished

II. THE TOOLS OF THE WOODWORKER

II.1. Adze-hammers

3. Inv. no. AMI-A-20001 (Plate II, 3)

Description: Two fragments of an iron adze-hammer with flat blade, traces of the eye. Blade curves down, perpendicular to the axis of the handle.

Dimensions: H 0.8 cm (complete), W 17 cm (incomplete), blade L 6.8 cm (incomplete), mass 94.82 g

Findspot: Pula, octagonal mausoleum, 1954

Publication: Unpublished

4. Inv. no. AMI-A-20001 (Plate II, 4)

Description: Iron adze-hammer with eye, flat blade at one end, hammer-head of square section at the other. Blade curves down, perpendicular to the axis of the handle.

Dimensions: H 4 cm (complete), W 19 cm (complete), blade L 5.5 cm (complete), socket H 1.7 cm (complete), eye DIA 3.3 cm, hammer section 1.7 x 1.6 cm, mass 266.55 g

Findspot: Pula, octagonal mausoleum, 1954

Publication: Unpublished

5. Inv. br. AMI-A-20001 (T. II, 5)

Opis: Dva željezna ulomka sjekire-čekića s rupom za nasad, s plosnatim sječivom na jednoj strani i čekićem kvadratnog presjeka na drugoj. Sječivo je povijeno nadolje, okrenuto okomito u odnosu na os ručke.

Dimenzije: Visina 4 cm (potpuno), širina 20,5 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,8 cm (potpuno), dužina sječiva 6,8 cm (potpuno), promjer rupe 2,8 cm, presjek čekića 1,7 x 1,2 cm, masa 182,34 g.

Nalazište: Pula, Osmerokutni mauzolej, 1954.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

6. Inv. br. AMI-A-30010855 (T. III, 6)

Opis: Željezna sjekira-čekić s plosnatim sječivom na jednoj strani i čekićem kvadratnog presjeka na drugoj. Sječivo je okrenuto paralelno s osi ručke. Isprva ravno, sječivo je deformirano i zakrenuto udesno.

Dimenzije: Visina sječiva 5,8 cm (potpuno), širina 18 cm (potpuno), dužina tuljca 3,2 cm, visina tuljca 2 cm (potpuno), promjer rupe 3 x 2,6 cm, presjek čekića 1,8 x 1,1 cm, masa 253,35 g.

Nalazište: Medulin, Burle, 17. III. 2000., Grob 93.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

II.2. Dlijeto

7. Inv. br. AMI-A-2625. Stari inv. broj 4973 (T. III, 7)

Opis: Željezno dlijeto kvadratnog presjeka, s tuljcem za nasad.

Dimenzije: Visina 27,5 cm (potpuno), presjek kvadratnog dijela 1,8 x 1,8 cm, promjer tuljca 4,1 cm, dužina tuljca 10,6 cm (potpuno), masa 542,5 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

8. Inv. br. AMI-A-2634. Stari inv. broj 3463 (T. IV, 8)

Opis: Željezno dlijeto pravokutnog presjeka, s tuljcem za nasad. Vrh je odlomljen, nedostaje.

Dimenzije: Visina 19,1 cm (nepotpuno), promjer tuljca 3,7 cm, dužina tuljca 8,8 cm (potpuno), presjek pravokutnog dijela 1,9 x 1,3 cm, masa 272,6 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

II.3. Drvodjeljski nož

9. Inv. br. AMI-A-2701. Stari inv. broj 3590 (T. IV, 9)

Opis: Željezni nož s rupom za ručku i kukom na vrhu. Okrugla glava s rupom promjera 2,3 cm nastavlja se na dugi zašiljeni vrh kvadratnog presjeka 2,05 x 2,05 cm ispod glave.

5. Inv. no. AMI-A-20001 (Plate II, 5)

Description: Two fragments of an iron adze-hammer with eye, flat blade at one end, hammer-head of square section at the other. Blade curves down, perpendicular to the axis of the handle.

Dimensions: H 4 cm (complete), W 20.5 cm (complete), L 0.8 cm (complete), blade L 6.8 cm (complete), eye DIA 2.8 cm, hammer section 1.7 x 1.2 cm, mass 182.34 g

Findspot: Pula, octagonal mausoleum, 1954

Publication: Unpublished

6. Inv. no. AMI-A-30010855 (Plate III, 6)

Description: Iron axe-hammer flat blade at one end, hammer-head of square section at the other. Blade parallel to the axis of the handle. Initially straight blade deformed and turned to the right.

Dimensions: blade H 5.8 cm (complete), W 18 cm (complete), socket L 3.2 cm, socket H 2 cm (complete), eye DIA 3 x 2.6 cm, hammer section 1.8 x 1.1 cm, mass 253.35 g

Findspot: Medulin, Burle, 17 March 2000, Grave 93

Publication: Unpublished

II.2. Chisels

7. Inv. no. AMI-A-2625. Previous inv. no. 4973 (Plate III, 7)

Description: Iron chisel, square in section, socketed.

Dimensions: H 27.5 cm (complete), section at square part 1.8 x 1.8 cm, socket DIA 4.1 cm, socket L 10.6 cm (complete), mass 542.5 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Unpublished

8. Inv. no. AMI-A-2634. Previous inv. no. 3463 (Plate IV, 8)

Description: Iron chisel, rectangular in section, socketed. Tip broken off, missing.

Dimensions: H 19.1 cm (incomplete), socket DIA 3.7 cm, socket L 8.8 cm (complete), section at rectangular part 1.9 x 1.3 cm, mass 272.6 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Unpublished

II.3. Woodworking knives

9. Inv. no. AMI-A-2701. Previous inv. no. 3590 (Plate IV, 9)

Description: Iron knife with hafting socket and hooked tip. Round butt with socket having a diameter of 2.3 cm tapers to a long pointed tip of square section measuring 2.05 x 2.05 cm just below the looped butt.

Dimenzije: Visina 15,3 cm (potpuno), širina 4,24 cm (potpuno), dužina 2,1 cm (potpuno), masa 355,7 g.
 Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.
 Objava: Neobjavljen.

Dimensions: H 15.3 cm (complete), W 4.24 cm (complete), L 2.1 cm (complete), mass 355.7 g
 Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949
 Publication: Unpublished

II.4. Svrđlo

10. Inv. br. AMI-A-2703. Stari inv. broj 1364 (T. V, 10)
 Opis: Željezno svrdlo tordirane noge. Na glavi je savijeno u krug promjera 2,1 cm, završetak nije spojen do kraja nego se savija u malu alkicu.
 Dimenzije: Visina 12,1 cm (potpuno), širina glave 2,1 cm (potpuno), dužina glave 0,6 cm (potpuno), promjer noge 0,5 cm, masa 16,2 g.
 Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.
 Objava: Neobjavljen.

II.4. Augers

10. Inv. no. AMI-A-2703. Previous inv. no. 1364 (Plate V, 10)
 Description: Iron auger with twisted shank. Looped head has a diameter of 2.1 cm, loop does not close with the shank but is rather, looped again to form a small ring.
 Dimensions: H 12.1 cm (complete), looped head W 2.1 cm (complete), looped head L 0.6 cm (complete), shank DIA 0.5 cm, mass 16.2 g
 Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949
 Publication: Unpublished

II.5. Tesla

11. Inv. br. AMI-A-2643 (T. V, 11)
 Opis: Željezna tesla s trnom za nasad. Sječivo je trapezoidno, konkavnih dužih strana. U presjeku je romboidno, na vrhu stanjeno u oštricu širine 1,3 cm.
 Dimenzije: Visina 16 cm (potpuno), širina 3 cm (potpuno), dužina 1,5 cm (potpuno), masa 102,5 g.
 Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.
 Objava: Neobjavljen.

II.5. Adzes

11. Inv. no. AMI-A-2643 (Plate V, 11)
 Description: Tanged iron adze. Trapezoidal blade, long sides concave. Rhomboid in section, tip tapers to cutting edge having a width of 1.3 cm.
 Dimensions: H 16 cm (complete), W 3 cm (complete), L 1.5 cm (complete), mass 102.5 g
 Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949
 Publication: Unpublished

II.6. Blanja

12. Inv. br. AMI-A-30468 (T. VI, 12)
 Opis: Željezna ručka blanje, pravokutnog presjeka. Jedan kraj je ravno odlomljen, drugi trapezoidno sužen.
 Dimenzije: Visina 10,5 cm (nepotpuno), širina 2,9 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,3 cm (potpuno), masa 25,55 g (nepotpuno).
 Nalazište: Dragonera Jug 1, 25. XI. 2004., S.J. 3/P59, kovačnica, VI.-VII. st.
 Objava: Koncani Uhač 2010, 255, kat. br. 60, T. V, 60.

II.6. Planes

12. Inv. no. AMI-A-30468 (Plate VI, 12)
 Description: Iron plane blade, rectangular in section. One end broken off straight, the other end trapezoidal, tapered.
 Dimensions: H 10.5 cm (incomplete), W 2.9 cm (complete), L 0.3 cm (complete), mass 25.55 g (incomplete)
 Findspot: Dragonera Jug 1, 25 November 2004, SU 3/P59, smithy, 6th-7thC
 Publication: Koncani Uhač 2010, 255, cat. no. 60, Pl(s). V, 60.

13. Inv. br. AMI-A-30469 (T. VI, 13)
 Opis: Željezna ručka blanje, pravokutnog presjeka. Jedan kraj je ravno odlomljen, drugi trapezoidno sužen.
 Dimenzije: Visina 12,2 cm (nepotpuno), širina 2,5 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,2 cm (potpuno), masa 26,23 g (nepotpuno).
 Nalazište: Dragonera Jug 1, 25. XI. 2004., S.J. 3/P59, kovačnica, VI.-VII. st.
 Objava: Koncani Uhač 2010, 255, kat. br. 61, T. V, 61.

13. Inv. no. AMI-A-30469 (Plate VI, 13)
 Description: Iron plane blade, rectangular in section. One end broken off straight, the other end trapezoidal, tapered.
 Dimensions: H 12.2 cm (incomplete), W 2.5 cm (complete), L 0.2 cm (complete), mass 26.23 g (incomplete)
 Findspot: Dragonera Jug 1, 25 November 2004, SU 3/P59, smithy, 6th-7thC
 Publication: Koncani Uhač 2010, 255, cat. no. 61, Pl(s). V, 61.

14. Inv. br. AMI-A-30488 (T. VII, 14)

Opis: Željezna ručka blanje, pravokutnog presjeka, odlomljena na oba kraja.

Dimenzije: Visina 12,2 cm (nepotpuno), širina 2,9 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,7 cm (potpuno), masa 75,24 g.

Nalazište: Dragonera Sjever 2, 26. VII. 2003., S.J. 4/P14 (5/P13?), V.-VI. st.

Objava: Koncani Uhač 2010, 253, kat. br. 34, T. VI, 34.

14. Inv. no. AMI-A-30488 (Plate VII, 14)

Description: Iron plane blade, rectangular in section, both ends broken.

Dimensions: H 12.2 cm (incomplete), W 2.9 cm (complete), L 0.7 cm (complete), mass 75.24 g

Findspot: Dragonera Sjever 2, 26 July 2003, SU 4/P14 (5/P13?), 5th-6thC

Publication: Koncani Uhač 2010, 253, cat. no. 34, Pl(s). VI, 34.

III. ALAT I PRIBOR ZIDARA I GRADITELJA

III.1. Zidarska lopatica

15. Inv. br. AMI-A-5375 (T. VIII, 15)

Opis: Željezna zidarska lopatica. Ručka pravokutnog presjeka 0,7 x 0,5 cm, na vrhu je podvijena u kuku. Lopatica je ravne površine i izduženog ovalnog oblika, jako oštećena. Duga je 10,4 cm, široka 5,2 cm i debela 0,12 cm.

Dimenzije: Visina 26,3 cm (nepotpuno), širina 5,2 cm (nepotpuno), dužina 4,2 cm (potpuno), masa 67,2 g.

Nalazište: Nezakcij, nekropola Batel, 1902., Grob 12, II. st. ili kasnije.

Objava: Matijašić 1996, 121, Grob A12; Schiavuzzi 1905, 240, Grob 12, iskop 1902.

III. THE TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS OF THE MASON AND THE BUILDER

III.1. Mason's trowel

15. Inv. no. AMI-A-5375 (Plate VIII, 15)

Description: Iron mason's trowel. Handle rectangular in section measuring 0.7×0.5 cm, handle end curved to a hook. Trowel blade is flat and of elongated oval form, highly damaged. Blade measured 10.4 cm long, 5.2 cm wide, and 0.12 cm thick.

Dimensions: H 26.3 cm (incomplete), W 5.2 cm (incomplete), L 4.2 cm (complete), mass 67.2 g

Findspot: Nesactium, Batel necropolis, 1902, Grave 12, 2ndC or later

Publication: Matijašić 1996, 121, Grave A12; Schiavuzzi 1905, 240, Grave 12, 1902 excavation

III.2. Klin

16. Inv. br. AMI-A-5377 (T. IX, 16)

Opis: Masivni klin od bakrene slitine u obliku krnje piramide, s olovnom kockastom glavom.

Dimenzije: Visina 10,9 cm (potpuno), visina olovne glave 5,3 cm (potpuno), širina olovne glave 5,8 cm (potpuno), dužina olovne glave 5,5 cm (potpuno), dimenzije klina na mjestu izlaza iz olovne glave $3,3 \times 3$ cm (potpuno), na završetku $2,2 \times 2$ cm, masa 1752 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1970.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

III.2. Wedges

16. Inv. no. AMI-A-5377 (Plate IX, 16)

Description: Massive tapered copper alloy element in the form of a truncated pyramid with square lead head. Dimensions: H 10.9 cm (complete), lead head H 5.3 cm (complete), lead head W 5.8 cm (complete), lead head L 5.5 cm (complete), tapered element at exit from lead head 3.3×3 cm (complete), at its terminus 2.2×2 cm, mass 1752 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1970

Publication: Unpublished

17. Inv. br. AMI-A-5377/a (T. X, 17)

Opis: Masivni klin od bakrene slitine u obliku krnje piramide, s olovnom kockastom glavom. Komad olova na glavi je otkinut tako da se vidi ravni završetak umetnutog klina od bakrene slitine, čija dužina iznosi 9,8 cm.

Dimenzije: Visina 11,6 cm (potpuno), visina olovne glave 4,9 cm (potpuno), širina olovne glave 6,3 cm (potpuno), dužina olovne glave 5,5 cm (potpuno), dimenzije klina na mjestu izlaza iz olovne glave $3,5 \times 2,7$ cm (potpuno), na završetku $2,1 \times 1,8$ cm, masa 1594 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1970.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

17. Inv. no. AMI-A-5377/a (Plate X, 17)

Description: Massive tapered copper alloy element in the form of a truncated pyramid with square lead head. Broken off section of lead head reveals flat terminus of the copper alloy element with length of 9.8 cm.

Dimensions: H 11.6 cm (complete), lead head H 4.9 cm (complete), lead head W 6.3 cm (complete), lead head L 5.5 cm (complete), tapered element at exit from lead head 3.5×2.7 cm (complete), at its terminus 2.1×1.8 cm, mass 1594 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1970

Publication: Unpublished

18. Inv. br. AMI-A-2592 (T. XI, 18)

Opis: Željezni klin u obliku slova T, kvadratnog presjeka. Trn za usad je kratak.

Dimenzije: Visina 6,4 cm (potpuno), širina 12,5 cm (potpuno), presjek gornje pločice 2,4 x 1 cm (potpuno), visina trna 5,5 cm, presjek trna na vrhu 2 x 2 cm, u sredini 1,6 x 1,5 cm, masa 176,3 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

19. Inv. br. AMI-A-2591 (T. XI, 19)

Opis: Željezni klin u obliku slova T, kvadratnog presjeka.

Vrh trna je odlomljen.

Dimenzije: Visina 9,8 cm (nepotpuno), širina 9,5 cm (potpuno), dužina u gornjem dijelu 2 cm (potpuno), presjek trna 1,6 x 1,5 cm, masa 171,7 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

20. Inv. br. AMI-A-2593 (T. XII, 20)

Opis: Željezni klin u obliku slova T, kvadratnog presjeka.

Dimenzije: Visina 11,6 cm (potpuno), širina 10,4 cm (potpuno), dužina 1,5 cm (potpuno), visina trna 10,3 cm, presjek trna 1,7 x 1 cm, masa 124,8 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

21. Inv. br. AMI-A-2860 (T. XII, 21)

Opis: Željezni klin u obliku slova T, kvadratnog presjeka.

Na račvištu se s gornje strane nalazi pravokutni utor.

Dimenzije: Visina 10,5 cm (potpuno), širina 8,9 cm (potpuno), dužina na gornjoj strani 1,66 cm (potpuno), visina trna 9,5 cm, presjek trna u gornjem dijelu 1,9 x 1,25 cm, masa 119 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

22. Inv. br. AMI-A-2861 (T. XIII, 22)

Opis: Željezni klin u obliku slova T, kvadratnog presjeka.

Trn je raskovan u pravokutnu pločicu, izbušenu s dvije okrugle rupe za zakovice.

Dimenzije: Visina 12 cm (potpuno), širina 11,2 cm (potpuno), dužina na gornjoj strani 2,78 cm (potpuno), visina pločice na trnu 11,1 cm, presjek pločice na trnu 2,9 x 0,25 cm, promjer rupe 0,9 cm, masa 226,4 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

23. Inv. br. AMI-A-2862 (T. XIV, 23)

Opis: Željezni klin u obliku slova T, kvadratnog presjeka.

Trn je pri dnu raskovan u pravokutnu pločicu, izbušenu s dvije okrugle rupe za zakovice.

18. Inv. no. AMI-A-2592 (Plate XI, 18)

Description: T-shaped iron clamp, square in section. The stem of the clamp is short.

Dimensions: H 6.4 cm (complete), W 12.5 cm (complete), top plate section 2.4 x 1 cm (complete), stem H 5.5 cm, stem at top 2 x 2 cm, and at the middle 1.6 x 1.5 cm, mass 176.3 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Unpublished

19. Inv. no. AMI-A-2591 (Plate XI, 19)

Description: T-shaped iron clamp, square in section. Tip of the stem is broken off.

Dimensions: H 9.8 cm (incomplete), W 9.5 cm (complete), L at top end 2 cm (complete), stem section 1.6 x 1.5 cm, mass 171.7 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Unpublished

20. Inv. no. AMI-A-2593 (Plate XII, 20)

Description: T-shaped iron clamp, square in section.

Dimensions: H 11.6 cm (complete), W 10.4 cm (complete), L 1.5 cm (complete), stem H 10.3 cm, stem section 1.7 x 1 cm, mass 124.8 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Unpublished

21. Inv. no. AMI-A-2860 (Plate XII, 21)

Description: T-shaped iron clamp, square in section. Rectangular groove at the top side of the intersection of the arms.

