

RIMSKE POSUDE OD BAKRENE SLITINE U ARHEOLOŠKOM MUZEJU ISTRE

ROMAN COPPER-ALLOY VESSELS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF ISTRIA

Obrađuje se četrdesetak posuda i dijelova posuda od bakrene slitine iz Antičke zbirke Arheološkog muzeja Istre, pretežno neobjavljenih i pretežno nepoznatog mjesta i okolnosti nalaza. Većim brojem primjeraka, od kojih su pojedini cjelovito sačuvani i prethodno objavljeni, zastupljeni su vrčevi i kotlići. Po nekoliko primjeraka predstavljaju kutlače, patere i kaserole, pehari su zastupljeni s dvije ručke, krater i bazen jednim primjerkom. Više cjelovito sačuvanih kotlića i vrčeva potječe iz ostave u Šijani kod Pule. Predmeti se uglavnom datiraju u razdoblje I. st. pr. Kr. – III. st. po. Kr., ponajviše u I. i II. st. Ručke vrčeva glavni su nositelji figuralne dekoracije kojom dominiraju dionizijski i apotropejski motivi. Ručke patera namijenjenih prinošenju žrtve oblikovane su u životinjske protome.

Ključne riječi: bakrena slitina, dionizijski motiv, ikonografija, Istra, kotlić, posuda, vrč

This paper analyzes some forty copper-alloy vessels and vessel fragments from the Roman Period Collection of the Archaeological Museum of Istria. Most of them are unpublished and the sites and circumstances of their discovery are not known. Jugs and kettles account for a majority of these finds; some of them are completely preserved and have already been published. Ladles, pateras and casseroles are each represented with several specimens. There are also two goblet handles, one krater and one basin. A number of completely preserved kettles and jugs come from the hoard found in Šijana near Pula. These artifacts are mostly dated to the period between 1st century BC and 3rd century AD – but primarily between 1st and 2nd centuries. Figural decorations – mostly Dionysian and apotropaic motifs – are mainly found on jug handles. The handles on the sacrificial pateras are shaped as animal protomas.

Key words: copper alloy, Dionysian motif, iconography, Istria, kettle, vessel, jug

UVOD

Obraduje se grupa od četrdeset jedne posude od bakrene slitine i njihovih dijelova iz Antičke zbirke Arheološkog muzeja Istre. Manja skupina cjelovito sačuvanih posuda bila je već predmetom interesa prilikom objave nalaza i u jednoj tematskoj studiji, a pojedini primjerci uključeni su u kataloge izložbi.¹ Uz već objavljene čitave posude, zbirka sadrži neobjavljene dijelove posuda nepoznatih okolnosti nalaza koji su ovom prilikom uvršteni u rad. U rad nisu uključene čitave posude od bakrene slitine iz zbirke čija je namjena nedvosmisleno definirana kao kozmetička i koje su obrađene na drugom mjestu.² Većina predmeta obrađenih ovom prilikom, svi osim kat. br. 9, 12, 28, 33, 34, bila je izložena u stalnom postavu Arheološkog muzeja Istre od 1973. do 2013. godine, kada je muzej zatvoren za posjete radi obnove.

Više cjelovito sačuvanih posuda od bakrene slitine pronađeno je 1904. godine pri uređenju pulskog vodovoda i produbljivanju bunara na prirodnoj krškoj jami, na mjestu gdje pruga siječe cestu za Forte Bradamante u Šijani, kod crkve Gospe od Milosti (Madonna delle Grazie). Lokalitet je nosio toponim *località romana*. Pored otvora krške jame, u rimsko doba probijen je u stijeni cilindrični bunar. Velika grupa predmeta od bakrene slitine pronađena je zajedno s razbijenim grlom bunara u jami na 28 metara dubine, gdje se bušotina rimskog bunara sastajala s krškom šupljinom.³ Metalni predmeti dospjeli su u bunar kao ostava. U objavi se navodi nalaz osamnaest posuda od bakrene slitine, dva vrča i šesnaest kotlića. Među ostalim, navodi se nalaz jedne metalne ručke s glavama ptica vodarica dugog kljuna i lisnatim motivom bez pripadajuće posude, koju nije bilo moguće identificirati među predmetima iz zbirke. Osim dva čitava vrča (kat. br. 13–14) i četiri kotlića objavljena u crtežu s dimenzijama (kat. br. 3–5; jedan od objavljenih kotlića trenutno nepoznatog smještaja nije uključen u ovdje priloženi katalog), u ostavi je 1904. godine pronađeno još dvanaest posuda od bakrene slitine koje nisu objavljene u crtežu ili fotografiji. Četiri crteža trebala bi predstavljati reprezentativne tipove koji obuhvaćaju svih šesnaest kotlića. Tri kotlića iz zbirke mogu se prepoznati u dva crteža, dok kotliće predstavljene tipovima na druga dva crteža nije moguće pronaći u zbirci. Dva neobjavljena kotlića (kat. br. 1–2) i četiri neobjavljena vrča od bakrene slitine (kat. br. 20–22, 24) nemaju u muzejskom inventaru sačuvanih podataka o točnom mjestu i datumu nalaza te ih nije moguće pouzdano identificirati kao nalaze iz bunara u Šijani. Jedan od dva cilindrična kotlića kat. br. 1–2 ipak se može prepoznati među nalazima iz bunara u Šijani, u

INTRODUCTION

This paper analyzes forty-one copper-alloy vessels and their parts from the Roman Period Collection of the Archaeological Museum of Istria. The small group of completely preserved vessels already caught attention when their find was published and when they were included in a thematic study. Also, some specimens were included in exhibition catalogues.¹ Besides the already published complete vessels, the collection contains unpublished vessel fragments found in unknown circumstances. These are also analyzed in this paper. Unlike them, the paper does not analyze the complete copper-alloy vessels from the collection that were positively identified as having had cosmetic purpose; they were analyzed elsewhere.² Most of the artifacts included here, with the exception of Cat. Nos. 9, 12, 28, 33 and 34, were exhibited as part of the permanent display of the Archaeological Museum of Istria from 1973 to 2013, when the museum was closed for reconstruction.

In 1904, a number of complete copper-alloy vessels were found where the railroad intersects the Forte Bradamante road in Šijana, near the Church of St. Mary of Mercy (Madonna delle Grazie), when the Pula water supply system was reconstructed and when the well above a karst pit was deepened. The site was called *località romana*. In Roman times, a cylindrical well was drilled in rock next to the karst pit entrance. In the pit, at a depth of 28 meters, where the shaft of the Roman well met the karst cavity, a large group of artifacts was found together with the broken wellhead.³ These metal artifacts ended up in the well as a hoard. The publication of the find specified that there were eighteen copper-alloy vessels, two jugs and sixteen kettles. It also mentioned that a metal handle with long-beaked water bird's heads and a plant motif was found, but that the vessel it had belonged to could not be identified among the artifacts in the collection. Together with two complete jugs (Cat. Nos. 13–14) and four kettles presented in a drawing with sizes (Cat. Nos. 3–5; one of the published kettles, currently on an unknown location, is not included in the catalogue in this paper), the hoard found in 1904 contained twelve other copper-alloy vessels without drawings or photographs. There are four drawings that present the characteristic types accounting for all the sixteen kettles. Three kettles from the collection can be identified on two of these drawings, unlike the kettles belonging to the types presented in the other two drawings. As regards two unpublished copper-alloy kettles (Cat. Nos. 1–2) and four unpublished copper-alloy jugs (Cat. Nos. 20–22, 24), the museum inventory does not specify where exactly and when were they found. For this reason, they cannot be

1 A. Berlam 1905; Š. Mlakar 1969; 1969a; V. Girardi-Jurkić 1986; K. Džin 2006.
2 A. Starac 2022b, 35–39, 88–91, kat. br. 82, aribal; kat. br. 83–84, amforice; kat. br. 85, patera.
3 A. Berlam 1905.

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2 A. Starac 2022b, 35–39, 88–91, cat. no. 82, aryballos; cat. nos. 83–84, amphoriskoi; cat. no. 85, patera.
3 A. Berlam 1905.

navodu jednog cilindričnog kotlića bez dimenzija i crteža. S obzirom na to da u južnoj i zapadnoj Istri prije 1949. godine nije zabilježeno nijedno nalazište čitavih rimskih posuda većih dimenzija od bakrene slitine osim bunara u Šijani, razložno je pretpostaviti da spomenute neobjavljene posude većih dimenzija potječu iz istog bunara. Moguće je da su neke pronađene nakon dovršenja Berlamova članka objavljenog 1905. godine, u kojem se spominje budući nastavak radova na proširenju bunara i očekivani novi nalazi. Objavljeni vrčevi i kotlići iz ostave nastali su u razdoblju I. st. pr. Kr. – II. st. po. Kr., dok se čitavi ali neobjavljeni vrčevi kat. br. 20–22, 24, za koje nije poznato točno mjesto nalaza, datiraju u II. – III. st. Čak i da su doista izvađeni iz istog bunara, nije sigurno da su bili deponirani u bunar istovremeno s grupom starijih posuda. U blizini nalazišta bunara u Šijani zabilježeno je nekoliko rimskih nasobinskih lokaliteta među čijim se vlasnicima može tražiti vlasnik sadržaja ostave, dvije vile u Šijanskoj šumi te lokaliteti na području kamenoloma Valmarin.⁴

Legura bakra i kositra tvrđa je od čistog bakra i u rimsko doba uvelike je korištena za izradu raznovrsnih kvalitetnih metalnih predmeta, sitnih i velikih skulptura, posuda i svjetiljki, okova i zakovica. Obrtnička središta lijevača predmeta od bakrene slitine (*fabri aerarii*) razvila su se najprije u blizini ležišta potrebnih ruda. Glavna ležišta bakra u Italiji, korištena u rimskom kasnorepublikanskom i ranocarskom razdoblju, nalazila su se u Kampaniji, Toskani te na alpskom području sjeverne Italije. U Toskani se također nalaze ležišta kositra potrebnog za dobivanje tvrde bakrene slitine.⁵ Postupak oblikovanja posuda od bakrene slitine uključivao je lijevanje, čekićanje, obradu rotiranjem posude na tokarskom stroju prema potrebi, završnu obradu te sklapanje sastavnih dijelova.⁶ Lijevanje se moglo izvoditi na tri načina. Najjednostavniji način sastojao se od lijevanja u kalupu i izravnog prelaska na završnu obradu uklanjanja ostataka lijeva i poliranja bez prethodnog čekićanja. Drugi način često se primjenjivao u izradi vrčeva, a počinjao je lijevanjem u sirovu koničnu formu, nakon čega je slijedila mehanička deformacija na tokarskom stroju, oblikovanje čekićem te završno oblikovanje i poliranje. Pri izradi vrčeva, često su se posebno izrađivale i naknadno spajale osnovne sastavne komponente: tijelo, dno i vrat s otvorom. Treći način izrade posude od bakrene slitine podrazumijevao je lijevanje kružne ravne ploče koja se zatim dovodila u željeni oblik na tokarskom stroju i čekićanjem. Pri lijevanju su se koristili trajni kalupi izrađeni od kamena i keramike te jednokratni kalupi dobiveni otiskom gotove posude u pješčanoj

pozitivno identifikacijom Šijana well finds. However, in the description of a cylindrical kettle (without drawings or specified size), one of the two cylindrical kettles (Cat. Nos. 1–2) can be identified as belonging to these finds. As the Šijana well is the only pre-1949 site in southern and western Istria where complete large-size copper-alloy Roman vessels were found, it is logical to assume that these unpublished large-size vessels come from that well. It is possible that some of them were found before completion of Berlam's paper (published in 1905) which mentions future widening of the well and new finds that are expected. While the already published jugs and kettles from the hoard were produced in the period between 1st century BC and 2nd century AD, the complete nut unpublished jugs Cat. Nos. 20–22, 24 from an unknown site are dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. Even if they were indeed extracted from the same well, it is not certain that they were deposited in it at the same time as the group of older vessels. In the vicinity of the Šijana well site there is a number of Roman settlement sites (one of their owners could have owned the hoard's contents), two villas in Šijana Forest and the Valmarin quarry sites.⁴

As the copper-and-tin alloy is harder than pure copper, in the Roman period it was widely used for various high-quality metal objects, small and large sculptures, vessels, oil lamps, fittings and rivets. At first, bronze smiths (*fabri aerarii*) were centered in the vicinity of the required ore deposits. In Italy, in the Late republican and Early Imperial periods, the main copper deposits were located in Campania, Tuscany and in the Alpine region in the north. In Tuscany there are also deposits of tin, needed for the hard copper alloy.⁵ The shaping of copper-alloy vessels including casting, hammering, rotating on a lathe as necessary, finishing and assembling of components.⁶ Casting was performed in three ways. The simplest way consisted of casting in a mold and then moving directly to finish work – removing the remaining cast and polishing, without hammering. This second method was often used for making jugs. It included casting the raw conical shape, followed by mechanical deformation on a lathe, hammering, final shaping and polishing. The making of jugs often included separate making and subsequent assembling of the basic components: body, base and neck with mouth. The third way of making copper-alloy vessels included casting a circular flat panel, shaping it on a lathe and then hammering it. Durable and disposable molds were used for casting. The former ones were made of stone and ceramics. The latter ones were made by impressing a finished vessel into a sand mixture or by using the "lost wax" technique (in which a disposable wax model and a disposable clay mold were

4 R. Matijašić 1998, 133–135, Šijana; 159–161, Šijana, Sv. Lovro; D. Bulić 2015, 299, 359–360, br. 385–387, Valmarin; br. 392–393, Šijana.

5 M. Cavalieri 2004, 177, sl. 1.

6 M. Pernot 1991; A. R. Furger 1998, 36, sl. 5, rekonstrukcija rimskog tokarskog stroja; S. Mustajč 2017, 76–82, o tehnologiji izrade posuda od bakrene slitine.

4 R. Matijašić 1998, 133–135, Šijana; 159–161, Šijana, Sv. Lovro; D. Bulić 2015, 299, 359–360, nos. 385–387, Valmarin; nos. 392–393, Šijana.

5 M. Cavalieri 2004, 177, fig. 1.

6 M. Pernot 1991; A. R. Furger 1998, 36, fig. 5, replica of a Roman turning lathe; S. Mustajč 2017, 76–82, on copper-alloy vessel manufacturing technology.

smjesi ili tehnikom izgubljenog voska u kojoj se koristio jednokratni voštani model i jednokratni glineni kalup. Tehnika izgubljenog voska bila je osobito prikladna za izradu zahtjevnih figuralnih elemenata ručki.

Nakon lijevanja osnovnog oblika posude slijedila je mehanička obrada čekićanjem pri čemu se bakrena slitina morala zagrijavati da bi promijenila oblik bez pucanja. U mehaničkoj obradi koristio se čekić, nakovanj te kliješta za pridržavanje predmeta. Kliješta koja su koristili ljevači u pravilu su bila manja i kraća od onih koja su koristili kovači u oblikovanju željeza. Nakovnji su bili izrađeni od metala, drveta ili granita i imali su često konkavnu površinu da se posuda ne bi oštetila i izgubila željeni oblik pri udaranju čekićem. U te se svrhe po potrebi koristio pješčani podložak na nakovnju. U mehaničkom oblikovanju posuda od bakrene slitine koristile su se tri vrste čekića: čekići s kružnom udarnom plohom za proširivanje materijala, čekići s cilindričnom udarnom plohom za smanjivanje dimenzija te dvostrani čekići s ravnom udarnom površinom kojima su se poravnavali tragovi prethodnog čekićanja. U galsko-germanskim radionicama aktivnima od sredine II. do sredine III. st. dokumentirana je upotreba napredne tehnike mehaničke obrade posude rotiranjem na drvenom tokarskom stroju uz pritisak na drveni model, osobito za oblikovanje otvorenih formi kotlića i bazena od bakrene slitine.⁷

U završnoj obradi uklanjali su se oštri rubovi i viškovi nastali pri lijevanju. Koristio se brusni kamen pješčenjak, metalne turpije i dlijeta. Posude su se mogle na unutrašnjoj strani prevući slojem kositra, ponekad s dodatkom olova, da bi se zaštitile od oksidacije. Tanak sloj kositra nanosio se na očišćenu i zagrijanu posudu. Zbog vrućine, prionuo bi trajno uz površinu. Na dovršenu posudu dodavali su se odvojeno izrađeni dijelovi poput ručki i držača ručki tehnikom lemljenja uz zagrijavanje spoja ili zakivanjem s pomoću zakovica od bakrene slitine na hladan metal. Pri lemljenju su se za vezivanje dvaju dijelova od bakrene slitine koristile meke legure kositra i olova te tvrde legure bakra s kositrom ili srebrom.

KOTLIĆI

Kotlići su najrašireniji i najčešći nalaz rimskog posuđa od bakrene slitine, dostupan širokim slojevima društva. Odlikuju se koničnim ili trbušastim tijelom, širokim otvorom i pomičnom ručkom te visinom većom od promjera. Imali su različite primjene u rimskoj svakodnevnicu. Mogli su sadržavati vino, vodu ili su se koristili za zagrijavanje i kuhanje nad vatrom. Dragocjeni predmeti spremali su se u ostavama u kotliće zbog njihove veće zapremnine. Kotlići su se izrađivali kovanjem i savijanjem lima od bakrene slitine. Dno je moglo biti ravno ili blago zaobljeno, pogodno za

used). The "lost wax" technique was particularly suitable for the making of delicate figural elements on the handles.

The casting of the basic vessel shape was followed by mechanical processing – hammering. At this stage, copper alloy had to be heated in order to avoid breaking during re-shaping. A hammer, anvil and tongs for holding the object were used. Generally, the tongs used by casters were smaller and shorter than the ones used by smiths for shaping iron. Anvils were made of metal, wood or granite and were often concave in order to avoid damaging of the vessel and losing its desired form during hammering. If necessary, a sand pad would be placed on the anvil for this purpose. Three types of hammers were used in the mechanical processing of copper-alloy vessels: hammers with circular head for widening the material; hammers with cylindrical head for reducing the size; and double-sided hammers with flat head for smoothing the traces of hammering. The Gallo-Germanic workshops that flourished between the mid-2nd and mid-3rd centuries used the advanced mechanical processing that involved rotating a vessel on a wooden lathe while pressing it against a wooden model. This method was particularly used for open-form copper-alloy kettles and basins.⁷

The final shaping included removal of sharp edges and surplus material that had remained after casting. Sandstone, metal files and chisels were used for grinding. The vessels could be coated with a layer of tin (sometimes with admixture of lead) on the inside in order to prevent oxidation. The thin layer of tin would be applied on a clean, heated vessel surface. The heat would make it stick to it permanently. The separately made parts (such as handles and handle holders) would then be attached to the completed vessel. This was done either by soldering while heating the joint being soldered or by riveting the part onto a cold metal with copper-alloy rivets. For soldering of two copper-alloy parts, soft tin-lead alloys or hard copper alloys with tin or silver were used.

KETTLES

Kettles are the most widespread of all Roman copper-alloy vessels. They were available to the general population. They are characterized by a conical or bellied body, wide mouth, movable handle and a height that exceeds the diameter. They were used for various purposes in the Roman everyday life. They were used for keeping wine or water or for boiling water or for cooking on fire. Due to their large capacity, kettles were also used for storing valuable objects in hoards. They were made by forging and bending copper-alloy sheets. Their base was flat or slightly rounded, suitable for drawing water from a well or for cooking on the hearth. The handles were movable, usually semicircular and attached to the loops on the handle holders riveted to the kettle's edge.

7 A. R. Furger 1998, 36, sl. 5; H. Böcking, J.-C. Gérolde, R. Petrovsky 2004, 212–215, sl. 1–2.

7 A. R. Furger 1998, 36, fig. 5; H. Böcking, J.-C. Gérolde, R. Petrovsky 2004, 212–215, figs. 1–2.

vađenje vode iz bunara i za kuhanje na ognjištu. Ručke su bile pokretne, uglavnom polukružno oblikovane i uhvaćene u alke na nosačima ručki koji su na rubu kotlića pričvršćeni zakovicama. Skupina dobro očuvanih kotlića kojima nedostaju ručke (kat. br. 3–5, T. 2: 3–4; T. 3: 5 te najmanje jedan od dva kotlića kat. br. 1–2, T. 1: 1–2) pronađena je u ostavi rimskog posuđa i drugih predmeta od bakrene slitine u bunaru u Šijani, u predgrađu Pule.

Kotlići kat. br. 1–2 pripadaju tipu Eggers 16.⁸ Kotlić kat. br. 1 (T. 1: 1) oblikom je najjednostavniji, cilindričnog tijela i ravno odrezanog ruba. Pomična ručka vješala se na alke učvršćene aplikom s pomoću zakovice, o čemu svjedoče dvije nasuprotno postavljene rupe za zakovice. Jednostavni cilindrični kotlići bez ruba, s pomičnom ručkom učvršćenom na tijelo s pomoću aplika, imaju dugu tradiciju naslijeđenu iz grčke i helenističke proizvodnje, a izrađivali su se u kasnorepublikanskom i augustovskom razdoblju II. – I. st. pr. Kr.⁹

Kotlić kat. br. 2 (T. 1: 2) sličnog je jednostavnog cilindričnog oblika, ravne stijenke i blago sužen prema dnu, s ravno razgrnutim rubom na kojem je s pomoću zakovica učvršćen prošupljeni nosač pomične ručke. Tip cilindričnog kotlića s ravno razgrnutim rubom bio je veoma raširen u kasnorepublikanskom razdoblju i kasnije u cijelom Carstvu tijekom I. i II. st.¹⁰ Varijante cilindričnih kotlića od bakrene slitine ravnih ili neznatno zaobljenih stijenki s ravno razgrnutim obodom zabilježene su u većem broju na područjima koja gravitiraju sjevernom Jadranu, gdje su izrasli iz razvijene predrimске metalurške tradicije.¹¹

Kotlići kat. br. 3–4 (T. 2: 3–4) istog su tipa, veoma raširenog u razdoblju I. st. pr. Kr. – II. st. po. Kr., osobito u alpskom i sjevernojadranskom području.¹² Odlikuje ih srcoliko tijelo zaobljenog ramena i koso razgrnut rub otvora s dva nasuprotna para rupa za zakovice koje su držale nosače pomične ručke. Nosači su mogli biti sasvim jednostavni ili ukrašeni figuralnim aplikama. Kotlići tog oblika bili su općenito najrašireniji tip kotlića u Rimskom Carstvu. Kotlića srcolikog tijela sa sasvim jednostavnim, neprofiliranim

A group of well-preserved kettles with missing handles (Cat. Nos. 3–5, Pl. 2: 3–4; Pl. 3: 5 and at least one of the kettles Cat. Nos. 1–2, Pl. 1: 1–2) was found in the hoard of Roman vessels and other copper-alloy artifacts discovered in the well in Pula's suburb Šijana.

The kettles Cat. Nos. 1–2 belong to the Eggers 16 type.⁸ The kettle Cat. No. 1 (Pl. 1: 1) has a very simple shape. It has a cylindrical body and a flat truncated rim. The loops for the movable handle were fixed with a riveted appliqué, as indicated by two opposite rivet holes. The simple rimless cylindrical kettles with a movable handle attached to the body by means of appliqués have a long tradition dating back to the Greek and Hellenistic periods. They were made in the Late Republican and Augustan periods, from the 2nd to the 1st centuries BC.⁹

The kettle Cat. No. 2 (Pl. 1: 2) is of a similar plain cylindrical shape. It has a straight wall, slightly tapering towards the base, and a flat everted rim to which a perforated movable-handle holder is riveted. The kettle type characterized by a cylindrical body and a flat everted rim was widespread in the whole Empire in the Late republican period and later, in the 1st and 2nd centuries.¹⁰ The subtypes of copper-alloy kettles with straight or slightly rounded walls and flat everted rims were recorded in large numbers in the regions gravitating to Northern Adriatic, where they had emerged from the long pre-Roman metallurgical tradition.¹¹

The kettles Cat. Nos. 3–4 (Pl. 2: 3–4) belong to the same type, widespread in the period from the 1st century BC to the 2nd century AD, particularly in the Alpine and North Adriatic regions.¹² They are characterized by a heart-shaped body with a rounded shoulder and slanted and everted rim with two opposing couples of holes for the rivets that held in place the movable handle holders. The holders were either very simple or decorated with figural appliqués. This was the most widespread type of kettles in the Roman Empire. Those with a heart-shaped body and a very plain slanted rim have not been recorded at all among the Pompeii kettles.¹³ The specimens from Istria were certainly made in Northern Adriatic or Alpine regions and not imported from Campania.

8 H. J. Eggers 1951, T. 3, tip 16; J.-P. Guillaumet 1991, 8–11.

9 V. Hoffler 1904, sl. 55, Sisak; J.-P. Guillaumet 1991, 8–10, tip 1, sl. 2: 1; D. Ratković 2005, 14, 46, kat. br. 1, kotlić II. – I. st. pr. Kr.

10 V. Hoffler 1904, sl. 64: 4, Sisak; 1908, 121, kat. br. 35–39, sl. 75; D. Breščak 1982, 16; D. Božić 1983, 90, sl. 27: 6, Sisak; J.-P. Guillaumet 1991, 8–10, tip 1, sl. 2: 2, II. – I. st. pr. Kr.; C. Bridger 1993, 69, 71, sl. 44; 236, kat. br. Mg 22; 238, kat. br. Mg 23, T. 52, Xanten; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 299, tip W 2220; D. Ratković 2005, 16–17, 53–55, kat. br. 6–7, I. – II. st.

11 D. Breščak 1982, 18, 46, kat. br. 51, T. 6: 51, Vrhnika; 47, kat. br. 52–54, T. 6: 52–54, Idrinja; 47, kat. br. 55, T. 6: 55, Vrhnika; 47, kat. br. 56, T. 7: 56, Idrinja; M. Fortunati 2002, 354, sl. 2: 1, Bergamo; D. Božić 2005, 320, sl. 14: 7, Gora, Polhov Gradec.

12 V. Hoffler 1904, sl. 53; sl. 54: 1, 3; sl. 57, Sisak; A. Radnóti 1938, 112, T. IX, tip 48 (tip Bargfeld); H. J. Eggers 1951, T. 5, tip 39; D. Pinterović 1962, 78–79, sl. II, T. 1: 4, Osijek, varijanta dvostruko konično profiliranog vrata; D. Breščak 1982, 17, kotlići tipa Bargfeld, I. – II. st.; 44–45, kat. br. 32–39, T. 4: 32–39, Vrhnika; 46, kat. br. 45, T. 5: 45, Volarje; 46, kat. br. 46, T. 5: 46, Idrinja; A. Oettel 1991, 42, kat. br. 2, T. 4a, Boscoreale, kotlić, I. st., prije g. 79; C. Bridger 1993, 233, kat. br. Mg 10, T. 50, Xanten; R. Košćević 1995, 17, T. 23, kat. br. 193–194; J. Istenič 2013, 25, sl. 5: 12, kraj I. st. pr. Kr. – prva polovina I. st. po. Kr.