Dimensions: H 10.5 cm (complete), W 8.9 cm (complete), top side L 1.66 cm (complete), stem H 9.5 cm, stem section at top 1.9 x 1.25 cm, mass 119 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Unpublished

22. Inv. no. AMI-A-2861 (Plate XIII, 22)

Description: T-shaped iron clamp, square in section. Stem hammered into a rectangular plate, perforated with two round rivet holes.

Dimensions: H 12 cm (complete), W 11.2 cm (complete), top side L 2.78 cm (complete), stem plate H 11.1 cm, stem plate section 2.9 x 0.25 cm, hole DIA 0.9 cm, mass 226.4 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Unpublished

23. Inv. no. AMI-A-2862 (Plate XIV, 23)

Description: T-shaped iron clamp, square in section. The bottom of the stem is hammered into a rectangular plate, perforated with two round rivet holes.

Dimenzije: Visina 23,5 cm (potpuno), širina 12,7 cm (potpuno), dužina 3,4 cm (potpuno), visina pločice na trnu 3,4 cm, presjek pločice na trnu 3,4 x 0,4 cm, promjer rupe 1,1 cm, masa 318 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

24. Inv. br. AMI-A-4482 (T. XIV, 24)

Opis: Željezni klin u obliku slova L, kvadratnog presjeka.

Glava je savijena pod pravim kutem, spljoštena na kraju.

Dimenzije: Visina 7,2 cm (potpuno), širina 2,8 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,8 cm (potpuno), presjek trna 0,7 x 0,7 cm, masa 18,6 g.

Nalazište: Pula, Arsenalska ulica (ex Bulevar Borisa Kidriča), 1957., Grob 12, II. st.

Objava: Mlakar 1970, 8, nekropola u dvorištu austrougarske vojarne, Grob 12, br. 8, T. III, sl. 5, II. st.

III.3. Spona

25. Inv. br. AMI-A-5374 (T. XV, 25)

Opis: Spona kvadratnog presjeka od bakrene slitine, okomito uzdignutih krajeva presjeka 4 x 2,8 cm. Na gornjoj strani šipke urezan je iznad jednog kraka natpis AN\II.

Dimenzije: Visina 8,2 cm (potpuno), širina 29,6 cm (potpuno), dužina 3,3 cm (potpuno), masa 3027 g. Visina slova 1,7 cm, dužina natpisa 4,1 cm.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1970.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

26. Inv. br. AMI-A-5376 (T. XVI, 26)

Opis: Željezna spona kvadratnog presjeka, okomito uzdignutih krajeva presjeka 2,05 x 1,05 cm. Spona je zalivena olovom koje pokriva veći dio površine, sa svih strana.

Dimenzije: Visina 5,4 cm (potpuno), širina 17,4 cm (potpuno), dužina 1,7 cm (potpuno), dužina dužeg kraka 5,2 cm, dužina drugog kraka 3,5 cm, masa 734 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1970.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

III.4. Kuka

27. Inv. br. AMI-A-5031/a (T. XVII, 27)

Opis: Željezna kuka izrađena od savijene trake pločastog pravokutnog presjeka. Glava je ovalno oblikovana, krakovi oblikuju dva zašiljena trna za usad, savijena na suprotne strane, prema van. Krakovi su odlomljeni.

Dimenzije: Visina 5,7 cm (nepotpuno), širina 3,3 cm (nepotpuno), dužina 1,57 cm (potpuno), debљina trake

Dimensions: H 23.5 cm (complete), W 12.7 cm (complete), L 3.4 cm (complete), stem plate H 3.4 cm, stem plate section 3.4 x 0.4 cm, hole DIA 1.1 cm, mass 318 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Unpublished

24. Inv. no. AMI-A-4482 (Plate XIV, 24)

Description: L-shaped iron clamp, square in section. Head bent at a right angle, flattened at end.

Dimensions: H 7.2 cm (complete), W 2.8 cm (complete), L 0.8 cm (complete), stem section 0.7 x 0.7 cm, mass 18.6 g

Findspot: Pula, Arsenalska street (formerly Borisa Kidriča boulevard), 1957, Grave 12, 2ndC

Publication: Mlakar 1970, 8, necropolis in the yard of the military barracks of the Austria-Hungary dual monarchy period, Grave 12, no. 8, Pl(s). III, Fig. 5, 2ndC

III.3. Cramps

25. Inv. no. AMI-A-5374 (Plate XV, 25)

Description: Copper alloy cramp, square in section, perpendicular ends have a section measuring 4 x 2.8 cm. Short inscription at one end of the top of the crossbar reads AN\II.

Dimensions: H 8.2 cm (complete), W 29.6 cm (complete), L 3.3 cm (complete), mass 3027 g, lettering H 1.7 cm, lettering L 4.1 cm.

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1970

Publication: Unpublished

26. Inv. no. AMI-A-5376 (Plate XVI, 26)

Description: Iron cramp, square in section, perpendicular ends have a section measuring 2.05 x 1.05 cm. Lead was poured around the cramp covering most of its surface to all sides.

Dimensions: H 5.4 cm (complete), W 17.4 cm (complete), L 1.7 cm (complete), longer arm L 5,2 cm, L of the other arm 3.5 cm, mass 734 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1970

Publication: Unpublished

III.4. Hooks

27. Inv. no. AMI-A-5031/a (Plate XVII, 27)

Description: A looped iron hook made from a bent strip, rectangular in section. Oval loop, arms form two tapered projections used for insertion bent outwards in opposite directions. Arms broken.

Dimensions: H 5.7 cm (incomplete), W 3.3 cm (incomplete), L 1.57 cm (complete), strip thickness at

na glavi 0,2 cm, na krakovima 0,38 cm, masa 17,62 g.

Nalazište: Nezakcij, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

28. Inv. br. AMI-A-5031/b (T. XVII, 28)

Opis: Željezna kuka izrađena od savijene trake pločastog pravokutnog presjeka. Glava je ovalno oblikovana, krakovi oblikuju dva zašiljena trna za usad, savijena na suprotne strane, prema van. Krakovi su na vrhu odlomljeni.

Dimenzije: Visina 6,05 cm (nepotpuno), širina 3,7 cm (nepotpuno), dužina 1,57 cm (potpuno), debljina trake na glavi 0,13 cm, na krakovima 0,36 cm, masa 15,79 g.

Nalazište: Nezakcij, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

29. Inv. br. AMI-A-5031/c (T. XVII, 29)

Opis: Željezna kuka okruglog presjeka. Glava kuke je dosta otvorena i zatvara pola kružnice, nogu za usad stanjena je prema kraju.

Dimenzije: Visina 4,5 cm (potpuno), širina 2,1 cm (nepotpuno), dužina 0,6 cm (potpuno), masa 5,53 g.

Nalazište: Nezakcij, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

30. Inv. br. AMI-A-2656. Stari inv. broj 3609 (T. XVII, 30)

Opis: Željezna kuka izrađena od savijene trake pravokutnog presjeka. Glava je ovalna, krakovi oblikuju dva paralelna i jednakog duga trna za usad.

Dimenzije: Visina 10,4 cm (potpuno), širina glave 4,3 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,67 cm (potpuno), presjek 0,67 x 0,3 cm, dužina noge 6,8 cm, masa 30,1 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

31. Inv. br. AMI-A-2709 (T. XVIII, 31)

Opis: Željezna kuka izrađena od savijene trake kvadratnog presjeka. Glava je mala i okrugla, krakovi oblikuju dva paralelna i jednakog duga trna za usad.

Dimenzije: Visina 6,8 cm (potpuno), širina glave 1,48 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,5 cm (potpuno), presjek 0,4 x 0,3 cm, masa 11,2 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

32. Inv. br. AMI-A-48446 (T. XVIII, 32)

Opis: Željezna kuka izrađena od savijene trake kvadratnog presjeka. Glava je mala, u obliku kapljice, krakovi oblikuju dva paralelna i stisnuta trna za usad. Jedan krak je prelomljen na sredini.

loop 0.2 cm, and at the arms 0.38 cm, mass 17.62 g

Findspot: Nesactium, pre-1949

Publication: Unpublished

28. Inv. no. AMI-A-5031/b (Plate XVII, 28)

Description: A looped iron hook made from a bent strip, rectangular in section. Oval loop, arms form two tapered projections used for insertion bent outwards in opposite directions. Arm ends broken off.

Dimensions: H 6.05 cm (incomplete), W 3.7 cm (incomplete), L 1.57 cm (complete), strip thickness at loop 0.13 cm, and at the arms 0.36 cm, mass 15.79 g

Findspot: Nesactium, pre-1949

Publication: Unpublished

29. Inv. no. AMI-A-5031/c (Plate XVII, 29)

Description: Iron hook, round in section. The loop of the hook is open and forms a half circle, the stem for insertion is tapered.

Dimensions: H 4.5 cm (complete), W 2.1 cm (incomplete), L 0.6 cm (complete), mass 5.53 g

Findspot: Nesactium, pre-1949

Publication: Unpublished

30. Inv. no. AMI-A-2656. Previous inv. no. 3609 (Plate XVII, 30)

Description: Iron split pin made out of a bent strip, rectangular in section. Oval loop, the arms run parallel and form an equal pair for insertion.

Dimensions: H 10.4 cm (complete), loop W 4.3 cm (complete), L 0.67 cm (complete), section 0.67 x 0.3 cm, L of arms 6.8 cm, mass 30.1 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Unpublished

31. Inv. no. AMI-A-2709 (Plate XVIII, 31)

Description: Iron split pin made of a bent strip, square in section. Small round loop, the arms run parallel and form an equal pair for insertion.

Dimensions: H 6.8 cm (complete), loop W 1.48 cm (complete), L 0.5 cm (complete), section 0.4 x 0.3 cm, mass 11.2 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Unpublished

32. Inv. no. AMI-A-48446 (Plate XVIII, 32)

Description: Iron split pin made of a bent strip, square in section. Small loop, teardrop form, the arms run parallel, tight one against the other, forming a pin for insertion. One arm broken at midpoint.

Dimenzije: Visina 7,9 cm (potpuno), širina glave 1,5 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,4 cm (potpuno), presjek 0,4 x 0,4 cm, masa 9,64 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1980.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

33. Inv. br. AMI-A-2707. Stari inv. broj 3601 (T. XVIII, 33)

Opis: Željezna kuka kvadratnog presjeka. Glava je mala i okrugla, nastavlja se u dugu nogu kvadratnog presjeka. Vrh noge je odlomljen.

Dimenzije: Visina 9,5 cm (nepotpuno), širina glave 1,7 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,8 cm (potpuno), promjer rupe u glavi 0,75 cm, presjek noge 0,8 x 0,56 cm, masa 17,2 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1980.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

34. Inv. br. AMI-A-2706. Stari inv. broj 1417 (T. XVIII, 34)

Opis: Željezna kuka sa željeznom alkom okruglog presjeka. Kuka je izrađena od savijene trake pravokutnog presjeka. Glava je mala i okrugla, krakovi oblikuju dva paralelna i jednako duga trna za usad. Jedan krak je odlomljen na sredini.

Dimenzije: Visina 13,5 cm (potpuno), promjer alke 6,6 cm, promjer presjeka alke 0,8 cm, širina glave kuke 2,6 cm (potpuno), visina kuke 8,5 cm (potpuno), presjek na glavi kuke 0,6 x 0,6 cm, presjek pri kraju noge 0,5 x 0,3 cm, masa 89,6 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

35. Inv. br. AMI-A-48444 (T. XVIII, 35)

Opis: Željezna alka okruglog presjeka.

Dimenzije: Visina 0,4 cm (potpuno), promjer 2,8 cm, promjer presjeka 0,31 cm, masa 3,66 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1980.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

IV. ALAT KOVAČA

IV.1. Kutlača

36. Inv. br. AMI-A-30471 (T. XIX, 36)

Opis: Ulomak željezne polukalotaste kutlače. Dno je lagano spljošteno i zaravnato. Vodoravna ručka trapezoidno je proširena na hvatištu i pravokutnog presjeka, odlomljena je na početku.

Dimenzije: Visina 4 cm (nepotpuno), promjer kutlače 8,8 cm, dubina lopatice 3,5 cm (nepotpuno), širina ručke na hvatištu 1,7 cm (potpuno), dužina ručke 2,8 cm

Dimensions: H 7.9 cm (complete), loop W 1.5 cm (complete), L 0.4 cm (complete), section 0.4 x 0.4 cm, mass 9.64 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1980

Publication: Unpublished

33. Inv. no. AMI-A-2707. Previous inv. no. 3601 (Plate XVIII, 33)

Description: Looped iron pin, square in section. Small round loop runs to long stem square in section. Tip of the stem is broken off.

Dimensions: H 9.5 cm (incomplete), loop W 1.7 cm (complete), L 0.8 cm (complete), eye DIA 0.75 cm, stem section 0.8 x 0.56 cm, mass 17.2 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1980

Publication: Unpublished

34. Inv. no. AMI-A-2706. Previous inv. no. 1417 (Plate XVIII, 34)

Description: Iron split pin with iron ring of round section. Split pin made of a bent strip, rectangular in section. Small round loop, the arms run parallel and form an equal pair for insertion. One arm broken at midpoint.

Dimensions: H 13.5 cm (complete), ring DIA 6.6 cm, ring section DIA 0.8 cm, split pin head W 2.6 cm (complete), split pin H 8.5 cm (complete), section at the split pin loop 0.6 x 0.6 cm, section at the end of the stem 0.5 x 0.3 cm, mass 89.6 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Unpublished

35. Inv. no. AMI-A-48444 (Plate XVIII, 35)

Description: Iron ring, round in section.

Dimensions: H 0.4 cm (complete), DIA 2.8 cm, section DIA 0.31 cm, mass 3.66 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1980

Publication: Unpublished

IV. THE TOOLS OF THE SMITH

IV.1. Ladles

36. Inv. no. AMI-A-30471 (Plate XIX, 36)

Description: Fragment of a ladle, bowl in the form of a spherical cap. Base of the bowl is slightly flattened and levelled. The horizontal handle shaft, rectangular in section, widens to a trapezoid shape where it joins the bowl, broken off near the bowl.

Dimensions: H 4 cm (incomplete), bowl DIA 8.8 cm, bowl depth 3.5 cm (incomplete), handle W at the bowl

(nepotpuno), presjek ručke na lomu $0,9 \times 0,7$ cm, masa 44,28 g (nepotpuno).

Nalazište: Dragonera Jug 1, 25. XI. 2004., S.J. 3/P59, kovačnica, VI.-VII. st.

Objava: Koncani Uhač 2010, 247, 254, kat. br. 46, T. V, 46.

37. Inv. br. AMI-A-3006 (T. XX, 37)

Opis: Željezna kutlača oštećene polukalotaste lopatice. Ručka je kvadratnog presjeka $0,5 \times 0,6$ cm, vrh ručke savijen je nadolje u kuku za vješanje. Na sredini gornje strane ručke nalaze se tri poprečna ureza.

Dimenzije: Visina 11,4 cm (potpuno), širina lopatice 5 cm (potpuno), dužina lopatice 5,4 cm, dubina lopatice 2,7 cm (potpuno), masa 35,7 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1970.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

1.7 cm (complete), handle shaft L 2.8 cm (incomplete), handle shaft section at the break 0.9×0.7 cm, mass 44.28 g (incomplete).

Findspot: Dragonera Jug 1, 25 November 2004, SU 3/P59, smithy, 6th-7thC

Publication: Koncani Uhač 2010, 247, 254, cat. no. 46, Pl(s).V, 46.

37. Inv. no. AMI-A-3006 (Plate XX, 37)

Description: Iron ladle, damaged bowl in the form of a spherical cap. Handle shaft square in section measuring 0.5×0.6 cm, top of the handle curved downward to form hanging hook. Three transverse grooves at the topside of the handle shaft.

Dimensions: H 11.4 cm (complete), bowl W 5 cm (complete), bowl L 5.4 cm, bowl depth 2.7 cm (complete), mass 35.7 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1970

Publication: Unpublished

V. POLJOPRIVREDNI ALAT

V.1. Ralo

38. Inv. br. AMI-A-2614. Stari inv. br. A 30 AO.. (T. XXI, 38)

Opis: Željezno ralo trokutastog oblika, s krilcima za nasad.

Dimenzije: Visina 20,3 cm (potpuno), širina 11 cm (potpuno), dužina 5 cm (potpuno), masa 1166 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, pre-1949.

Objava: Matijašić 1998, 405, br. 6; 406, br. 11.

V.2. Srp

39. Inv. br. AMI-A-11896 (T. XXII, 39)

Opis: Željezno sječivo srpa, odlomljeno na širem kraju.

Dimenzije: Visina 10,4 cm (nepotpuno), širina 1,6 cm (potpuno), presjek sječiva $1,6 \times 0,4$ cm, masa 23,23 g.

Nalazište: Červar, 27. VII. 1977., iskop zapadno od puta, zona 2 uz vanjski zid vile.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

40. Inv. br. AMI-A-30585 (T. XXII, 40)

Opis: Željezni srp, odlomljen na oba kraja.

Dimenzije: Visina 12,1 cm (nepotpuno), širina 6 cm (nepotpuno), presjek $2,8 \times 1$ cm, dužina 2,8 cm (potpuno), masa 162,10 g.

Nalazište: Pula, Kandlerova, Blok XVI - Lok. 11, 8. VII. 2005., S.J. 34-P1-O1, KAND 05 17915.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

V. AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

V.1. Ploughshares

38. Inv. no. AMI-A-2614. Previous inv. no. A 30 AO (Plate XXI, 38)

Description: Triangular iron ploughshare with flanged socket.

Dimensions: H 20.3 cm (complete), W 11 cm (complete), L 5 cm (complete), mass 1166 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Matijašić 1998, 405, no. 6; 406, no. 11.

V.2. Sickles

39. Inv. no. AMI-A-11896 (Plate XXII, 39)

Description: Iron sickle blade, broken at the broader end.

Dimensions: H 10.4 cm (incomplete), W 1.6 cm (complete), blade section 1.6×0.4 cm, mass 23.23 g

Findspot: Červar, 27 July 1977, excavation to the west of the road, zone 2 along the outer wall of the villa.

Publication: Unpublished

40. Inv. no. AMI-A-30585 (Plate XXII, 40)

Description: Iron sickle, broken at both ends.

Dimensions: H 12.1 cm (incomplete), W 6 cm (incomplete), section 2.8×1 cm, L 2.8 cm (complete), mass 162.10 g

Findspot: Pula, Kandlerova, Block XVI-Loc. 11, 8 July 2005, SU 34-P1-O1, KAND 05 17915.

Publication: Unpublished

41. Inv. br. AMI-A-31415 (T. XXIII, 41)

Opis: Željezni srp, odlomljen na oba kraja.

Dimenzije: Visina 17 cm, širina 22,5 cm, presjek sječiva $3,8 \times 0,4$ cm, presjek pločice za zakivanje ručke $3,5 \times 0,4$ cm, dužina sa zakovicom 2,3 cm, promjer zakovice 1,2 cm, visina zakovice 2,3 cm, masa 173,47 g.

Nalazište: Pula, Kandlerova, Blok XVI - Lok. 11, 17. V. 2005., S.J. 25-P10A-O4, KAND 05 17998, II.-V. st.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

42. Inv. br. AMI-A-31418 (T. XXIII, 42)

Opis: Željezni srp, odlomljen na oba kraja.

Dimenzije: Visina 20 cm (nepotpuno), širina 8 cm (nepotpuno), presjek $3,5 \times 1$ cm, masa 192,84 g.

Nalazište: Pula, Kandlerova, Blok XVI - Lok. 11, 19. IX. 2005., S.J. 32-P31-O4, KAND 05 18059, I-V. st.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

43. Inv. br. AMI-A-43653 (T. XXIV, 43)

Opis: Željezni srp, odlomljen na oba kraja.

Dimenzije: Visina 13,9 cm (nepotpuno), širina 5,8 cm (nepotpuno), presjek $3,7 \times 0,7$ cm, masa 136,58 g.

Nalazište: Pula, Kandlerova, Blok XVI - Lok. 11, 21. VI. 2005., S.J. 3, uz P22-O4, KAND 05 18465.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

V.3. Kosir

44. Inv. br. AMI-A-3121 (T. XXIV, 44)

Opis: Željezni kosir malih dimenzija. Sječivo je polumjesečasto povijeno i visoko 6,2 cm. Dugi trn za usad u ručku zašiljen je na kraju, ispod sječiva ima pravokutni presjek dimenzija $0,8 \times 0,34$ cm.

Dimenzije: Visina 11,3 cm (potpuno), širina 4,8 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,4 cm (potpuno), masa 18,7 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1970.

Objava: Matijašić 1998, 404, br. 6; 405, br. 1.

V.4. Motika

45. Inv. br. AMI-A-39512 (T. XXV, 45)

Opis: Željezna motika trapezoidnog oblika, konkavnih dužih strana i konveksnih kraćih strana. U pravokutnoj istaci trapezoidnog presjeka, koso izdignutoj nad pločom motike, nalazi se okrugla rupa za nasad, promjera 3,6 cm.

Dimenzije: Visina 27 cm (potpuno), širina gornjeg dijela 19,8 cm (potpuno), širina donjeg dijela 12,3 cm (potpuno), dužina 6,2 cm (potpuno), debljina ploče 0,1-0,2 cm, debljina ploče s rebrrom istake 2,5 cm, visina istake 4,2 cm, širina istake 6,7 cm, dužina istake 3 cm, masa 1650 g.

41. Inv. no. AMI-A-31415 (Plate XXIII, 41)

Description: Iron sickle, broken at both ends.

Dimensions: H 17 cm, W 22.5 cm, blade section 3.8×0.4 cm, section of the tang 3.5×0.4 cm, L with rivet 2.3 cm, rivet DIA 1.2 cm, rivet H 2.3 cm, mass 173.47 g
Findspot: Pula, Kandlerova, Block XVI-Loc. 11, 17 May 2005, SU 25-P10A-O4, KAND 05 17998, 2nd-5thC
Publication: Unpublished

42. Inv. no. AMI-A-31418 (Plate XXIII, 42)

Description: Iron sickle, broken at both ends.

Dimensions: H 20 cm (incomplete), W 8 cm (incomplete), section 3.5×1 cm, mass 192.84 g
Findspot: Pula, Kandlerova, Block XVI-Loc. 11, 19 September 2005, SU 32-P31-O4, KAND 05 18059, 1st-5thC
Publication: Unpublished

43. Inv. no. AMI-A-43653 (Plate XXIV, 43)

Description: Iron sickle, broken at both ends.

Dimensions: H 13.9 cm (incomplete), W 5.8 cm (incomplete), section 3.7×0.7 cm, mass 136.58 g
Findspot: Pula, Kandlerova, Block XVI-Loc. 11, 21 June 2005, SU 3, alongside P22-O4, KAND 05 18465.
Publication: Unpublished

V.3. Billhooks

44. Inv. no. AMI-A-3121 (Plate XXIV, 44)

Description: Small iron billhook. Crescent blade stands 6.2 cm. Long tapered tang, with rectangular section below the blade measuring 0.8×0.34 cm.

Dimensions: H 11.3 cm (complete), W 4.8 cm (complete), L 0.4 cm (complete), mass 18.7 g
Findspot: Unknown, pre-1970
Publication: Matijašić 1998, 404, no. 6; 405, no. 1.

V.4. Hoes

45. Inv. no. AMI-A-39512 (Plate XXV, 45)

Description: Iron hoe, trapezoidal, concave sides, convex cutting edge. Rectangular socket sleeve of trapezoidal section rises obliquely from the blade, round hafting eye having a diameter of 3.6 cm.

Dimensions: H 27 cm (complete), W at the top of the blade 19.8 cm (complete), W at the cutting edge 12.3 cm (complete), L 6.2 cm (complete), blade thickness 0.1-0.2 cm, blade thickness including the rib of the socket sleeve 2.5 cm, socket sleeve H 4.2 cm, socket sleeve W 6.7 cm, socket sleeve L 3 cm, mass 1650 g

Nalazište: Dragonera Jug 1, 5. VII. 2003., S.J. 2/P3, kazeta 2, rel. dub. 60 cm, VI.-VII. st.

Objava: Koncani Uhač 2010, 248, 253, kat. br. 42, T. VII, 42.

V.5. Sjekira

46. Inv. br. AMI-A-5372 (T. XXVI, 46)

Opis: Željezna sjekira.

Dimenzije: Visina sječiva 4 cm (nepotpuno), širina 13 cm (nepotpuno), dužina ušice 2,9 cm (potpuno), visina sječiva kod ušice 2 cm (potpuno), dimenzije rupe 2,4 x 2,9 cm, masa 232,13 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1970.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

Findspot: Dragonera Jug 1, 5 July 2003, SU 2/P3, coffer 2, rel. depth. 60 cm, 6th-7thC

Publication: Koncani Uhač 2010, 248, 253, cat. no. 42, Pl(s).VII, 42.

V.5. Axes

46. Inv. no. AMI-A-5372 (Plate XXVI, 46)

Description: Iron axe.

Dimensions: blade H 4 cm (incomplete), W 13 cm (incomplete), eye L 2.9 cm (complete), blade H at the eye 2 cm (complete), eye 2.4 x 2.9 cm, mass 232.13 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1970

Publication: Unpublished

V.6. Pijuk

47. Inv. br. AMI-A-2627 (T. XXVII, 47)

Opis: Željezni pijuk s proširenim sjećivima na obje strane. Oba sjećiva okrenuta su okomito u odnosu na os otvora za ručku. U sredini je smještena ovalna rupa za nasad, dimenzija 2,8 x 2,1 cm.

Dimenzije: Visina 2,2 cm (potpuno), širina 26,5 cm (potpuno), dužina 5,3 cm (potpuno), masa 444,4 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Matijašić 1998, 402, br. 2; 403, br. 1.

V.6. Pickaxes

47. Inv. no. AMI-A-2627 (Plate XXVII, 47)

Description: Iron pickaxe with flared blades at both ends. Both blades perpendicular to the axis of the hafting socket. Oval eye at midpoint measuring 2.8 x 2.1 cm.

Dimensions: H 2.2 cm (complete), W 26.5 cm (complete), L 5.3 cm (complete), mass 444.4 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Matijašić 1998, 402, no. 2; 403, no. 1.

48. Inv. br. AMI-A-2628 (T. XXVII, 48)

Opis: Željezni pijuk s dva različito okrenuta sjećiva. Sjećivo na jednoj strani okrenuto je okomito u odnosu na os otvora za ručku, a ono na suprotnoj strani okrenuto je paralelno s osi otvora za ručku. U sredini je smještena izdužena ovalna rupa za nasad, dimenzija 3,6 x 2,4 cm.

Dimenzije: Visina 2,9 cm (potpuno), širina 21,5 cm (potpuno), dužina 3 cm (potpuno), masa 374,8 g.

Nalazište: Labin, 1932., slučajni nalaz.

Objava: Degrassi 1933, 391; Matijašić 1998, 402, br. 1; 403, br. 3.

48. Inv. no. AMI-A-2628 (Plate XXVII, 48)

Description: Iron pickaxe with vertical and horizontal blades. The blade to one side is perpendicular to the axis of the hafting socket, the blade to the other side is parallel to the axis of the hafting socket. Elongated oval eye at midpoint measuring 3.6 x 2.4 cm.

Dimensions: H 2.9 cm (complete), W 21.5 cm (complete), L 3 cm (complete), mass 374.8 g

Findspot: Labin, 1932, chance find

Publication: Degrassi 1933, 391; Matijašić 1998, 402, no. 1; 403, no. 3.

V.7. Koštani zatezač

49. Inv. br. AMI-A-3276 (T. XXVII, 49)

Opis: Koštani zatezač užeta ili remena s ovalnom rupom dimenzija 1,1 x 0,5 cm i uzdužnim žlijebom širine 0,5 cm. Vrh je odlomljen.

Dimenzije: Visina 8,8 cm (nepotpuno), širina 1,3 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,6 cm (potpuno), masa 6,7 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1970.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

V.7. Bone tensioners

49. Inv. no. AMI-A-3276 (Plate XXVII, 49)

Description: Bone rope or belt tensioners with oval eye measuring 1.1 x 0.5 cm and longitudinal groove having a width of 0.5 cm. Tip broken off.

Dimensions: H 8.8 cm (incomplete), W 1.3 cm (complete), L 0.6 cm (complete), mass 6.7 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1970

Publication: Unpublished

VI. ALAT I PRIBOR ZA STOČARSTVO I DRUGE NAMJENE

VI.1. Škare

50. Inv. br. AMI-A-2606 (T. XXVIII, 50)

Opis: Jedan krak željeznih jednodijelnih škara. Drugi krak je odlomljen i nedostaje. Sječivo je jako oštećeno, vrh odlomljen.

Dimenzije: Visina 27,5 cm (nepotpuno), širina 3,5 cm (potpuno), dužina 3,1 cm (potpuno), širina sječiva 3 cm, masa 50,4 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Matijašić 1998, 404, br. 7; 405, br. 3.

51. Inv. br. AMI-A-2613. Stari inv. broj 3390 (T. XXIX, 51)

Opis: Jedan krak željeznih jednodijelnih škara s trokutasto oblikovanom oštricom. Drugi krak nedostaje, odlomljen je zajedno s prijevojem ručke.

Dimenzije: Visina 21 cm (nepotpuno), širina 2,5 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,75 cm (potpuno), dužina oštice 14 cm (potpuno), širina oštice 3 cm (potpuno), presjek ručke 0,45 x 0,45 cm, širina na proširenju prijevoja 0,75 cm, masa 26,5 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Matijašić 1998, 404, br. 8; 405, br. 4.

52. Inv. br. AMI-A-6039 (T. XXIX, 52)

Opis: Željezne jednodijelne škare s trokutasto oblikovanim oštricama. Jedan krak ima jače oštećenu oštricu.

Dimenzije: Visina 24,6 cm (nepotpuno), širina 4,7 cm (potpuno), dužina 2 cm (potpuno), dužina oštice 11,6 cm (nepotpuno), širina oštice 2,1 cm (potpuno), dužina oštice 0,2 cm (potpuno), visina ručke 13 cm (potpuno), širina ručke 4,7 cm (potpuno), dužina ručke 2 cm (potpuno), masa 80,5 g.

Nalazište: Sorna, XI. 1966., I.-III. st.

Objava: Matijašić 1998, 404, br. 9; 405, br. 2.

VI.2. Nož

53. Inv. br. AMI-A-2867 (T. XXIX, 53)

Opis: Željezni nož jednostranog sječiva s trnom za usad pravokutnog presjeka.

Dimenzije: Visina 12,4 cm (nepotpuno), širina 2,9 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,24 cm (potpuno), visina trna 6,5 cm (nepotpuno), presjek trna 0,6 x 0,2 cm, masa 13,14 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1970.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

VI. TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS FOR ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND OTHER PURPOSES

VI.1. Shears and Scissors

50. Inv. no. AMI-A-2606 (Plate XXVIII, 50)

Description: One arm of iron single-bow shears. The other arm is broken off and missing. Blade highly damaged, tip broken off.

Dimensions: H 27.5 cm (incomplete), W 3.5 cm (complete), L 3.1 cm (complete), blade W 3 cm, mass 50.4 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Matijašić 1998, 404, no. 7; 405, no. 3.

51. Inv. no. AMI-A-2613. Previous inv. no. 3390 (Plate XXIX, 51)

Description: One arm of iron single-bow shears with triangular blade. Other arm missing, broken off along with the handle/bow.

Dimensions: H 21 cm (incomplete), W 2.5 cm (complete), L 0.75 cm (complete), blade L 14 cm (complete), blade W 3 cm (complete), handle section 0.45 x 0.45 cm, W where the bow widens 0.75 cm, mass 26.5 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Matijašić 1998, 404, no. 8; 405, no. 4.

52. Inv. no. AMI-A-6039 (Plate XXIX, 52)

Description: Iron single-bow shears with triangular blades. One of the blades is more damaged.

Dimensions: H 24.6 cm (incomplete), W 4.7 cm (complete), L 2 cm (complete), blade L 11.6 cm (incomplete), blade W 2.1 cm (complete), blade L 0.2 cm (complete), handle H 13 cm (complete), handle W 4.7 cm (complete), handle L 2 cm (complete), mass 80.5 g

Findspot: Sorna, November 1966, 1st-3rdC

Publication: Matijašić 1998, 404, no. 9; 405, no. 2.

VI.2. Knives

53. Inv. no. AMI-A-2867 (Plate XXIX, 53)

Description: Single-edged iron knife, tang rectangular in section.

Dimensions: H 12.4 cm (incomplete), W 2.9 cm (complete), L 0.24 cm (complete), tang H 6.5 cm (incomplete), tang section 0.6 x 0.2 cm, mass 13.14 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1970

Publication: Unpublished

54. Inv. br. AMI-A-3129 (T. XXX, 54)

Opis: Željezni nož jednostranog sječiva. Sječivo je dugo, na vrhu povijeno prema gornjoj strani. Trn za usad u ručku je plosnat, pravokutnog presjeka $1,3 \times 0,4$ cm ispod sječiva, zašiljen na kraju.

Dimenziije: Visina 22 cm (potpuno), širina 2,3 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,5 cm (potpuno), dužina trna 6,6 cm, masa 71,2 g.

Nalazište: Picugi, prije 1930.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

55. Inv. br. AMI-A-4486 (T. XXX, 55)

Opis: Željezni nož jednostranog sječiva. Sječivo je vrlo izjedene oštice, trn za usad odlomljen i nedostaje.

Dimenziije: Visina 9 cm (nepotpuno), širina 1,4 cm (nepotpuno), dužina 0,2 cm (potpuno), masa 6,7 g.

Nalazište: Pula, Arsenalska ulica (ex Bulevar Borisa Kidriča), 1957., Grob 12, II. st.

Objava: Mlakar 1970, 8, nekropola u dvorištu austrougarske vojarne, Grob 12, br. 8, T. III, sl. 6, II. st.

56. Inv. br. AMI-A-5646 (T. XXX, 56)

Opis: Željezni nož jednostranog sječiva. Sječivo je povijeno prema vrhu. Trn za usad u ručku je plosnat, zašiljen na kraju, pravokutnog presjeka $1,2 \times 0,2$ cm ispod sječiva.

Dimenziije: Visina 14,4 cm (potpuno), širina 3,1 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,2 cm (potpuno), dužina trna 4 cm, masa 24,88 g.

Nalazište: Podšublenta, 1963., kosturni grob, IV.-VI. st.

Objava: Marušić 1981, 36, T. II, br. 9, IV.-VI. st.

57. Inv. br. AMI-A-31597 (T. XXX, 57)

Opis: Željezni nož jednostranog sječiva, odlomljenog vrha, s trnom kvadratnog presjeka.

Dimenziije: Visina 15,8 cm (nepotpuno), širina 3,2 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,5 cm (potpuno), presjek sječiva $3,2 \times 0,5$ cm, presjek trna $0,4 \times 0,4$ cm, dužina trna 5 cm, masa 43,1 g.

Nalazište: Pula, Kandlerova, Blok XVI - Lok. 11, 12. V. 2005., S.J. Kanal 1-O7, KAND 05 18210, I.-V. st.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

58. Inv. br. AMI-A-2864 (T. XXXI, 58)

Opis: Željezni nož jednostranog sječiva s pločicom ručke pravokutnog presjeka i trokutastog oblika. Pločica ručke je odlomljena.

Dimenziije: Visina 15,1 cm (nepotpuno), širina 1,7 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,24 cm (potpuno), visina pločice 5,1

54. Inv. no. AMI-A-3129 (Plate XXX, 54)

Description: Single-edged iron knife. Long blade, spine curved up towards tip. Flat narrowing tang, rectangular in section 1.3×0.4 cm below the blade.

Dimensions: H 22 cm (complete), W 2.3 cm (complete), L 0.5 cm (complete), tang L 6.6 cm, mass 71.2 g

Findspot: Picugi, pre-1930

Publication: Unpublished

55. Inv. no. AMI-A-4486 (Plate XXX, 55)

Description: Single-edged iron knife. Much of the blade has been consumed by corrosion, tang broken off and missing.

Dimensions: H 9 cm (incomplete), W 1.4 cm (incomplete), L 0.2 cm (complete), mass 6.7 g

Findspot: Pula, Arsenalska street (formerly Borisa Kidriča boulevard), 1957, Grave 12, 2ndC

Publication: Mlakar 1970, 8, necropolis in the yard of the military barracks of the Austria-Hungary dual monarchy period, Grave 12, no. 8, Pl(s). III, Fig. 6, 2ndC

56. Inv. no. AMI-A-5646 (Plate XXX, 56)

Description: Single-edged iron knife. Curved spine. Flat narrowing tang, rectangular in section 1.2×0.2 cm below the blade.

Dimensions: H 14.4 cm (complete), W 3.1 cm (complete), L 0.2 cm (complete), tang L 4 cm, mass 24.88 g

Findspot: Podšublenta, 1963, skeletal grave, 4th-6thC

Publication: Marušić 1981, 36, Pl(s). II, no. 9, 4th-6thC

57. Inv. no. AMI-A-31597 (Plate XXX, 57)

Description: Single-edged iron knife, tip broken off, tang square in section.

Dimensions: H 15.8 cm (incomplete), W 3.2 cm (complete), L 0.5 cm (complete), blade section 3.2×0.5 cm, tang section 0.4×0.4 cm, tang L 5 cm, mass 43.1 g

Findspot: Pula, Kandlerova, Block XVI-Loc. 11, 12 May 2005, SU Canal 1-O7, KAND 05 18210, 1st-5thC

Publication: Unpublished

58. Inv. no. AMI-A-2864 (Plate XXXI, 58)

Description: Single-edged iron knife, flat triangular tang rectangular in section. Part of the tang is missing.