8 H. J. Eggers 1951, pl. 3, type 16; J.-P. Guillaumet 1991, 8–11.

9 V. Hoffler 1904, fig. 55, Sisak; J.-P. Guillaumet 1991, 8–10, type 1, fig. 2: 1; D. Ratković 2005, 14, 46, cat. no. 1, kettle 2nd – 1st centuries BC.

10 V. Hoffler 1904, fig. 64: 4, Sisak; 1908, 121, cat. nos. 35–39, fig. 75; D. Breščak 1982, 16; D. Božić 1983, 90, fig. 27: 6, Sisak; J.-P. Guillaumet 1991, 8–10, type 1, fig. 2: 2, 2nd – 1st centuries BC; C. Bridger 1993, 69, 71, fig. 44; 236, cat. no. Mg 22; 238, cat. no. Mg 23, pl. 52, Xanten; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 299, type W 2220; D. Ratković 2005, 16–17, 53–55, cat. nos. 6–7, 1st – 2nd centuries

11 D. Breščak 1982, 18, 46, cat. no. 51, pl. 6: 51, Vrhnika; 47, cat. nos. 52–54, pl. 6: 52–54, Idrinja; 47, cat. no. 55, pl. 6: 55, Vrhnika; 47, cat. no. 56, pl. 7: 56, Idrinja; M. Fortunati 2002, 354, fig. 2: 1, Bergamo; D. Božić 2005, 320, fig. 14: 7, Gora, Polhov Gradec.

12 V. Hoffler 1904, fig. 53; fig. 54: 1, 3; fig. 57, Sisak; A. Radnóti 1938, 112, pl. IX, type 48 (Bargfeld type); H. J. Eggers 1951, pl. 5, type 39; D. Pinterović 1962, 78–79, fig. II, pl. 1: 4, Osijek, subtype of double conical neck; D. Breščak 1982, 17, Bargfeld type kettles, 1st – 2nd centuries; 44–45, cat. nos. 32–39, pl. 4: 32–39, Vrhnika; 46, cat. no. 45, pl. 5: 45, Volarje; 46, cat. no. 46, pl. 5: 46, Idrinja; A. Oettel 1991, 42, cat. no. 2, pl. 4a, Boscoreale, kettle, 1st century, before AD 79; C. Bridger 1993, 233, cat. no. Mg 10, pl. 50, Xanten; R. Košćević 1995, 17, pl. 23, cat. nos. 193–194; J. Istenič 2013, 25, fig. 5: 12, late 1st century BC – first half of 1st century AD.

13 S. Tassinari 1993.

kosim rubom uopće nema među pompejskim kotlićima.¹³ Primjerci iz Istre sigurno su proizvodi s područja sjevernog Jadrana i istočnih Alpa, a ne uvozni kampanski kotlići. Koristili su se u duljem razdoblju i bili krpani i prepravljani. Kotliću kat. br. 3 uklonjene su izvorne ručke i probušen je novi otvor na rubu, kotlić kat. br. 4 zakrpan je na dnu na dva mjesta, a kotlić kat. br. 5 nosi na sredini tijela veliku dvostruku zakrpu.

Kotlić kat. br. 5 (T. 3: 5) bikonično oblikovanog tijela pripada tipu koji se javlja u ranocarskom razdoblju u više varijanti, naslijedivši oblik predrimskih situla.¹⁴ Koristio se usporedno i istodobno s kotlićima cilindričnog tijela s ravno razgrnutim rubom i kotlićima srolskog tijela. Kotlići bikoničnog tijela i ravnog dna nisu karakteristični za kampansko područje, kao ni kotlići srolskog tijela s jednostavnim kosim rubom. Bikonični oblik tijela i konkavni vrat u Pompejima imaju tek dva kotlića s geometrijski ukrašenim rubom i ručkom s pačjim glavama¹⁵ te nekoliko običnih, neukrašenih kotlića.¹⁶ Zbog jake predrimске tradicije izrade posuda od bakrene slitine u istočnim Alpama, osobito situla, pretpostavlja se nastavak lokalne izrade kotlića u rimskom razdoblju, a u tu seriju pripadaju svi različiti oblici kotlića pronađeni u Istri.¹⁷

Ručke i hvatišta za pomične ručke pronađeni bez pripadajuće posude mogu se na temelju usporedbe s cjelovito sačuvanim predmetima pripisati kotlićima, ali i drugim oblicima posuda od bakrene slitine. Odlomljena glava patke savijenog vrata kat. br. 6 (T. 3: 6) pripadala je završetku pomične ručke kasnorepublikanskog ili ranocarskog situlastog kotlića.¹⁸ Slične ptičje glave mogle su se nalaziti na savijenom završetku ručke patere¹⁹ ili kutlače²⁰. Kutlače završene glavom labuda osobito su česte u sjevernoj Italiji te se smatra da su se tamo izrađivale.²¹ Prema dimenzijama pačje glave, profilu i presjeku ručke, kat. br. 6 odgovara

They were used over a longer period and were often tinkered. On the kettle Cat. No. 3, the original handles were removed and a new opening on the rim was made. The kettle Cat. No. 4 has two patches on its base. The kettle Cat. No. 5 has a large double patch on the central part of its body.

The biconical-bodied kettle Cat. No. 5 (Pl. 3: 5) first appeared in the Early Imperial period, with a number of subtypes. Its shape is based on the shape of the pre-Roman situlae.¹⁴ It was used in the same period as the cylindrical-bodied kettles with a flat and everted rim and the kettles with a heart-shaped body. The biconical-bodied kettles with a flat base are not typical of Campania and neither are the kettles with a heart-shaped body and a plain slanted rim. In Pompeii, biconical body and concave neck can only be found in two kettles with a rim with geometrical patterns and a handle with duck heads¹⁵ and in two plain, undecorated kettles.¹⁶ Because of a strong pre-Roman tradition of copper-alloy vessel production in the Eastern Alps (situlae in particular), it is believed that this production persisted there into the Roman period. All the kettle types found in Istria belong to this series.¹⁷

Based on comparison with completely preserved vessels, the handles and movable-handle grips found without their pertaining vessels can be identified as belonging to kettles and also to other copper-alloy vessels. The broken-off duck heads with a bent neck, Cat. No. 6 (Pl. 3: 6), belonged to the end part of a movable handle of a Late Republican or Early Imperial situla-like kettle.¹⁸ Similar bird's heads could have also been on the bent end of a patera handle¹⁹ or ladle handle²⁰. As ladles ending with a swan's head are particularly common in Northern Italy, it is believed that this is where they were produced.²¹ Based on the duck's head size and the profile and cross-section of the handle, Cat. No. 6 could be a kettle handle. Movable kettle-handles often have a swan's head or

13 S. Tassinari 1993.

14 V. Hoffiler 1908, 120, kat. br. 17–33, sl. 74; D. Breščak 1982, 17, kotlići tipa Bargfeld, I. – II. st.; 45, kat. br. 41, T. 4: 41, Reka pri Cerknem; 46, kat. br. 44, T. 5: 44, Idrija; 46, kat. br. 47, T. 5: 47, Reka pri Cerknem; J.-P. Guillaumet 1991, 8, sl. 1, kasnorepublikanski tip Eggers 22; R. Košćević 1995, 17, T. 23, kat. br. 193–194; M. G. Maioli 2000, 538, kat. br. 197d, kraj II. – III. st.; D. Ratković 2005, 14, 47, kat. br. 2, II. – I. st. pr. Kr.; J. Istenič 2013, 24, sl. 2: 21, kraj I. st. pr. Kr. – prva polovina I. st. po. Kr.

15 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 300–301, tip × 1100.

16 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 307–308, tip × 1510 – × 1522.

17 D. Breščak 1982, 19.

18 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 300–301, tip × 1100; 305, tip × 1420, Pompeji; M. Bolla 1994, 57–60, kat. br. 66, T. LII–LIV, Calvatone; 61, kat. br. 67, T. LV–LVI, Milano, situle Eggers 26 zastupljene širom Italije i Galije u posljednjoj trećini I. st. i prvog polovini II. st.; M. Bolla, M. Castoldi 2016, 131, 139–140, sl. 21: 6, S. Maria di Zevio, kraj II. st. pr. Kr.

19 D. Božić 1983, 90, sl. 27: 3, patera tipa Aylesford s pačjom glavom na kraju ručke; M. Feugère, R. De Marinis 1991, 98–99, sl. 2: 3, 109–110, sl. 11–12, patera tipa Aylesford; M. Bolla 1994, 18, kat. br. 1, T. I, patera tipa Montefortino s glavom ptice na kraju ručke; 18, kat. br. 3, T. III, patera tipa Aylesford.

20 M. Castoldi, M. Feugère 1991, 76–80, sl. 19: 25b–c, 27, 30, 45; H. Svobodová 1994, 23, 30, kat. br. 8.1, sl. 3: 4; 2002, 283–284, kat. br. 14, sl. 3: 14, II. – I. st. pr. Kr.; R. Petrovsky 1996, 176, Wien, srebrna kutlača s patkom na kraju ručke, I. – III. st.; A. Giovannini, G. Tasca 2016, 93–95, kat. br. 10.A.15, S. Giovanni di Casarsa.

21 M. Cavalieri 2004, 187.

14 V. Hoffiler 1908, 120, cat. nos. 17–33, fig. 74; D. Breščak 1982, 17, Bargfeld type kettles, 1st – 2nd centuries; 45, cat. no. 41, pl. 4: 41, Reka pri Cerknem; 46, cat. no. 44, pl. 5: 44, Idrija; 46, cat. no. 47, pl. 5: 47, Reka pri Cerknem; J.-P. Guillaumet 1991, 8, fig. 1, Late Republican Eggers 22 type; R. Košćević 1995, 17, pl. 23, cat. nos. 193–194; M. G. Maioli 2000, 538, cat. no. 197d, late 2nd – 3rd centuries; D. Ratković 2005, 14, 47, cat. no. 2, 2nd – 1st centuries BC; J. Istenič 2013, 24, fig. 2: 21, late 1st century BC – first half of 1st century AD.

15 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 300–301, type × 1100.

16 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 307–308, type × 1510–X 1522.

17 D. Breščak 1982, 19.

18 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 300–301, type × 1100; 305, type × 1420, Pompeii; M. Bolla 1994, 57–60, cat. no. 66, pl. LII–LIV, Calvatone; 61, cat. no. 67, pl. LV–LVI, Milano, situlae Eggers 26, widespread in Italy and Gaul in the final third of the 1st century and the first half of the 2nd century; M. Bolla, M. Castoldi 2016, 131, 139–140, fig. 21: 6, S. Maria di Zevio, late 2nd century BC.

19 D. Božić 1983, 90, fig. 27: 3, Aylesford type patera with duck's head at the end of the handle; M. Feugère, R. De Marinis 1991, 98–99, fig. 2: 3, 109–110, figs. 11–12, Aylesford type patera; M. Bolla 1994, 18, cat. no. 1, pl. I, Montefortino type patera with bird's head at the end of the handle; 18, cat. no. 3, pl. III, Aylesford type patera.

20 M. Castoldi, M. Feugère 1991, 76–80, figs. 19: 25b–c, 27, 30, 45; H. Svobodová 1994, 23, 30, cat. no. 8.1, fig. 3: 4; 2002, 283–284, cat. no. 14, fig. 3: 14, 2nd – 1st centuries BC; R. Petrovsky 1996, 176, Wien, silver ladle with duck at the end of the handle, 1st – 3rd centuries; A. Giovannini, G. Tasca 2016, 93–95, cat. no. 10.A.15, S. Giovanni di Casarsa.

21 M. Cavalieri 2004, 187.

ručki kotlića. Glava labuda ili patke veoma je čest završetak na savijenim krajevima pomične ručke kotlića.²² Simbolika ptica, osobito ptica vodarica poput patke i labuda, povezana je s kultom Sunca i mitskom Sunčevom lađom koju su ptice vukle nebom.²³ Prikazi ptica vodarica snažno su ukorijenjeni u protopovijesnoj tradiciji oblikovanja situla na istočnoalpskom području, gdje su povezani s ratničkom kulturom, hijerarhijskim simbolima moći, ritualima i ispijanjem vina na gozbama.²⁴ Početkom starijeg željeznog doba stari simboli Sunca i nebeskih kola, ptice i konji, postaju sve prisutniji u funerarnoj sferi i poprimaju sve jasnije značenje simbola zagrobnog života.²⁵

Petlja za pomičnu ručku kat. br. 7 (T. 4: 7) oblikovana je savijanjem debele žice od bakrene slitine i mogla je nositi pomičnu ručku kotlića. Jednostavne petlje od savijene žice za umetanje ručke kotlića obilježje su predrimskih, latenskih kotlića koji su se zadržali tijekom razdoblja rimske vladavine.²⁶ U ranocarskom razdoblju iste takve petlje za pomičnu ručku zakivale su se na velike limene lonce od bakrene slitine.²⁷ Ručka kat. br. 8 (T. 5: 8) bila je pomična i završena glavama ptica vodarica poput ručke kotlića, ali nema arheoloških podataka o posudi kojoj je pripadala. Nepomična ručka sa sličnim motivom pletene žice javlja se kod ranocarskih patera u servisu grupe E (Millingen).²⁸ Željezni završetak u obliku pupoljka kat. br. 9 (T. 5: 9) standardni je oblik na krajevima pomičnih ručki naročite vrste kasnorepublikanskih kotlića od bakrene slitine u tradiciji situle sa željeznim obručem oko vrata i željeznom ručkom, koji su se koristili od III. do sredine I. st. pr. Kr.²⁹ Jednaki završetci ručki u obliku pupoljka zadržali su se na drugim tipovima kotlića do III. st.³⁰

Glava na dnu ručke kat. br. 10 (T. 6: 10) može se interpretirati kao glava mladolikog satira. Iz Milana potječe jedna protoma s dna ručke vrča od bakrene slitine koja predstavlja bradatog Pana s rošćićima i raščupanom bradom čiji zašiljeni vrhovi uokviruju lice s donje strane.³¹ Uočljiva je sličnost između dvije protome u kompoziciji

duck's head at their bent ends.²² The symbolism of birds – water birds such as ducks and swans in particular – is connected with the Sun cult and the mythical Sun boat that these birds pulled across the sky.²³ Depictions of water birds have strong roots in the Protohistoric situla-shaping tradition in the Eastern Alpine region, where these birds were connected with the warrior culture, hierarchical symbols of power, rituals, and wine-drinking at feasts.²⁴ The beginning of the Early Iron Age saw a growing presence of the ancient symbols of the Sun and sky chariots – birds and horses – in the funerary sphere. They became the symbols of the afterlife.²⁵

The movable-handle loop Cat. No. 7 (Pl. 4: 7) was made by bending a thick copper-alloy wire and could hold the movable handle of a kettle. The plain bent-wire loops for inserting a kettle handle are typical of pre-Roman, La Tène-style kettles that persisted into the Roman period.²⁶ In the Early Imperial period, these loops were riveted to large sheet-metal pots made of copper alloy.²⁷ The movable handle Cat. No. 8 (Pl. 5: 8) had bird's heads at its ends like a kettle handle, but there is no archaeological evidence that could help us identify the vessel it belonged to. Fixed handles with a similar motif are found on Early Imperial pateras in a group E (Millingen) set.²⁸ The bud-shaped end Cat. No. 9 (Pl. 5: 9) is a standard end on the movable handles of a particular type of Late Republican copper-alloy situla-like kettles with an iron ring around the neck and an iron handle that were in use from the 3rd century to the mid-1st century BC.²⁹ Identical bud-shaped handle ends persisted on other kettle types until the 3rd century.³⁰

The handle-base head Cat. No. 10 (Pl. 6: 10) can be interpreted as the head of a youthful satyr. The protoma from a copper-alloy jug handle-base from Milan depicts a bearded Pan with small horns and a ruffled beard the points of which border the lower side of the face.³¹ The two protomas have a visibly similar composition of a head bordered on its lower side with pointed and separated locks. However, Cat. No. 10 is not a part of a jug handle, but of the grip of a movable kettle

22 D. Breščak 1982, 48, kat. br. 62, T. 7: 62, Groblje pri Šentjerneju; A. Oettel 1991, 42, kat. br. 2, T. 4a, Boscoreale, ručka kotlića, I. st., prije g. 79; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 300–301, tip × 1100; 305, tip × 1420; 336, tip × 2120; R. Košćević 1995, 16–38, T. 17, kat. br. 123; H. Sedlmayer 1999, 87, T. 43: 2, Virunum; M. Dizdar, I. Radman-Livaja 2004, 51, T. 1: 1–3, Sotin.
23 P. Càssola Guida 2014; S. Kukoč 2016, 19–23; A. C. Frie 2018, 168.
24 A. C. Frie 2018, 168–172.
25 P. Càssola Guida 2014, 37, 42.
26 V. Hoffiler 1904, sl. 54: 2, Sisak; D. Breščak 1982, 46, kat. br. 48, T. 5: 48, Hrušica; D. Božić 1983, 90, sl. 27: 1, Sisak; Ch. & C. Holliger 1985, 68–69, kat. br. 57, T. 7: 57, *Vindonissa*, g. 30–100; M. Bolla 1994, 29, kat. br. 26, T. XVI–XVII, Cavriana; H. Svobodová 1994, 15–17, kat. br. 1.2, sl. 1: 1; R. Petrovsky 2015, 228, sl. 3, ostava Lingenfeld, g. 259–260.
27 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 274, tip U 3200, Ionac; 285–286, tip V 3211, kotao s uskim vratom za zagrijavanje vode, Pompeji.
28 H. U. Nuber 1973, 47, 193, 218, br. 141, T. 5, Prijena; A. Kappeller 2003, 85–86, sl. 1; 134, kat. br. 26, T. 4: 26, *Aventicum*, g. 30–40.
29 M. Bolla 1991, 12–15, sl. 5–6, 8; J.-P. Guillaumet 1991, 8, sl. 1, tip Beaucaire.
30 H. J. Eggers 1951, T. 4, tip 18; M. Bolla 1991, 13–15, sl. 6, 8, situla Eggers 18; 1994, 27; D. Nicolas 2017, 18, 38–39, kat. br. 42, sl. 17: 42, Bavay, Hemmoor situla, sredina II. – III. st.
31 M. Bolla 1997, 79, kat. br. 68, T. XXVIII: 68.

22 D. Breščak 1982, 48, kat. no. 62, pl. 7: 62, Groblje pri Šentjerneju; A. Oettel 1991, 42, kat. no. 2, pl. 4a, Boscoreale, kettle handle, 1st century, before AD 79; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 300–301, type × 1100; 305, type × 1420; 336, type × 2120; R. Košćević 1995, 16–38, pl. 17, kat. no. 123; H. Sedlmayer 1999, 87, pl. 43: 2, Virunum; M. Dizdar, I. Radman-Livaja 2004, 51, pl. 1: 1–3, Sotin.
23 P. Càssola Guida 2014; S. Kukoč 2016, 19–23; A. C. Frie 2018, 168.
24 A. C. Frie 2018, 168–172.
25 P. Càssola Guida 2014, 37, 42.
26 V. Hoffiler 1904, fig. 54: 2, Sisak; D. Breščak 1982, 46, kat. no. 48, pl. 5: 48, Hrušica; D. Božić 1983, 90, fig. 27: 1, Sisak; Ch. & C. Holliger 1985, 68–69, kat. no. 57, pl. 7: 57, *Vindonissa*, AD 30–100; M. Bolla 1994, 29, kat. no. 26, pl. XVI–XVII, Cavriana; H. Svobodová 1994, 15–17, kat. no. 1.2, fig. 1: 1; R. Petrovsky 2015, 228, fig. 3, Lingenfeld hoard, AD 259–260.
27 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 274, type U 3200, pot; 285–286, type V 3211, narrow-necked kettle for boiling water, Pompeii.
28 H. U. Nuber 1973, 47, 193, 218, no. 141, pl. 5, Prijena; A. Kappeller 2003, 85–86, fig. 1; 134, kat. no. 26, pl. 4: 26, *Aventicum*, AD 30–40.
29 M. Bolla 1991, 12–15, figs. 5–6, 8; J.-P. Guillaumet 1991, 8, fig. 1, Beaucaire type.
30 H. J. Eggers 1951, pl. 4, type 18; M. Bolla 1991, 13–15, figs. 6, 8, situla Eggers 18; 1994, 27; D. Nicolas 2017, 18, 38–39, kat. no. 42, fig. 17: 42, Bavay, Hemmoor situla, mid-2nd – 3rd centuries.
31 M. Bolla 1997, 79, kat. no. 68, pl. XXVIII: 68.

glave uokvirene s donje strane zašiljenim i odvojenim pramenovima. Ipak, kat. br. 10 nije dio ručke vrča, nego dio hvatišta pomične ručke kotlića. Iznad glave satira vidljiv je kružni otvor koji nije nastao slučajno, nego je služio za provlačenje pomične ručke. Kotlići – situle u obliku košare (*calathos*) s figuralno ukrašenim hvatištima ručki tipa Eggers 35 – bili su posebno omiljeni u Galiji. Proizvodnja tog tipa kotlića dostigla je vrhunac u II. i III. st.³² Figuralno ukrašena hvatišta ručki *calathos* situla imaju karakterističan oblik lista vinove loze, razdvojenih vrhova, s glavom u sredini. Daleka su im prethodnica figuralno ukrašena hvatišta kasnorepublikanskih trbušastih kotlića tipa Eggers 26, raširenih u sjevernoj Italiji, koja imaju glavu menade ili Meduze na palmeti.³³

Kruta trakasta ručka pravokutnog presjeka od bakrene slitine kat. br. 11 (T. 7: 11) pripada razmjerno rjeđim nalazima kojima je teže pronaći cjelovito sačuvanu odgovarajuću usporedbu koja bi ukazala na to kakvom je predmetu izvorno pripadala. Oblik ručke nije tipičan za kotliće, iako ima posebnih vrsta kotlića sa sličnim ručkama pravokutnog presjeka koje su presavijene ili usječene na završecima.³⁴ Ručka okruglog presjeka s usječenim krajevima nalazila se na kotliću tipa Hemmoor.³⁵ Jednak oblik ručke s usjekom na kraju zabilježen je u Palazzolo Milanese u sjevernoj Italiji, na pločastom poklopcu hidrije od bakrene slitine iz Augustova vremena.³⁶ Urezi na krajevima ručke služili su za učvršćenje kukica provučenih kroz poklopac, što je omogućavalo pomicanje ručke na lijevu ili na desnu stranu sve dok ne bi legla na poklopac. Hidrije su bile velike posude za vodu koje su se izrađivale od bakrene slitine još od grčkih vremena, no redovito bez poklopca. Prisutnost poklopca pokazatelj je da je primjerak s poklopcem naročito izrađen kao urna, a ne kao posuda za svakodnevnu upotrebu. Ručka kat. br. 11 odgovara otvoru posude promjera oko 20 cm, što je previše za poklopac hidrije, čak i hidrije velikih dimenzija. Usporedbe radi, pločasti poklopac hidrije iz Palazzolo Milanese ima u promjeru 8 cm, a čitava hidrija s poklopcem visoka je 35 cm. Sudeći prema dimenzijama, ručka kat. br. 11 mogla je pripadati kotliću, moguće tipa Tassinari × 1200.³⁷

handle. There is a circular opening above the satyr's head. Its is not an accidental perforation, but a hole intended for inserting the movable handle. The situla-like kettles shaped as a basket (*calathos*), with Eggers 55-type handle grips with figural decorations, were particularly popular in Gaul. The production of this type of kettle had its peak in the 2nd and 3rd centuries.³² The figural-decorated handle grips of *calathos* situlae have a typical vine-leaf shape, with split points and a head in the middle. Their ancient predecessors were the figural-decorated grips of the Late Republican bellied kettles of Eggers 26 type, common in Northern Italy, with a maenad or Medusa head on the palmette.³³

The hard rectangular-sectioned copper-alloy strap-handle Cat. No. 11 (Pl. 7: 11) belongs to a group of rather rare finds for which there are no completely preserved analogies that would indicate the object that it originally belonged to. The shape of the handle is not typical of kettles, although there are special sorts of kettles with similar rectangular-sectioned handles bent or cut at their ends.³⁴ A round-sectioned handle with cut ends belonged to a Hemmoor-type kettle.³⁵ A handle of an identical shape with a cut at its end was recorded in Palazzolo Milanese in Northern Italy, on the flat lid of a copper-alloy hydria from the Augustan period.³⁶ The cuts at the handle's ends were intended for fixing the hooks inserted through the lid in order to enable the handle to move to the left or to the right until it rests on the lid. Hydriai were large copper-alloy water-storing vessels produced since the Greek times, but always without a lid. The fact that the specimen has a lid suggests that it was made to serve as an urn and not for everyday use. The handle Cat. No. 11 would fit a vessel mouth approx. 20 cm in diameter, which is too much for a hydria lid, even for a large-size hydria. For the sake of comparison, the flat lid of the Palazzolo Milanese hydria is 8 cm in diameter and the whole hydria, together with the lid, measures 35 cm in height. Judging by its size, the handle Cat. No. 11 could have belonged to a kettle, possibly of the Tassinari × 1200 type.³⁷

BASIN

The large-size basin fragment Cat. No. 12 (Pl. 7: 12) was found in Pula, in Roman public thermae built immediately after the founding of the Roman colony of Pola in the third quarter of

32 H. J. Eggers 1951, T. 5, tip 35; 1955, 217, stupanj C1; 230, g. 150 – 200; H. Sedlmayer 1999, 87, T. 46: 4, Enns; R. Erice Lacabe 2007, 210; D. Nicolas 2017, 18, 39, kat. br. 43, sl. 17: 43, Bavay; K. De Decker 2018, 100, kat. br. 68, Bliesbruck-Reinheim, hvatište ručke s glavom Menade, II. – III. st.

33 H. J. Eggers 1951, T. 4, tip 26; M. Bolla 1994, 60–61, kat. br. 66–68, T. LII–LIV: 66, T. LV–LVI: 67, T. LVII: 68.

34 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 302, tip × 1200, Pompeji; M. Bolla 1994, 96, kat. br. 104, T. XCIV: 104, ručka situle, poslijerimski period; D. Ratković 2005, 18, 62, kat. br. 13, kotlić na tri noge, I. st.?