Dimensions: H 15.1 cm (incomplete), W 1.7 cm (complete), L 0.24 cm (complete), flat tang H 5.1 cm (incomplete), mass 13.88 g

cm (nepotpuno), masa 13,88 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1970.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

59. Inv. br. AMI-A-3127 (T. XXXI, 59)

Opis: Željezni nož jednostranog sječiva s pločicom ručke pravokutnog presjeka i trokutastog oblika.

Dimenzije: Visina 18,3 cm (potpuno), širina 2,7 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,3 cm (potpuno), visina pločice 5,5 cm (potpuno), masa 41,53 g.

Nalazište: Picugi, prije 1970.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

60. Inv. br. AMI-A-30583 (T. XXXI, 60)

Opis: Željezni nož jednostranog sječiva, odlomljenog vrha, s pločicom ručke odlomljenog vrha. Razlomljeno u šest ulomaka.

Dimenzije: Visina 11,2 cm (nepotpuno), širina 1,6 cm (nepotpuno), dužina 0,3 cm (potpuno), presjek pločice 0,7 x 0,2 cm, visina pločice 3,3 cm (nepotpuno), masa 32,39 g.

Nalazište: Pula, Kandlerova, Blok XVI - Lok. 11, 16. VIII. 2005., S.J. Kanal 1a-O5 u prostoriji P13-O7, KAND 05 17911, I.-V. st.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

61. Inv. br. AMI-A-2868 (T. XXXI, 61)

Opis: Željezni nož jednostranog sječiva. Sječivo je dugo i povijeno na vrhu, izjedene oštice, nastavlja se u ručku pravokutnog presjeka trapezoidno raskovanu na kraju. Ručka ima na kraju presjek 2,65 x 0,33 cm.

Dimenzije: Visina 25 cm (potpuno), širina 3,9 cm (nepotpuno), dužina 0,5 cm (potpuno), dužina sječiva 14,6 cm, masa 110,3 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

62. Inv. br. AMI-A-30482 (T. XXXII, 62)

Opis: Željezni nož jednostranog sječiva, s trapezoidnom pločicom ručke. Vrh sječiva je odlomljen.

Dimenzije: Visina 14,3 cm (nepotpuno), širina pločice ručke na kraju 2,8 cm (nepotpuno) i na spoju sa sječivom 1,5 cm (potpuno), širina sječiva 3,3 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,4 cm (potpuno), masa 43,94 g.

Nalazište: Dragonera Jug 1, 28. X. 2003., S.J. 3/P12, posljednja trećina I. st. – kraj IV. st.

Objava: Koncani Uhač 2010, 253, kat. br. 37, T. VI, 37.

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1970

Publication: Unpublished

59. Inv. no. AMI-A-3127 (Plate XXXI, 59)

Description: Single-edged iron knife, triangular flat narrowing tang rectangular in section.

Dimensions: H 18.3 cm (complete), W 2.7 cm (complete), L 0.3 cm (complete), flat tang H 5.5 cm (complete), mass 41.53 g

Findspot: Picugi, pre-1970

Publication: Unpublished

60. Inv. no. AMI-A-30583 (Plate XXXI, 60)

Description: Single-edged iron knife, tip broken off, end of tang broken off. Fragmented into six surviving pieces.

Dimensions: H 11.2 cm (incomplete), W 1.6 cm (incomplete), L 0.3 cm (complete), tang section 0.7 x 0.2 cm, tang H 3.3 cm (incomplete), mass 32.39 g

Findspot: Pula, Kandlerova, Block XVI-Loc. 11, 16 August 2005, SU Canal 1a-O5 in room P13-O7, KAND 05 17911, 1st-5thC

Publication: Unpublished

61. Inv. no. AMI-A-2868 (Plate XXXI, 61)

Description: Single-edged iron knife. Long blade, curved spine, corroded blade, full tang rectangular in section spreads to trapezoid at butt. Tang section at butt 2.65 x 0.33 cm.

Dimensions: H 25 cm (complete), W 3.9 cm (incomplete), L 0.5 cm (complete), blade L 14.6 cm, mass 110.3 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Unpublished

62. Inv. no. AMI-A-30482 (Plate XXXII, 62)

Description: Single-edged iron knife, trapezoidal tang. Blade tip missing.

Dimensions: H 14.3 cm (incomplete), tang W at butt 2.8 cm (incomplete), tang W at transition to blade 1.5 cm (complete), blade W 3.3 cm (complete), L 0.4 cm (complete), mass 43.94 g

Findspot: Dragonera Jug 1, 28 October 2003, SU 3/P12, last third 1stC-late 4thC

Publication: Koncani Uhač 2010, 253, cat. no. 37, Pl(s). VI, 37.

63. Inv. br. AMI-A-2863 (T. XXXII, 63)

Opis: Željezni nož jednostranog sječiva. Sječivo je dugo i povijeno na vrhu, nastavlja se u masivnu ručku kvadratnog presjeka $1,1 \times 0,8$ cm, savijenu na kraju pod pravim kutem. Savijeni dio je stanjen, presjeka $1,6 \times 0,5$ cm.

Dimenzije: Visina 22 cm (potpuno), širina 2,8 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,8 cm (potpuno), dužina sječiva 12,5 cm, masa 96,2 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

64. Inv. br. AMI-A-2618 (T. XXXII, 64)

Opis: Željezni nož ravnog jednostranog sječiva s pločicom ručke pravokutnog oblika koja ima rupu za zakovicu promjera 0,2 cm. Pločica ručke je odlomljena.

Dimenzije: Visina 9,6 cm (nepotpuno), širina 1,5 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,28 cm (potpuno), visina trna 2,3 cm (nepotpuno), masa 9,23 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1970.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

65. Inv. br. AMI-A-2616 (T. XXXII, 65)

Opis: Željezni nož jednostranog sječiva povijenog hrpta, s pločicom ručke pravokutnog presjeka. Pločica ima rupu za zakovicu promjera 0,6 cm, odlomljena je.

Dimenzije: Visina 17,3 cm (nepotpuno), širina 2,6 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,4 cm (potpuno), dužina pločice 2 cm (nepotpuno), masa 43,51 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1970.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

66. Inv. br. AMI-A-2621 (T. XXXIII, 66)

Opis: Željezni nož jednostranog sječiva povijenog hrpta, s ravno završenom pravokutnom pločicom ručke koja ima rupu za zakovicu promjera 0,6 cm.

Dimenzije: Visina 21 cm (potpuno), širina 2,8 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,5 cm (potpuno), visina pločice ručke 7 cm (potpuno), masa 60,47 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1970.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

67. Inv. br. AMI-A-2866 (T. XXXIII, 67)

Opis: Željezni nož jednostranog sječiva s pločicom ručke pravokutnog presjeka, jednake širine kao sječivo. Pločica ručke ima dvije rupe za zakovice promjera 0,5 cm, odlomljena je.

Dimenzije: Visina 13,7 cm (nepotpuno), širina 2,4 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,35 cm (potpuno), visina pločice ručke 4,2 cm (nepotpuno), masa 29,93 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1970.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

63. Inv. no. AMI-A-2863 (Plate XXXII, 63)

Description: Single-edged iron knife. Long blade, curved spine, massive tang square in section measuring 1.1×0.8 cm, turns at the butt at a right angle. Turned down tang butt thins to a section measuring 1.6×0.5 cm.

Dimensions: H 22 cm (complete), W 2.8 cm (complete), L 0.8 cm (complete), blade L 12.5 cm, mass 96.2 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Unpublished

64. Inv. no. AMI-A-2618 (Plate XXXII, 64)

Description: Single-edged iron knife, straight blade, rectangular tang with rivet hole having a diameter of 0.2 cm. Part of the tang has broken off and is missing.

Dimensions: H 9.6 cm (incomplete), W 1.5 cm (complete), L 0.28 cm (complete), tang H 2.3 cm (incomplete), mass 9.23 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1970

Publication: Unpublished

65. Inv. no. AMI-A-2616 (Plate XXXII, 65)

Description: Single-edged iron knife, curved spine, tang rectangular in section. Rivet hole in tang has a diameter of 0.6 cm, tang broken, part missing.

Dimensions: H 17.3 cm (incomplete), W 2.6 cm (complete), L 0.4 cm (complete), tang L 2 cm (incomplete), mass 43.51 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1970

Publication: Unpublished

66. Inv. no. AMI-A-2621 (Plate XXXIII, 66)

Description: Single-edged iron knife, curved spine, rectangular tang with straight end has a rivet hole having a diameter of 0.6 cm.

Dimensions: H 21 cm (complete), W 2.8 cm (complete), L 0.5 cm (complete), tang H 7 cm (complete), mass 60.47 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1970

Publication: Unpublished

67. Inv. no. AMI-A-2866 (Plate XXXIII, 67)

Description: Single-edged iron knife, full tang rectangular in section. Two rivet holes in the tang having diameters of 0.5 cm. Part of tang broken off and missing.

Dimensions: H 13.7 cm (incomplete), W 2.4 cm (complete), L 0.35 cm (complete), tang H 4.2 cm (incomplete), mass 29.93 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1970

Publication: Unpublished

68. Inv. br. AMI-A-39501 (T. XXXIII, 68)
 Opis: Željezna ručka noža ovalnog presjeka.
 Dimenzije: Visina 9,4 cm (nepotpuno), širina 2,4 cm (potpuno), dužina 1,8 cm (potpuno), masa 78,25 g.
 Nalazište: Dragonera Jug 1, 24. XI. 2004., S.J. 4/P17 (P25), posljednja trećina I. st. – kraj IV. st.
 Objava: Koncani Uhač 2010, 249, kat. br. 41, T. VI, 41.

69. Inv. br. AMI-A-12560 (T. XXXIV, 69)
 Opis: Željezna ručka noža s umecima od kosti na obje strane i ovalnom alkom okruglog presjeka na kraju, sjecivo je odlomljeno; koštani umeci ukrašeni su urezanim kružnicama promjera 0,9 cm; umeci su učvršćeni na usadnu pločicu s dvije zakovice, promjer rupa za zakovice 0,35 cm.
 Dimenzije: Visina ručke 13,7 cm (nepotpuno), širina alke na kraju ručke 3,6 cm (potpuno), širina ručke u sredini 2,6 cm (potpuno), dužina ručke 1,9 cm (potpuno), visina alke bez izbočine 1,4 cm (potpuno), visina alke s izbočinom 2,2 cm (potpuno), dužina alke 0,6 cm (potpuno), masa 77,64 g.
 Nalazište: Červar, 1977., između kanala C3 i peći.
 Objava: Neobjavljeno.

70. Inv. br. AMI-A-22623
 Opis: Ulomak srednjeg dijela željeznog jednostranog sjeciva noža, zalijepljen za korice. Nož pripada ukrašenim koricama AMI-A-22624.
 Dimenzije: Visina 4,7 cm (nepotpuno), širina 1,6 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,3 cm (potpuno).
 Nalazište: Buzet, Fontana, 1979., Grob 1, kraj I. – II. st.
 Objava: Jurkić 1979, 59, sl. 8, br. 4; 60, kat. br. 4.

71. Inv. br. AMI-A-22624 (T. XXXIV, 71; T. XXXV, 71)
 Opis: Korice noža od bakrene slitine sa srebrnim umecima, ukrašene u tehnici tauširanja. Drveni rubovi korica vidljivi su na bočnim stranama. Prednja strana korica pokrivena je limom od bakrene slitine i ukrašena s tri pravokutne kazete ispunjene srebrnim osmerolatičnim rozetama, a u trokutastom polju na vrhu urezana je vijugava vitica. Kazete su urezanom linijom odvojene od glatkog rubnog polja. Stražnja strana korica obložena je neukrašenim srebrnim limom. Vrh korica završava s pet prstena različite širine, lukovicom i kuglicom. Oblik korica slijedi zakrivljenost jednostranog sjeciva noža. U unutrašnjosti korica očuvan je dio odlomljene željezne oštice noža AMI-A-22623.

Dimenzije: Visina 9,6 cm (potpuno), širina 1,8 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,75 cm (potpuno), masa korica

68. Inv. no. AMI-A-39501 (Plate XXXIII, 68)
 Description: Iron knife handle of oval section.
 Dimensions: H 9.4 cm (incomplete), W 2.4 cm (complete), L 1.8 cm (complete), mass 78.25 g
 Findspot: Dragonera Jug 1, 24 November 2004, SU 4/P17 (P25), last third 1stC-late 4thC
 Publication: Koncani Uhač 2010, 249, cat. no. 41, Pl(s). VI, 41.

69. Inv. no. AMI-A-12560 (Plate XXXIV, 69)
 Description: Iron knife handle with bone inlay to both sides and an oval butt loop of round section. Blade broken off. Bone inlay decorated with incised circles having diameters of 0.9 cm. Inlaid pieces affixed to the tang with a pair of rivets, the rivet holes have diameters of 0.35 cm. Dimensions: handle H 13.7 cm (incomplete), butt loop W 3.6 cm (complete), handle W at midpoint 2.6 cm (complete), handle L 1.9 cm (complete), loop H without projecting knob 1.4 cm (complete), loop H with knob 2.2 cm (complete), loop L 0.6 cm (complete), mass 77.64 g
 Findspot: Červar, 1977, between canal C3 and stove/oven.
 Publication: Unpublished

70. Inv. no. AMI-A-22623
 Description: Fragment of the middle part of a single-edged iron knife blade, adhered to the sheath. The knife is part of a set with decorated sheath AMI-A-22624.
 Dimensions: H 4.7 cm (incomplete), W 1.6 cm (complete), L 0.3 cm (complete)
 Findspot: Buzet, Fontana, 1979, Grave 1, late 1st-2ndC
 Publication: Jurkić 1979, 59, Fig. 8, no. 4; 60, cat. no. 4.

71. Inv. no. AMI-A-22624 (Plate XXXIV, 71; Pl(s). XXXV, 71)
 Description: Copper alloy knife sheath with silver inlay done in the damascening technique. Wooden sheath edges visible at the sides. Front of the sheath covered in copper alloy sheet and decorated with three rectangular panels filled out with silver eight-lobed rosettes. Meandering tendril incised into the triangular panel at the tip. An incised line separates the panels from the smooth perimetral field. Back of the sheath covered with undecorated silver sheet. Tip of the sheath terminates with five annular mouldings having varying widths, a bulb, and a spherule. The sheath form follows the curve of the single-edged knife blade. Inside the sheath is the surviving broken off part of iron knife blade AMI-A-22623.
 Dimensions: H 9.6 cm (complete), W 1.8 cm (complete), L 0.75 cm (complete), mass of the sheath and blade 26.36 g

zajedno sa sjećivom 26,36 g.

Nalazište: Buzet, Fontana, 1979., Grob 1, kraj I. – II. st.
Objava: Jurkić 1979, 59, sl. 8, br. 3; 60, kat. br. 5, sl. 9.

72. Inv. br. AMI-A-5187 (T. XXXVI, 72)

Opis: Koštana ručka sklopivog noža u obliku lоворova lista. Na vrhu se ističe stilizirani bršljanov list i diskoidni završetak. Površina je zaglađena, bočne strane zaobljene. U dijelu koštane ručke bližem sjećivu nalazi se sa svih strana plitki udubljeni pojasi neravne površine za učvršćivanje, visine 1,3 cm. Na polovici visine udubljenog pojasa je asimetrično smještena okrugla rupa s odlomljrenom željeznom zakovicom koja je izlazila na obje strane. Zakovica je služila za sklapanje sjećiva noža. Na kraju ručke do sjećiva vidljiv je pravokutni utor u sredini, koji se unutrašnjosti sužava nadolje, u zašiljeni vrh. Ručka je pukla po dužini u dva naknadno zalijepljena komada. Izgubljeni okovni element od bakrene slitine ostavio je zeleni trag u unutrašnjosti ručke i s jedne vanjske strane oko željezne zakovice. Zakovica je korozijom izazvala okomito pucanje koštane ručke u gornjem dijelu. Sjećivo nije sačuvano.

Dimenzije: Visina 8,25 cm (potpuno), širina 2,8 cm (potpuno), dužina 1,17 cm (potpuno), masa 19,5 g. Utor u sredini dubok je 2,5 cm, širok 1,5 cm i dug 0,25 cm.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1980.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

VI.3. Lanac

73. Inv. br. AMI-A-30198 (T. XXXVI, 73)

Opis: Lančić od bakrene slitine, sastavljen od osam karika. Svaka karika izrađena je zasebno, od žice okruglog presjeka, s dvije male okrugle omče na suprotnim krajevima.

Dimenzije: Visina ukupno 10,2 cm (nepotpuno), širina karike 0,4 cm (potpuno), dužina karike 1,6 cm (potpuno), promjer žice 0,1 cm (potpuno), masa 1,37 g (nepotpuno).

Nalazište: Dragonera Sjever 2, VIII. 2003., S.J. 4/P14-1, I.-III. st.

Objava: Koncani Uhač 2010, 251, kat. br. 17, T. IV, 17.

74. Inv. br. AMI-A-2660 (T. XXXVII, 74)

Opis: Željezni lanac sastavljen od 25 karika. Svaka karika izrađena je zasebno, od debele željezne žice s isprepletenom petljom otvorenih krajeva; duga je 7 cm, visoka 3 cm; dužina petlje iznosi 2 cm.

Dimenzije: Visina 3 cm (potpuno), širina 148,5 cm (nepotpuno), dužina 2 cm (potpuno), debljina žice 0,42 cm, masa 802 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljen.

Findspot: Buzet, Fontana, 1979, Grave 1, late 1st-2ndC
Publication: Jurkić 1979, 59, Fig. 8, no. 3; 60, cat. no. 5, Fig. 9.

72. Inv. no. AMI-A-5187 (Plate XXXVI, 72)

Description: Bone handle of a folding knife in the form of a laurel leaf. Stylised ivy leaf tip with discoid tip. Smoothed surface, rounded sides. Shallow recessed affixing zone to all sides near the blade measures 1.3 cm. Midway through the recessed zone is an asymmetrically placed round hole with a broken iron rivet that ran through to both sides. The rivet was the pivot point for the folding knife blade. Rectangular slot at the handle end towards the blade tapers inside towards the pointed tip. The handle fractured longitudinally into two pieces, later glued together. A lost copper alloy fitting has left a green residual trace inside the handle and to one external side around the iron rivet. Corrosion of the rivet caused a vertical fracture at the top end of the bone handle. The blade has not survived. Dimensions: H 8.25 cm (complete), W 2.8 cm (complete), L 1.17 cm (complete), mass 19.5 g, Slot at the middle measures 2.5 cm deep, 1.5 cm W, and 0.25 cm L.