35 H. Sedlmayer 1999, 150, T. 46: 7, Enns; A. Kappeller 2003, 93, 140, kat. br. 152, T. 24: 152, *Aventicum*, III. st.; D. Nicolas 2017, 18, 37, kat. br. 38, sl. 16: 38, Bavay; K. De Decker 2018, 101–102, kat. br. 69, Bliesbruck, g. 275 – 280.

36 M. Bolla 1993, 76, T. XLVI: 9; T. XLVII: 10, Palazzolo Milanese, grobnica, kraj I. st. pr. Kr.; 1994, 71, kat. br. 80, T. LXXII–LXXVI.

37 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 302, tip × 1200.

32 H. J. Eggers 1951, pl. 5, type 35; 1955, 217, stage C1; 230, AD 150–200; H. Sedlmayer 1999, 87, pl. 46: 4, Enns; R. Erice Lacabe 2007, 210; D. Nicolas 2017, 18, 39, kat. no. 43, fig. 17: 43, Bavay; K. De Decker 2018, 100, kat. no. 68, Bliesbruck-Reinheim, handle grip with maenad head, 2nd – 3rd centuries.

33 H. J. Eggers 1951, pl. 4, type 26; M. Bolla 1994, 60–61, cat. nos. 66–68, pl. LII–LIV: 66, pl. LV–LVI: 67, pl. LVII: 68.

34 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 302, type × 1200, Pompeii; M. Bolla 1994, 96, cat. no. 104, pl. XCIV: 104, situla handle, post-Roman period; D. Ratković 2005, 18, 62, cat. no. 13, three-footed kettle, 1st century?

35 H. Sedlmayer 1999, 150, pl. 46: 7, Enns; A. Kappeller 2003, 93, 140, kat. no. 152, pl. 24: 152, *Aventicum*, 3rd century; D. Nicolas 2017, 18, 37, kat. no. 38, fig. 16: 38, Bavay; K. De Decker 2018, 101–102, kat. no. 69, Bliesbruck, AD 275–280.

36 M. Bolla 1993, 76, pl. XLVI: 9; pl. XLVII: 10, Palazzolo Milanese, tomb, late 1st century BC; 1994, 71, cat. no. 80, pl. LXXII–LXXVI.

37 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 302, type × 1200.

BAZEN

Ulomak bazena većih dimenzija kat. br. 12 (T. 7: 12) pronađen je u Puli, u objektu rimskih javnih termi, izgrađenom neposredno po osnutku rimske kolonije Pole u trećoj četvrtini I. st. pr. Kr. i korištenom do kraja V. st.³⁸ Nije poznato u kojoj se prostoriji termi bazen izvorno nalazio. Ulomak je pronađen u sloju s nalazima od II. do V. st. nastalom nakon renovacije termi u trećoj četvrtini I. st., u dijelu termalne zgrade između latrine i kaldarija, uništenom građevinskim zahvatima potkraj V. st. Ulomak bazena promjera tijela oko 28 cm pripadao je razmjerno niskom i širokom cilindričnom bazenu iz skupine tipova Eggers 79–88, prikladnom za držanje vode za pranje. Ti su tipovi bazena obično imali dvije pomične ručke u obliku obruča, a promjer im se kretao oko 30–40 cm.³⁹ Pripadaju kasnijem razvojnem stupnju bazena rimskog carskog razdoblja, prisutni su u kontekstu II. – III. st. i kasnije.⁴⁰ Bazeni odgovarajućih profila nisu prisutni među pompejskim bazenima i kotličima od bakrene slitine. Profil savijenog ruba ima daljnje paralele kod skromnijih kotlića i zdjela od kovanog lima od bakrene slitine iz III. st.⁴¹

VRČEVI

Prema tehnologiji izrade, vrčevi od bakrene slitine dijele se u dvije velike skupine: na vruće oblikovane i hladno kovane vrčeve. Skupini lijevanih, vruće oblikovanih vrčeva pripadaju vrčevi kat. br. 13–14, 20–22 te ručke kat. br. 15–19, 23. Vruće oblikovani lijevani vrčevi od bakrene slitine predstavljaju luksuzno, reprezentativno posuđe za posluživanje vina i prinošenje žrtve, a mogli su se koristiti kao dio pribora za osobnu higijenu, odnosno za kupanje. Ni jedan sačuvani primjerak vrča iz zbirke nema trolisni otvor (*oinochoe*). Sačuvani vrčevi imaju kružni otvor, kao i većina ručki koje su se gornjim hvatištem držale za kružni rub otvora. Jedini je izuzetak ručka kat. br. 15 koja je, sudeći prema obliku donjeg i gornjeg hvatišta, pripadala omanjem vrču trolisnog otvora. Zasebnu skupinu predstavljaju vrčevi od kovanog lima, zastupljeni vrčem kat. br. 24, pomičnim plosnatim poklopcima kat. br. 25–27 i ručkom kat. br. 28.

Vrč kat. br. 13 (T. 8–9) pripada skupini vrčeva okruglog otvora i izvijenog S-profila, s konkavno oblikovanim vratom.⁴² Vrč s figuralno ukrašenom ručkom i apliciranom složenom scenom ispod ručke kat. br. 13 može se prema

the 1st century BC and used until the late 5th century.³⁸ The exact facility of the *thermae* where the pool was located is not known. The fragment was found in a layer containing finds from the period spanning the 2nd and 5th centuries, formed after the *thermae* were renovated in the third quarter of the 1st century, in the thermal building between the latrine and the *caldarium*, demolished by the late-5th-century construction work. The fragment of the basin body approx. 28 cm in diameter belonged to a rather short and wide cylindrical basin from the Eggers 79–88 type group, suitable for storing water and washing. These basin types usually had two movable ring-shaped handles approx. 30–40 cm in diameter.³⁹ They belong to a later development stage of the basins of the Roman Imperial period and are found in the context of the 2nd and 3rd centuries and later.⁴⁰ Basins with corresponding profiles were not found among the copper-alloy basins and kettles from Pompeii. The analogies to the inflected-rim profile can also be found among the plainer copper-alloy forged-sheet kettles and bowls from the 3rd century.⁴¹

JUGS

Based on the technology used for their production, copper-alloy jugs are divided in two large groups: hot-forged jugs and cold-forged jugs. The jugs Cat. Nos. 13–14, 20–22 and handles Cat. Nos. 15–19, 23 belong to the group of cast hot-forged jugs. The copper-alloy cast hot-forged jugs were luxurious representation tableware for serving wine and offering libation. They could also be used for personal hygiene and bathing. None of the preserved jugs from the collection has a trefoil-shaped mouth (*oinochoe*). The jugs from the collection have a circular mouth. This also applies to most of the jug handles that used to be attached to a circular rim with their upper grips. The only exception is the handle Cat. No. 15 which, judging by the shape of its lower and upper grips, belonged to a small jug with a trefoil-shaped mouth. Forged-sheet jugs are a separate group here. They are represented by the jug Cat. No. 24, movable flat lids Cat. Nos. 25–27 and the handle Cat. No. 28.

The jug Cat. No. 13 (Pl. 8–9) belongs to a group of jugs with a round mouth and an inflected S-profile with a concave neck.⁴² Based on numerous analogies with corresponding body and handle shapes, the jug with a figural-decorated handle and applied complex scene under the handle Cat. No. 13 can be attributed to Campania workshops concentrated in

38 A. Starac 2018, 153; 2022a, 227–229, sl. 2.

39 H. Willers 1907, 62–64, sl. 37–38; H. J. Eggers 1951, 167, T. 8–9, tipovi 79–88; 1955, 202, stupanj C1–C2; 230, g. 150 – 300.

40 R. Petrovsky 2015, 230–231, sl. 9, bazeni iz ostave Lingenfeld, g. 259 – 260; H. Sedlmayer 2016, 390–392, sl. 6, *Lauriacum*, III. st.

41 H. Sedlmayer 1999, 163–164, sl. 24, T. 50: 5, *Flavia Solva*, ostava Wagnera, III. st.; A. Kappeller 2003, 140, kat. br. 153–154, sl. 13: 153–154, T. 24: 153–154, kotlići; 141, kat. br. 167, sl. 13: 167, T. 28: 167, zdjela, *Aventicum*, ostava En Gravenau, III. st.

42 A. Radnóti 1938, 165, T. XIV, tip 80; C. Boube 1991, 23, sl. 1, tipovi grupe Ornavasso; A. Kappeller 2003, 90; D. Božić 2005, 322; K. De Decker 2007–2008, 77–80, T. 16–20.

38 A. Starac 2018, 153; 2022a, 227–229, fig. 2.

39 H. Willers 1907, 62–64, fig. 37–38; H. J. Eggers 1951, 167, pl. 8–9, types 79–88; 1955, 202, stage C1–C2; 230, AD 150–300.

40 R. Petrovsky 2015, 230–231, fig. 9, basins from Lingenfeld hoard, AD 259–260; H. Sedlmayer 2016, 390–392, fig. 6, *Lauriacum*, 3rd century.

41 H. Sedlmayer 1999, 163–164, fig. 24, pl. 50: 5, *Flavia Solva*, Wagner hoard, 3rd century; A. Kappeller 2003, 140, cat. nos. 153–154, fig. 13: 153–154, pl. 24: 153–154, kettles; 141, cat. no. 167, fig. 13: 167, pl. 28: 167, bowl, *Aventicum*, En Gravenau hoard, 3rd century.

42 A. Radnóti 1938, 165, pl. XIV, type 80; C. Boube 1991, 23, fig. 1, Ornavasso-type group; A. Kappeller 2003, 90; D. Božić 2005, 322; K. De Decker 2007–2008, 77–80, pl. 16–20.

brojnim analogijama odgovarajućeg oblika tijela i ručke pripisati kampanskoj proizvodnji koncentriranoj u Capui i datirati u I. st. po. Kr., s mogućom produljenom upotrebom u II. st.⁴³ Taj je tip vrča korišten za stolom u posluživanju vina te za ritualno pranje ruku i pri žrtvovanju.⁴⁴ Na dnu ručke mogao se nalaziti običan glatki zašiljeni listić ili palmeta, figuralna glava Meduze ili scena povezana s dionizijskim ciklusom, erot, kazališna maska, glava satira, Dioniza, menade ili Silena te nerijetko složena figuralna scena ritualnog značaja. Prizor na ručki s košarom punom voća koja stoji na žrtveniku okićenom trakama ili festonima (T. 9: 13a) uobičajen je na ručkama istog tipa vrča.⁴⁵ Tronožac s lavljim nogama ispod žrtvenika nije bio obavezni dio prikaza, čija je kompozicija ovisila o visini ručke. Zahvaljujući tronošću cijela struktura žrtvenika priziva formu kandelabra. Postojali su naročiti žrtvenici u obliku kandelabra, s posudom za žrtveni dar na vrhu (*altaria*).⁴⁶ Složena scena ispod ručke vrča kat. br. 13 (T. 9: 13b) predstavlja prizor žrtvovanja u kojem svećenik prinosi životinjsku žrtvu ispustajući krv u zdjelu ispred oltara i ispred herme ovjenčanog Prijapa.⁴⁷ Itifalička herma s bradatom glavom nepravilnih crta lica i namrštenih obrva nosi vijenac vinove loze i pripada paleti tipičnih prikaza boga plodnosti Prijapa. Obični tip herme prikazuje samo Prijapovu glavu s vratom i falus na stupu pravokutnog presjeka.⁴⁸ Za razliku od običnog tipa herme prikazanog na vrču, karakteristični i ponajviše zastupljeni Lordosis tip Prijapove herme donosi prikaz cijelog tijela od bokova naviše.⁴⁹ Bradati ćelavi starac koji reže vrat žrtvenoj životinji u kojoj se može prepoznati koza bez rogova također nosi vijenac na glavi, a spljošten nos, namršteno čelo s jako izvijenim obrvama i izobličene uši otkrivaju da se radi o Silenu. Cijeli prizor posvećen je Bakhu, zaštitniku vina i gozbe, u čije je ikografske prikaze često uključen Prijap kao kompatibilno božanstvo nižeg reda.⁵⁰ Dionizijski prizori osobito su karakteristični za ovaj tip vrča italskog podrijetla. Ispod scene žrtvovanja nalazi se naopako okrenuta palmeta, uobičajen motiv na kraju ručke.⁵¹ Motiv palmete

Capua and dated to the 1st century AD, with possible extended use in the 2nd century.⁴³ This type of jugs was used for pouring wine at meals, for ritual washing of hands, and for offering sacrifices.⁴⁴ The base of its handle could contain a depiction of a plain smooth pointed leaf, a palmette, a figural Medusa head, a scene connected with the Dionysian cycle, an eros, a theatrical mask, a satyr head, Dionysus, a maenad, Silen or – quite often – a complex figural scene relevant for some ritual. The scene depicting a basket full of fruits placed on an altar decorated with bands or festoons (Pl. 9: 13a) is common on the handles of the jugs of this type.⁴⁵ The tripod with lion's paws under the altar was not an obligatory element of the scene the composition of which depended on the handle's height. The tripod makes the whole altar structure look like a candelabrum. There were also special altars shaped as candelabra, with a libation vessel on the top (*altaria*).⁴⁶ Underneath the handle of the jug Cat. No. 13 (Pl. 9: 13b) there is a sacrifice-offering scene: a priest offers an animal sacrifice by pouring blood into a bowl under the altar and in front of the herma of a wreathed Priapus.⁴⁷ The itiphallic herma with a bearded head with irregular facial features and frowning eyebrows that wears a vine wreath belongs to the wide spectrum of typical depictions of Priapus, the god of fertility. Hermae of the ordinary type only show Priapus' head with the neck and the phallus on a rectangular-sectioned pillar.⁴⁸ Unlike the plain type of herma depicted on the jug, the characteristic Lordosis type of the Priapus' herma that accounts for most of the specimens depicts the whole body from the hips up.⁴⁹ The bearded and bald old man cutting the throat of the animal (a hornless goat) also has a wreath on his head. The flat nose, frowning forehead, very arched eyebrows and deformed ears reveal Silenus. The whole scene is dedicated to Bacchus, the god of wine-making and feasts, the iconographic depictions of whom often include Priapus as a compatible lower-ranking deity.⁵⁰ The Dionysian scenes are very typical of this type of Italic jugs. Under the sacrifice-offering scene there is an inverted palmette – a common motif on the end of the handle.⁵¹ The motif of palmette – an ancient tree of life – was a legacy from Egyptian, Assyrian

43 B. A. Raev 1978, 620–621, 641, kat. br. 99, T. 13: 1, Vize, početak I. st.; 638, kat. br. 45, T. 19: 1, 3, Ljulin, II. st.; D. Breščak 1982, 24, 54, kat. br. 109, T. 11: 109, Valična vas, dvodjelni vrč s reljefno ukrašenom ručkom; 58, kat. br. 155, T. 16: 155, Ptuj, reljefno ukrašena ručka vrča s figuralnom aplikom na dnu i uzdignutim listićem na vrhu; A. Oettel 1991, 27, 30, 43, kat. br. 7, T. 9a, Boscoreale, I. st., prije g. 79; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 23–39, tip B 1222, Pompeji; M. Bolla 1994, 76, kat. br. 86, T. LXXXI, I. – II. st.; R. Petrovsky 1996a, 178–179, muzej u Frankfurtu, vrč kampanske proizvodnje s palcem na vrhu ručke, prva polovina I. st.; K. Džin 2006, 29.

44 S. Tassinari 1993, I, 232, vrč tipa B 1222; G. Nádorfi 1998, 74, kat. br. 60, Nagydém, lararij, među ostalim inventarom pronađen je vrč provincijalne galske izrade s figuralno ukrašenom ručkom i figuralnim medaljonom dionizijske tematike na donjem hvatištu ručke koji oponaša kampanski uzor, rano II. st.

45 S. Tassinari 1993, I, T. CXLV: 4; T. CXLVI: 2, 4; 2016, 8, sl. 2–5.

46 V. Gasparini 2008, 42–43, sl. 9, 12; 46, sl. 20, par prijenosnih žrtvenika u obliku kandelabra iz lizidina hrama u Pompejima.

47 K. Džin 2006, 28–29, sl. 1–2, životinjska žrtva vjerojatno predstavlja magarca.

48 W.-R. Megow 1997, VIII (1), 1038; VIII (2), 690–691, br. 125–132.

49 W.-R. Megow 1997, VIII (1), 1031–1034, 1042; VIII (2), 681–684, br. 24–64.

50 W.-R. Megow 1997, VIII (1), 1043.

51 S. Tassinari 2012, 393–396.

43 B. A. Raev 1978, 620–621, 641, cat. no. 99, pl. 13: 1, Vize, early 1st century; 638, cat. no. 45, pl. 19: 1, 3, Ljulin, 2nd century; D. Breščak 1982, 24, 54, cat. no. 109, pl. 11: 109, Valična vas, two-piece jug with relief-decorated handle; 58, cat. no. 155, pl. 16: 155, Ptuj, relief-decorated jug handle with figural applique on the base and elevated leaf on the top; A. Oettel 1991, 27, 30, 43, cat. no. 7, pl. 9a, Boscoreale, 1st century, before AD 79; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 23–39, type B 1222, Pompeii; M. Bolla 1994, 76, cat. no. 86, pl. LXXXI, 1st – 2nd centuries; R. Petrovsky 1996a, 178–179, museum in Frankfurt, Campanian jug with thumb on the top of the handle, first half of the 1st century; K. Džin 2006, 29.

44 S. Tassinari 1993, I, 232, B 1222 type jug; G. Nádorfi 1998, 74, cat. no. 60, Nagydém, lararium; the inventory included a Gallic-made jug with a figural-decorated handle and with a figural medallion with a Dionysian scene on the handle's lower grip imitating the Campanian model, early 2nd century.

45 S. Tassinari 1993, I, pl. CXLV: 4; pl. CXLVI: 2, 4; 2016, 8, figs. 2–5.

46 V. Gasparini 2008, 42–43, fig. 9, 12; 46, fig. 20, a couple of portable candelabrum-shaped altars from the temple of Isis in Pompeii.

47 K. Džin 2006, 28–29, figs. 1–2, the animal being sacrificed is probably an ass.

48 W.-R. Megow 1997, VIII (1), 1038; VIII (2), 690–691, no. 125–132.

49 W.-R. Megow 1997, VIII (1), 1031–1034, 1042; VIII (2), 681–684, no. 24–64.

50 W.-R. Megow 1997, VIII (1), 1043.

51 S. Tassinari 2012, 393–396.

naslijeđen iz egipatske, asirske i arhajske grčke tradicije nosi drevnu simboliku drva života.⁵² Kao simbol životne sile, plodnosti i vitalnosti, palma je u grčkim natjecanjima postala obilježjem pobjednika.⁵³ U ikonografiji Augustova novog, zlatnog doba palmeta dolazi do izražaja kao simbol plodnosti, izobilja te vojne pobjede, a dodatnu je vrijednost donosila uloga palme u motivaciji Cezara da usvoji svog pranećaka Oktavijana, budućeg cara Augusta.⁵⁴

Vrč kat. br. 14 (T. 10–11) sa širokim okruglim otvorom, prikazom satira na dnu ručke i palcem na vrhu ručke oblikom ima analogije u vrčevima izrađenim u kampanskim radionicama tijekom I. st. pr. Kr. – I. st. po. Kr. Vrčevi širokog otvora s palcem na ručki iz Pompeja pretežno na donjem hvatištu ručke imaju umjesto satira stilizirani glatki šiljati list, palmetu ili list vinove loze.⁵⁵ Palac je prikazan na vrhu ručke, na mjestu gdje se u stvarnosti polagao palac prilikom točenja iz vrča (T. 11: 14c). Njegovo je prikriiveno značenje mnogo složenije od jednostavnog oponašanja pokreta ruke pri hvatanju ručke vrča. Palac sadrži simboliku apotropejskog amuleta, čija su magična svojstva pridavana različitim dijelovima ljudskog tijela. Palac provučen između savijenog kažiprsta i srednjaka u apotropejskoj gesti *fica* simbolizirao je falus koji penetri- ra u vulvu, donosi plodnost i blagostanje i štiti od zla.⁵⁶ Osim na ručki vrča, palac s istim simboličkim značenjem nalazi se na drugim predmetima od bakrene slitine, kao što su kuke za kola⁵⁷ i slavine⁵⁸. Satir na donjem hvatištu ručke mladolik je i snažan, šiljatih ušiju i bujne kose, odjeven u životinjsku kožu prebačenu preko lijevog ramena (T. 11: 14b). Pripada tipu prikaza helenističkog postanka, uobičajenom u rimsko doba.⁵⁹ Poprsje satira lagano okrenutog u stranu, veoma nalik primjerku iz Pule, javlja se u Pompejima na vrčevima S-profila, s ručkom uzdignutom iznad otvora.⁶⁰ Tijelo vrča oblikovano je lijevanjem i potom na hladno kovanjem, dok je dno profilirano prstevima u kalupu. Odabir figuralnih dekorativnih motiva i kvaliteta njihove izrade upućuju na izradu u kampanskoj radionici, vjerojatno u Capui. Vrč donekle sličnog oblika, kuglastog tijela koje izrasta u kratki i široki vrat, pronađen je u Kupi u Sisku.⁶¹ Manja ručka od bakrene slitine s poprsjem satira na dnu potječe iz Ptuj.⁶²

and Archaic Greek traditions.⁵² As a symbol of life force, fertility and vitality, the palm tree became associated with victory in Greek competitions.⁵³ In the iconography of Augustus' new, golden age, palmette became a symbol of fertility, abundance and military triumph. The palm tree's added value was its role in Caesar's motivation to adopt his great grandson Octavian, the future emperor Augustus.⁵⁴

The jug Cat. No. 14 (Pl. 10–11) has a wide round mouth, a depiction of a satyr at the handle's base and a thumb at the handle's top. Analogies to its shape can be found in the Campanian jugs produced between the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD. Instead of a satyr, most of the wide-mouth jugs with a thumb on the handle from Pompeii have a stylized smooth pointed leaf, palmette or vine leaf depicted on the lower grip of the handle.⁵⁵ The thumb is shown on the top of the handle, where it would actually press the handle while pouring (Pl. 11: 14c). But its hidden meaning is much more complex than just imitating a motion of the arm when holding the jug handle. The thumb symbolizes an apotropaic amulet, the magical qualities of which were attributed to various parts of the human body. In the apotropaic *fica* gesture, the thumb wedged between the folded index finger and middle finger symbolized the phallus penetrating the vulva, ensuring fertility and prosperity and protecting from evil.⁵⁶ The thumb with the same symbolism is also found on other copper-alloy objects, such as wagon hooks⁵⁷ and faucets⁵⁸. The satyr on the handle's lower grip looks youthful and strong, has pointed ears and long flowing hair and is dressed in animal skin draped over his left shoulder (Pl. 11: 14b). The scene is of Hellenistic origin, common in the Roman period.⁵⁹ A satyr's bust slightly facing left, much like the Pula specimen, is found on the Pompeii jugs with an S-profile and a handle surmounting the mouth.⁶⁰ The jug's body was cast and then cold-forged and the ring-shaped base was molded. The figural decorative motifs and the quality of their execution suggest that the jug was made in a Campanian workshop, probably in Capua. A jug of a somewhat similar shape, with a globular body transitioning into a short wide neck, was found in the Kupa River in Sisak.⁶¹ A small copper-alloy handle with a satyr bust at the base was found in Ptuj.⁶²

52 T. Petit 2013, 205, 216–218; F. Chwalkowski 2016, 140–145; J. A. McDonald 2018, 1–2; E. Voltan, A. Valtierra 2020, 594–595.

53 E. Voltan, A. Valtierra 2020, 599.

54 P. Zanker 1990, 50, 181.

55 A. Oettel 1991, 29, 44, vrčevi kat. br. 10–11, T. 11, Boscoreale, I. st., prije g. 79; R. Petrovsky 1996a, 178–179; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 51–57, tip C 1110 – C 1224.

56 A. Alvar Nuño 2009, 32, 213; C. A. Faraone 2018, 71–72.

57 N. Franken 1997, 168–169, kat. br. 227, sl. 344, Köln; M. Bolla 2010, 152–155, sl. 32–34.

58 W. Drack 1997, 28, sl. 19, Wijchen; sl. 18–20, Augusta Raurica, *authepsa*.

59 C. Gasparri 1986, III (1), 548, br. 94, 96; III (2), 435, br. 94, 96.

60 S. Tassinari 1993, I, T. CXLIV: 4, tip B 1252, vrč okruglog otvora s uzdignutom ručkom; I, T. CXLIV: 6–7, tip E 2100, vrč s izljevom i uzdignutom ručkom.

61 V. Hoffiler 1904, sl. 64: 2, Sisak; 1908, 129, kat. br. 62, sl. 85.

62 D. Breščak 1982, 59, kat. br. 159, T. 16: 159, Ptuj.

52 T. Petit 2013, 205, 216–218; F. Chwalkowski 2016, 140–145; J. A. McDonald 2018, 1–2; E. Voltan, A. Valtierra 2020, 594–595.

53 E. Voltan, A. Valtierra 2020, 599.

54 P. Zanker 1990, 50, 181.

55 A. Oettel 1991, 29, 44, jugs cat. nos. 10–11, pl. 11, Boscoreale, 1st century, before AD 79; R. Petrovsky 1996a, 178–179; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 51–57, type C 1110–C 1224.

56 A. Alvar Nuño 2009, 32, 213; C. A. Faraone 2018, 71–72.

57 N. Franken 1997, 168–169, cat. no. 227, fig. 344, Köln; M. Bolla 2010, 152–155, figs. 32–34.

58 W. Drack 1997, 28, fig. 19, Wijchen; figs. 18–20, Augusta Raurica, *authepsa*.

59 C. Gasparri 1986, III (1), 548, no. 94, 96; III (2), 435, no. 94, 96.

60 S. Tassinari 1993, I, pl. CXLIV: 4, type B 1252, jug with round mouth and surmounting handle; I, pl. CXLIV: 6–7, type E 2100, jug with spout and surmounting handle.

61 V. Hoffiler 1904, fig. 64: 2, Sisak; 1908, 129, cat. no. 62, fig. 85.

62 D. Breščak 1982, 59, cat. no. 159, pl. 16: 159, Ptuj.

Ručka vrča od bakrene slitine često je na donjem hvatištu bila ukrašena figuralnim prikazom. Zastupljeni su motivi složene scene dionizijskog žrtvovanja (kat. br. 13, T. 9: 13b), poprsje satira (kat. br. 14, T. 11: 14b), dva sučeljena jarca (kat. br. 15, T. 12), ženska glava (kat. br. 18, T. 14: 18; kat. br. 19, T. 15), muška glava (kat. br. 23, T. 19). Figuralni prikazi snažno su povezani s dionizijskim kultom, pri čemu se golobrađi mladići mogu interpretirati kao satiri, bradati stariji muškarci kao sileni, a ženska lica kao menade. Eroti i Pan dopunjuju izbor dionizijskih motiva uobičajenih na dnu ručke vrča.⁶³ Dionizijski motivi postali su veoma česti na metalnom posuđu za gozbu u helenističkom razdoblju evocirajući životnu radost.⁶⁴ Glava bradatog i ćelavog Silena osobito je čest i prepoznatljiv motiv na dnu ručke vrča.⁶⁵ Ženska glava na dnu ručke može se protumačiti kao kao menada⁶⁶ ili kao Meduza, moćan apotropejski simbol zaštite od zla.⁶⁷ Primjer dionizijskih glava na ručki uljanica Loeschcke XX pokazuje da prividno ženska glava s dugom kosom ne mora nužno prikazivati ženski lik, nego golobrađog mladolikog boga Dioniza osobno, što još više otežava prepoznavanje.⁶⁸ Mnoge muške i ženske glave na dnu ručke vrča prikazuju kazališnu masku, još jedan simbol dionizijskog kulta.⁶⁹ Maska na dnu ručke može imati karakteristična obilježja poput neprirodnog ili prenaglašenog izražaja lica, uokvirenih usta, pokrivala za glavu ili frizure koja ne pripada u modnu svakodnevicu, no kod mnogih glava manjih dimenzija i površne izrade ta obilježja nisu jasno prepoznatljiva. Maske su, kao i satiri i sileni, smatrane još u grčkoj kulturi apotropejskim amuletima.⁷⁰

Aplike na donjem hvatištu ručke kod vrčeva kat. br. 13–14 smještene su između dvije nasuprotne volute, koje se na tom mjestu ne nalaze slučajno. Volute predstavljaju spiralu rasta puževe kućice, a povezane su također s biljnim svijetom i simbolikom drva života.⁷¹ Vitruvije navodi da jonske hramove (koji se odlikuju volutama na kapitelima) treba graditi u čast Junone, Dijane i Oca Libera, italiskog boga bliskog Bakhju/Dionizu.⁷² Sva tri božanstva štite rođenje, plodnost, obnovu života i prijelaz u drugi oblik

Copper-alloy jug handles often had figural decorations on the lower grip. These included complex scenes of Dionysian sacrifice offering (Cat. No. 13, Pl. 9: 13b), satyr busts (Cat. No. 14, Pl. 11: 14b), two confronting male goats (Cat. No. 15, Pl. 12), women's heads (Cat. No. 18, Pl. 14: 18; Cat. No. 19, Pl. 15) and men's heads (Cat. No. 23, Pl. 19). The figural depictions are strongly connected with the Dionysian cult. The beardless young men can be interpreted as satyrs, the older bearded men as Silenoi and female faces as maenads. The Eroses and Pan can also be found among the regular Dionysian motifs on the jug handle bases.⁶³ The Dionysian motifs had become very common on metal tableware for feasts in the Hellenistic period, evoking the joy of life.⁶⁴ The bearded and bald Silenus' head is a particularly common and distinctive motif on jug handle bases.⁶⁵ A woman's head at the base of a handle can be interpreted as a maenad⁶⁶ or Medusa, a powerful apotropaic symbol of protection from evil.⁶⁷ The Dionysiac heads on the handles of Loeschcke XX oil lamps show that a seemingly woman's head with long hair does not necessarily depict a female figure, but rather a beardless youthful god Dionysus himself, which makes interpretation even harder.⁶⁸ Many man's and woman's heads on handle bases wear theatrical masks – yet another symbol of the Dionysian cult.⁶⁹ A mask on the base of a handle can have some distinguishing features such as unnatural or exaggerated facial expressions, bordered mouth, headpieces or hairdos that do not belong to the regular fashion. However, if such heads are of a small size or roughly executed, these features are not so distinctive. Like satyrs and Silenoi, masks were considered as apotropaic amulets way back in the Greek culture.⁷⁰

The appliqués on the lower handle grips on the jugs Cat. Nos. 13–14 are located between two opposing volutes. These volutes are not there by accident. They represent the growth spiral of a snail shell and are also connected with the symbolism of the tree of life.⁷¹ According to Vitruvius, Ionic temples (characterized by volutes on their capitals) should be built in honor of Juno, Diana and Liber Pater, an Italic god close to Bacchus/Dionysus.⁷² The complex and multiple symbolical

63 S. Tassinari 2012, 373.

64 J. R. Green 2012, 28–29.

65 S. Tassinari 1993, I, T. CII–CXI; II, 63, tip D 1110, vrč s dvolisnim otvorom; II, 27, tip B 1222, vrč s okruglim otvorom, Pompeji. Primjeri ručki vrča s glavom Silena s područja koje okružuje sjeverni Jadran: M. Fortunati 2002, 356, sl. 2: 2, Bergamo; H. Sedlmayer 2002, 370, sl. 6, Magdalensberg, tiberijevsko-klaudijevsko doba.

66 S. Tassinari 2012, 383–386.

67 I. Krauskopf, S.-Ch. Dahlinger 1988, IV (1), 297, br. 116; 298, br. 129; IV (2), 172, br. 116, 129; G. Seitz 1994, 394–395; C. A. Faraone 2018, 40.

68 J. R. Green 2012, 32–34.

69 A. Oettel 1991, 43, kat. br. 5–6, T. 7–8, Boscoreale, amfore sa ženskim glavama na dnu ručke koje imaju spiralne uvojke poput kazališnih maski, I. st., prije g. 79; S. Tassinari 1993, I, T. XIV: 2, 5, tip B 1221, vrč s naglašenim prijelazom ramena u vrat; I, T. CXIX: 3–4, tip D 2112, *oinochoe*; I, T. CXXI: 2, tip B 1222, vrč okruglog otvora i S-profila; T. CXXI: 4–5, tip B 1251, vrč okruglog otvora i S-profila; I, T. CXXII: 5–6, tip B 1242, vrč okruglog otvora i povišene ručke, uz brojne druge vrčeve iz Pompeja.

70 C. A. Faraone 2018, 68.

71 R. Newcomb 1921, 14; D. Zheleva-Martins 2003.

72 Vitruv. *De Arch.*, I, 2, 5.

63 S. Tassinari 2012, 373.

64 J. R. Green 2012, 28–29.

65 S. Tassinari 1993, I, pl. CII–CXI; II, 63, type D 1110, jug with bifol mouth; II, 27, type B 1222, jug with round mouth, Pompeii. Examples of jug handles with Silenus' head from the region surrounding Northern Adriatic: M. Fortunati 2002, 356, fig. 2: 2, Bergamo; H. Sedlmayer 2002, 370, fig. 6, Magdalensberg, Tiberian–Claudian period.

66 S. Tassinari 2012, 383–386.

67 I. Krauskopf, S.-Ch. Dahlinger 1988, IV (1), 297, no. 116; 298, no. 129; IV (2), 172, no. 116, 129; G. Seitz 1994, 394–395; C. A. Faraone 2018, 40.

68 J. R. Green 2012, 32–34.

69 A. Oettel 1991, 43, cat. nos. 5–6, pl. 7–8, Boscoreale, amphorae with woman's heads at the base of the handle, with spiral curls like those on theatrical masks, 1st century, before AD 79; S. Tassinari 1993, I, pl. XIV: 2, 5, type B 1221, jug with prominent transition from shoulder to neck; I, pl. CXIX: 3–4, type D 2112, *oinochoe*; I, pl. CXXI: 2, type B 1222, S-profile jug with round mouth; pl. CXXI: 4–5, type B 1251, S-profile jug with round mouth; I, pl. CXXII: 5–6, type B 1242, jug with round mouth and surmounting handle, with many other Pompeii jugs.

70 C. A. Faraone 2018, 68.

71 R. Newcomb 1921, 14; D. Zheleva-Martins 2003.

72 Vitruv. *De Arch.*, I, 2, 5.

života. Slojevito i višestruko simbolično značenje voluta doprinijelo je nastanku volutnih kratera, velikih posuda za pripremu i posluživanje vina posvećenih Bakhu/Dionizu s volutama na ručkama. Volute u kontekstu dekoracije vrča ili kratera imaju vrijednost religioznog i ritualnog simbola plodnosti i obnove života, u osnovi slično kao na kapitelima hramova i nadgrobnim spomenicima.⁷³

Ručka kat. br. 15 (T. 12) ukrašena je dvjema sučeljenim jarčjim glavama na donjem hvatištu i glavom psa na gornjem dijelu. Jarac je životinja posvećena Bakhu, prikladna za ukras vrča za vino.⁷⁴ Oblik pločice donjeg hvatišta koja je savijena gotovo pod pravim kutem i zaobljena u donjem dijelu sugerira da je vrč imao srcolik oblik tijela i istaknuti izljev.⁷⁵ To je ujedno jedina ručka iz zbirke koja se povezuje s vrčem od bakrene slitine trolisnog ili dvolisnog otvora i istaknutog izljeva (*oinochoe*). Drugo moguće simboličko značenje jarčjih glava može se potražiti u augustovskoj političkoj propagandi, u kojoj je zodijački znak jarca postao simbolom Augustova nastupa na vlast i simbolom rimske države uopće.⁷⁶ August, iako rođen 23. rujna prema julijanskom kalendaru u zodijačkom znaku vage, odabrao je znak jarca kao simbol vlastitog i ujedno sveopćeg državničkog uspona i sreće.⁷⁷ Znak jarca pokrivaio je kraj i početak kalendarske godine, zimski solsticij i početak rađanja novog Sunca te kraj i početak obnašanja rimskih državnih magistratura. Kao takav, potpuno je odgovarao Augustovoj političkoj ikonografiji oca domovine i stvaratelja nove rimske države (*pater patriae*) te donositelja mira cjelokupnom stanovništvu (*pax Romana*). Sučeljene jarčje glave za Augustove vladavine predstavljale su standardan ukras na keramičkim antefiksima, u Rimu ali i u sjevernoj Italiji.⁷⁸ Zabilježene su na donjem hvatištu ručke kod tri vrča od bakrene slitine iz Pompeja i na hidriji iz Palazzolo Milanese u sjevernoj Italiji.⁷⁹ Detaljna izvedba životinjskih likova na ručki odgovara pretpostavljenoj dataciji u Augustovo razdoblje. Glava jednog jarca razdvojenih rogova javlja se u julijevsko-klaudijevskom razdoblju na ručkama aribala, kozmetičkih posudica od bakrene

meaning of volutes contributed to the advent of voluted kraters, large vessels for preparing and serving wine dedicated to Bacchus/Dionysus with voluted handles. As a decorative element on jugs or kraters, volutes are religious and ritual symbols of fertility and regeneration of life – similar to their role on temple capitals and tombstones.⁷³

The handle Cat. No. 15 (Pl. 12) is decorated with two confronting male goat's heads on the lower grip and a dog's head on the upper part. The he-goat is an animal dedicated to Bacchus and is thus suitable as a decorative element on a wine jug.⁷⁴ The shape of the plate of the lower grip, bent almost at the right angle and rounded at its lower part, indicates that the jug had a heart-shaped body and a prominent spout.⁷⁵ It is also the only handle in the collection which is connected to a copper-alloy jug with a trefoil or bifoil mouth and a prominent spout (*oinochoe*). A second possible symbolical meaning of he-goat's heads can be sought in Augustus' political propaganda, where the zodiac sign of Capricorn was the symbol of his accession to the throne and of the Roman state in general.⁷⁶ Although born on 23 September according to the Julian calendar (in the zodiac sign of Libra), Augustus chose the he-goat as a symbol of his own rise as a statesman and of the general prosperity and happiness.⁷⁷ The sign of he-goat covered both the end and the beginning of a year, the winter solstice and the birth of a new Sun, and the end and the beginning of the Roman magistrates' terms. As such, it was perfect for Augustus' political iconography as the father of the homeland and creator of a new Roman state (*pater patriae*) and the bringer of peace to the entire population (*pax Romana*). During his reign, the confronting he-goat's heads were a standard decorative element on ceramic antefixes both in the City of Rome and in Northern Italy.⁷⁸ They can be seen on the lower grip of the handle on three copper-alloy jugs from Pompeii and on a hydria from Palazzolo Milanese in Northern Italy.⁷⁹ The detailed execution of the animal figures on the handle corresponds with the presumed dating to the Augustan period. A he-goat's head with widely separated horns can be seen on the handles of aryballoi (small copper-alloy cosmetic vessels) from the Julio-Claudian

73 J. Burnett Grossman 2013, 21–23, atičke stele s antemijem; D. Ignatiadou 2014, 48–49.

74 C. Gasparri, A. Veneri 1986, III (1), 460; III (2), 348, br. 422, 425; C. Gasparri 1986, III (1), 545, br. 47; III (2), 431, br. 47.

75 H. J. Eggers 1951, T. 11, tip 127; B. A. Raev 1978, 605–642, 635, kat. br. 9, T. 13: 5, Brezovo; 635, kat. br. 4, T. 32: 8, Balčik, druga polovina II. st. – početak III. st.; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 72, tip E 3000, prije g. 79.

76 E. J. Dwyer 1973; P. Zanker 1990, 48, 84; M. Bolla 1993, 77–78; E. La Rocca 2017, 127, među značajnijim službenim prikazima jarca kao nebeskog pokrovitelja Augustove vladavine nalazi se reljef jarca s globusom s forumskog područja bazilike i hrama Rome i Augusta u Ostiji.

77 Vell. Pat. II, 65, 2; Suet. *Aug.*, 5, 1. O kalendarskom problemu Augustova rođenja: E. La Rocca 2017, 108–110.

78 M. J. Strazzulla Rusconi 1987, 47, kat. br. 262; 52, kat. br. 294; 207–210, T. VI: tip XA1.

79 M. Bolla 1993, 77–78, T. XLV: 8, Palazzolo Milanese; 88, T. LVII: 23, Cremona, sličan par sučeljenih ovnujskih glava na ručki kruškolikog vrča iz Cremona iz Augustova razdoblja; 1994, 71, kat. br. 80, T. LXXII–LXXVI.

73 J. Burnett Grossman 2013, 21–23, Attic stelae with anthemion; D. Ignatiadou 2014, 48–49.

74 C. Gasparri, A. Veneri 1986, III (1), 460; III (2), 348, no. 422, 425; C. Gasparri 1986, III (1), 545, no. 47; III (2), 431, no. 47.

75 H. J. Eggers 1951, pl. 11, type 127; B. A. Raev 1978, 605–642, 635, cat. no. 9, pl. 13: 5, Brezovo; 635, cat. no. 4, pl. 32: 8, Balčik, second half of the 2nd century – early 3rd century; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 72, type E 3000, before AD 79.

76 E. J. Dwyer 1973; P. Zanker 1990, 48, 84; M. Bolla 1993, 77–78; E. La Rocca 2017, 127, a relief of a he-goat with the globe from the Forum area of the basilica and temple of Roma and August in Ostia is one of the important official depictions of the he-goat as a celestial patron of Augustus' reign.

77 Vell. Pat. II, 65, 2; Suet. *Aug.*, 5, 1. For the problem of Augustus' birthday in the calendar, see E. La Rocca 2017, 108–110.

78 M. J. Strazzulla Rusconi 1987, 47, cat. no. 262; 52, cat. no. 294; 207–210, pl. VI: type XA1.

79 M. Bolla 1993, 77–78, pl. XLV: 8, Palazzolo Milanese; 88, pl. LVII: 23, Cremona, similar pair of confronted ram's heads on the handle of an Augustan pear-shaped jug from Cremona; 1994, 71, cat. no. 80, pl. LXXII–LXXVI.

slitine.⁸⁰ Između jarčjih glava na ručki kat. br. 15 nalazi se naopako okrenuta palmeta. Palmeta, drevni simbol drva života, simbol plodnosti i pobjede, preporođen je i povezan sa službenom državnom ikonografijom u Augustovo doba, ušavši među simbole *seculum aureum*, novog doba pobjedničke, mirotvorne, plodonosne i sretne Augustove vladavine.⁸¹ Na vrhu ručke kat. br. 15 prikazana je glava psa. Pas je htonska životinja vezana za zagrobni život i kult mrtvih, liječenje i iscjeliteljstvo, vjerni pratilac Apolonove blizanke Dijane, nenadomjestivi pomoćnik u lovu i odani čuvar svakog doma.⁸² Grci i Rimljani prinose su psa na žrtvu u obredima pročišćenja.⁸³ S tog gledišta, lik psa na ručki vrča ukazuje na ritualno pranje ruku i pročišćenje. Prikaz psa na rimskim metalnim posudama za vino ili vodu ima prethodnike u protopovijesnoj tradiciji koja donosi drugačiju paletu simboličkog značenja. Glave pasa oko ženske glave javljaju se na hvatištima ručki ranocarskih situla Eggers 26.⁸⁴ Na stalku arhajskog kratera iz Trebeništa prikazani su psi uz figuru gorgone Meduze predstavljajući zajedno drevnu boginju Gospodaricu životinja (*Potnia Theron*).⁸⁵ Slojevit simbolika psa koji čuva, liječi, donosi pročišćenje i posreduje između svijeta živih i mrtvih uklopljena je na vrču kat. br. 15 u kombinaciji s jarčjim glavama i palmetom u ikonografiju stabilnog, sigurnog i plodonosnog novog poretka koji je nastupio s Augustovom vladavinom. Simboli novog poretka prihvaćeni su u privatnoj sferi kao odraz osobnih stavova i težnji vlasnika vrča, afirmiranog rimskog građanina solidnog imovinskog statusa.

Ručka vrča od bakrene slitine mogla je na donjem kraju završiti stiliziranim biljnim motivom, najčešće srololikim listom (kat. br. 16, T. 13; kat. br. 17, T. 14: 17). Srololiki list predstavlja list vinove loze ili bršljanov list, simbolizira Bakha i vino kao žrtveni dar. Bršljan je, poput vinove loze, biljka posvećena Dionizu/Bakhu i korištena u dionizijskom kultu.⁸⁶ Ručka kat. br. 16 (T. 13: 16), oštećenog donjeg završetka, nosila je motiv vitica vinove loze. Pripadala je vrču S-profila uobičajenom u I. st., čija je ručka najčešće bila bogato figuralno ukrašena.⁸⁷ Ručka kat. br. 17 (T. 14: 17), s donjim završetkom u obliku glatkog srololikog lista s dva zavijutka na kraju, predstavlja

period.⁸⁰ On the handle Cat. No. 15, an inverted palmette can be seen between the he-goat's heads. The palmette, an ancient symbol of the tree of life, fertility and triumph, had its rebirth in the Augustan period and was connected with the official state iconography. It thus became one of the symbols of *seculum aureum*, the new era of the triumphant, peacemaking, fruitful and joyful reign of Augustus.⁸¹ On the top of the handle Cat. No. 15, a dog's head can be seen. Dog is a Chthonic animal connected with afterlife, the cult of the dead, medicine and healing. It is a faithful follower of Apollo's twin sister Diana and an irreplaceable assistant in hunting; also, a loyal guardian of every home.⁸² The Greeks and Romans sacrificed dogs as part of purification rites.⁸³ In this context, the figure of a dog on jug handles indicates the ritual washing of hands and purification. The depictions of dogs on Roman metal wine or water vessels had their role models in the Protohistoric tradition, where their symbolic meanings were different. Dog's heads around a woman's head can be seen on the handle grips of Early Imperial situlae of the Eggers 26 type.⁸⁴ On the stem of an Archaic krater from Trebenište, dogs accompany the figure of the Gorgon Medusa. Together they represent the ancient goddess called Mistress of Animals (*Potnia Theron*).⁸⁵ On the jug Cat. No. 15, the complex symbolism of the dog that guards, heals, brings purification and mediates between the world of the living and the world of the dead is combined with goat's heads and a palmette to create an iconography of a stable, safe and fruitful new order that began with Augustus' reign. The symbols of the new order were also accepted in the private spheres as a reflection of the personal beliefs and tendencies of the jug owner, a Roman citizen of good standing.

At their lower end, the handles of copper-alloy jugs could have a stylized plant motif, usually a heart-shaped leaf (Cat. No. 16, Pl. 13; Cat. No. 17, Pl. 14: 17). It is a vine or ivy leaf that symbolizes Bacchus and wine as a sacrificial offering. Just like vine, ivy is also a plant dedicated to Dionysus/Bacchus and was used in the Dionysian cult.⁸⁶ The handle Cat. No. 16 (Pl. 13: 16) with a damaged lower end had the vine tendril motif depicted on it. The handle belonged to an S-profile jug common in the 1st century. These handles usually had rich figural decorations.⁸⁷ With its lower end shaped as a smooth

80 V. Hoffiler 1904, 120–122, sl. 64: 7, 9, Sisak; 1908, 132–134, kat. br. 66–67, sl. 89; A. Radnóti 1938, 169–170, T. XIV, tip 84; T. LIII: 7, 9, Sisak; D. Pinterović 1962, 93–94, sl. 1: 4, T. III: 6, Osijek; D. Breščak 1982, 25, T. 12: 117, Ljubljana, sredina I. st.; T. 12: 118, Pomjan; M. Bolla 1993, 81, T. LIII: 17c, augustovsko doba; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 90, tip F 1300, Pompeji; H. Sedlmayer 1999, 122, T. 16: 5, Magdalensberg, kasnoaugustovsko-tiberijsko doba; A. Kappeller, C. Colombi, K. Hunger 2010, 64, kat. br. 49, T. 11: 49, *Aventicum*.

81 P. Zanker 1990, 180–181; G. Caneva 2011, 205; J. Pollini 2012, 281–283.

82 C. Vermeule 1972, 57; M. Green 2004, 144–146; B. Toškan 2018, 62; M. Bolla 2021, 34, 36, kat. br. 24.

83 Plut. *Quaest. Rom.*, 68.

84 M. Bolla 1994, 57–58, 60, kat. br. 66, T. LIV.

85 M. Green 2004, 24; I. Eftimovski 2022, 217–224.

86 W. F. Otto 1965, 86–87.

87 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 21–40, tip B 1112 – B 1241; 43, tip B 1251; 45–47, tip B 1253 – B 1262.

80 V. Hoffiler 1904, 120–122, fig. 64: 7, 9, Sisak; 1908, 132–134, cat. nos. 66–67, fig. 89; A. Radnóti 1938, 169–170, pl. XIV, type 84; pl. LIII: 7, 9, Sisak; D. Pinterović 1962, 93–94, fig. 1: 4, pl. III: 6, Osijek; D. Breščak 1982, 25, pl. 12: 117, Ljubljana, mid-1st century; pl. 12: 118, Pomjan; M. Bolla 1993, 81, pl. LIII: 17c, Augustan period; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 90, type F 1300, Pompeii; H. Sedlmayer 1999, 122, pl. 16: 5, Magdalensberg, Late Augustan–Tiberian period; A. Kappeller, C. Colombi, K. Hunger 2010, 64, cat. no. 49, pl. 11: 49, *Aventicum*.

81 P. Zanker 1990, 180–181; G. Caneva 2011, 205; J. Pollini 2012, 281–283.

82 C. Vermeule 1972, 57; M. Green 2004, 144–146; B. Toškan 2018, 62; M. Bolla 2021, 34, 36, cat. no. 24.

83 Plut. *Quaest. Rom.*, 68.

84 M. Bolla 1994, 57–58, 60, cat. no. 66, pl. LIV.

85 M. Green 2004, 24; I. Eftimovski 2022, 217–224.

86 W. F. Otto 1965, 86–87.

87 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 21–40, type B 1112–B 1241; 43, type B 1251; 45–47, type B 1253–B 1262.

jednostavniju varijantu listolikog završetka koji između dva zavijutka ima treći, ravno pruženi listić u kasnorepublikanskoj tradiciji vrčeva tipa Gallarate, Ornavasso-Montefiascone i Kjaerumgaard. Kasnorepublikanski bikonični vrčevi tipa Gallarate koristili su se za vodu, počevši od II. st. pr. Kr. tijekom ranocarskog razdoblja.⁸⁸ Listić na donjem završetku ručke imaju bikonični vrč tipa Gallarate i vrčevi S-profila tipa Ornavasso-Montefiascone korišteni u drugoj i trećoj četvrtini I. st. pr. Kr.⁸⁹ i tipa Kjaerumgaard iz augustovskog i ranotiberijskog razdoblja.⁹⁰ U augustovskom razdoblju razvile su se bogatije ukrašene varijante vrčeva. Ručke s donjim završetkom u obliku srololikog lista s dva zavijutka i središnjim dugim listićem zadržale su se od kasnorepublikanskog razdoblja pa tijekom cijelog I. st. po. Kr., a najčešće su u srednjoj i sjevernoj Italiji te na rajnskom limesu.⁹¹ Osim varijanti lista završenih s tri ili dva kraka, donji završetak ručke mogao je imati srololiki oblik glatkog lista s običnim jednostrukim šiljatim završetkom.⁹² Varijanta ručke kat. br. 17 može se s najviše vjerojatnosti pripisati ranocarskom razdoblju I. st. Na vrhu ručke kat. br. 17 nalazi se sedlasto profilirani cilindar mehanizma pokretnog poklopca na šarnir, koji pokazuje da je vrč imao pokretni poklopac.

Ručka kat. br. 18 (T. 14: 18) ukrašena je motivom žila na listu, a na dnu je prikazana ženska glava bez posebnih obilježja. Motiv žila na listu javlja se na ručkama kasnorepublikanskih vrčeva tipa Ornavasso-Ruvo.⁹³ Ženska glava može se interpretirati kao menada ili Meduza. Osim dionizijskih motiva, apotropejska Meduza čiji pogled štiti od zla uobičajen je motiv na predmetima za svakodnevnu upotrebu, pa tako i na posuđu. Meduza se prikazivala na dva načina, kao mlada i lijepa žena ili kao nelijepo biće okruglog, napašanog lica, mrkog pogleda i raščupane kose iz koje izviruju zmije. Tip mlade i lijepe Meduze nije uvijek lako raspoznati od ostalih ženskih mitoloških likova, osobito ako nisu vidljive zmije u kosi. Ženska glava na dnu ručke kod nekih drugih vrčeva pokazuje više izrazitih odlika Meduze sa zamršenom bujnom kosom i zastrašujućim pogledom, ponekad s vidljivim krilima ili zmijama vezanima u čvor ispod brade.⁹⁴ U Pompejima je dokumentiran znatan broj

heart-shaped leaf with two swirls, the handle Cat. No. 17 (Pl. 14: 17) represents a simpler version of the leaf-like end with a third, straight leaf between the two swirls, typical of the jug types Gallarate, Ornavasso-Montefiascone and Kjaerumgaard of the Late Republican tradition. The Late Republican biconical jugs of the Gallarate type were used for water. They first appeared in the 2nd century BC and persisted into the Early Imperial period.⁸⁸ The leaf at the handle's base is found on the biconical jugs of the Gallarate type and the S-profile jugs of the Ornavasso-Montefiascone type that were in use in the second and third quarters of the 1st century BC⁸⁹ as well as on the jugs of the Kjaerumgaard type from the Augustan and Early Tiberian periods.⁹⁰ The Augustan period saw the development of more decorated jug subtypes. The handles with a heart-shaped leaf with two swirls and a second leaf in between them on the lower end were in use from the Late Republican period through the 1st century AD, mostly in Central and Northern Italy and along the Rhenish Limes.⁹¹ In addition to the leaves ending with two or three tips, the lower end of a handle could also have the shape of a smooth heart with a simple pointed single-tip end.⁹² It is most likely that the handle subtype Cat. No. 17 belongs to the Early Imperial period in the 1st century. At the top of the handle Cat. No. 17 there is a saddle-shaped cylinder of the hinged-lid mechanism, indicating that the jug had a movable lid.