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1980

Publication: Unpublished

VI.3. Chains

73. Inv. no. AMI-A-30198 (Plate XXXVI, 73)

Description: Eight links of a small copper alloy chain. Each link fabricated individually using wire of round section, with two small round loops at the opposite ends. Dimensions: H overall 10.2 cm (incomplete), link W 0.4 cm (complete), link L 1.6 cm (complete), wire DIA 0.1 cm (complete), mass 1.37 g (incomplete).

Findspot: Dragonera Sjever 2, VIII 2003, SU 4/P14-1, 1st-3rdC

Publication: Koncani Uhač 2010, 251, cat. no. 17, Pl(s). IV, 17.

74. Inv. no. AMI-A-2660 (Plate XXXVII, 74)

Description: Twenty-five links of an iron chain. Each link fabricated individually using thick iron wire forming a weave of open-end loops; L 7 cm, H 3 cm, loop L 2 cm. Dimensions: H 3 cm (complete), W 148.5 cm (incomplete), L 2 cm (complete), wire thickness 0.42 cm, mass 802 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Unpublished

VI.4. Zvono

75. Inv. br. AMI-A-5037 (stari inv. broj 3996) (T. XXXVIII, 75)

Opis: Cilindrično zvono od bakrene slitine s peterokutnom karikom za vješanje. Otvor zvona oblikuje oval. Ručka je postavljena na vrhu, ima kružni otvor, izvana ima četiri ravne stranice i tri ugla. Zvono je mjestimično prošupljeno korozijom. Nedostaje batić.

Dimenzije: Visina 9,3 cm (potpuno), širina 5,2 cm (potpuno), dužina 4 cm (potpuno), promjer rupe ručke 1,9 cm, visina ručke 2,1 cm, širina ručke 3,5 cm, dužina ručke 0,7 cm. Masa 91,19 g (nepotpuno).

Nalazište: Nezakcija, prije 1949.

Objava: Matijašić 1998, 406, br. 2; 408, br. 2.

76. Inv. br. AMI-A-5873 (T. XXXIX, 76)

Opis: Cilindrično zvono od bakrene slitine s peterokutnom karikom za vješanje. Otvor zvona oblikuje oval. Ručka je postavljena na vrhu, ima kružni otvor, a izvana ima četiri ravne stranice i tri ugla. Zvono je u gornjem dijelu zgužvano, mjestimično prošupljeno korozijom. Nedostaje batić.

Dimenzije: Visina 9,8 cm (potpuno), širina 5,67 cm (potpuno), dužina 4,18 cm (potpuno), promjer rupe ručke 1,8 cm, visina ručke 2,2 cm, širina ručke 2,63 cm, dužina ručke 0,7 cm. Masa 85,92 g (nepotpuno).

Nalazište: Pula, Šijana, Sv. Marija od Milosrđa, 1904.

Objava: Berlam 1905, 232, sl. 11; Matijašić 1998, 406, br. 1; 408, br. 1.

77. Inv. br. AMI-A-6014 (T. XL, 77)

Opis: Cilindrično zvono od bakrene slitine sa šesterokutnom karikom za vješanje. Otvor zvona oblikuje oval. Ručka je postavljena na vrhu, ima kružni otvor, a izvana ima pet ravnih stranica i četiri ugla. Zvono je u gornjem dijelu zgužvano, mjestimično prošupljeno korozijom. Nedostaje batić.

Dimenzije: Visina 9,9 cm (potpuno), širina 6 cm (potpuno), dužina 4,2 cm (potpuno), promjer rupe ručke 1,6 cm, visina ručke 2,3 cm, širina ručke 3,8 cm, dužina ručke 1,2 cm. Masa 148,3 g (nepotpuno).

Nalazište: Kringa, Podkorona, 1961., I.-II. st.

Objava: Mlakar 1973, 42, kraj I. st. - početak II. st.

78. Inv. br. AMI-A-31186 (T. XLI, 78)

Opis: Zvono od bakrene slitine sa šesterokutnom karikom za vješanje. Otvor zvona oblikuje oval. Ručka je postavljena na vrhu, ima kružni otvor, a izvana ima pet ravnih stranica i četiri ugla. Zvono je u donjem dijelu zgužvano, mjestimično prošupljeno korozijom.

VI.4. Bells

75. Inv. no. AMI-A-5037 (Previous inv. no. 3996) (Plate XXXVIII, 75)

Description: Cylindrical copper alloy bell with five-sided suspension loop. Oval mouth. Four-sided loop at top with round eye. Sporadic perforation caused by corrosion. Clapper missing.

Dimensions: H 9.3 cm (complete), W 5.2 cm (complete), L 4 cm (complete), eye DIA 1.9 cm, crown H 2.1 cm, handle W 3.5 cm, loop L 0.7 cm, mass 91.19 g (incomplete).

Findspot: Nesactium, pre-1949.

Publication: Matijašić 1998, 406, no. 2; 408, no. 2.

76. Inv. no. AMI-A-5873 (Plate XXXIX, 76)

Description: Cylindrical copper alloy bell with five-sided suspension loop. Oval mouth. Four-sided loop at top with round eye. Top deformed, sporadic perforation caused by corrosion. Clapper missing.

Dimensions: H 9.8 cm (complete), W 5.67 cm (complete), L 4.18 cm (complete), eye DIA 1.8 cm, crown H 2.2 cm, handle W 2.63 cm, loop L 0.7 cm, mass 85.92 g (incomplete).

Findspot: Pula, Šijana, Sv. Marija od Milosrđa, 1904

Publication: Berlam 1905, 232, Fig. 11; Matijašić 1998, 406, no. 1; 408, no. 1.

77. Inv. no. AMI-A-6014 (Plate XL, 77)

Description: Cylindrical copper alloy bell with six-sided suspension loop. Oval mouth. Five-sided loop at top with round eye. Top deformed, sporadic perforation caused by corrosion. Clapper missing.

Dimensions: H 9.9 cm (complete), W 6 cm (complete), L 4.2 cm (complete), eye DIA 1.6 cm, crown H 2.3 cm, handle W 3.8 cm, loop L 1.2 cm, mass 148.3 g (incomplete).

Findspot: Kringa, Podkorona, 1961, 1st-2nd c.

Publication: Mlakar 1973, 42, late 1stC-early 2ndC

78. Inv. no. AMI-A-31186 (Plate XLI, 78)

Description: Copper alloy bell with six-sided suspension loop. Oval mouth. Five-sided loop at top with round eye. Bottom deformed, sporadic perforation caused by corrosion. Clapper missing.

Dimensions: H 4.4 cm (complete), W 2.8 cm (complete),

Nedostaje batić.

Dimenzije: Visina 4,4 cm (potpuno), širina 2,8 cm (potpuno), dužina 2,5 cm (potpuno), visina ručke 1 cm (potpuno), širina ručke 1,4 cm (potpuno), dužina ručke 0,3 cm (potpuno), promjer rupe ručke 0,6 cm, masa 20,35 g.

Nalazište: Pula, Amfiteatar, 4. XII. 2007., Polje 70, Sektor 1, Kvadrant B2, S.J. 2, I. st.

Objava: Džin, Šalov 2008, 23-24, kat. br. 8, I. st.

79. Inv. br. AMI-A-3035/a (T. XLI, 79)

Opis: Zvono od bakrene slitine u obliku četverostrane piramide, s četiri nožice u uglovima otvora i poligonalnom karikom za vješanje. Otvor zvona oblikuje pravokutnik zaobljenih krajeva, bridovi su zaobljeni. Ručka ima kružni otvor, a izvana ima pet ravnih stranica i četiri ugla. Postavljena je na vrhu, paralelno s kraćom stranicom zvona. Nožice su kuglastog oblika. Mjestimično prošupljeno korozijom. Nedostaje batić. Dimenzije: Visina s nožicama 4,5 cm (potpuno), visina bez nožica 4,3 cm, širina 4,2 cm (potpuno), dužina 2,9 cm (potpuno), promjer rupe ručke 1 cm, visina ručke 1,5 cm, širina ručke 1,6 cm, dužina ručke 0,5 cm. Masa 16,32 g (nepotpuno).

Nalazište: Pula, Carrarina 4, Autostanica, prije 1970. Objava: Matijašić 1998, 406, br. 5.

80. Inv. br. AMI-A-3035/b (T. XLII, 80)

Opis: Zvono od bakrene slitine u obliku četverostrane piramide, s četiri nožice u uglovima otvora i poligonalnom karikom za vješanje. Otvor zvona oblikuje pravokutnik zaobljenih krajeva, bridovi su zaobljeni. Ručka ima kružni otvor, a izvana ima pet ravnih stranica i četiri ugla. Postavljena je na vrhu, paralelno s kraćom stranicom zvona. Nožice su kuglastog oblika. Zvono je spljošteno, deformirano i probušeno na jednom mjestu, jedna nožica je odlomljena. Nedostaje batić.

Dimenzije: Visina s nožicama 4,7 cm (potpuno), visina bez nožica 4,15 cm, širina 4,4 cm (potpuno), dužina 2,2 cm (potpuno), promjer rupe ručke 1 cm, visina ručke 1,5 cm, širina ručke 1,7 cm, dužina ručke 0,5 cm. Masa 31,84 g (nepotpuno).

Nalazište: Pula, Carrarina 4, Autostanica, prije 1970. Objava: Matijašić 1998, 406, br. 3; 408, br. 5.

81. Inv. br. AMI-A-5036 (stari inv. broj 3975) (T. XLII, 81)

Opis: Zvono od bakrene slitine u obliku četverostrane piramide, s četiri nožice u uglovima otvora. Otvor zvona oblikuje kvadrat. Ručka je bila postavljena dijagonalno na vrhu. Nožice su kuglastog oblika. Zvono je mjestimično

L 2.5 cm (complete), crown H 1 cm (complete), handle W 1.4 cm (complete), loop L 0.3 cm (complete), eye DIA 0.6 cm, mass 20.35 g

Findspot: Pula, Amphitheatre, 4 December 2007, Polje 70, Sector 1, Quadrant B2, SU 2, 1stC

Publication: Džin, Šalov 2008, 23, 24, cat. no. 8, 1stC

79. Inv. no. AMI-A-3035/a (Plate XLI, 79)

Description: Pyramidal copper alloy bell, a foot at each of the four mouth corners, polygonal suspension loop. Rectangular mouth with rounded corners, rims rounded. Five-sided loop with round eye, set at top, parallel to the shorter side of the bell. Spherical feet. Sporadic perforation caused by corrosion. Clapper missing.

Dimensions: H with feet 4.5 cm (complete), H without feet 4.3 cm, W 4.2 cm (complete), L 2.9 cm (complete), eye DIA 1 cm, crown H 1.5 cm, handle W 1.6 cm, loop L 0.5 cm, mass 16.32 g (incomplete).

Findspot: Pula, Carrarina 4, Autostanica, pre-1970

Publication: Matijašić 1998, 406, no. 5.

80. Inv. no. AMI-A-3035/b (Plate XLII, 80)

Description: Pyramidal copper alloy bell, a foot at each of the four mouth corners, polygonal suspension loop. Rectangular mouth with rounded corners, rims rounded. Five-sided loop with round eye, set at top, parallel to the shorter side of the bell. Spherical feet. The bell has been flattened and deformed, with one pierced hole. One foot broken off. Clapper missing.

Dimensions: H with feet 4.7 cm (complete), H without feet 4.15 cm, W 4.4 cm (complete), L 2.2 cm (complete), eye DIA 1 cm, crown H 1.5 cm, handle W 1.7 cm, loop L 0.5 cm, mass 31.84 g (incomplete).

Findspot: Pula, Carrarina 4, Autostanica, pre-1970

Publication: Matijašić 1998, 406, no. 3; 408, no. 5.

81. Inv. no. AMI-A-5036 (Previous inv. no. 3975) (Plate XLII, 81)

Description: Pyramidal copper alloy bell, a foot at each of the four mouth corners. Square mouth. Loop was set diagonally at top. Spherical feet. Sporadic perforation caused by corrosion, missing suspension loop and clapper.

prošupljeno korozijom, nedostaje odlomljena karika za vješanje na vrhu i batić.

Dimenzijske opise: Visina s nožicama 5,8 cm (nepotpuno), visina bez nožica 5,5 cm, širina 5,1 cm (potpuno), dužina 5,1 cm (potpuno), masa 90,08 g (nepotpuno).

Nalazište: Nezakcija, prije 1949.

Objava: Matijašić 1998, 406, br. 4; 408, br. 4.

82. Inv. br. AMI-A-5364 (T. XLIII, 82)

Opis: Duboka i šuplja polukalota od bakrene slitine s rupicom na vrhu u sredini. Uz donji rub ima jednu urezanu crtu, oko središnje rupice još dvije koncentrične crte, a u srednjem pojusu visine 1,3 cm točkanjem su iskucani konji u trku, okrenuti udesno. Prikazana su četiri konja.

Dimenzijske opise: Visina 1,7 cm (potpuno), širina 2,9 cm (potpuno), dužina 3 cm, masa 5 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

83. Inv. br. AMI-A-5365 (T. XLIII, 83)

Opis: Duboka i šuplja polukalota od bakrene slitine s rupicom na vrhu u sredini, ukrašena dvjema koncentričnim urezanim crtama uz rub. Rub je oštećen, oko središnje rupice nalazi se još nekoliko rupica nastalih korozijom.

Dimenzijske opise: Visina 1,1 cm (potpuno), promjer 2 cm (potpuno), masa 1,5 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

84. Inv. br. AMI-A-2781 (T. XLIII, 84)

Opis: Privjesak od bakrene slitine u obliku sfernog trokuta, s tri alkice u uglovima i okruglog alkom za vješanje kroz koju je provučena žičana karika od bakrene slitine, okruglog presjeka i otvorenih krajeva, promjera 2,6 cm. Trokutasti privjesak izliven u jednom komadu ima jednu okruglu rupu promjera 0,6 cm, na donjoj strani u uglovima ima polukružne plosnate izbočine s okruglom rupom za vješanje lančića, a s gornje strane u sredini izrasta u nepravilno zadebljanje na čijem se vrhu nalazi alka promjera 1,1 cm.

Dimenzijske opise: Visina 3,6 cm (potpuno), širina 3,5 cm (potpuno), dužina stranice 3,45 cm (potpuno), masa 25,59 g (potpuno).

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1970.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

Dimensions: H with feet 5.8 cm (incomplete), H without feet 5.5 cm, W 5.1 cm (complete), L 5.1 cm (complete), mass 90.08 g (incomplete).

Findspot: Nesactium, pre-1949

Publication: Matijašić 1998, 406, no. 4; 408, no. 4.

82. Inv. no. AMI-A-5364 (Plate XLIII, 82)

Description: Deep spherical cap of copper alloy with hole at top middle. One incised line near the mouth rim, two concentric lines around the central hole, in the central zone measuring 1.3 cm high there are images of galloping horses facing right done by hammering points into the metal. Four horses are thus depicted.

Dimensions: H 1.7 cm (complete), W 2.9 cm (complete), L 3 cm, mass 5 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Unpublished

83. Inv. no. AMI-A-5365 (Plate XLIII, 83)

Description: Deep spherical cap of copper alloy with hole at top middle, decoration of a pair of concentric lines incised along the rim. The rim is damaged. Several holes around the central hole are the result of corrosion.

Dimensions: H 1.1 cm (complete), DIA 2 cm (complete), mass 1.5 g

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1949

Publication: Unpublished

84. Inv. no. AMI-A-2781 (Plate XLIII, 84)

Description: Copper alloy pendant in the form of a spherical triangle with three loops at the corners and top suspension loop with a copper alloy wire ring of round section and open ends, having a diameter of 2.6 cm. Triangular pendant cast as a single piece with one round hole having a diameter of 0.6 cm, flat semi-circular projections at the lower side corners are perforated to receive suspension chains. Irregular knob at middle top side with a loop having a diameter of 1.1 cm.

Dimensions: H 3.6 cm (complete), W 3.5 cm (complete), L of sides 3.45 cm (complete), mass 25.59 g (complete)

Findspot: Unknown, pre-1970

Publication: Unpublished



0 1 5 10 cm

Tabla I - 1 = kat. br. 1; 2 = kat. br. 2 / Plate I-1 = cat. no. 1; 2 = cat. no. 2

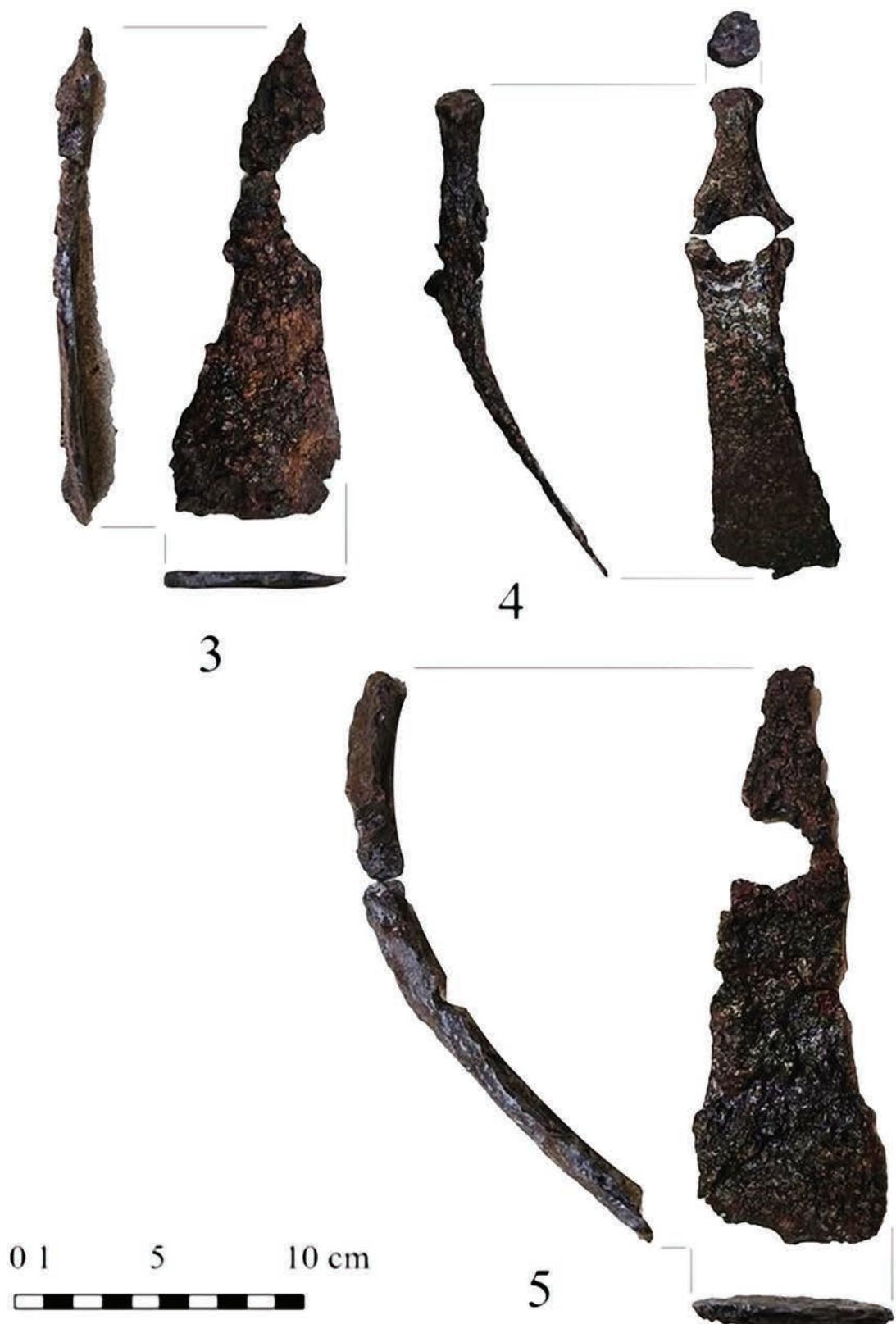


Tabla II - 3 = kat. br. 3; 4 = kat. br. 4; 5 = kat. br. 5 / Plate II-3 = cat. no. 3; 4 = cat. no. 4; 5 = cat. no. 5