The handle Cat. No. 18 (Pl. 14: 18) is decorated with a veined-leaf motif and has a woman's head without distinguishing features at its base. The veined-leaf motif is found on the handles of the Late Republican jugs of the Ornavasso-Ruvo type.⁹³ The woman's head can be interpreted as a maenad or Medusa. Together with the Dionysian motifs, the apotropaic Medusa with her evil-averting gaze is another common motif on the objects for everyday use, including tableware. Medusa was depicted in two ways – either as a beautiful young woman or as an unattractive creature with a round, swollen face with a threatening gaze and ruffled hair made of snakes. The beautiful young Medusa is not always easy to tell apart from other mythological female characters, particularly if the snakes in place of hair are not visible. The woman's head on the base of the handle of some other jugs

88 C. Boube 1991, 23–27, sl. 1–2; M. Bolla 1994, 22–23.

89 C. Boube 1991, 23, sl. 1; 33–35, sl. 10, g. 75 – 25 pr. Kr.

90 C. Boube 1991, 23, sl. 1; 37–38, sl. 13, g. 25 pr. Kr. – 25. po. Kr.

91 D. Breščak 1982, 55, kat. br. 116, T. 12: 116, Idrija; 58, kat. br. 149, T. 15: 149, Tržišče pri Cerknici; D. Božič 1983, 90, sl. 27: 5, bikonični vrč tipa Idrija; A. Oettel 1991, 29, 44, kat. br. 10, T. 11a–b, Boscoreale, ručka vrča srololikog tijela i izvijenog vrata kampanske proizvodnje, I. st., prije g. 79; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 52–54, tip C 1210 – C 1221, Pompeji, vrčevi sa širokim otvorom i listićem trostrukog vrha na donjem hvatištu ručke; M. Bolla 1994, 24, kat. br. 17, T. X, ručka tipa Gallarate; H. Sedlmayer 2002, 364, sl. 2: 13, područje Viruna u Noriku, kasnorepublikanski vrčevi tipa Gallarate; 374, sl. 8, vrčevi tiberijsko-klaudijevskog razdoblja; D. Ratković 2005, 26, 104, kat. br. 43, I. st. pr. Kr. – početak I. st. po. Kr.; J. Jovanović 2010, 201, 217, kat. br. 31, T. 2: 31, Salona, I. st. pr. Kr. – I. st. po. Kr.

92 D. Breščak 1982, 57, kat. br. 147, T. 15: 147, Tržišče pri Cerknici; A. Oettel 1991, 44, ručka vrča kat. br. 9, T. 10, Boscoreale, I. st., prije g. 79.

93 C. Boube 1991, 34–35, sl. 11: 6, g. 75 – 25 pr. Kr.

94 S. Tassinari 1993, I, T. CXXXIV: 3, tip D 2300, *oinochoe* s ručkom uzdignutom iznad otvora; I, T. CXXXV: 1–2, tip B 1222, vrč okruglog otvora i S-profila; G.

88 C. Boube 1991, 23–27, figs. 1–2; M. Bolla 1994, 22–23.

89 C. Boube 1991, 23, fig. 1; 33–35, fig. 10, 75–25 BC.

90 C. Boube 1991, 23, fig. 1; 37–38, fig. 13, 25 BC – AD 25.

91 D. Breščak 1982, 55, cat. no. 116, pl. 12: 116, Idrija; 58, cat. no. 149, pl. 15: 149, Tržišče pri Cerknici; D. Božič 1983, 90, fig. 27: 5, biconical jug, Idrija type; A. Oettel 1991, 29, 44, cat. no. 10, pl. 11a–b, Boscoreale, handle of Campanian jug with heart-shaped body and outward-curved neck, 1st century, before AD 79; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 52–54, type C 1210–C 1221, Pompeii, jugs with wide mouth and handle with small three-tipped leaf on the lower grip; M. Bolla 1994, 24, cat. no. 17, pl. X, handle of Gallarate type; H. Sedlmayer 2002, 364, fig. 2: 13, Virunum area in Noricum, Late Republican jugs of Gallarate type; 374, fig. 8, jugs from Tiberian–Claudian period; D. Ratković 2005, 26, 104, cat. no. 43, 1st century BC – early 1st century AD; J. Jovanović 2010, 201, 217, cat. no. 31, pl. 2: 31, Salona, 1st century BC – 1st century AD.

92 D. Breščak 1982, 57, cat. no. 147, pl. 15: 147, Tržišče pri Cerknici; A. Oettel 1991, 44, jug handle cat. no. 9, pl. 10, Boscoreale, 1st century, before AD 79.

93 C. Boube 1991, 34–35, fig. 11: 6, 75–25 BC.

amforica od bakrene slitine i vrčeva raznih tipova kampanskog podrijetla sa ženskom glavom ili maskom na dnu ručke.⁹⁵ Među njima nema primjeraka s ručkom trokutasto oblikovanog donjeg hvatišta kakvo ima ručka kat. br. 18, što pokazuje da nije izrađena u kampanskim radionicama I. st. Veći broj vrčeva s ljudskom glavom na dnu ručke, svi bez geometrijskog ili biljnog elementa ispod glave, čuva se u Arheološkom muzeju u Splitu.⁹⁶ Ni jedan ne izgleda kao da potječe iz iste radionice kao ručka kat. br. 18. Pojednostavljene volute iznad i sa strane glave često su prisutne na vrčevima provincijske proizvodnje.⁹⁷

Ručka kat. br. 19 (T. 15) ukrašena je jako stiliziranom ženskom glavom s očima, zjenicama, nosom, ustima i pramenovima kose naznačenim jednostavnim urezima koji upućuju na III. st. ili kasnije. Ručka je udubljena u sredini, poput ručke vrča ukrašene ljudskom glavom iz Salone datirane u II. – III. st.⁹⁸

Tri vrča kat. br. 20–22 (T. 16–18) pripadaju istoj radioničkoj seriji što je vidljivo ne samo u kruškolikom obliku tijela nego i u obliku stilizirane životinjske protome na vrhu ručke, u kojoj se prema naznačenim ušima može prepoznati lavlja glava. Razlikuju se među sobom u obliku i ukrasu ruba otvora. Nisu uključeni u popis objavljenih predmeta iz bunara u Šijani, no s obzirom na to da je za dva vrča kat. br. 20–21 poznat podatak da su pronađeni u Puli, moguće je da potječu iz istog bunara. Vrč jednakog oblika i istih karakteristika izrade tijela, noge i ručke iz Trevisa datira se u III. st. ili kasnije.⁹⁹ Nacionalni arheološki muzej u Madridu čuva dva vrča istog oblika i dimenzija.¹⁰⁰ Razvoj srodnog kruškolikog oblika vrča čije je tijelo najšire u donjem dijelu može se pratiti tijekom kasnorepublikanskog i ranocarskog razdoblja. U III. st. pr. Kr. u sjevernoj Italiji kruškoliki vrč od bakrene slitine s nogom ravnog dna javlja se kao dio pribora za umivanje i kupanje zajedno s tavom tipa Montefortino.¹⁰¹ Kasnolatensku varijantu vrča kruškolikog tijela koje glatko prelazi u široki vrat i ima nogu ravnog dna predstavljaju limeni vrč tipa Kelheim, nastao u Italiji i raširen na području Galije na prijelazu II. u I. st. pr. Kr.¹⁰² i

exhibits more distinctive features of a Medusa with a ruffled luxuriant hair and a terrifying gaze, sometimes with visible wings or snakes tied in a knot under the chin.⁹⁴ A large number of copper-alloy amphoriskoi and Campanian jugs of various types with a woman's head or mask at the handle's base have been recorded at Pompeii.⁹⁵ They do not include specimens with the handle with a triangle-sectioned lower grip such as Cat. No. 18. This indicates that this handle was not made in the Campanian workshops of the 1st century. Many jugs with a human head at the base of the handle, all of them without geometrical patterns or plant motifs under the head, are kept in the Archaeological Museum in Split.⁹⁶ None of them looks as if originating from the same workshop as the handle Cat. No. 18. Simplified volutes above and at the sides of the head can often be seen on the jugs of provincial production.⁹⁷

The handle Cat. No. 19 (Pl. 15) is decorated with a very stylized woman's head with the eyes, pupils, nose, mouth and locks outlined with simple incisions. This suggests it could be dated to the 3rd century or later. The handle is dented in the middle, like the jug handle from Salona decorated with a human head and dated back to the 2nd–3rd centuries.⁹⁸

The three jugs Cat. Nos. 20–22 (Pl. 16–18) belong to the same workshop series. This is manifested not just in their pear-shaped bodies but also in the stylized animal protoma on the top of the handle, the outlined ears of which indicate a lion's head. They differ from each other by the shape and decoration of their rims. They are not on the list of the published artifacts from the Šijana well but, as it is known that the jugs Cat. Nos. 20–21 were found in Pula, it is possible that they, too, originate from this well. A jug from Treviso, of equal shape, execution details, foot and handle, is dated to the 3rd century or a later period.⁹⁹ Two jugs of an identical shape and dimensions are kept in the National Archaeological Museum in Madrid.¹⁰⁰ The development of a cognate pear-shaped jug the body of which is widest at its lower section can be followed during the Late Republican and Early Imperial periods. In the 3rd century BC, a pear-shaped copper-alloy jug with a flat-base foot appeared in Northern Italy as part of

Bravar 2002, 506–507, sl. 34, Trieste; D. Ratković 2005, 78, kat. br. 24, II. st.; 81, kat. br. 26, II. st.

95 S. Tassinari 1993, I, T. C: 2–3, tip A 3220, amforica; T. CXII: 1–2, tip C 2210, vrč širokog otvora; T. CXIII: 5–6, tip B 1242, vrč s ručkom podignutom iznad otvora.
96 J. Jovanović 2010, 217, kat. br. 29, T. 2: 29, nepoznato nalazište, druga polovina I. st.; 219, kat. br. 32, T. 2: 32, Salona, kraj I. – II. st.; 219, kat. br. 33, T. 2: 33, Salona, II. – III. st.; 219, kat. br. 34, T. 3: 34, nepoznato nalazište, II. – III. st.
97 A. Radnóti 1938, 165–166, T. XLIII: 3, Panonija, III. st.; T. XLIV: 4, Müllendorf; T. L: 7, Savaria; H. Sedlmayer 1999, T. 7: 4, Wels; T. 7: 5, Mautern; T. 14: 1, Zeil am See; H. Svobodová 2002, 291–292, kat. br. 31, sl. 6: 31, I. – II. st.; A. Kappeller 2003, 138, kat. br. 105, T. 18: 105, *Aventicum*, g. 30–40, vrč Eggers 135/Tassinari D 2300; S. Mustajđ 2017, 105, kat. br. 31, T. LXXI–LXXII, Moigrad, ručka u obliku pantere, kraj II. – početak III. st.
98 J. Jovanović 2010, 219, kat. br. 33, T. 2: 33, Salona, II. – III. st.
99 V. Galliazzo 1979, 197–199, kat. br. 82.4, Treviso.
100 J. M. Blázquez 1960, 206–207, kat. br. 14, sl. 3: 12, 15, Madrid, III. st.
101 M. Bolla, M. Castoldi 2016, 130, sl. 9: 2, Castiglione delle Stiviere, III. st. pr. Kr.
102 C. Boube 1991, 23, sl. 1; 39–41, sl. 16, g. 125–70 pr. Kr.; M. Bolla 1994, 23, 25, kat. br. 19, T. XII, Nosate; M. Bolla, M. Castoldi 2016, 133, sl. 13: 1.

94 S. Tassinari 1993, I, pl. CXXXIV: 3, type D 2300, *oinochoe* with handle surmounting the mouth; I, pl. CXXXV: 1–2, type B 1222, S-profile jug with round mouth; G. Bravar 2002, 506–507, fig. 34, Trieste; D. Ratković 2005, 78, cat. no. 24, 2nd century; 81, cat. no. 26, 2nd century.
95 S. Tassinari 1993, I, pl. C: 2–3, type A 3220, amphoriskoi; pl. CXII: 1–2, type C 2210, wide-mouthed jug; pl. CXIII: 5–6, type B 1242, jug with handle surmounting the mouth.
96 J. Jovanović 2010, 217, kat. no. 29, pl. 2: 29, unknown site, second half of 1st century; 219, kat. no. 32, pl. 2: 32, Salona, late 1st – 2nd centuries; 219, kat. no. 33, pl. 2: 33, Salona, 2nd – 3rd centuries; 219, kat. no. 34, pl. 3: 34, unknown site, 2nd – 3rd centuries.
97 A. Radnóti 1938, 165–166, pl. XLIII: 3, Pannonia, 3rd century; pl. XLIV: 4, Müllendorf; pl. L: 7, Savaria; H. Sedlmayer 1999, pl. 7: 4, Wels; pl. 7: 5, Mautern; pl. 14: 1, Zeil am See; H. Svobodová 2002, 291–292, cat. no. 31, fig. 6: 31, 1st – 2nd centuries; A. Kappeller 2003, 138, cat. no. 105, pl. 18: 105, *Aventicum*, AD 30–40, jug of Eggers 135/Tassinari D 2300 type; S. Mustajđ 2017, 105, cat. no. 31, pl. LXXI–LXXII, Moigrad, panther-shaped handle, late 2nd – early 3rd centuries.
98 J. Jovanović 2010, 219, kat. no. 33, pl. 2: 33, Salona, 2nd – 3rd centuries.
99 V. Galliazzo 1979, 197–199, kat. no. 82.4, Treviso.
100 J. M. Blázquez 1960, 206–207, kat. no. 14, fig. 3: 12, 15, Madrid, 3rd century.

vrč tipa Orbetello.¹⁰³ Ranocarska varijanta kruškolikog vrča s nogom iz I. st. slabo je zastupljena. U Kampaniji, u gradovima i vilama zatrpanim erupcijom Vezuva 79. godine, javljaju se donekle slični tipovi zdepastih kruškolikih vrčeva s otvorom srednje širine i slabo naglašenom nogom.¹⁰⁴

Ručka kat. br. 23 (T. 19), s bradatom glavom muškarca širom otvorenih uokvirenih usta i kruto oblikovanom kosom ili pokrivalom za glavu, može se interpretirati kao Silen ili kao kazališna maska, još jedan element čvrsto vezan s dionizijskim kultom. Slična bradata glava prisutna je na vrču iz kasnoantičke ostave na Gori, Polhov Gradec.¹⁰⁵ Varijante bradatih maski tog tipa prisutne su na vrčevima od III. do V. st.¹⁰⁶ Sve slijede isti osnovni oblik dionizijske glave na listu vinove loze, poput ručke iz Milana pripisane kasnoantičkom razdoblju, na kojoj se razabire glava menade na trokutastom listu vinove loze.¹⁰⁷ Uglavnom se interpretira ju kao satiri ili sileni. Muške maske na kasnoantičkim vrčevima imaju daleke prethodnike u bradatoj muškoj glavi ili poprsju na dnu ručke vrča u I. st. pr. Kr. i I. st. po. Kr.¹⁰⁸

Ručke vrčeva kat. br. 13–14, 16, 18, 23 na gornjem dijelu završavaju krakovima u obliku ptičjih glava koji obuhvaćaju otvor vrča. Na ručkama kat. br. 13–14 i 16 ptičje su glave oblikovane precizno i realistično te se u njima lako prepoznaju glave ptica vodarica dugog i šiljatog kljuna, čaplji, ždralova, roda ili najprije ibisa čiji dugi, zakrivljeni i šiljati kljun najbolje odgovara prikazima. Ručke kat. br. 18 i kat. br. 23 sa stiliziranim ptičjim glavama znatno su grublje izrade i kvalitetom daleko zaostaju za ručkama vrčeva kat. br. 13–14, 16; glava ptice jedva je naznačena, a kljun je debeo, tako da su važna obilježja ptice vodarice teško prepoznatljiva. Motiv glava ptica vodarica na dva nasuprotna kraka gornjeg hvatišta ručke postao je sveprisutan na metalnim posudama u kasnorepublikanskom razdoblju. Tijekom II.-I. st. pr. Kr. javlja se na italjskim vrčevima kruškolikog tijela tipa Ornavasso-Ruvo, Ornavasso-Montefiascone, Kjaerumgaard, Kelheim¹⁰⁹ i Orbetello¹¹⁰, na bikoničnim vrčevima tipa Piatra Neamt i Gallarate¹¹¹, amforama¹¹²,

the washing and bathing set together with the Montefortino-type pan.¹⁰¹ The sheet-metal jug of the Kelheim type that appeared in Italy and became widespread in Gaul at the turn of the 2nd and 1st centuries BC¹⁰² and the jug of the Orbetello type¹⁰³ belong to the Late La Tène subtype of the pear-shaped jugs characterized by smooth transition into a wide neck and by a flat-base foot. There are no many specimens of the Early Imperial jug subtype with a foot from the 1st century. Somewhat similar types of stocky pear-shaped jugs with a medium-sized mouth and unpronounced foot appeared in Campania in the cities buried by the AD79 eruption of Mount Vesuvius.¹⁰⁴

The handle Cat. No. 23 (Pl. 19), with a bearded man's head with a wide-open bordered mouth and fixed hair or headpiece, can be interpreted as Silenus or a theatrical mask – another regular element of the Dionysian cult. A similar bearded head can be seen on the jug from a Late Antiquity hoard from Gora near Polhov Gradec.¹⁰⁵ Subtypes of these bearded masks can be seen on the jugs from the period spanning the 3rd and 5th centuries.¹⁰⁶ They all have the same basic shape of the Dionysian head on a vine leaf, like a Milan handle dated to Late Antiquity on which outlines of a maenad head on a triangular vine leaf can be seen.¹⁰⁷ They are mostly interpreted as satyrs or Silenoi. The bearded man's head or bust on a jug handle base from the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD are the ancient predecessors of the of man's masks on the Late Antiquity jugs.¹⁰⁸

The upper end of the jug handles Cat. Nos. 13–14, 16, 18, 23 ends with arms shaped as bird's heads embracing the jug's mouth. The bird's heads on the handles Cat. Nos. 13–14 and 16 are shaped in detail and realistically, making it easy to interpret them as heads of water birds with long pointy beaks, such as herons, cranes, storks or, most likely, ibises, whose long, curved and pointy beak best corresponds with the depictions. The handles Cat. No. 18 and Cat. No. 23 with stylized bird's heads are much more roughly executed and their quality falls far behind from the quality of the jug handles Cat. Nos. 13–14, 16; the bird's head is barely discernable and its beak is thick, so that the water birds' distinguishing features are barely recognizable. The water bird head motif on two opposite arms of the upper grip of a handle became widespread

103 L. Pernet 2006, 169–170, 179, kat. br. 63, T. 18: 8, Giubiasco.

104 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 46–47, tipovi B 1261 – B 1262.

105 D. Božič 2005, 322–323, sl. 14: 3–6; sl. 32: 1, Gora, Polhov Gradec, druga polovina IV. – početak V. st.

106 H. Svobodová 1994, 26, kat. br. 3.7, sl. 3: 6, muzej u Pragu, glava Silena na dnu ručke vrča, III. st.; 26, kat. br. 3.8, sl. 5: 1, muzej u Pragu, IV. – V. st.; D. Božič 2005, 322–323, sl. 31: 1, sl. 32: 2, muzej u Pragu.

107 M. Bolla 1994, 77, kat. br. 90, T. LXXXIV: 90.

108 C. Boube 1991, 23–27, sl. 1–3, bikonični vrč kasnorepublikanskog razdoblja; I. Lazar 1996, 282, sl. 1: 1, Celje; sl. 1: 2–3, Tržišče pri Dolenjoj vasi; D. Ratković 2005, 19–20, 66–73, kat. br. 16–17, 20, ručke bikoničnih vrčeva tipa Piatra Neamt, I. st. pr. Kr. – I. st. po. Kr.; M. Bolla, M. Castoldi 2016, 132, sl. 12, vrč tipa Piatra Neamt, I. st. pr. Kr.

109 C. Boube 1991, 33–36, sl. 10–11, Ornavasso-Ruvo i Ornavasso-Montefiascone, 70 – 25 pr. Kr.; 37–38, sl. 13, Kjaerumgaard, 25 pr. Kr. – 25 po. Kr.; 40, sl. 16, Kelheim, 125 – 70 pr. Kr.; M. Bolla 1994, 23, 25, kat. br. 20, T. XII, zbirka Seletti; S. F. Pozo 2022, 123–124, kat. br. 18–19, Ornavasso-Ruvo.

110 L. Pernet 2006, 169–170, 179, kat. br. 63, T. 18: 8, Giubiasco, III. – II. st. pr. Kr.

111 D. Breščak 1982, 27, T. 15: 148–149, Tržišče pri Cerknici; C. Boube 1991, 24–26, sl. 2–3; J. Jovanović 2010, 201, 217, kat. br. 31, T. 2: 31; S. F. Pozo 2022, 119–121, kat. br. 6, Gallarate; kat. br. 8–10, Piatra Neamt.

112 M. Feugère 1991, 48–51, sl. 2, 150 – 60 pr. Kr.

101 M. Bolla, M. Castoldi 2016, 130, fig. 9: 2, Castiglione delle Stiviere, 3rd century BC.

102 C. Boube 1991, 23, fig. 1; 39–41, fig. 16, 125–70 BC; M. Bolla 1994, 23, 25, cat. no. 19, pl. XII, Nosate; M. Bolla, M. Castoldi 2016, 133, fig. 13: 1.

103 L. Pernet 2006, 169–170, 179, cat. no. 63, pl. 18: 8, Giubiasco.

104 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 46–47, types B 1261–B 1262.

105 D. Božič 2005, 322–323, fig. 14: 3–6; fig. 32: 1, Gora, Polhov Gradec, second half of 4th century – early 5th century.

106 H. Svobodová 1994, 26, cat. no. 3.7, fig. 3: 6, museum in Prague, Silenus' head at the base of jug handle, 3rd century; 26, cat. no. 3.8, fig. 5: 1, museum in Prague, 4th – 5th centuries; D. Božič 2005, 322–323, fig. 31: 1, fig. 32: 2, museum in Prague.

107 M. Bolla 1994, 77, cat. no. 90, pl. LXXXIV: 90.

108 C. Boube 1991, 23–27, figs. 1–3, Late Republican biconical jug; I. Lazar 1996, 282, fig. 1: 1, Celje; fig. 1: 2–3, Tržišče pri Dolenjoj vasi; D. Ratković 2005, 19–20, 66–73, cat. nos. 16–17, 20, handles of biconical jugs of Piatra Neamt type, 1st century BC – 1st century AD; M. Bolla, M. Castoldi 2016, 132, fig. 12, Piatra Neamt-type jug, 1st century BC.

cjedilima¹¹³, peharima tipa Idrija¹¹⁴ i skifosima¹¹⁵, iznimno na keltskoj kopiji italske patere¹¹⁶. U augustovskom i rano-tiberijskom razdoblju nasuprotne ptičje glave javljaju se također na krakovima hvatišta ručke novonastalih oblika, zdjelice s kljunastim izljevom¹¹⁷ i kaserole, no na kaserolama ubrzo iščezavaju s te pozicije.¹¹⁸ Najduže i najstalnije zadržavaju se na ručkama vrčeva S-profila.¹¹⁹ Od početka starijeg željeznog doba ptice vodarice koje vuku Sunčevu lađu nebom simboliziraju put u onostrano i ponovno rođenje u zagrobni život.¹²⁰ Među pticama vodaricama, posebno mjesto u rimskoj ikonografiji pripada ibisu. Ibis je sveta egipatska ptica, pojavni oblik boga smrti Totha i pratilac Izide, vrhovne boginje u kultovima zagrobnog života.¹²¹ Ibis-Toth je kao glasnik bogova i posrednik između neba i zemlje izjednačen s Hermesom/Merkurom, vodičem duša u svijetu mrtvih. Ibsi su u vrijeme poplave Nila selili s juga prema Egiptu gdje su se gnijezdili i stoga su smatrani donositeljima plodnosti.¹²² Simbolika ibisa bila je bliska dionizijskim kultovima plodnosti i vječnog obnavljanja života, što opravdava komponiranje lika ibisa s dionizijskim i magičnim motivima. Motivi vezani za Nil predstavljaju plodnost i izobilje, a javljaju se u rimskoj umjetnosti pod helenističkim utjecajem Aleksandrije, počevši od kasnorepublikanskog razdoblja.¹²³ Među najranijim prizorima flore i faune Nila u rimskom svijetu ističu se višebojni mozaici iz gradova u Laciju i Kampaniji, područja u kojima su ti motivi kasnije, tijekom ranocarskog razdoblja, dostigli najveću popularnost.¹²⁴ Nilski i općenito egipatski motivi dobili su posebnu važnost Augustovim osvajanjem vlasti. Ibis je zajedno s ostalim egipatskim motivima prihvaćen kao ikonografski simbol Augustova stupanja na vlast nakon pobjede nad snagama Marka Antonija i Kleopatre i kao

on metal vessels in the Late Republican period. In the 2nd and 1st centuries it is found on the Italic pear-shaped jugs of the Ornavasso-Ruvo, Ornavasso-Montefiascone, Kjaerumgaard, Kelheim¹⁰⁹ and Orbetello¹¹⁰ types, on biconical jugs of the Piatra Neamt and Gallarate¹¹¹ types, on amphorae¹¹², colanders¹¹³, goblets of the Idrija type¹¹⁴ and skyphoi¹¹⁵ and, exceptionally, on the Celtic imitation of the Italic patera¹¹⁶. In the Augustan and Early Tiberian periods, the opposing bird's heads also appeared on the handle grip arms of the newly-created forms such as bowls with a beak-shaped spout¹¹⁷ and casseroles. However, they were soon abandoned on casseroles.¹¹⁸ Their longest and most permanent presence was recorded on the handles of S-profile jugs.¹¹⁹ Since the beginning of the Early Iron Age, the water birds pulling the Sun boat across the sky had symbolized the journey to the afterlife and a rebirth there.¹²⁰ Of the water birds, ibis has a special place in the Roman iconography. Ibis was a sacred bird in Egypt, a manifestation of Toth, the god of death, and a companion to Isis, the supreme goddess in the afterlife cults.¹²¹ As a messenger of gods and mediator between the heaven and earth, Ibis-Toth has the same role as Hermes/Mercury, who guides souls in the underworld. During the Nile floods, ibises would migrate to Egypt from the south to nest there and were thus considered bringers of fertility.¹²² The symbolical meaning of ibis was close to the Dionysian cults of fertility and eternal regeneration of life, which explains why they were combined with the Dionysian and magical motifs. The Nile-related motifs represent fertility and plenty; they first appeared in the Roman art in the Late Republican period under the Hellenistic influence

113 J.-P. Guillaume 1991a, 90–93, sl. 3: 2; 5, 120 pr. Kr. – 25 po. Kr.

114 C. Rolley 1991, III–IV, sl. 1: 1; M. Feugère 1991a, 54–56, sl. 4–5; L. Pernet 2006, 170, 180, kat. br. 64, T. 16: 12, Giubiasco.

115 L. Pernet 2006, 170, 180, kat. br. 65, T. 18: 9, Giubiasco, kraj II. st. pr. Kr.; S. F. Pozo 2022, 140, kat. br. 61, Villa El Ruedo, Almedinilla, I. st. pr. Kr.

116 M. Feugère, R. De Marinis 1991, 106–107, sl. 7, Dühren, treća četvrtina II. st. pr. Kr.

117 D. Breščak 1982, 27, T. 3: 30, Celje; M. Bolla 1994, 31–33, kat. br. 29, T. XIX–XX, tip Boesterd 65, posljednja trećina I. st. pr. Kr. – treća četvrtina I. st. po. Kr.

118 A. Radnóti 1938, T. XVIII: 2, Somogyisimonyi; D. Breščak 1982, 11, T. 1: 1, Vrhnika; 16, sl. 1; Ch. & C. Holliger 1985, 50–51, kat. br. 11–12, T. 1: 11–12, *Vindonissa*; 1986, 30–31, T. 15: 7, tip Eggers 151; M. Treister 2020, 8–9, sl. 2, Novyi, tip Eggers 136, 20 pr. Kr. – 30 po. Kr.

119 A. Radnóti 1938, 160, 162, T. XL: 1, Káloz, II. st.; 165, T. XLI: 3; 165, T. XLIII: 1, posljednja trećina I. st.; 159–160, T. XXXIX: 2, Keszthely; D. Breščak 1982, 25, T. 16: 155, Ptuj; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 22, tip B 1221, inv. br. 9674; 25, tip B 1222, inv. br. 13521; 35, tip B 1222, inv. br. 10758; 37, tip B 1222, inv. br. 18769; 41–42, tip B 1242, inv. br. 10765–10766, 3947.

120 P. Cássola Guida 2014, 37, 42.

121 J. M. C. Toynbee 1973, 245–246; K. A. D. Smelik 1979, 241; G. Pinch 2002, 209–211; M. Malaise 2007, 28; M. A. Stadler 2012, 1–3; D. Kessler 2018, 570–572; J. Wilimowska 2020, 270–275.

122 M. J. Versluys 2002, 266.

123 M. J. Versluys 2002, 40, 285–286; 294–296, o značenju i simboličkim nilskih scena u rimskom svijetu.

124 M. J. Versluys 2002, 52–54, kat. br. 6, Palestrina, 120 – 110 pr. Kr.; 84–85, kat. br. 25, Roma, oko 100 pr. Kr.; 121–123, kat. br. 47, *Pompeii*, Casa del Fauno, 90 – 80 pr. Kr.; 240–247, T. 1–2; E. Voltan, A. Valtierra 2020, 606–607.

109 C. Boube 1991, 33–36, figs. 10–11, Ornavasso-Ruvo i Ornavasso-Montefiascone, 70–25 BC; 37–38, fig. 13, Kjaerumgaard, 25 BC – AD 25; 40, fig. 16, Kelheim, 125–70 BC; M. Bolla 1994, 23, 25, cat. no. 20, pl. XII, Seletti collection; S. F. Pozo 2022, 123–124, cat. nos. 18–19, Ornavasso-Ruvo.

110 L. Pernet 2006, 169–170, 179, cat. no. 63, pl. 18: 8, Giubiasco, 3rd – 2nd centuries BC.

111 D. Breščak 1982, 27, pl. 15: 148–149, Tržišče pri Cerknici; C. Boube 1991, 24–26, figs. 2–3; J. Jovanović 2010, 201, 217, cat. no. 31, pl. 2: 31; S. F. Pozo 2022, 119–121, cat. no. 6, Gallarate; cat. nos. 8–10, Piatra Neamt.

112 M. Feugère 1991, 48–51, fig. 2, 150–60 BC.

113 J.-P. Guillaume 1991a, 90–93, fig. 3: 2; 5, 120 BC – AD 25.

114 C. Rolley 1991, III–IV, fig. 1: 1; M. Feugère 1991a, 54–56, figs. 4–5; L. Pernet 2006, 170, 180, kat. no. 64, pl. 16: 12, Giubiasco.

115 L. Pernet 2006, 170, 180, kat. no. 65, pl. 18: 9, Giubiasco, late 2nd century BC.; S. F. Pozo 2022, 140, cat. no. 61, Villa El Ruedo, Almedinilla, 1st century BC.

116 M. Feugère, R. De Marinis 1991, 106–107, fig. 7, Dühren, third quarter of the 2nd century BC.

117 D. Breščak 1982, 27, pl. 3: 30, Celje; M. Bolla 1994, 31–33, cat. no. 29, pl. XIX–XX, Boesterd 65 type, final third of the 1st century BC – third quarter of 1st century AD.

118 A. Radnóti 1938, pl. XVIII: 2, Somogyisimonyi; D. Breščak 1982, 11, pl. 1: 1, Vrhnika; 16, fig. 1; Ch. & C. Holliger 1985, 50–51, cat. nos. 11–12, pl. 1: 11–12, *Vindonissa*; 1986, 30–31, pl. 15: 7, Eggers 151 type; M. Treister 2020, 8–9, fig. 2, Novyi, Eggers 136 type, 20 BC – AD 30.

119 A. Radnóti 1938, 160, 162, pl. XL: 1, Káloz, 2nd century; 165, pl. XLI: 3; 165, pl. XLIII: 1, final third of 1st century; 159–160, pl. XXXIX: 2, Keszthely; D. Breščak 1982, 25, pl. 16: 155, Ptuj; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 22, B 1221 type, inv. no. 9674; 25, B 1222 type, inv. no. 13521; 35, B 1222 type, inv. no. 10758; 37, B 1222 type, inv. no. 18769; 41–42, B 1242 type, inv. no. 10765–10766, 3947.

120 P. Cássola Guida 2014, 37, 42.

121 J. M. C. Toynbee 1973, 245–246; K. A. D. Smelik 1979, 241; G. Pinch 2002, 209–211; M. Malaise 2007, 28; M. A. Stadler 2012, 1–3; D. Kessler 2018, 570–572; J. Wilimowska 2020, 270–275.

122 M. J. Versluys 2002, 266.

simbol dominacije Rima nad Egiptom.¹²⁵ Motivi koji su u službenoj državnoj ikonografiji simbolizirali Augustovu vojnu pobjedu te plodnost i izobilje koje donosi njegova vladavina ušli su ubrzo u privatnu sferu i počeli se pojavljivati doslovno u svim aspektima svakodnevnog života, od posuđa preko zidnih slika do nadgrobnih spomenika.¹²⁶ Neovisno o tome jesu li ptičje glave na ručkama vrčeva predstavljale ibisa ili neku drugu pticu vodaricu, simboličko značenje bilo im je povezano s kultovima plodnosti i vjerom u zagrobni život te time kompatibilno s dionizij-skim kultom.

Vrčevi od kovanog lima od bakrene slitine s visokim i uskim vratom, opremljeni ručkom i pomičnim poklopcem, predstavljaju zasebnu skupinu vrčeva (*Blechkanne*). Dije se u dvije približno istovremeno korištene skupine. Limeni vrčevi prve skupine (I) imaju ručku oblikovanu lijevanjem u jednom komadu zajedno s naglašenim rubom otvora, dok je kod druge skupine vrčeva (II) ručka s pomičnim pločastim poklopcem zasebno oblikovana i pričvršćena na vrč.¹²⁷ Primjena limenih vrčeva skupine II u kućanstvu još uvijek nije pouzdano utvrđena. Isprva se smatralo da su služili za držanje ulja.¹²⁸ Danas je ta mogućnost odbačena i prevladava gledište da su korišteni za držanje vode, osobito vruće.¹²⁹ Pretpostavku o vrućoj vodi podržavaju naslage kamenca na unutrašnjoj stijenci, dokumentirane kod pojedinih primjeraka. Limeni vrčevi nisu, međutim, bili prikladni za izravno zagrijavanje tekućine nad vatrom.¹³⁰ Vrčevi od kovanog lima od bakrene slitine s posebno oblikovanim ručkom i pokretnim poklopcem proizvodili su se širom Carstva, pa tako predstavljaju standardni inventar na širem području sjevernog Jadrana od I. st., a osobito od II. do V. st.¹³¹ Akvileja (*Aquileia*) kao važan trgovački i obrtnički centar pokazuje znatniju koncentraciju nalaza. Limeni vrčevi s pomičnim poklopcem učvršćenim pomoću šarnira na ručki izrađivali su se uvelike u Kampaniji već u I. st., što pokazuje nalazi iz Pompeja, no njihovi se oblici znatno razlikuju od kasnijih varijanti. U Pompejima su dokumentirane dvije osnovne rane vrste tog tipa vrča, jedna s razmjerno širokim cilindričnim vratom i proširenim otvorom (E 4000) i druga sa spljoštenim tijelom, koničnim vratom i izljevom (E 5000).¹³² Ni jedna ne nalikuje obliku vrča kat. br. 24. Vrč od kovanog lima od bakrene slitine kat. br. 24 (T. 20) sačuvan je bez dna, bez poklopca i bez ručke, odlomljene u donjem hvatištu zajedno s dijelom stijenske. U okviru podjele limenih vrčeva prema obliku, pripada razvijenom

from Alexandria.¹²³ Prominent among the earliest scenes of the Nile-related flora and fauna in the Roman world are the multicolored mosaics from the cities in Lazio and Campania. Later, in the Early Imperial period, they were more popular in these regions than anywhere else.¹²⁴ The Nile-related and other Egyptian motifs became particularly important when Augustus rose to power. Together with other Egyptian motifs, ibis was accepted as an iconographic symbol of Augustus' rise to power after his triumph over the forces of Mark Antony and Cleopatra and as a symbol of Rome's domination over Egypt.¹²⁵ The official state motifs that symbolized Augustus' military triumph and the fertility and plenty ensured by his reign soon moved to the private sphere and found their place literally in every aspect of everyday life – from murals to tombstones.¹²⁶ Regardless of whether the bird's heads on jug handles represented ibis or some other water bird, their symbolical meaning was connected with fertility cults and the belief in afterlife and was, as such, compatible with the Dionysian cult.

The forged-sheet copper-alloy jugs with a long and narrow neck, handle and movable lid constitute a separate group of jugs (*Blechkanne*). They are divided in two groups that were in use approximately at the same time. The sheet-metal jugs of the first group (I) have a handle cast in a single piece with a prominent rim. In the second group (II), the handle with a movable flat lid was shaped separately and then attached to the jug.¹²⁷ It has not been positively established yet what were the group II jugs used for in Roman households. It was believed that they were used for storing oil,¹²⁸ but this theory has been discarded. The prevailing opinion today is that they were used for water, particularly hot water.¹²⁹ The hot water theory is supported by the scale deposits found on the inner side of the wall on some specimens. However, the sheet-metal jugs were not suitable for boiling liquids on fire.¹³⁰ The forged-sheet copper-alloy jugs with a specially shaped handle and movable lid were produced throughout the Empire. As such, they had been a standard part of the inventory in Northern Adriatic and the surrounding regions since the 1st century, and particularly in the period from the 2nd to 5th centuries.¹³¹ Their concentration is much higher in Aquileia than elsewhere as this city was an important trade and craft center. The sheet-metal jugs with a hinged movable lid attached to the handle were mass produced in Campania as

125 M. Swetnam-Burland 2012, 689–691; J. Martynedale-Howard 2015, 81–83.

126 P. Zanker 1990, 277.

127 M. Bolla 1980, 25, 33.

128 H. U. Nuber, A. Radnóti 1969, 42–43.

129 M. Bolla 1989, 98; S. Tassinari 1996, 117–118; G. Cassani 2002, 511.

130 M. Bolla 1994, 79.

131 M. Bolla 1989; G. Cassani 2002, 512–522, sl. 1–9; M. Castoldi 2002, 289.

132 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 73–76, tip E 4000; 77–88, tip E 5000.

123 M. J. Versluys 2002, 40, 285–286; 294–296, on the symbolical meaning of the Nile-related scenes in the Roman world.

124 M. J. Versluys 2002, 52–54, cat. no. 6, Palestrina, 120–110 BC; 84–85, cat. no. 25, Roma, c. 100 BC; 121–123, cat. no. 47, *Pompeii*, Casa del Fauno, 90–80 BC; 240–247, pl. 1–2; E. Voltan, A. Valtierra 2020, 606–607.

125 M. Swetnam-Burland 2012, 689–691; J. Martynedale-Howard 2015, 81–83.

126 P. Zanker 1990, 277.

127 M. Bolla 1980, 25, 33.

128 H. U. Nuber, A. Radnóti 1969, 42–43.

129 M. Bolla 1989, 98; S. Tassinari 1996, 117–118; G. Cassani 2002, 511.

130 M. Bolla 1994, 79.

131 M. Bolla 1989; G. Cassani 2002, 512–522, figs. 1–9; M. Castoldi 2002, 289.

obliku Bolla D1.¹³³ Vrčevi od kovanog lima podskupine D1 stekli su osobito veliku popularnost u sjevernoj Italiji i ilirskim provincijama. Dokumentirani su u sjevernoj Italiji i Podunavlju ponajviše u kontekstima II. – III. st., no prisutni su sve do VII. st.¹³⁴ U ovu su skupinu prvenstveno uključeni kovani vrčevi bikoničnog tijela s profiliranim prstenom na ramenu ispod vrata, dok se vrč kat. br. 24 razlikuje od većine ostalih poznatih vrčeva skupine D po scrolikom tijelu sa zaobljenim ramenom. Osim vrča kat. br. 24, na sjevernojadranskom području poznat je još jedan cjelovito sačuvan primjerak istog scrolikog oblika sa zaobljenim ramenom. Radi se o jednom vrču od bakrene slitine tipa D1 iz Akvileje, koji ima na vratu sačuvan omotač od željeznog lima.¹³⁵ Omotač je pokrivač cijeli vrat i služio je za učvršćenje ručke s poklopcem. Ručka vrča od kovanog lima bila je uspravna, zasebno izrađena od limene trake i učvršćena na vrč s pomoću zakovica zakovanih kroz otvor u pločici na ručki. Na gornjem dijelu ručke nalazio se zglobni mehanizam za pomični poklopac, učvršćen s pomoću osovine. Veoma sličan cjelovito sačuvan vrč potječe iz Zuglia, koji se od pulskog primjerka razlikuje tek blago naglašenim prelaskom u konično rame.¹³⁶

Limnim kovanim vrčevima pripadaju pomični poklopci kat. br. 25–27 (T. 21–23). Svim pomičnim poklopcima zajednička je pločica u osnovnom obliku bršljanova lista s tri polukružne izbočine, no razlikuju se među sobom u detaljima oblikovanja pločice i ručke. Poklopci kat. br. 25–26 (T. 21–22) odlikuju se ravnom pločicom i pripadaju grupi nastaloj pod utjecajem poklopaca takozvanih „pompejskih“ vrčeva spljoštenog tijela iz I. st. s prepoznatljivom okretnom ručicom u obliku dupina.¹³⁷ Ravni, pločasti poklopci u obliku bršljanova lista s kružnim otvorom za fiksiranje ručice na prednjem dijelu pločice ili ručicom koja oponaša dupina vjerojatno znatnim dijelom pripadaju limnim vrčevima grupe II sjevernoitalske proizvodnje II. – III. st.¹³⁸ Ti se poklopci uglavnom povezuju s limnim vrčevima B1 polukalotastog donjeg i koničnog gornjeg dijela tijela koji su najgušće koncentrirani, a vjerojatno

far back as in the 1st century as can be induced from the Pompeii finds. However, their shape is substantially different from that of the later subtypes. Two basic early subtypes of this jug were documented in Pompeii – one with a rather wide cylindrical neck and an extended mouth (E 4000) and the other with a flat body, a conical neck and a spout (E 5000).¹³² Neither resembles the shape of the jug Cat. No. 24. The forged-sheet copper-alloy jug Cat. No. 24 (Pl. 20) has been preserved without the base, lid and handle. The handle is broken off at its lower grip, together with a part of the wall. This sheet-metal jug belongs to the developed Bolla D1 type.¹³³ The forged-sheet jugs from subgroup D1 were particularly popular in Northern Italy and the Illyrian provinces. They have been documented in Northern Italy and Danube Region. Their presence peaked in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, but they persisted as long as until the 7th century.¹³⁴ This group primarily includes the forged-sheet biconical jugs with a ring underneath the rim. The jug Cat. No. 24 differs from most of the other known D-group jugs by its heart-shaped body with a rounded shoulder. In Northern Adriatic, there is another known completely preserved specimen with the body and shoulder of the same shape. It is a D1-type copper-alloy jug from Aquileia with a sheet-iron coat preserved around its neck.¹³⁵ The coat covered the entire neck and was intended to fix the handle with the lid. The handle of the forged-sheet jug was vertical, made separately from a sheet band and riveted to the jug through a hole in the plate on the handle. An articulated mechanism for the movable lid was attached to the upper part of the handle by means of an axle. A very similar completely preserved jug was found in Zuglio. The only difference between this specimen and the Pula specimen is the fact that it has a very slight transition into a conical shoulder.¹³⁶

The movable lids Cat. Nos. 25–27 (Pl. 21–23) belong to forged-sheet jugs. All the movable lids have a plate shaped as an ivy leaf with three semicircular protrusions but they differ in the details on the plate and handle. The lids Cat. Nos. 25–26 (Pl. 21–22) are characterized by a flat plate and belong to a group that emerged under the influence of the lids belonging to the so-called “Pompeii” jugs from the 1st century, with a flat body and a distinctive rotating dolphin-shaped handle.¹³⁷

133 M. Bolla 1980, 36–37; 1989, 101; 2012, 291; G. Cassani 2002, 512–513, T. 1: 3–4.

134 V. Hoffiller 1908, 133–134, kat. br. 68, sl. 91, Sisak; A. Radnóti 1938, 151–155, T. XIV, tip 83; M. Bolla 1989, 101, 109–110; K. Szabó 1994, 399, sl. 2; M. G. Maioli 2000, 538, kat. br. 197b–c, kraj II. – III. st.; G. Cassani 2002, 515–517, Zuglio, Akvileja, Rimini; D. Božić 2005, 322–328, sl. 15: 2–6, sl. 33: 4, Gora, Polhov Gradec; sl. 34: 1, Sisak; sl. 34: 2, Carnuntum; sl. 34: 3, Intercisa; sl. 35: 3, Paloznak; sl. 35: 4, Gorsium; D. Ratković 2005, 88, kat. br. 29, kraj III. – IV. st.; J. Jovanović 2010, 203, 221, kat. br. 41–42, T. 4: 41–42, Salona; F. Humer, G. Kremer 2011, 280, kat. br. 356, *Carnuntum*, limeni vrč D1, kasno I. – II. st.

135 G. Cassani 1999, 8, kat. br. 1, sl. 1, Akvileja, pretpostavljena datacija vrča u drugu polovinu III. st.; 2002, 516–517, sl. 4; D. Božić 2005, 326–327, sl. 35: 2.

136 G. Cassani 2002, 515–516, sl. 3, Zuglio; D. Božić 2005, 326–327, sl. 35: 1.

137 D. Breščak 1982, 57, kat. br. 129–131, 136–137, 139, T. 14: 129–131, 136–137, 139, Ptuj; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 88, tip vrča E 5000, inv. br. 3227; K. Szabó 1994, 399, sl. 1; H. Sedlmayer 1999, T. 9: 9–13, Chiemsee; J. Jovanović 2010, 201, 221, kat. br. 39, T. 3: 39, Dalmacija, nepoznato nalazište; G. Cassani 2002, 514, sl. 8: 1–6; A. Giovannini, G. Tasca 2016, 88–89, kat. br. 10.A.3, Pedruje.

138 M. Bolla 1989, 113, kat. br. 6, T. XLVIII: 8–9, Crescentino; 113, kat. br. 7, T. XLVIII: 10–11, Milano; 113, kat. br. 8, T. XLIX: 12, Varese; 1994, 79, 82, kat. br. 92–93, T. LXXXVI, područje Milana.

132 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 73–76, E 4000 type; 77–88, E 5000 type.

133 M. Bolla 1980, 36–37; 1989, 101; 2012, 291; G. Cassani 2002, 512–513, pl. 1: 3–4.

134 V. Hoffiller 1908, 133–134, cat. no. 68, fig. 91, Sisak; A. Radnóti 1938, 151–155, pl. XII, type 83; M. Bolla 1989, 101, 109–110; K. Szabó 1994, 399, fig. 2; M. G. Maioli 2000, 538, cat. no. 197b–c, late 2nd – 3rd centuries; G. Cassani 2002, 515–517, Zuglio, Aquileia, Rimini; D. Božić 2005, 322–328, fig. 15: 2–6, fig. 33: 4, Gora, Polhov Gradec; fig. 34: 1, Sisak; fig. 34: 2, Carnuntum; fig. 34: 3, Intercisa; fig. 35: 3, Paloznak; fig. 35: 4, Gorsium; D. Ratković 2005, 88, cat. no. 29, late 3rd – 4th centuries; J. Jovanović 2010, 203, 221, cat. nos. 41–42, pl. 4: 41–42, Salona; F. Humer, G. Kremer 2011, 280, cat. no. 356, *Carnuntum*, sheet-metal jug of D1 type, late 1st – 2nd centuries.

135 G. Cassani 1999, 8, cat. no. 1, fig. 1, Aquileia, possibly from the second half of the 3rd century; 2002, 516–517, fig. 4; D. Božić 2005, 326–327, fig. 35: 2.

136 G. Cassani 2002, 515–516, fig. 3, Zuglio; D. Božić 2005, 326–327, fig. 35: 1.

137 D. Breščak 1982, 57, cat. nos. 129–131, 136–137, 139, pl. 14: 129–131, 136–137, 139, Ptuj; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 88, jug of E 5000 type, inv. no. 3227; K. Szabó 1994, 399, fig. 1; H. Sedlmayer 1999, pl. 9: 9–13, Chiemsee; J. Jovanović 2010, 201, 221, cat. no. 39, pl. 3: 39, Dalmatia, unknown site; G. Cassani 2002, 514, fig. 8: 1–6; A. Giovannini, G. Tasca 2016, 88–89, cat. no. 10.A.3, Pedruje.

i izrađivani, na zapadu sjeverne Italije krajem II. i tijekom III. st.¹³⁹ Raniji primjerci limenog vrča s ravnim poklopcem iz druge polovine I. st. ili s početka II. st. potječu iz Bugarske¹⁴⁰ i provincije Germanije¹⁴¹. Ravni poklopci vrčeva od kovanog lima zastupljeni su u znatnom broju u Aventicum (*Aventicum*) u Germaniji.¹⁴²

Poklopac kat. br. 27 (T. 23) razlikuje se od druga dva po tome što je u stražnjem dijelu zaobljen, sprijeda uzdignut i ravno odrezan te nema dodanu okretnu ručkicu u obliku dupina ni otvor za njezino umetanje. Na stražnjem dijelu odlomljene ručke vidljiva je rupica za osovinu mehanizma za otvaranje na šarnir. Zakrivljeni profil poklopca s uzdignutim prednjim dijelom ukazuje na valoviti profil otvora vrča s uzdignutim izljevom. Prema tome se poklopac uzdignutog prednjeg dijela može pripisati grupi limenih vrčeva I s uzdignutim izljevom i naglašenim rubom otvora koji je izliven u jednom komadu s ručkom.¹⁴³ Limeni vrčevi grupe I dokumentirani su u razdoblju od druge polovine I. st. do IV. st., s najvećom ekspanzijom u II. i III. st.¹⁴⁴ U brojnoj grupi poklopaca limenih vrčeva iz Ptuja prisutan je, između ostalih, sličan poklopac s ravno odrezanim prednjim krajem.¹⁴⁵ Poklopci jednakog oblika kao kat. br. 27 dokumentirani su na više mjesta u Galiji¹⁴⁶, Germaniji¹⁴⁷ i Noriku¹⁴⁸, u Meziji u Kostolu (*Pontes*) na Dunavu¹⁴⁹ i u Daciji¹⁵⁰, a sličan, samo znatno ravniji, poklopac u Austriji u kontekstu prve trećine II. st.¹⁵¹ U Pompejima ih nema.¹⁵² To ukazuje na dataciju poklopaca s uzdignutim prednjim krajem nakon vladavine cara Tita. Dački nalazi indikativni su u pogledu korištenja limenih vrčeva s uzdignutim izljevom. Poklopci uzdignutog vrha potječu iz dačkih vojnih utvrda II. st., a jedan je pronađen u termama utvrde gdje se mogao koristiti za polijevanje toplom vodom.