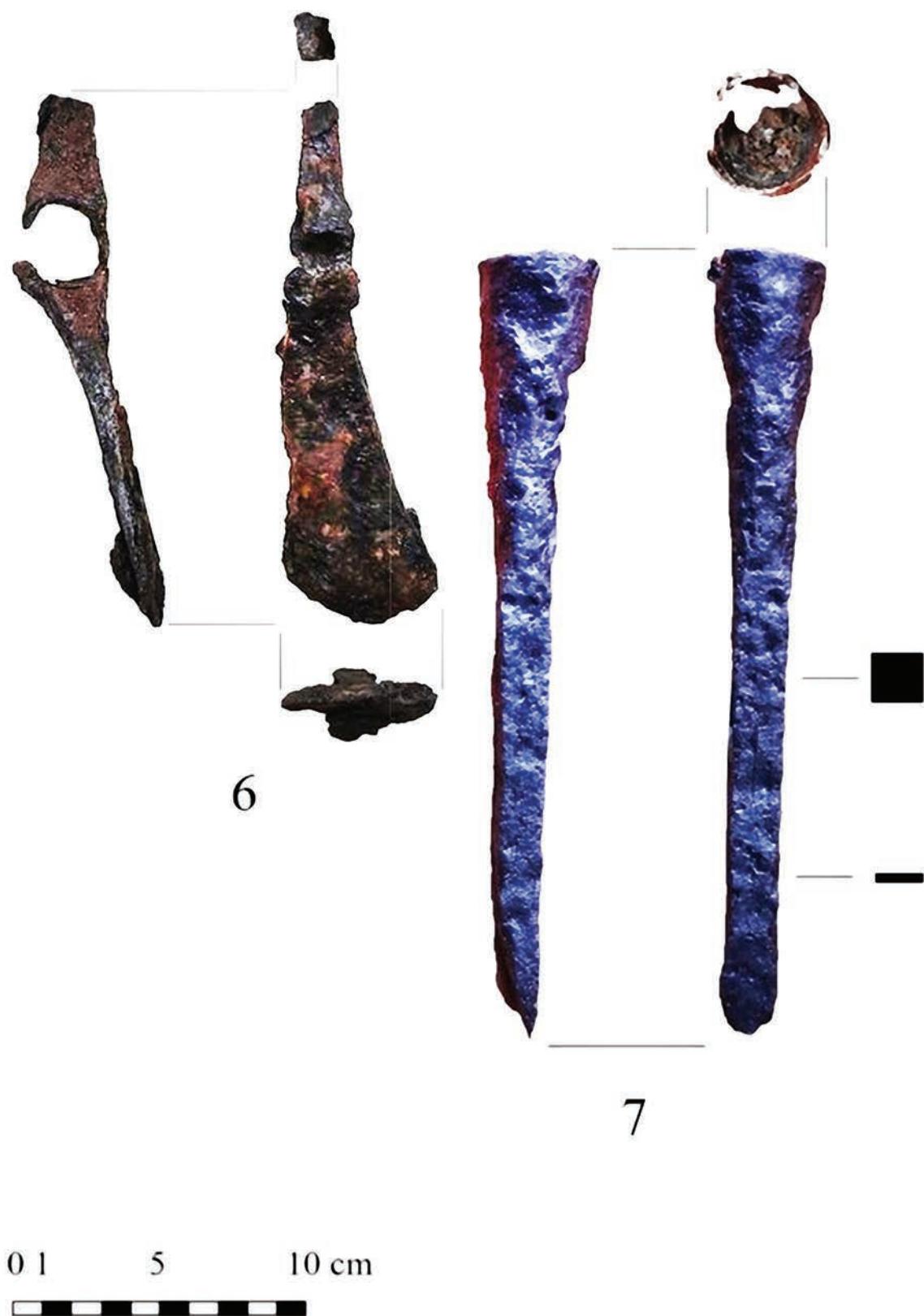


Tabla III - 6 = kat. br. 6; 7 = kat. br. 7 / Plate III-6 = cat. no. 6; 7 = cat. no. 7

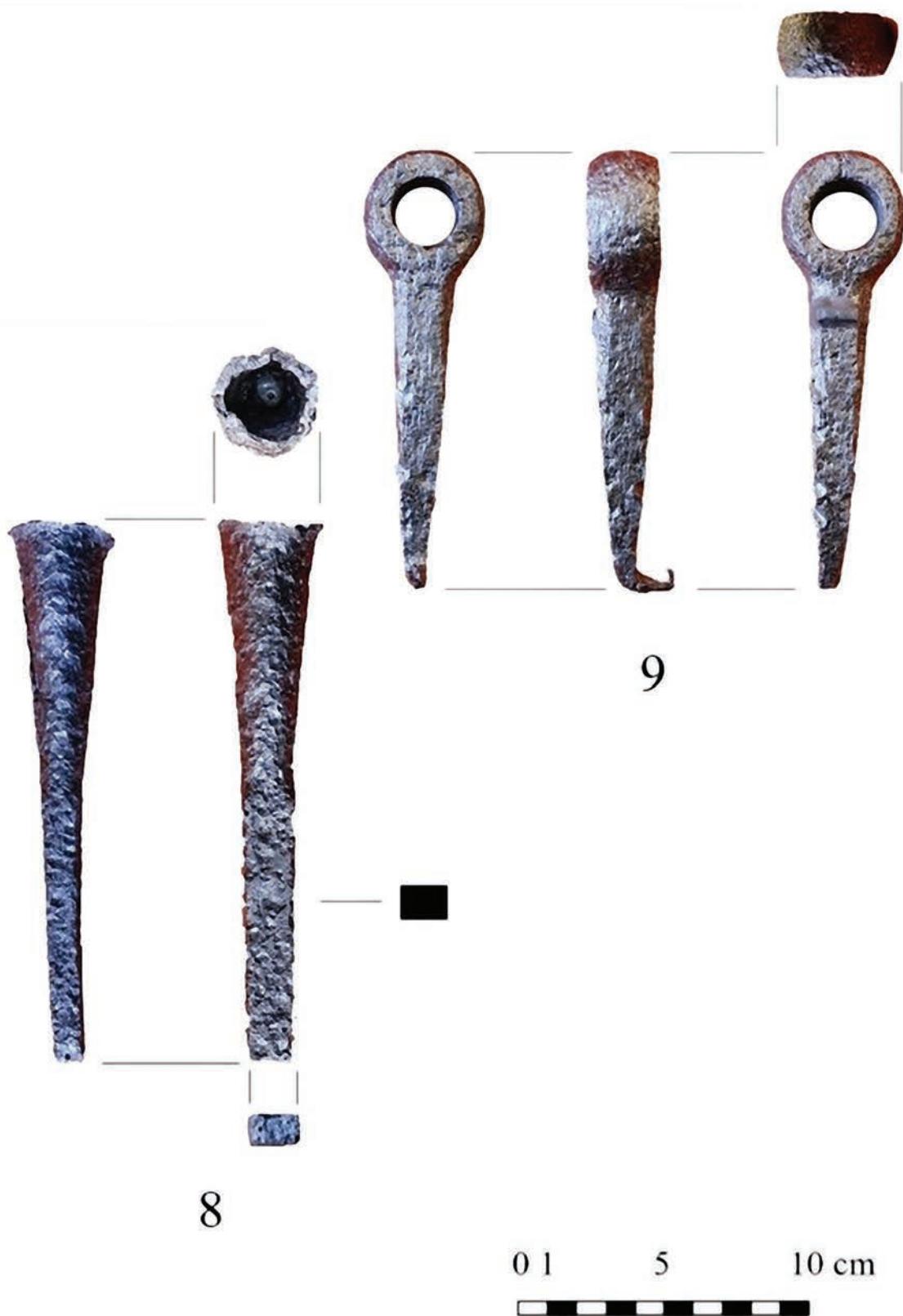


Tabla IV - 8 = kat. br. 8; 9 = kat. br. 9 / Plate IV-8 = cat. no. 8; 9 = cat. no. 9



10

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm



11

0 1 5 10 cm



Tabla V - 10 = kat. br. 10; 11 = kat. br. 11 / Plate V-10 = cat. no. 10; 11 = cat. no. 11



12

13

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

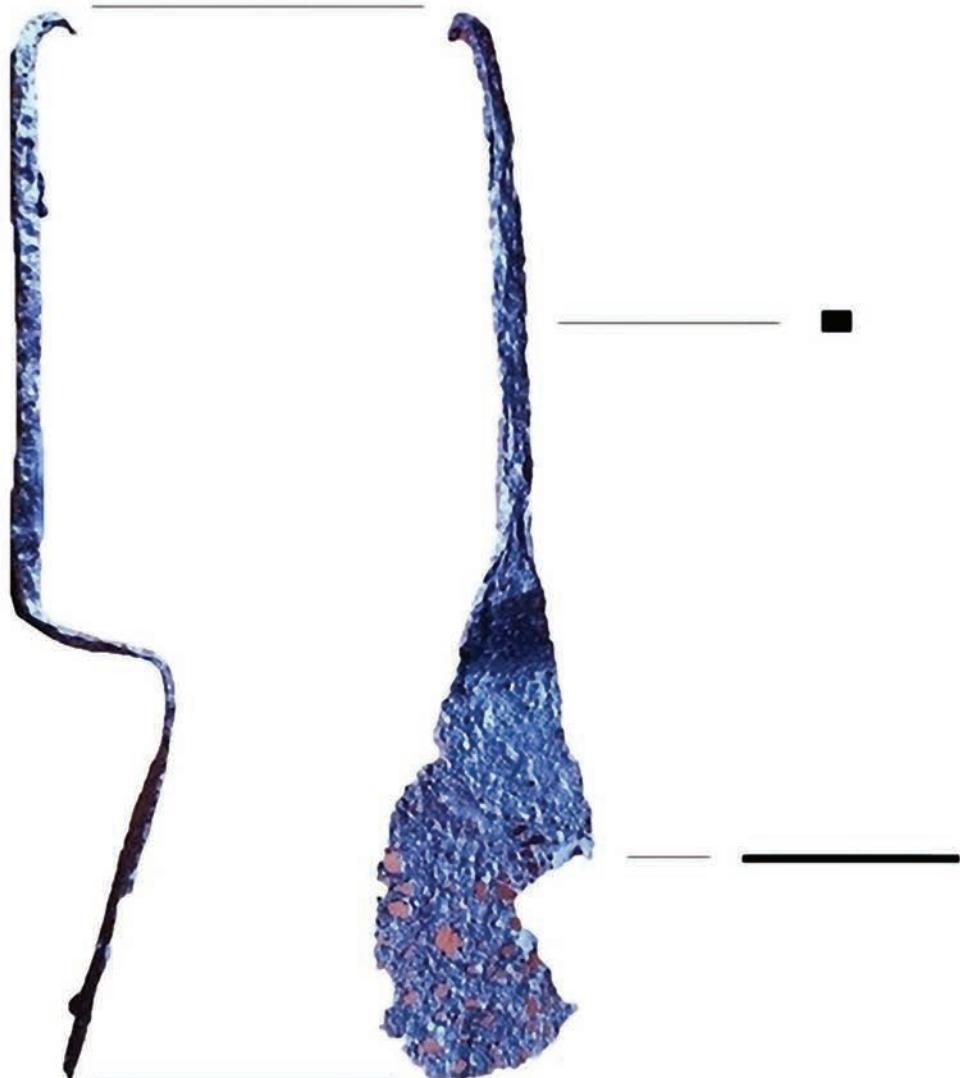
Tabla VI - 12 = kat. br. 12; 13 = kat. br. 13 / Plate VI-12 = cat. no. 12; 13 = cat. no. 13



14

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

Tabla VII - 14 = kat. br. 14 / Plate VII-14 = cat. no. 14



15

0 1 5 10 cm
A horizontal scale bar consisting of alternating black and white segments, with numerical markings at 0, 1, 5, and 10 centimeters.

Tabla VIII - 15 = kat. br. 15 / Plate VIII-15 = cat. no. 15



Tabla IX - 16 = kat. br. 16 / Plate IX-16 = cat. no. 16



Tabla X - 17 = kat. br. 17 / Plate X-17 = cat. no. 17

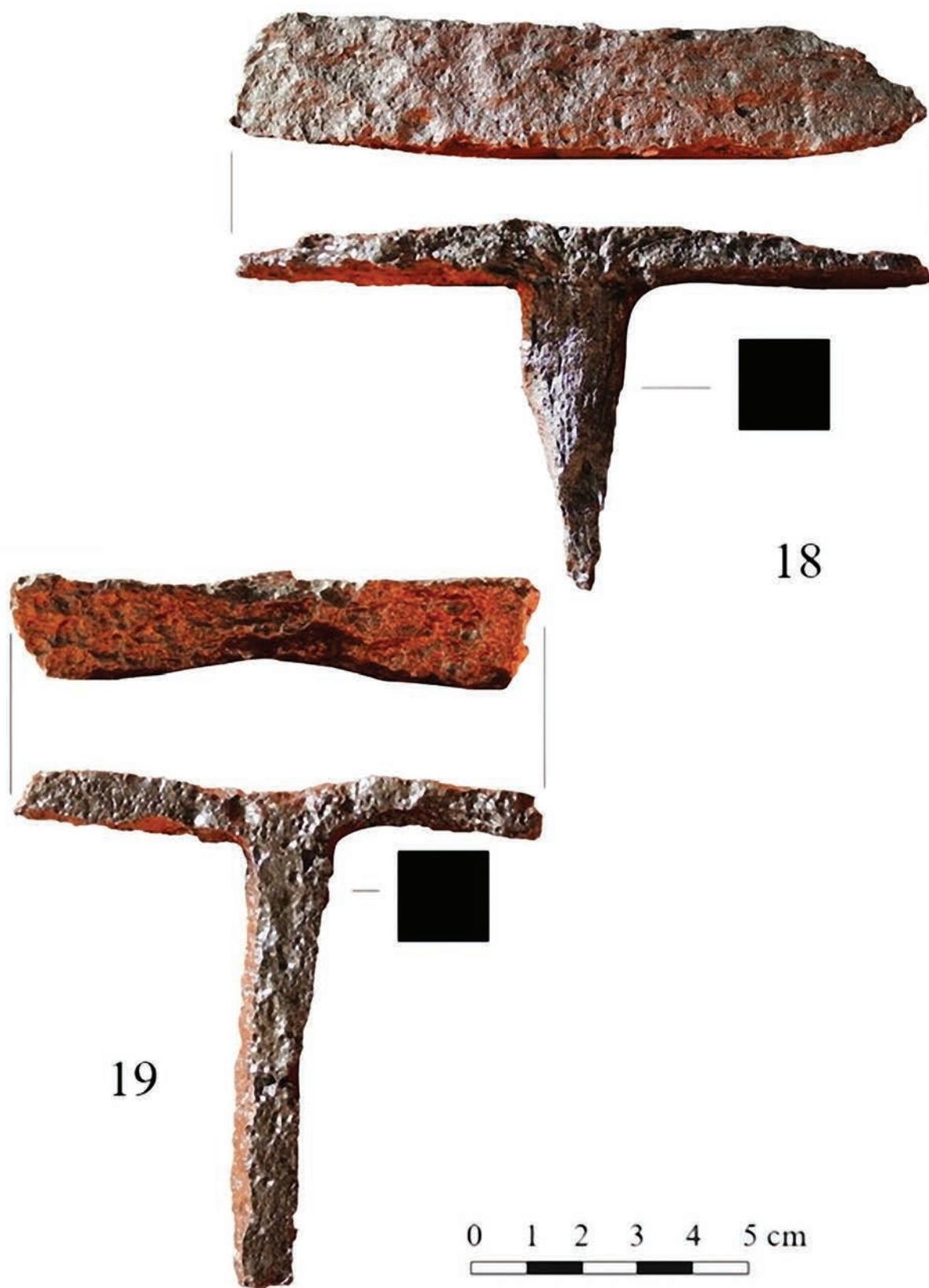


Tabla XI - 18 = kat. br. 18; 19 = kat. br. 19 / Plate XI-18 = cat. no. 18; 19 = cat. no. 19