Ručka vrča od kovanog lima od bakrene slitine bez mehanizma pomičnog poklopca kat. br. 28 (T. 24) pronađena je u Scalierovoj ulici iznad amfiteatra u Puli. Ručka

Most of the flat lids shaped as an ivy leaf, with a circular opening for fixing the handle on the front part of the plate or with a dolphin-shaped handle, probably belong to the forged-sheet jugs of the group II produced in Northern Italy in the 2nd – 3rd centuries.¹³⁸ These lids are mostly connected with the forged-sheet jugs of the B1 type with a semi-calotte-shaped lower part of the body and a conical part of the upper part of the body which are concentrated mostly in the western part of Northern Italy, where they were probably produced in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries.¹³⁹ Earlier specimens of forged-sheet jugs with a flat lid come from Bulgaria¹⁴⁰ and the province of Germania¹⁴¹ and are dated to the second half of the 1st century or the early 2nd century. Numerous finds of lids belonging to forged-sheet jugs were recorded in Aventicum in Germania.¹⁴²

The lid Cat. No. 27 (Pl. 23) is different than the other two lids because its rear side is rounded, its front side is raised and truncated, and it does not have a rotating dolphin-shaped handle or an opening for it. at the rear side of the broken handle there is a hole for the hinge mechanism axle. The curved-profile lid with a raised front part indicates that the jug had a wavy mouth with a surmounting spout. For this reason, the lid can be attributed to the group I lids with a surmounted spout and a prominent rim that was cast together with the handle.¹⁴³ The forged-sheet jugs of the group I were recorded in the period spanning the second half of the 1st century and the 4th century; they were most widespread in the 2nd and 3rd centuries.¹⁴⁴ The large group of forged-sheet jug lids from Ptuj includes a similar lid with a truncated front end.¹⁴⁵ Lids of an identical shape as Cat. No. 27 were recorded at several places in Gaul¹⁴⁶, Germania¹⁴⁷, Noricum¹⁴⁸, Kostolu (*Pontes*) on the Danube in Moesia¹⁴⁹ and in Dacia¹⁵⁰. Another similar lid, but much flatter, was recorded in Austria and dated to the first third of the 2nd century.¹⁵¹ No such finds were

139 M. Bolla 1980, 33; 1989, 97–98, 113.

140 B. A. Raev 1978, 616–617, 636, kat. br. 16b, T. 37: 2, Čatalka, Rošava Dragana, Grob 3, druga polovina I. st. – početak II. st., vrč od kovanog lima.

141 Ch. & C. Holliger 1986, 14–17, kat. br. 91–97, sl. 5: 91–92, T. 11: 93–95, T. 12: 96–97, *Vindonissa*, g. 30/40 – 100; Ch. Flügel 1994, 211, sl. 3: 2–3, Rottweil, poklopci vrča, druga polovina I. st. – početak II. st.; A. Kappeller 2003, 138, kat. br. 107, *Aventicum*, g. 50 – 80.

142 A. Kappeller 2003, 91–92, 138–139, kat. br. 107–111, 127, 129–130, T. 18: 107–111; T. 21: 127, 129–130, *Aventicum*, I. – III. st.; A. Kappeller, C. Colombi, K. Hunger 2010, 64, kat. br. 42–44, T. 9: 42–43; T. 10: 44.

143 S. Mustață 2017, 115.

144 M. Bolla 1980, 25–33; 1989, 95–96.

145 D. Breščak 1982, 57, kat. br. 138, T. 14: 138, Ptuj.

146 K. De Decker 2018, 87–89, kat. nos. 55, 57, Bliesbruck-Reinheim, II. st.; 88, lista nalaza analognih poklopaca, uglavnom u Galiji i Germaniji.

147 Ch. Flügel 1994, 211, sl. 3: 4, Rottweil, kraj I. st. – početak II. st.; A. Kappeller 2003, 92, 139, kat. br. 128, 131–132, T. 21: 128, 131–132, *Aventicum*, g. 100 – 250.

148 H. Sedlmayer 1999, T. 11: 3, Vachendorf; T. 11: 4–5, Wels.

149 D. Ratković 2005, 25, 91, *Pontes*, poklopac kat. br. 32, I. st. – prva polovina III. st.

150 S. Mustață 2017, 114, kat. br. 39, T. XXVI: 39, Buciumi, terme; 114, kat. br. 40, T. XXVI: 40, Gherla, utvrda; 114, kat. br. 41–42, T. XXVII: 41–42, *Arcobadara*; 115, kat. br. 43, T. XXVII: 43, *Arcobadara*, utvrda, *praetentura dextra*, nalaz u kontekstu druge i treće trećine II. st.

151 H. Sedlmayer 2016, 387, sl. 4, *vicus Favianis*, prva trećina II. st.

152 S. Tassinari 1993.

138 M. Bolla 1989, 113, kat. no. 6, pl. XLVIII: 8–9, Crescentino; 113, kat. no. 7, pl.

XLVIII: 10–11, Milano; 113, kat. no. 8, pl. XLIX: 12, Varese; 1994, 79, 82, kat. nos. 92–93, pl. LXXXVI, Milan area.

139 M. Bolla 1980, 33; 1989, 97–98, 113.

140 B. A. Raev 1978, 616–617, 636, kat. no. 16b, pl. 37: 2, Čatalka, Rošava Dragana, Grave 3, second half of the 1st century – early 2nd century, forged-sheet jug.

141 Ch. & C. Holliger 1986, 14–17, kat. nos. 91–97, fig. 5: 91–92, pl. 11: 93–95, pl. 12: 96–97, *Vindonissa*, AD 30/40–100; Ch. Flügel 1994, 211, fig. 3: 2–3, Rottweil, jug lids, second half of the 1st century – early 2nd century; A. Kappeller 2003, 138, kat. no. 107, *Aventicum*, AD 50–80.

142 A. Kappeller 2003, 91–92, 138–139, kat. nos. 107–111, 127, 129–130, pl. 18: 107–111; pl. 21: 127, 129–130, *Aventicum*, 1st – 3rd centuries; A. Kappeller, C. Colombi, K. Hunger 2010, 64, kat. nos. 42–44, pl. 9: 42–43; pl. 10: 44.

143 S. Mustață 2017, 115.

144 M. Bolla 1980, 25–33; 1989, 95–96.

145 D. Breščak 1982, 57, kat. no. 138, pl. 14: 138, Ptuj.

146 K. De Decker 2018, 87–89, kat. nos. 55, 57, Bliesbruck-Reinheim, 2nd century; 88, list of finds of analogous lids, mostly in Gaul and Germania.

147 Ch. Flügel 1994, 211, fig. 3: 4, Rottweil, late 1st century – early 2nd century; A. Kappeller 2003, 92, 139, kat. nos. 128, 131–132, pl. 21: 128, 131–132, *Aventicum*, AD 100–250.

148 H. Sedlmayer 1999, pl. 11: 3, Vachendorf; pl. 11: 4–5, Wels.

149 D. Ratković 2005, 25, 91, *Pontes*, lid cat. no. 32, 1st century – first half of 3rd century.

150 S. Mustață 2017, 114, kat. no. 39, pl. XXVI: 39, Buciumi, thermae; 114, kat. no. 40, pl. XXVI: 40, Gherla, fortification; 114, kat. nos. 41–42, pl. XXVII: 41–42, *Arcobadara*; 115, kat. no. 43, pl. XXVII: 43, *Arcobadara*, fortification, *praetentura dextra*, find from the second and third thirds of 2nd century.

151 H. Sedlmayer 2016, 387, fig. 4, *vicus Favianis*, first third of 2nd century.

je pripadala vrču od kovanog lima sa zasebno izrađenom ručkom, koji izlazi izvan okvira skupine vrčeva Bolla II s pomičnim poklopcem montiranim na ručku.¹⁵³ Za razliku od ljevanih ručki limenih vrčeva Bolla 2, izrađena je savijanjem i raskivanjem limene trake. Luk ručke nadvisivao je gornje hvatište oko 2 cm. Dimenzije ručke visoke 13,5 cm pokazuju da je pripadala vrču nešto manjih dimenzija od primjerka kat. br. 24. Analogne ručke vrčeva od kovanog lima bez mehanizma za pomični poklopac dokumentirane su u Galiji.¹⁵⁴

KUTLAČE

Kutlača, cilindrična ili konična posudica za hvatanje tekućine na okomito ili gotovo okomito postavljenoj dugoj ručki (*simpulum*), korištena je u svakodnevnom životu u točenju pića, u osobnoj opremi vojnika te u javnoj sferi u ritualima žrtvovanja. S pomoću kutlače se pri objedu pretakalo vino priređeno za piće iz kratera u pehar za piće.¹⁵⁵ Često se pronalaze kao dio osobne opreme u ranocarskim vojničkim grobovima.¹⁵⁶ Kutlače od bakrene slitine zastupljene su u nekoliko primjeraka: potpuno sačuvani primjerak kat. br. 29 (T. 25) te ručke kat. br. 30–31 (T. 26: 30–31). Zapremnina posudice kat. br. 29 od približno 1,3 dl odgovara rimskoj mjernoj jedinici za volumen *quartarius*, odnosno četvrtini mjere *sextarius*.¹⁵⁷ Bikonične kutlače s višečlanom ručkom, jednake u svim detaljima oblikovanja kutlači kat. br. 29, pronađene su u znatnom broju u sjeveroistočnoj Italiji i Panoniji, s time da su nalazi iz Ljubljane datirani u grobnim cjelinama u drugu polovinu I. st.¹⁵⁸ Među kutlačama iz Pompeja samo jedna ima bikonično tijelo istog oblika.¹⁵⁹ Koncentracija nalaza i uniformnost skupine upućuju na lokalnu proizvodnju bikoničnih kutlača s višečlanom ručkom na širem području istočnih Alpa tijekom I. st., osobito u prvoj polovini stoljeća.¹⁶⁰

Svi primjerci iz zbirke pripadaju ranocarskom tipu kutlača s kratkom ručkom, promatrano u odnosu na kutlače kasnolatske tradicije s izrazito dugom ručkom.¹⁶¹ Sve tri sačuvane ručke komponirane su na isti način, nizanjem elemenata konkavno oblikovanih stranica. Na ručkama kutlača kat. br. 29 i kat. br. 30 vidljiv je završetak u obliku glatke polukalote s rupicom u sredini, okrenut udubljenom stranom prema gornjoj strani ručke okrenute posudi.

recorded in Pompeii.¹⁵² This suggests that the lids with a raised front end should be dated to the period after the reign of Titus. The Dacian finds are indicative when it comes to the use of forged-sheet jugs with a surmounted spout. The lids with a raised top come from Dacian military fortifications of the 2nd century. One of them was found in the *thermae* of such fortification, where it could have been used for pouring hot water.

The forged-sheet copper-alloy jug handle without movable lid mechanism Cat. No. 28 (Pl. 24) was found in Scalierova Street above the amphitheater in Pula. The handle belonged to a forged-sheet jug with a separately made handle which does not belong to the Bolla II jugs with a movable lid mounted on the handle.¹⁵³ Unlike the cast handles of the Bolla 2 forged-sheet jugs, it was made by bending and hammering a sheet band. The handle arch surmounted the upper grip by approx. 2 cm. The size of the handle that measured 13.5 cm in height indicates that it belonged to a jug somewhat smaller than the specimen Cat. No. 24. Analogous handles of forged-sheet jugs with the movable lid mechanism were recorded in Gaul.¹⁵⁴

LADLES

Ladle, a cylindrical or conical vessel for dipping liquids attached to a vertical or almost vertical long handle (*simpulum*) was used in everyday life for pouring drinks. It was also part of a soldier's equipment and was used for offering sacrifices. Ladle was used for decanting wine from a krater to a goblet at meals.¹⁵⁵ Ladles are often found as part of personal equipment in military graves of the Early Imperial period.¹⁵⁶ The collection includes several specimens of copper-alloy ladles: the completely preserved specimen Cat. No. 29 (Pl. 25) and the handles Cat. Nos. 30–31 (Pl. 26: 30–31). The capacity of the Cat. No. 29 ladle of approx. 1.3 dl corresponds with the Roman unit of liquid measure *quartarius*, the fourth part of a *sextarius*.¹⁵⁷ Biconical ladles with a multi-part handle, shaped identically as the ladle Cat. No. 29, were found in large numbers in Northeastern Italy and Pannonia (although the Ljubljana finds from grave units are dated to the second half of the 1st century).¹⁵⁸ Of the Pompeii ladles, only one has a biconical body of the same shape.¹⁵⁹ The concentration of the finds and the uniformity of the group indicate that the biconical ladles with a multi-part handle were locally produced

153 M. Bolla 1980, 25, 33.

154 D. Nicolas 2017, 21, 40–42, kat. br. 53, 56, sl. 18: 53, 56, Bavay, II. – III. st.

155 M. Castoldi, M. Feugère 1991, 61–62.

156 D. Breščak 2015, 77, T. 3: 3; T. 13: 6; T. 23: 1; T. 25: 9, Verdun kod Stopiča, simpula u vojničkim grobovima julijevsko-klaudijevskog razdoblja.

157 P. A. F. Flammia 2007, 132.

158 A. Radnóti 1938, 99, T. VIII, tip 43; D. Breščak 1982, 21, 51, kat. br. 88–89, T. 9: 88–89, Ptuj; 51, kat. br. 91, T. 10: 91, Zloganje pri Škočjanu; 51, kat. br. 92–93, T. 10: 92–93, Ljubljana, druga polovina I. st.; F. Fazekas, A. Szabó 2008, 244, kat. br. 6–7, T. 3: 6, *Lussonium*.

159 S. Tassinari 1993, I, 68, tip K 1230; II, 156, tip K 1230, inv. br. 5508.

160 F. Fazekas, A. Szabó 2008, 244, kat. br. 6–7.

161 V. Galliazzo 1979, 189–194, kat. br. 79; D. Breščak 1982, 20; M. Bolla 1994, 21, kat. br. 10, T. VII.

152 S. Tassinari 1993.

153 M. Bolla 1980, 25, 33.

154 D. Nicolas 2017, 21, 40–42, cat. nos. 53, 56, fig. 18: 53, 56, Bavay, 2nd – 3rd centuries.

155 M. Castoldi, M. Feugère 1991, 61–62.

156 D. Breščak 2015, 77, pl. 3: 3; pl. 13: 6; pl. 23: 1; pl. 25: 9, Verdun near Stopiče, simpula in military graves of the Julio–Claudian period.

157 P. A. F. Flammia 2007, 132.

158 A. Radnóti 1938, 99, pl. VIII, type 43; D. Breščak 1982, 21, 51, cat. nos. 88–89, pl. 9: 88–89, Ptuj; 51, cat. no. 91, pl. 10: 91, Zloganje pri Škočjanu; 51, cat. nos. 92–93, pl. 10: 92–93, Ljubljana, second half of 1st century; F. Fazekas, A. Szabó 2008, 244, cat. nos. 6–7, pl. 3: 6, *Lussonium*.

159 S. Tassinari 1993, I, 68, type K 1230; II, 156, type K 1230, inv. no. 5508.

Rupica na vrhu ručke služila je za vješanje, kao kod kaserole i patere, no postoje isto tako višestruke ručke kutlača bez rupice ili s većim brojem rupica na konkavnoj glavici koje se obično interpretiraju kao pomoćne žličice ili cjedila. Kutlače bikoničnog tijela od bakrene slitine s višestrukom ručkom završenom polukalotastom glavicom s rupicama ili bez rupice općenito ulaze u obuhvatniji tip simpula Aislingen i česte su u ilirskim provincijama u razdoblju od početka I. do III. st.¹⁶² Višestruka ručka s polukalotastim završetkom javlja se na kutlačama različitih oblika tijela. Dok u istočnim Alpama prevladavaju kutlače bikoničnog tijela poput kat. br. 29, u Germaniji je, uz kutlaču bikoničnog tijela, uobičajena kutlača s višestrukom ručkom cilindričnog gornjeg i koničnog donjeg dijela tijela.¹⁶³

Dvočlana ručka, kat. br. 31 (T. 26: 31), odlomljenog vrha završavala je motivom dviju voluta postavljenih kao na vrhu žrtvenika, nalik pelti. Pelta na završetku ručke dokumentirana je u Pompejima, na kutlači s posudicom zaobljenih stijenki i ravnog dna.¹⁶⁴ Vrh ručke kutlače u obliku ljljijana predstavlja još jednu raščlanjenu varijantu završetka ručke tog tipa kutlače.¹⁶⁵ Volute na završetku ručke imaju prethodnicu kod sasvim drugog tipa posude, na etruskom cjedilu s dugom vodoravnom ručkom iz razdoblja od kraja VI. do kraja IV. st. pr. Kr.¹⁶⁶ Oblikom slične etruske patere iz istog razdoblja mogle su na završetku ručke imati peltu.¹⁶⁷ Sudeći prema etruskoj tradiciji, ručka kat. br. 31 može se pripisati italskoj proizvodnji I. st. S obzirom na to da ručka završena peltom ili volutama nije karakteristika kutlača na širem području sjevernog Jadrana, koje redovito završavaju polukalotom s rupicama, nije vjerojatna proizvodnja kat. br. 31 u sjevernojadranskim radionicama.

KASEROLE

Kaserola (*trulla*) dublja je posuda s vodoravnom ručkom. Kaserola od bakrene slitine služila je u serviranju vina, kao posuda za piće te kao posuda vage pri mjeranju težine. Mogla je zamijeniti pateru kao pribor za osobnu higijenu pri kupanju. Poput patere, kaserola je mogla nositi radionički žig na ručki. Oblik ručke, osobito

in the greater Eastern Alpine region in the 1st century, particularly in its first half.¹⁶⁰

All the specimens from the collection belong to the Early Imperial type of ladles with a short handle, compared with those of the Late La Tène tradition with a very long handle.¹⁶¹ All three preserved handles were assembled in the same way, by arranging the elements with concave sides in a row. An end shaped as a smooth semi-calotte with a hole in the center can be seen on the ladle handles Cat. No. 29 and Cat. No. 30. The concave side of this end is turned towards the upper side of the handle turned towards the vessel. The hole at the top of the handle was used for hanging, just like casseroles and pateras. But there are also multi-part ladle handles without holes or with several holes on the concave head which are usually interpreted as accessory spoons or colanders. The biconical-bodied copper-alloy ladles with a multi-part handle ending with a perforated or unperforated semi-calotte-shaped head are generally considered to belong to a more extensive simpulum type – Aislingen – and are common in the Illyrian provinces in the period from the early 1st to 3rd centuries.¹⁶² A multi-part handle with a semi-calotte-shaped end is found on ladles with various body shapes. In the Eastern Alps, the biconical-bodied ladles prevail (such as the ladle Cat. No. 29). In Germania, on the other hand, ladles with a multi-part handle and with a cylindrical upper and conical lower part of the body are as common as the biconical-bodied ladles.¹⁶³

The two-part handle Cat. No. 31 (Pl. 26: 31) with the broken-off top had at its end a motif of two volutes arranged as on the top of an altar, resembling a pelta. A pelta on a handle end was recorded at Pompeii, on a ladle with a rounded-wall bowl and flat base.¹⁶⁴ A lily-shaped handle is yet another analyzed subtype of handle ends of this type of ladles.¹⁶⁵ The predecessors of the volutes at the handle end can be seen on a completely different type of vessel – an Etruscan colander with a long horizontal handle from the period between the late 6th and late 4th centuries BC.¹⁶⁶ The Etruscan pateras of a similar shape from the same period could have a pelta at the

160 F. Fazekas, A. Szabó 2008, 244, cat. nos. 6–7.

161 V. Galliazzo 1979, 189–194, cat. no. 79; D. Breščak 1982, 20; M. Bolla 1994, 21, cat. no. 10, pl. VII.

162 V. Hoffler 1904, fig. 62: 5, Brdovec; D. Breščak 1982, 49, cat. no. 74, pl. 8: 74, Vrhnik; 22, 50, cat. no. 78, pl. 9: 78, Ljubljana, second half of 1st century; 50, cat. no. 79, pl. 9: 79, Golubinjek pri Šentjerneju; 50, cat. no. 81, pl. 9: 81, Ljubljana; M. Castoldi, M. Feugère 1991, 87, fig. 23, *simpulum* of Aislingen type; E. Deschler-Erb 1996, 27, fig. 17; T. Šeparović 2003, 225, 246, cat. no. 62, pl. 6: 8, *Tilurium*; J. Jovanović 2010, 208, 225, 227, cat. nos. 48–56, pl. 6: 48–56, Archaeological Museum in Split, multi-part ladle handles with concave head, 1st – 2nd centuries; F. Humer, G. Kremer 2011, 58, fig. 26, *Carnuntum*, biconical ladle with multi-part handle with concave head, 1st – 3rd centuries; M. Feugère, F. Freycon 2014, 17, type Aislingen; I. Borzić *et al.* 2014, 204–205, cat. nos. 37–38, Burnum, 1st century; S. Ivčević 2014, 157, 177, cat. no. 86, pl. 9: 86, *Tilurium*, 1st – 2nd centuries.

163 Ch. & C. Holliger 1986, 21–24, cat. nos. 112–122, pl. 13: 112–122, *Vindonissa*, AD 30/40–100; A. Kappeller, C. Colombi, K. Hunger 2010, 50, 63, cat. nos. 29–32, pl. 7: 29–32.

164 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 156, type K 1221a, inv. no. 18729.

165 A. Kappeller, C. Colombi, K. Hunger 2010, 50, 63, cat. no. 33, pl. 7: 33, *Aventicum*.

166 A. Kappeller, C. Colombi, K. Hunger 2010, 53–54, cat. no. 17, fig. 6, pl. 4: 17.

162 V. Hoffler 1904, sl. 62: 5, Brdovec; D. Breščak 1982, 49, kat. br. 74, T. 8: 74, Vrhnik; 22, 50, kat. br. 78, T. 9: 78, Ljubljana, druga polovina I. st.; 50, kat. br. 79, T. 9: 79, Golubinjek pri Šentjerneju; 50, kat. br. 81, T. 9: 81, Ljubljana; M. Castoldi, M. Feugère 1991, 87, sl. 23, *simpulum* tipa Aislingen; E. Deschler-Erb 1996, 27, sl. 17; T. Šeparović 2003, 225, 246, kat. br. 62, T. 6: 8, *Tilurium*; J. Jovanović 2010, 208, 225, 227, kat. br. 48–56, T. 6: 48–56, Arheološki muzej u Splitu, višestruke ručke kutlača s konkavnom glavicom, I. – II. st.; F. Humer, G. Kremer 2011, 58, sl. 26, *Carnuntum*, kutlača bikoničnog tijela s višestrukom ručkom konkavne glavice, I. – III. st.; M. Feugère, F. Freycon 2014, 17, tip Aislingen; I. Borzić *et al.* 2014, 204–205, kat. br. 37–38, Burnum, I. st.; S. Ivčević 2014, 157, 177, kat. br. 86, T. 9: 86, *Tilurium*, I. st. – početak II. st.

163 Ch. & C. Holliger 1986, 21–24, kat. br. 112–122, T. 13: 112–122, *Vindonissa*, g. 30/40–100; A. Kappeller, C. Colombi, K. Hunger 2010, 50, 63, kat. br. 29–32, T. 7: 29–32.

164 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 156, tip K 1221a, inv. br. 18729.

165 A. Kappeller, C. Colombi, K. Hunger 2010, 50, 63, kat. br. 33, T. 7: 33, *Aventicum*.

166 A. Kappeller, C. Colombi, K. Hunger 2010, 53–54, kat. br. 17, sl. 6, T. 4: 17.

167 H. Svobodová 1994, 21, 31, kat. br. 10.1, sl. 2: 4, zbirka Brandeis an der Elbe.

završetka, najprepoznatljiviji je element u razlikovanju skupina kaserola prema obliku i prema vremenu izrade. Karakteristične su također nožice u obliku pelte.

Posudica kat. br. 32 (T. 27) približno odgovara volumenu od 2,7 dl, odnosno rimskoj mjeri *hemina* ili *cotyla*, polovici jednog sekstarija (*sextarius*).¹⁶⁸ Ručka je odlomljena u hvatištu tako da nije vidljivo je li bila postavljena vodoravno ili okomito u odnosu na otvor. Profilirana posudica konkavne stijenke i prema van savijenog ruba kat. br. 32 dimenzijama i zapreminom bliska je kutlači, no oblik nema pravih analogija među poznatim kutlačama s područja susjedne Slovenije, kao ni među pompejskim kutlačama. Tek jedna kutlača iz Pompeja ima konkavni gornji dio tijela, ali nema razgrnut rub.¹⁶⁹ Razmjerno tanka stijenka i razgrnut rub karakteristični su za ranocarske kaserole, ne za kutlače. Kaserole su se izrađivale u različitim veličinama, obično su bile dvostruko većih dimenzija od kat. br. 32, no ima i male-nih, podjednagog promjera.¹⁷⁰ Posudica kat. br. 32 oblikom i proporcijama može se svrstati u istu skupinu s kaserolama konkavnog profila i ručkom ukrašenom ptičjim glavama iz Pompeja.¹⁷¹ Pripada u grupu kaserola s ručkom ukrašenom pticama Eggers 136 koja se datira u prve dvije trećine I. st.¹⁷² Izrađena je tehnikom vrućeg oblikovanja, što ukazuje na to da je novijeg postanka u odnosu na starije augustovske i ranotiberijske kaserole istog tipa, izrađene od kovanog lima.¹⁷³

Peltoidna nožica razdvojenih krajeva s dva razdvojena završetka na središnjem izbočenju kat. br. 33 (T. 28: 33) pripada kaseroli. Javlja se kod kaserola Eggers 131, 136, 143 i povezuje se s proizvodima kampanskih radionica, osobito u Capui, iz razdoblja posljednje trećine I. st. pr. Kr. i prve polovine I. st. po. Kr.¹⁷⁴ Pelta, vrsta laganog štita karakterističnog asimetričnog oblika, ušla je u repertoar rimskih dekorativnih motiva kao obrambeno oružje koje je simboliziralo zaštitu i apotropejsku obranu od zlih sila.¹⁷⁵ Nožice posuda u obliku pelte magični su nositelji apotropejske moći koja je imala čuvati vlasnika. Peltoidne nožice karakteristične su za uglavnom za kaserole, a mogle su imati otvorene ili spojene krajeve na gornjoj strani. Prema obliku dijele se u četiri tipa: nožice sa spojenim raščlanjenim vrhovima, nožice sa sva tri rascijepljena vrha, nožice s rascijepljenim samo srednjim vrhom i nožice nerascijepljenih vrhova.¹⁷⁶

end of the handle.¹⁶⁷ Judging by the Etruscan tradition, the handle Cat. No. 31 can be attributed to the Italian production from the 1st century. Since the handle ending with a pelta or volutes is not typical of the ladles in the greater Northern Adriatic area, because they always have a perforated semi-calotte at the end, it is not likely that the handle Cat. No. 31 was produced in Northern Adriatic workshops.

CASSEROLE

Casserole (*trulla*) is a deep vessel with a horizontal handle. Copper-alloy casseroles were used for pouring wine, drinking and weighing (as a tray on the scales). It could be used instead of a patera for personal hygiene or bathing. Just like patera, casserole could have a workshop stamp on its handle. The shape of the handle, particularly of its end, is the most distinctive element of a casserole and can help us make difference between groups of casseroles based on their shape and the period when they were made. Pelta-shaped feet are also distinctive.