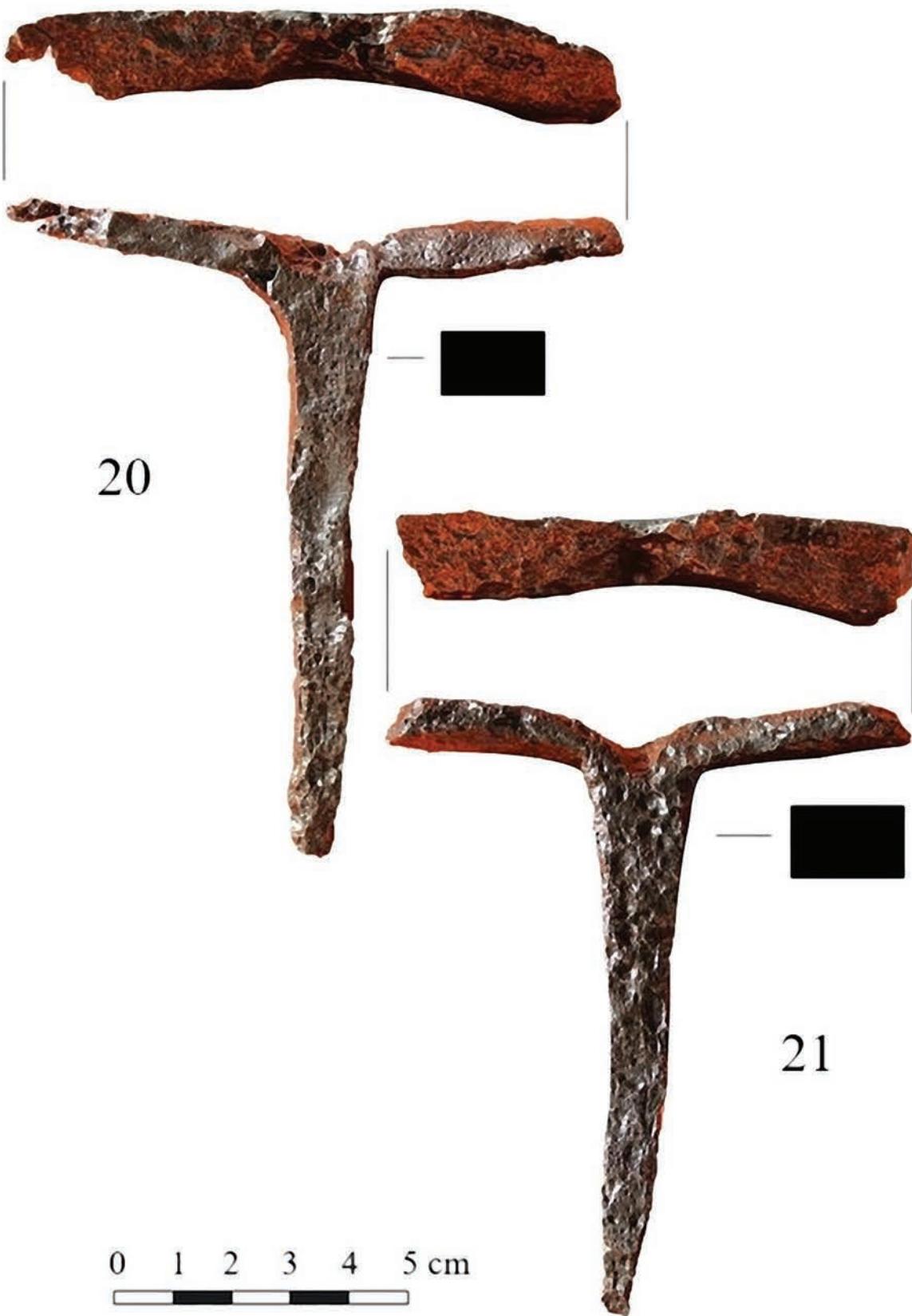


Tabla XII - 20 = kat. br. 20; 21 = kat. br. 21 / Plate XII-20 = cat. no. 20; 21 = cat. no. 21



22

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

Tabla XIII - 22 = kat. br. 22 / Plate XIII-22 = cat. no. 22



Tabla XIV - 23 = kat. br. 23; 24 = kat. br. 24 / Plate XIV-23 = cat. no. 23; 24 = cat. no. 24



25

Tabla XV - 25 = kat. br. 25 / Plate XV-25 = cat. no. 25



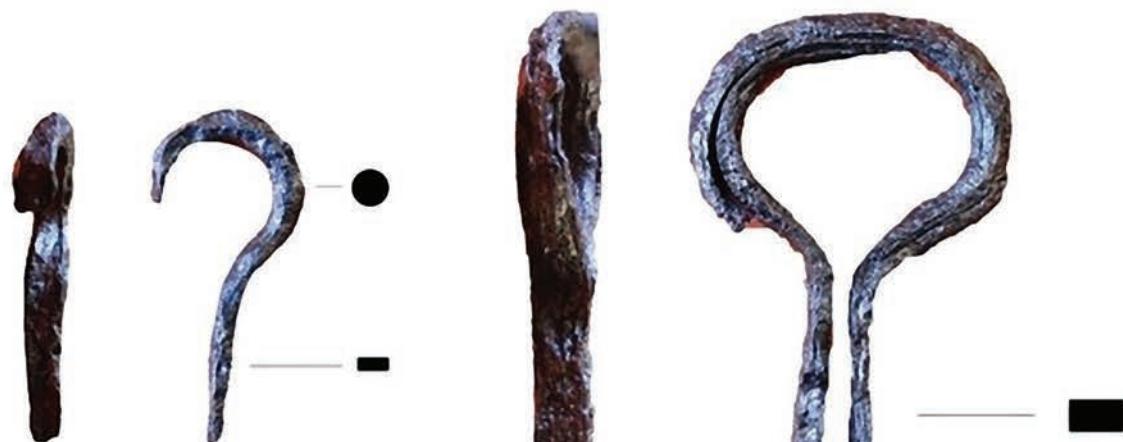
26

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm



27

28



29

30

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

Tabla XVII - 27 = kat. br. 27; 28 = kat. br. 28; 29 = kat. br. 29; 30 = kat. br. 30 / Plate XVII-27 = cat. no. 27; 28 = cat. no. 28; 29 = cat. no. 29; 30 = cat. no. 30

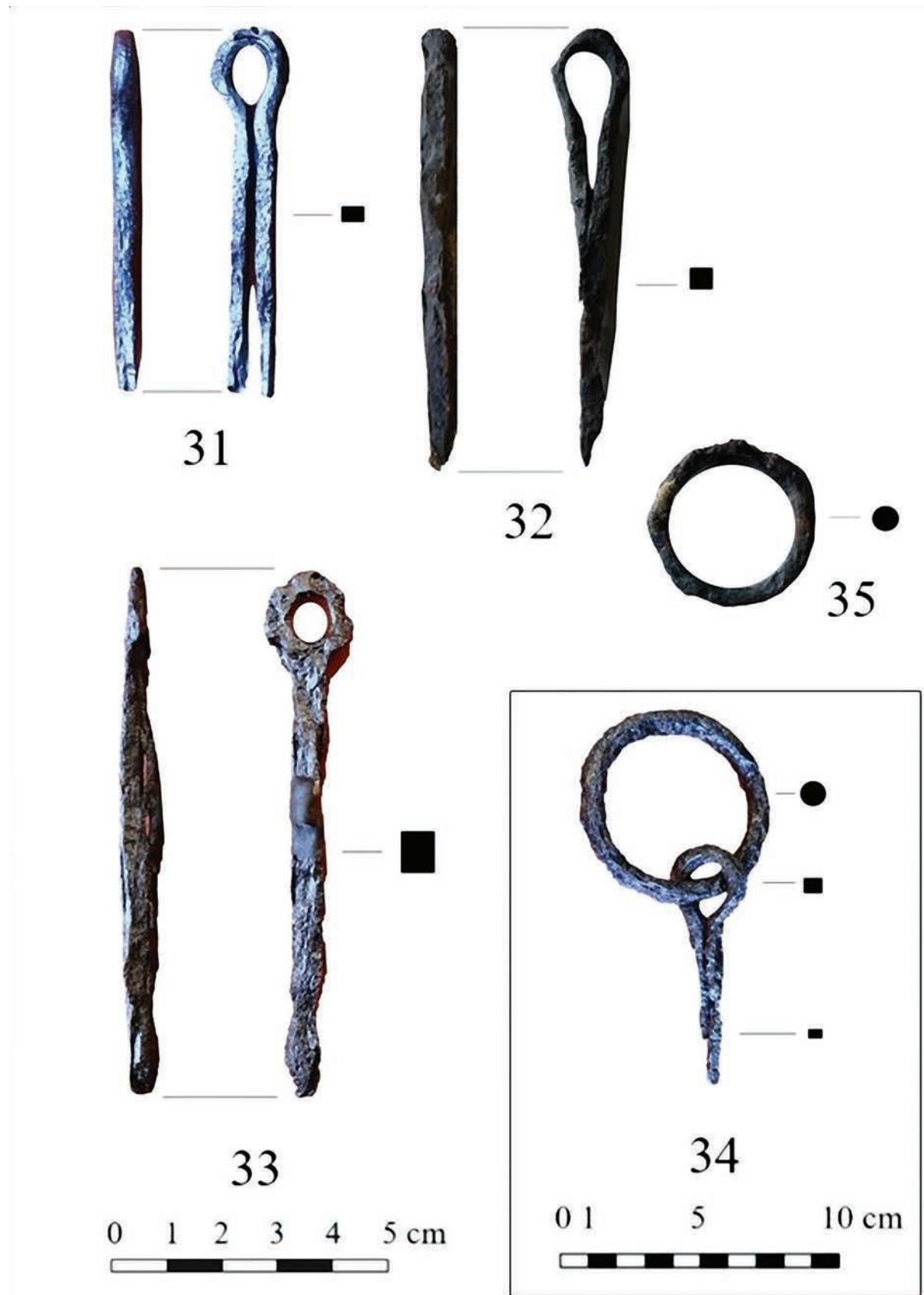


Tabla XVIII - 31 = kat. br. 31; 32 = kat. br. 32; 33 = kat. br. 33; 34 = kat. br. 34; 35 = kat. br. 35 / Plate XVIII-31 = cat. no. 31; 32 = cat. no. 32; 33 = cat. no. 33; 34 = cat. no. 34; 35 = cat. no. 35



Tabla XIX - 36 = kat. br. 36 / Plate XIX-36 = cat. no. 36



37

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

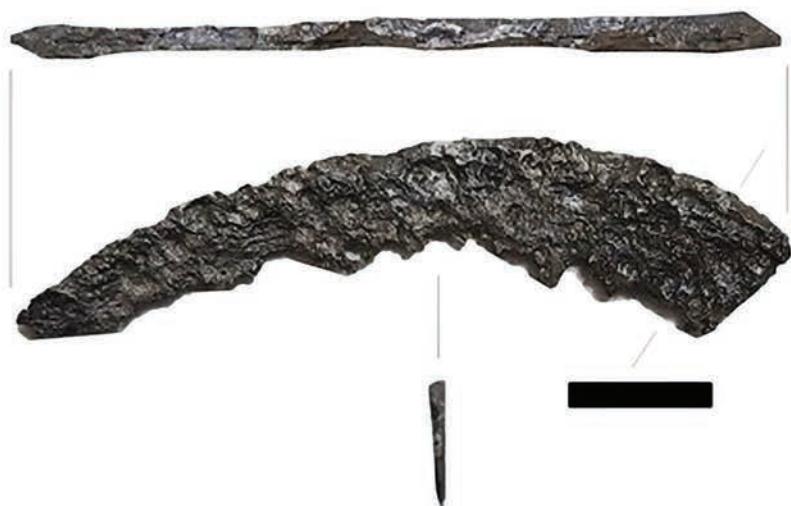
Tabla XX - 37 = kat. br. 37 / Plate XX-37 = cat. no. 37



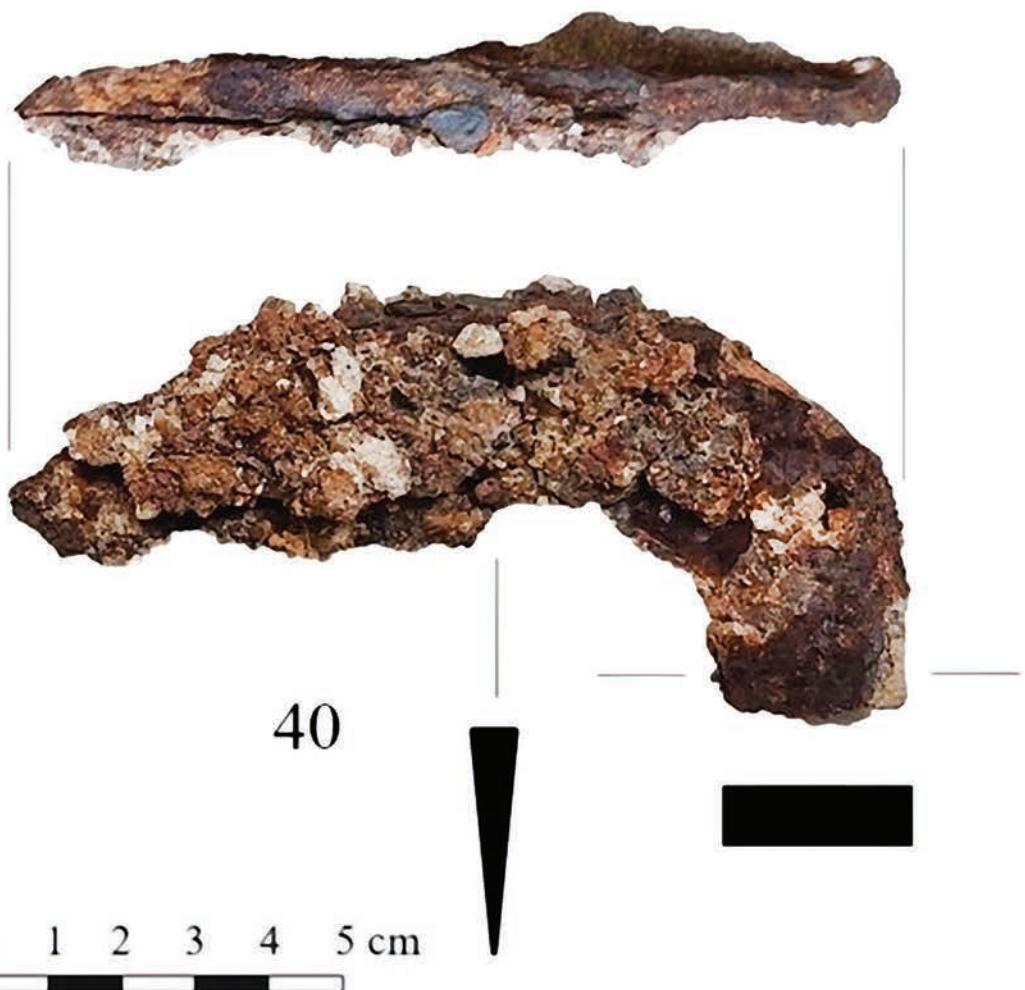
38

0 1 5 10 cm

Tabla XXI - 38 = kat. br. 38 / Plate XXI-38 = cat. no. 38



39

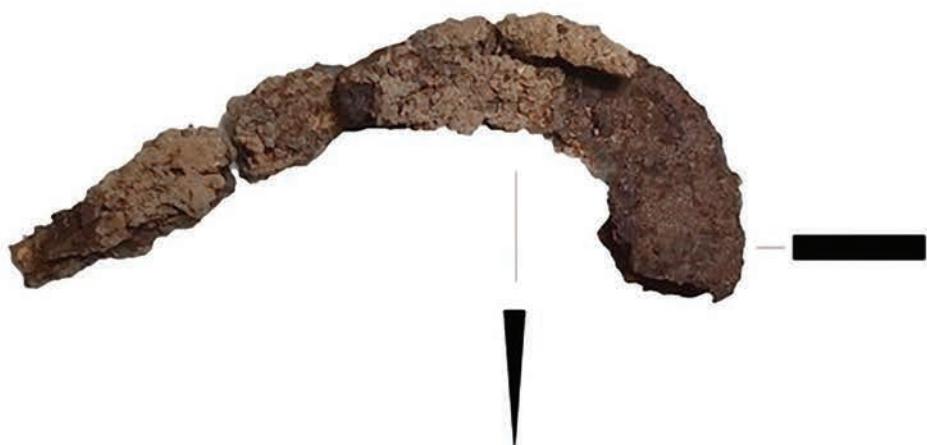


40

Tabla XXII - 39 = kat. br. 39; 40 = kat. br. 40 / Plate XXII-39 = cat. no. 39; 40 = cat. no. 40



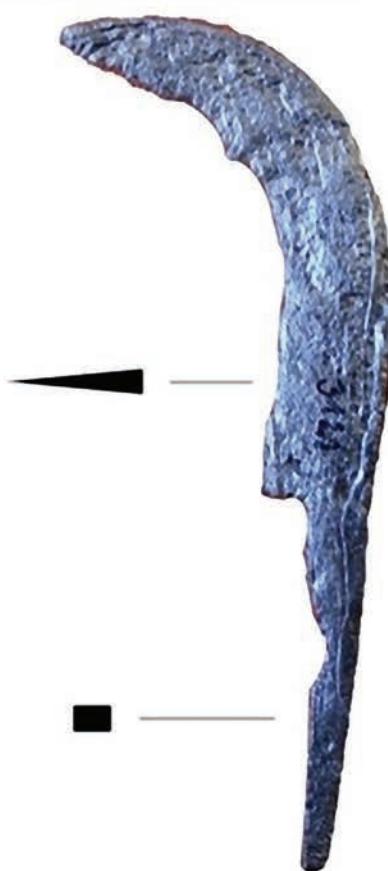
41



42

0 1 5 10 cm

Tabla XXIII - 41 = kat. br. 41; 42 = kat. br. 42 / Plate XXIII-41 = cat. no. 41; 42 = cat. no. 42



44

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

Tabla XXIV - 43 = kat. br. 43; 44 = kat. br. 44 / Plate XXIV-43 = cat. no. 43; 44 = cat. no. 44



Tabla XXV - 45 = kat. br. 45 / Plate XXV-45 = cat. no. 45



46

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

Tabla XXVI - 46 = kat. br. 46 / Plate XXVI-46 = cat. no. 46



Tabla XXVII - 47 = kat. br. 47; 48 = kat. br. 48; 49 = kat. br. 49 / Plate XXVII-47 = cat. no. 47; 48 = cat. no. 48; 49 = cat. no. 49

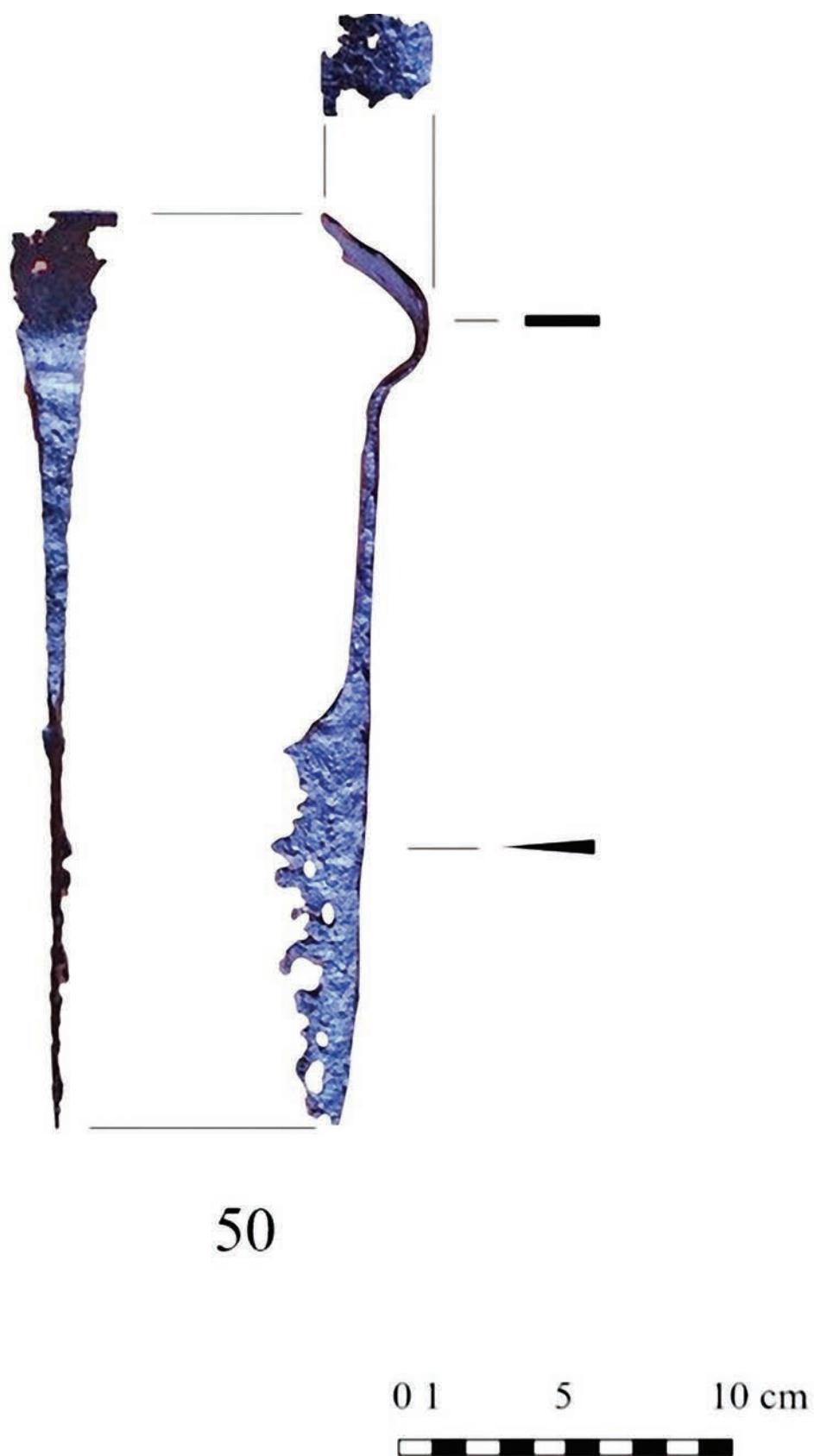


Tabla XXVIII - 50 = kat. br. 50 / Plate XXVIII-50 = cat. no. 50

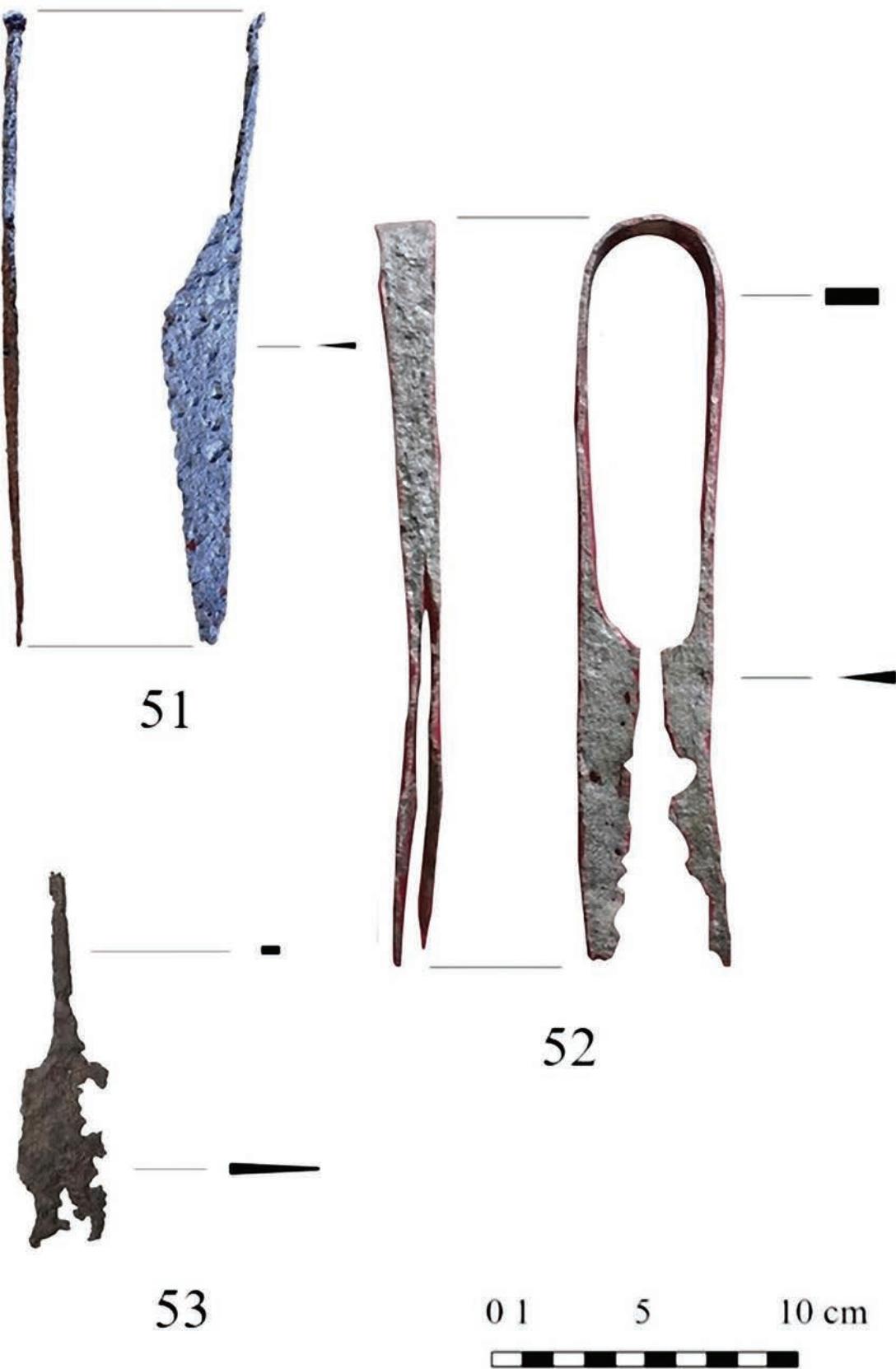
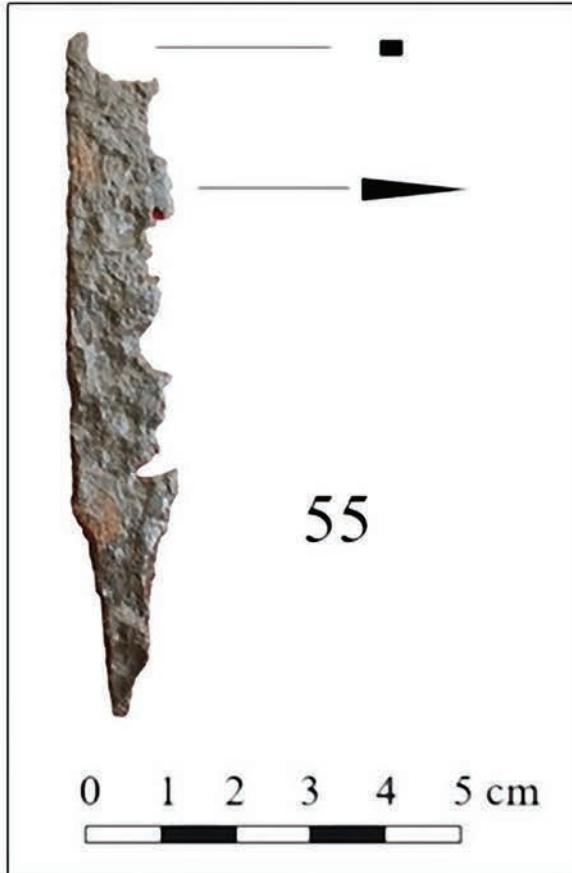


Tabla XXIX – 51 = kat. br. 51; 52 = kat. br. 52; 53 = kat. br. 53 / Plate XXIX-51 = cat. no. 51; 52 = cat. no. 52; 53 = cat. no. 53



54

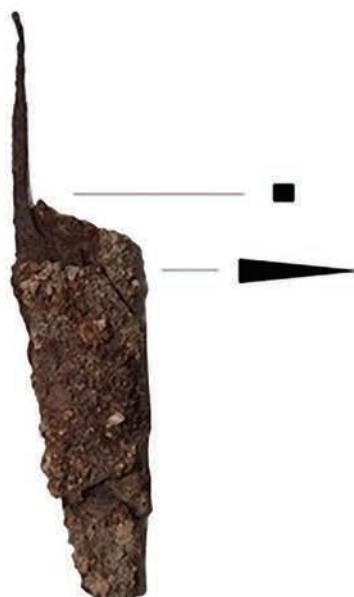


55



56

0 1 5 10 cm



57

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 cm

Tabla XXX - 54 = kat. br. 54; 55 = kat. br. 55; 56 = kat. br. 56; 57 = kat. br. 57 / Plate XXX-54 = cat. no. 54; 55 = cat. no. 55; 56 = cat. no. 56; 57 = cat. no. 57

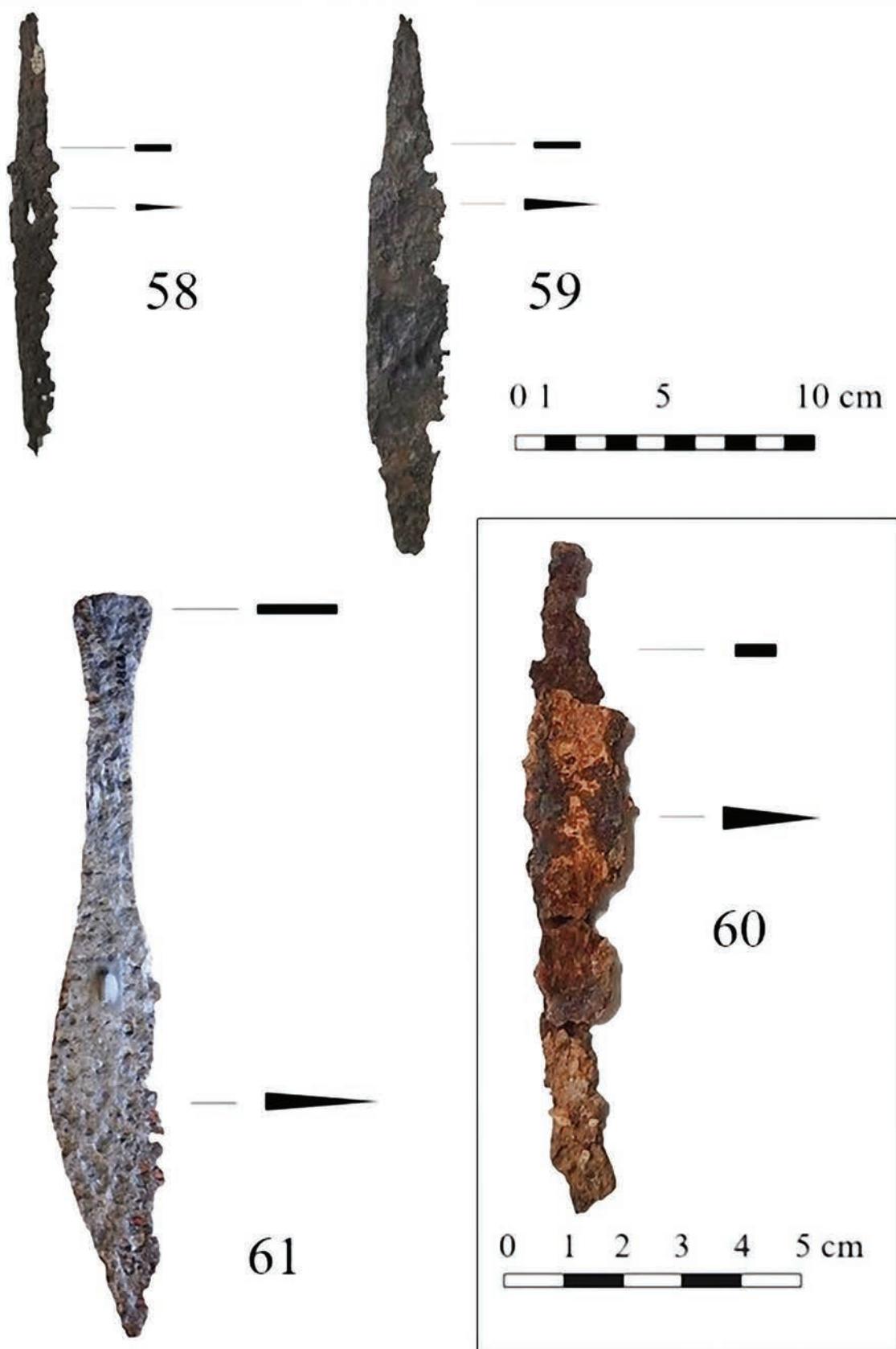


Tabla XXXI - 58 = kat. br. 58; 59 = kat. br. 59; 60 = kat. br. 60; 61 = kat. br. 61 / Plate XXXI-58 = cat. no. 58; 59 = cat. no. 59; 60 = cat. no. 60; 61 = cat. no. 61

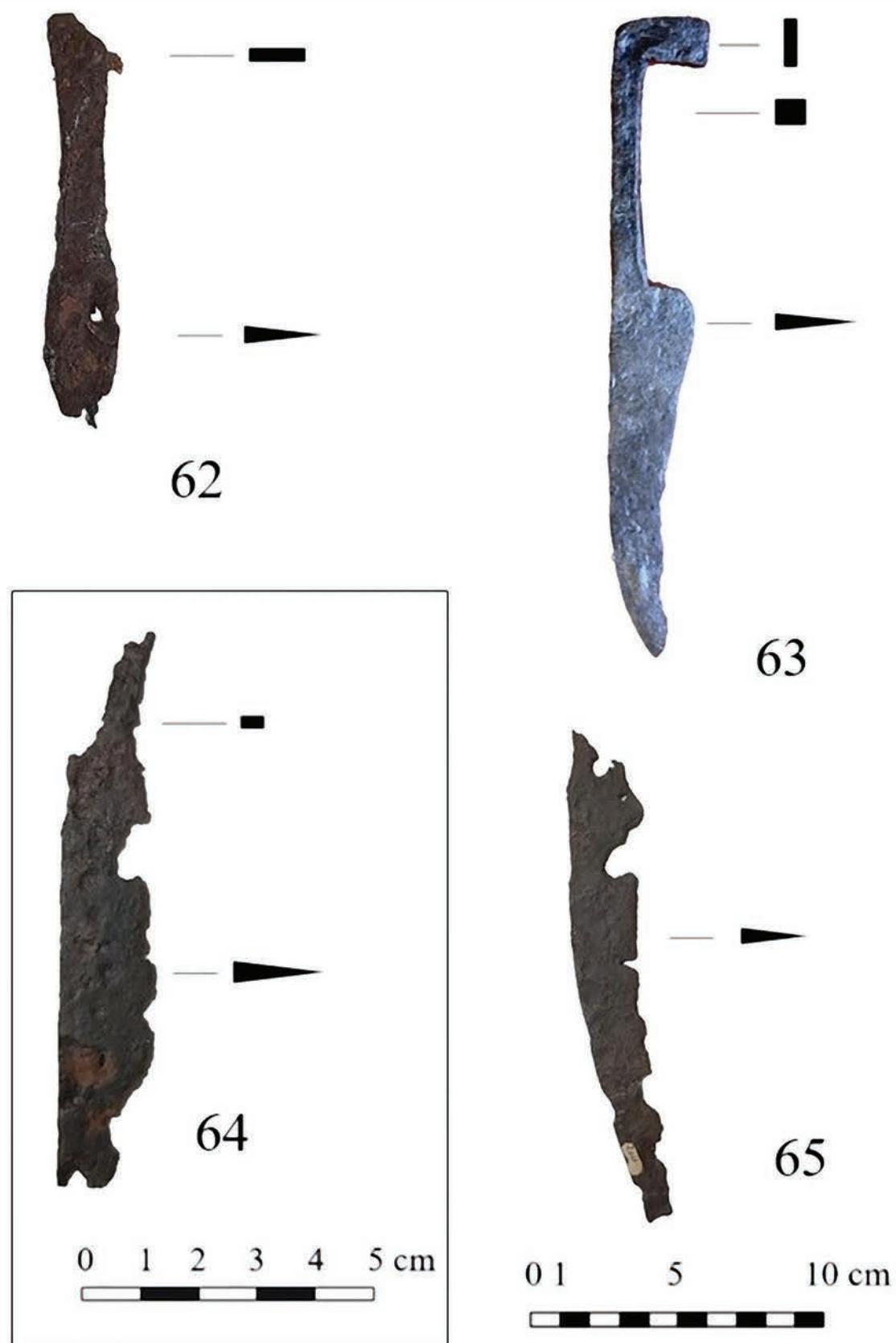


Tabla XXXII - 62 = kat. br. 62; 63 = kat. br. 63; 64 = kat. br. 64; 65 = kat. br. 65 / Plate XXXII-62 = cat. no. 62; 63 = cat. no. 63; 64 = cat. no. 64; 65 = cat. no. 65



Tabla XXXIII - 66 = kat. br. 66; 67 = kat. br. 67; 68 = kat. br. 68 / Plate XXXIII-66 = cat. no. 66; 67 = cat. no. 67; 68 = cat. no. 68



Tabla XXXIV - 69 = kat. br. 69; 71 = kat. br. 70-71 / Plate XXXIV-69 = cat. no. 69; 71 = cat. no. 70-71



71

Tabla XXXV - 71 = kat. br. 70-71 / Plate XXXV-71 = cat. no. 70-71



72



73



Tabla XXXVI - 72 = kat. br. 72; 73 = kat. br. 73 / Plate XXXVI-72 = cat. no. 72; 73 = cat. no. 73



74

0 1 5 10 cm

Tabla XXXVII - 74 = kat. br. 74 / Plate XXXVII-74 = cat. no. 74



Tabla XXXVIII - 75 = kat. br. 75 / Plate XXXVIII-75 = cat. no. 75



76

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

Tabla XXXIX - 76 = kat. br. 76 / Plate XXXIX-76 = cat. no. 76



Tabla XL - 77 = kat. br. 77 / Plate XL-77 = cat. no. 77



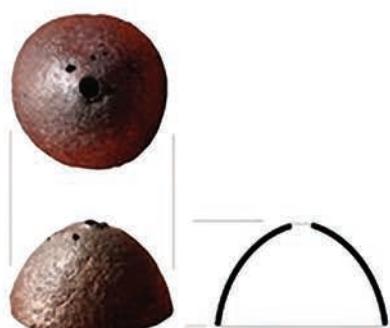
Tabla XLI - 78 = kat. br. 78; 79 = kat. br. 79 / Plate XLI-78 = cat. no. 78; 79 = cat. no. 79



Tabla XLII - 80 = kat. br. 80; 81 = kat. br. 81 / Plate XLII-80 = cat. no. 80; 81 = cat. no. 81



82



83



84

Tabla XLIII - 82 = kat. br. 82; 83 = kat. br. 83; 84 = kat. br. 84 / Plate XLIII-82 = cat. no. 82; 83 = cat. no. 83; 84 = cat. no. 84

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