The bowl Cat. No. 32 (Pl. 27) approximately corresponds to a 2.7 dl capacity, or the Roman measurement unit *hemina* or *cotyla* – one half of a *sextarius*.¹⁶⁸ The handle is broken at the grip, so it is not known if it was fixed vertically or horizontally to the mouth. By its size and capacity, the molded bowl with a concave wall and an outward-curved rim, Cat. No. 32, resembles a ladle. However, no true analogies to this shape have been found among the known ladles from the neighboring Slovenia or from Pompeii. There is only one Pompeii ladle with a concave upper part of the body but with no everted rim.¹⁶⁹ Rather thin walls and everted rims are typical of the Early Imperial casseroles, not of ladles. Casseroles were made in various size. They were usually twice as large as Cat. No. 32 but there were also smaller ones, of the same size.¹⁷⁰ By its shape and proportions, the bowl Cat. No. 32 can be classified in the same group as the Pompeii casseroles with a concave profile and a handle decorated with bird's heads.¹⁷¹ It belongs to the group of the Eggers 136-type casseroles with a handle decorated with birds, dated to the first two thirds of the 1st century.¹⁷² It was hot-cast, which indicates that is more recent than the earlier Augustan and Early Tiberian casseroles of the same type, made of forged sheet metal.¹⁷³

The peltoid foot with two lunula-shaped recesses and a two-tipped central protrusion between them, Cat. No. 33 (Pl. 28: 33), belongs to a casserole. It is found on Eggers 131, 136,

168 Ch. & C. Holliger 1985, 52; P. A. F. Flammia 2007, 132.

169 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 156, tip K 1222.

170 Ch. & C. Holliger 1986, 25, kat. br. 128–129, T. 14: 128–129, *Vindonissa*.

171 S. Tassinari 1993, I, 54, tip G 1110, G 1211; II, 93, tip G 1110; 94, tip G 1211.

172 V. Hoffiler 1904, 109, sl. 58: 6, Sisak; 1908, 124–126, sl. 79; A. Radnóti 1938, 25–39, T. II, tip 5–8; H. J. Eggers 1951, T. 12: 136; D. Breščak 1982, 12, T. 1: 6, nepoznato nalazište; T. 1: 7, Vrhnik; T. 2: 10, Vrhnik; 16, sl. 1; H. Sedlmayer 1999, 80, 122, T. 30: 14, Magdalensberg, g. 1–14; I. Borzić *et al.* 2014, 262, kat. br. 24, Burnum, I. st.

173 M. Bolla 1993, 87.

174 H. Willers 1907, 73–76, T. VI: 3; H. J. Eggers 1951, T. 12; D. Breščak 1982, 12; J. Jovanović 2010, 197.

175 C. Corti 2001, 71.

176 E. Deschler-Erb 1996, 23, sl. 10.

167 H. Svobodová 1994, 21, 31, cat. no. 10.1, fig. 2: 4, Brandeis an der Elbe Collection.

168 Ch. & C. Holliger 1985, 52; P. A. F. Flammia 2007, 132.

169 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 156, type K 1222.

170 Ch. & C. Holliger 1986, 25, cat. nos. 128–129, pl. 14: 128–129, *Vindonissa*.

171 S. Tassinari 1993, I, 54, type G 1110, G 1211; II, 93, type G 1110; 94, type G 1211.

172 V. Hoffiler 1904, 109, fig. 58: 6, Sisak; 1908, 124–126, fig. 79; A. Radnóti 1938, 25–39, pl. II, type 5–8; H. J. Eggers 1951, pl. 12: 136; D. Breščak 1982, 12, pl. 1: 6, unknown site; pl. 1: 7, Vrhnik; pl. 2: 10, Vrhnik; 16, fig. 1; H. Sedlmayer 1999, 80, 122, pl. 30: 14, Magdalensberg, AD 1–14; I. Borzić *et al.* 2014, 262, cat. no. 24, Burnum, 1st century.

173 M. Bolla 1993, 87.

Nožica kat. br. 33 predstavlja tip 3 koji se općenito pripisuje kaseroli, iako nema cjelovito sačuvanih kaseroli s nožicama tipa 3.¹⁷⁷ Nožice tipa 3 sa srednjim izbočenjem razdvojenih završetaka i nožice tipa 1 sa spojenim krajevima javljaju se u julijevsko-klaudijevskom razdoblju od Augusta do Klau-dija. Par cjelovito sačuvanih kaserola Eggers 131 s ručkom završenom parom labuđih glava i sačuvanim peltoidnim nožicama tipa 2 sa sva tri rascjepljena, razdvojena vrha potječe iz Slovenije.¹⁷⁸ Kaserole Eggers 131 s parom precizno oblikovanih labuđih glava koje na kraju ručke oblikuju otvor za vješanje pripadaju razdoblju vladavine Augusta i Tiberija, a proizvodile su se u radionicama u Capui.¹⁷⁹ Peltoidna nožica jednostavno završenih šiljatih završetaka tipa 4 sačuvana je na kaseroli s parom labuđih glava na ručki iz Bevke te na kaseroli iz Vrhnikе s polumjesečastim otvorom na kraju ručke.¹⁸⁰ Izolirani nalazi peltoidnih nožica s nepoznatog nalazišta prisutni su u većem broju na području Dalmacije.¹⁸¹ Peltoidne nožice tipa 3 i 4 pronađene su u vojnom logoru *Tilurium* na rijeci Cetini u kontekstu I. st.¹⁸² O produženoj upotrebi kaserola ili drugih posuda s peltoidnim nožicama tipa 4 u prvoj polovini II. st. svjedoče provincijalni nalazi peltoidnih nožica iz Dacije.¹⁸³

Ručka kat. br. 34 (T. 28: 34), sužena u sredini i završena profiliranom kružnicom s kružnim otvorom za vješanje, predstavlja uobičajen ranocarski tip ručke kaserole. Ručke kaserola završene kružnicom s otvorom u sredini mogle su nositi pečat na gornjoj strani kružnice, a korištene su tijekom I. – II. st.¹⁸⁴ Kampanija, osobito Capua, prepoznata je kao središte radionica iz kojih su dolazile kaserole od bakrene slitine s kružnim otvorom u sredini obrubljenog diska na završetku ručke, počevši najkasnije od kludijevskog i neronovskog razdoblja.¹⁸⁵ Kaserole s kružnim otvorom unutar diska na ručki naslijedile su nešto stariji tip kaserole s polumjesečastim otvorom, nadmašivši ga u broju proizvedenih i distribuiranih primjeraka. Kaserole kod kojih je disk na kraju ručke opremljen polumjesečastim otvorom

143 casseroles and is attributed to Campanian workshops, particularly those in Capua, from the period between the final third of the 1st century BC and the first half of the 1st century AD.¹⁷⁴ Pelta, a sort of a light shield of a specific asymmetric shape, became part of the repertory of the Roman decorative motifs as a defensive weapon that symbolized the apotropaic protection against evil forces.¹⁷⁵ Vessel feet shaped as peltae were the magical objects with the apotropaic power supposed to protect their owners. The peltoid feet are primarily typical of casseroles. Their ends on the upper side could be open or closed. Based on their shape, they had four types: feet with closed separate tips, feet with all three tips split, feet with only the middle tip split, and feet with unsplit tips.¹⁷⁶ The foot Cat. No. 33 belongs to type 3, generally considered as belonging to casseroles, although no completely preserved casseroles with the type 3 feet have been found yet.¹⁷⁷ The type 3 feet with split ends on the middle protrusion and the type 1 feet closed tips were present in the Julio–Claudian period from Augustus' reign to Claudius' reign. From Slovenia comes a pair of completely preserved Eggers 131 casseroles with a handle ending with a couple of swan's heads and with preserved type-2 peltoid feet with all three tips split and separated.¹⁷⁸ The Eggers 131 casseroles with detailed swan's heads forming a hanging hole at the end of the handle belong to the period of the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius and were produced in Capua workshops.¹⁷⁹ The peltoid foot type 4, with simple pointed ends, has been preserved on a casserole with a pair of swan's heads on the handle from Bevka, and on a casserole with a crescent-shaped opening at the end of the handle from Vrhnikа.¹⁸⁰ A number of isolated finds of peltoid feet from unknown sites has been recorded in Dalmatia.¹⁸¹ The peltoid feet of types 3 and 4 were found at the legionary camp of *Tilurium* on the Cetina River in the 1st century context.¹⁸² Provincial finds of peltoid feet from Dacia indicate that casseroles or other vessels with the peltoid feet type 4 were still in use in the first half of the 2nd century.¹⁸³

The casserole handle Cat. No. 34 (Pl. 28: 34), narrowed in the middle and ending with a molded circle with a circular opening for hanging, is typical of the Early Imperial period. The casserole handles ending with a circle and with an opening in the middle could have a stamp on the upper side of the circle.

177 Ch. & C. Holliger 1985, 62–64, kat. br. 44–45, T. 5: 44–45, *Vindonissa*; S. Mustajta 2017, 163.

178 D. Breščak 1982, 40–41, kat. br. 4–5, T. 1: 4–5, Vrhnikа.

179 H. Willers 1907, 73–76; H. J. Eggers 1951, T. 12, tip 131.

180 D. Breščak 1982, 14, 40, kat. br. 3, T. 1: 3, Bevke; 14, 42, kat. br. 15, T. 2: 15, Vrhnikа.

181 J. Jovanović 2010, 197–198, 214, kat. br. 18–20, T. 1: 18–20, Arheološki muzej u Splitu, Salona i nepoznato nalazište, I. st. pr. Kr. – sredina I. st. po. Kr.

182 S. Ivčević 2014, 157, 177–178, kat. br. 88, T. 9: 88, tip 4; 178, kat. br. 89, tip 3, T. 9: 89.

183 S. Mustajta 2017, 162–164, kat. br. 87–88, T. XLVI: 87–88, Buciumi, razdoblje od početka II. do početka III. st.

184 H. J. Eggers 1951, T. 12, tipovi kaserole 139 – 144; D. Breščak 1982, 15; Ch. & C. Holliger 1985, 52–54, kat. br. 16–21, T. 2: 16–21, *Vindonissa*; A. Oettel 1991, 49, kat. br. 24–25, T. 22, kaserole s okruglim otvorom u sredini diska na kraju ručke, Boscotrecase, I. st., prije g. 79; C. Bridger 1993, 71–72, sl. 48; 76, sl. 60; 248, kat. br. Mg 41, T. 59, Xanten; M. Bolla 1994, 36, 40, kat. br. 33, T. XXVI; 40, kat. br. 34, T. XXVII; 40, kat. br. 35, T. XXVIII; 40, kat. br. 36–37, T. XXIX; 41, kat. br. 38, T. XXX–XXXI; Ch. Flügel 1994, 207–208, sl. 1: 1–4, Rottweil; A. Kappeller 2003, 134, kat. br. 33–35, 37, T. 6: 33–35, 37, *Aventicum*, sredina I. – III. st.; A. Kappeller, C. Colombi, K. Hunger 2010, 47, 62, kat. br. 9–14, sl. 2, T. 2: 9–13, T. 3: 14; J. Jovanović 2010, 194–196; S. Mustajta 2017, 91; V. Bărcă 2021, 186–202, sl. 3–9.

185 H. Willers 1907, 77–78, sl. 45; A. Radnóti 1938, 50–60, T. III: 14, T. IV, tip 15 – 16; A. Oettel 1991, 28; S. Tassinari 1993, I, 232; II, 110–119, tip G 3100 – G 3210.

174 H. Willers 1907, 73–76, pl. VI: 3; H. J. Eggers 1951, pl. 12; D. Breščak 1982, 12; J. Jovanović 2010, 197.

175 C. Corti 2001, 71.

176 E. Deschler-Erb 1996, 23, fig. 10.

177 Ch. & C. Holliger 1985, 62–64, cat. nos. 44–45, pl. 5: 44–45, *Vindonissa*; S. Mustajta 2017, 163.

178 D. Breščak 1982, 40–41, cat. nos. 4–5, pl. 1: 4–5, Vrhnikа.

179 H. Willers 1907, 73–76; H. J. Eggers 1951, pl. 12, type 131.

180 D. Breščak 1982, 14, 40, cat. no. 3, pl. 1: 3, Bevke; 14, 42, cat. no. 15, pl. 2: 15, Vrhnikа.

181 J. Jovanović 2010, 197–198, 214, cat. nos. 18–20, pl. 1: 18–20, Archaeological Museum in Split, Salona, and unknown site, 1st century BC – mid-1st century AD.

182 S. Ivčević 2014, 157, 177–178, cat. no. 88, pl. 9: 88, type 4; 178, cat. no. 89, type 3, pl. 9: 89.

183 S. Mustajta 2017, 162–164, cat. nos. 87–88, pl. XLVI: 87–88, Buciumi, period spanning early 2nd century and early 3rd century.

proizvodile su se od kasnoaugustovskog razdoblja do druge polovine I. st., a korištene su do početka II. st., pa i dulje.¹⁸⁶ Osim kaserola s polumjesečastim ili okruglim otvorom na ručki, za kampansku proizvodnju julijevsko-kladijevskog razdoblja karakteristične su augustovsko-tiberijske kaserole s parom labuđih glava koje zatvaraju otvor na kraju ručke¹⁸⁷ i kaserole s plosnatom, ravno završenom ručkom s tri rupice ili jednom rupicom u obliku trolista.¹⁸⁸ Sve četiri vrste kaserola mogle su imati nizove koncentričnih prstena na dnu. Kaserole s kružnim otvorom na ručki dokumentirane su na znatno širem području izvan Italije, u Magdalensbergu u tiberijevsko-kladijevskom razdoblju¹⁸⁹, na brojnim nalazištima u Sloveniji¹⁹⁰, kod Grobnika¹⁹¹, u zaleđu Salone pod Dinarom u II. st.¹⁹², u Osijeku (*Mursa*)¹⁹³, kod Negotina u Podunavlju u drugoj polovini I. st.¹⁹⁴ Izrađivale su se u dubokoj i plitkoj varijanti. Duboke forme služile su za miješanje vina, a plitke vjerojatno za zahvaćanje vina iz dublje posude.¹⁹⁵ Primjerci kaserola s ručkom profilirano presjeka poput kat. br. 34 javljaju se tek nakon ranijih julijevsko-kladijevskih varijanti u drugoj trećini I. st., a najveću zastupljenost postižu u razdoblju druge polovine I. st. i prve polovine II. st.¹⁹⁶

PATERE

Patera je naziv za plitku zdjelu zaobljene stijenke bez ručke ili s jednom vodoravnom ručkom. One s ručkom osobito su uobičajene među izrađevinama od metala. Patere mogu imati nisku prstenastu nogu ili dno bez noge s udubinom na donjoj strani. Osnovna namjena patere u kompletu s vrčem bila je ritualne prirode. Služila je u prinošenju žrtve, u ritualnom piću i ritualnom pranju ruku. U pateri se prinosiso žrtveni dar u vinu, u krvi i drugim žrtvenim tekućinama. Osim ritualne namjene, patere se često javljaju u kompletu s vrčem ili s amforicom i kozmetičkom posudom kao dio pribora za osobnu higijenu. Za pranje su obično služile one s

They were used in the 1st – 2nd centuries.¹⁸⁴ Campania – Capua in particular – were recognized as workshop centers producing copper-alloy casseroles with a circular opening in the center of the bordered disk at the end of the handle. This production began not later than in the Claudian and Neronian periods.¹⁸⁵ Casseroles with a circular opening inside the handle disk succeeded a somewhat older type of casseroles – the one with a crescent-shaped opening – and exceeded its production and distribution. The casseroles with the crescent-shaped opening on the handle disk were produced from the Late Augustan period to the second half of the 1st century and remained in use until the early 2nd century and even longer.¹⁸⁶ In addition to casseroles with a crescent-shaped or circular opening on the handle, the Augustan–Tiberian casseroles with a pair of swan's heads closing the opening at the end of the handle¹⁸⁷ and the casseroles with a flattened, straight handle with three holes or one trefoil-shaped hole¹⁸⁸ are also typical of the Campanian production in the Julio–Claudian period. All four of the casserole types could have arrays of concentric rings at the base. The casseroles with a circular opening on the handle were recorded quite far beyond Italy, in Magdalensberg (in the Tiberian–Claudian period)¹⁸⁹, at numerous sites in Slovenia¹⁹⁰, near Grobnik¹⁹¹, in Salona's hinterland under the Dinara Mountain (2nd century)¹⁹², in Osijek (*Mursa*)¹⁹³ and near Negotin in the Danube region (second half of the 1st century).¹⁹⁴ There were deeper and shallower subtypes. The deep forms were used for mixing wine and the shallow ones were probably used for

- 186 V. Hoffiler 1904, sl. 58: 1, 3, Sisak; 1908, 122–125, sl. 77–78; H. Willers 1907, 76, T. VI: 6–7; A. Radnóti 1938, 39–49, T. III, tip 11 – 13; H. J. Eggers 1951, T. 12, tipovi 137 – 138; D. Breščak 1982, 14, 41, kat. br. 10, T. 2: 10, Vrhnik; 41, kat. br. 11, T. 2: 11, Ptuj, I. st.; 42, kat. br. 14, T. 2: 14, Ljubljana, kraj I. st.; 42, kat. br. 15, T. 2: 15, Vrhnik; M. Bolla 1994, 38, 41, kat. br. 39, T. XXXII, Lovre; 41, kat. br. 40, T. XXXIII; D. Ratković 2005, 30, 117, kat. br. 55, kaserola s polumjesečastim otvorom na disku ručke, sredina I. st.; S. Mustăț 2017, 88, kat. br. 2, T. XIII: 2, Buciumi, početak II. – početak III. st.
- 187 H. Willers 1907, 75, sl. 43; A. Radnóti 1938, 19–25, T. I, tip 2; H. J. Eggers 1951, T. 12, tipovi 131, 133; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 94–97, tip G 1211 – G 1230.
- 188 H. Willers 1907, 82, sl. 48–49; A. Radnóti 1938, 60–63, T. IV, tip 18; 66, T. IV, tip 20; H. J. Eggers 1951, T. 12, tip 147; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 120–125, tip G 4111 – G 5300.
- 189 H. Sedlmayer 2002, 374, sl. 8, Magdalensberg.
- 190 D. Breščak 1982, 42, kat. br. 16, T. 2: 16, Vrhnik; 43, kat. br. 18, T. 2: 18, Ljubljana; 43, kat. br. 19, T. 2: 19, Ptuj.
- 191 V. Hoffiler 1904, sl. 52: 2, Grobište kod Grobnika.
- 192 J. Jovanović 2010, 212, kat. br. 3, T. 1: 3, Kijevo, II. st.
- 193 D. Pinterović 1962, 74, sl. 1: 1, T. 1: 1, Osijek.
- 194 D. Ratković 2005, 31, 120, kat. br. 57, kaserola sa žigom M NAE CERIALIS, druga polovina I. st.
- 195 S. Mustăț 2017, 89.
- 196 M. Bolla 1994, 36; S. Mustăț 2017, 91.

- 184 H. J. Eggers 1951, pl. 12, casserole types 139–144; D. Breščak 1982, 15; Ch. & C. Holliger 1985, 52–54, cat. nos. 16–21, pl. 2: 16–21, *Vindonissa*; A. Oettel 1991, 49, cat. nos. 24–25, pl. 22, casserole with circular opening in the center of the disk at the end of the handle, Boscotrecase, 1st century before AD 79; C. Bridger 1993, 71–72, fig. 48; 76, fig. 60; 248, cat. no. Mg 41, pl. 59, Xanten; M. Bolla 1994, 36, 40, cat. no. 33, pl. XXVI; 40, cat. no. 34, pl. XXVII; 40, cat. no. 35, pl. XXVIII; 40, cat. nos. 36–37, pl. XXIX; 41, cat. no. 38, pl. XXX–XXXI; Ch. Flügel 1994, 207–208, fig. 1: 1–4, Rottweil; A. Kappeller 2003, 134, cat. nos. 33–35, 37, pl. 6: 33–35, 37, *Aventicum*, mid-1st – 3rd centuries; A. Kappeller, C. Colombi, K. Hunger 2010, 47, 62, cat. nos. 9–14, fig. 2, pl. 2: 9–13, pl. 3: 14; J. Jovanović 2010, 194–196; S. Mustăț 2017, 91; V. Bărcă 2021, 186–202, figs. 3–9.
- 185 H. Willers 1907, 77–78, fig. 45; A. Radnóti 1938, 50–60, pl. III: 14, pl. IV, type 15–16; A. Oettel 1991, 28; S. Tassinari 1993, I, 232; II, 110–119, type G 3100–G 3210.
- 186 V. Hoffiler 1904, fig. 58: 1, 3, Sisak; 1908, 122–125, figs. 77–78; H. Willers 1907, 76, pl. VI: 6–7; A. Radnóti 1938, 39–49, pl. III, type 11–13; H. J. Eggers 1951, pl. 12, types 137–138; D. Breščak 1982, 14, 41, cat. no. 10, pl. 2: 10, Vrhnik; 41, cat. no. 11, pl. 2: 11, Ptuj, 1st century; 42, cat. no. 14, pl. 2: 14, Ljubljana, late 1st century; 42, cat. no. 15, pl. 2: 15, Vrhnik; M. Bolla 1994, 38, 41, cat. no. 39, pl. XXXII, Lovre; 41, cat. no. 40, pl. XXXIII; D. Ratković 2005, 30, 117, cat. no. 55, casserole with crescent-shaped opening at the handle disk, mid-1st century; S. Mustăț 2017, 88, cat. no. 2, pl. XIII: 2, Buciumi, early 2nd – early 3rd centuries.
- 187 H. Willers 1907, 75, fig. 43; A. Radnóti 1938, 19–25, pl. I, type 2; H. J. Eggers 1951, pl. 12, types 131, 133; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 94–97, type G 1211–G 1230.
- 188 H. Willers 1907, 82, figs. 48–49; A. Radnóti 1938, 60–63, pl. IV, type 18; 66, pl. IV, type 20; H. J. Eggers 1951, pl. 12, type 147; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 120–125, type G 4111–G 5300.
- 189 H. Sedlmayer 2002, 374, fig. 8, Magdalensberg.
- 190 D. Breščak 1982, 42, cat. no. 16, pl. 2: 16, Vrhnik; 43, kat. no. 18, pl. 2: 18, Ljubljana; 43, kat. no. 19, pl. 2: 19, Ptuj.
- 191 V. Hoffiler 1904, fig. 52: 2, Grobište near Grobnik.
- 192 J. Jovanović 2010, 212, cat. no. 3, pl. 1: 3, Kijevo, 2nd century.
- 193 D. Pinterović 1962, 74, fig. 1: 1, pl. 1: 1, Osijek.
- 194 D. Ratković 2005, 31, 120, cat. no. 57, casseroles stamped with M NAE CERIALIS, second half of 1st century.

plosnatom ručkom poput kat. br. 35¹⁹⁷, dok su patere s cilindričnom i zoomorfno završenom ručkom poput kat. br. 36 s glavom ovna i kat. br. 37 u obliku konja u trku služile u vjerskom ritualu. Unatoč prikladnom obliku, patere uopće nisu korištene u kuhinji za pripremu hrane ni za serviranje jela. Korištene su ponekad pri serviranju vina te zajedno s vrčem za pranje ruku pri objedu.¹⁹⁸

Glatka trakasta ručka kat. br. 35 (T. 29) izlivena je zajedno rubom posude velikog promjera otvora i nema sačuvan drugi kraj. Ručka je savijena i izobličena kao i ulomak stijenke od koje je otkinuta te nije otrprve vidljivo kojoj je vrsti predmeta pripadala. U Arheološkom muzeju u Splitu čuva se vrč s povišenom ručkom sličnog presjeka, datiran u drugu polovinu I. st. po. Kr.¹⁹⁹ Rijetko su zastupljeni kotlići – lonci trbušastog tijela i ravnog dna s jednom nepomičnom trakastom ručkom, no ipak se fiksna ručka takvog presjeka može javiti na kotliću. Kotlić iz Pompeja ima trakastu ručku pričvršćenu zakovicama, za razliku od ručke izlivena u jednom dijelu s posudom.²⁰⁰ S obzirom na veliki promjer otvora izlivenog u jednom komadu s ručkom, karakterističan presjek ručke i osobito s obzirom na urezani motiv riblje kosti na obodu, ručka nije pripadala vrču ni kotliću, nego pateri tipa Aylesford, uobičajenoj u kontekstima I. st. pr. Kr. Patere tipa Aylesford imale su dugu ručku koja je na kraju obično završavala glavom patke, a pretpostavlja se da su se proizvodile u Capui u Kampaniji i na etrurskom području srednje i sjeverne Italije.²⁰¹ U sjevernoj Italiji obično se patere Aylesford javljaju u kompletu s vrčevima tipa Gallarate.²⁰²

Kanelirana ručka kat. br. 36 (T. 30) pripada brojnoj, vrlo raširenoj i dugo korištenoj grupi patera s ovnom glavom na završetku ručke, dokumentiranoj u arheološkim kontekstima I. – III. st.²⁰³ Trokutasto oblikovani čuperak runa na

dipping wine from deeper vessels.¹⁹⁵ Casseroles with molded handles, like Cat. No. 34, appeared only after the earlier Julio–Claudian subtypes in the second third of the 1st century and had their peak in the period between the second half of the 1st century and the first half of the 2nd century.¹⁹⁶

PATERAS

Patera is a shallow bowl with a rounded wall without handles or with a single horizontal handle. Among the pateras with a handle, particularly common are the ones made of metal. Pateras can have a short ring-foot or a footless base with a recess on the lower side. Their basic purpose, in pair with a jug, was of ritual nature. It was used for offering a sacrifice, for ritual drinks and for ritual hand-washing. Wine, blood or other libation liquids were offered in pateras. Except for rituals, pateras were also used for personal hygiene, in which case they were part of a set that also included a jug or amphoriskos and a cosmetic vessel. Those with a flat handle, such as Cat. No. 35, were used for washing¹⁹⁷. The ones with a cylindrical handle with a zoomorphic end (like Cat. No. 36 with a ram's head and Cat. No. 37 with a galloping horse) were used in religious rituals. Although of a shape that made them suitable for preparing food and serving meals, pateras were never used in the kitchen. They would occasionally be used for serving wine and – together with a jug – for washing hands before a meal.¹⁹⁸

The smooth strap-handle Cat. No. 35 (Pl. 29) was cast as a single piece with the rim of a vessel with a large mouth diameter. Its second end is missing. Since the handle is bent and deformed – as is the fragment of the wall from which it was broken off – we cannot immediately establish to which type of vessel it belonged. A jug with a raised handle with a similar section, dated to the second half of the 1st century AD, is kept in the Archaeological Museum in Split.¹⁹⁹ Kettles – pots with a bellied body, flat base and a single immovable strap-handle – are rarely found. Still, there are cases when a fixed handle with such a section can be seen on a kettle. A kettle from Pompeii has a strap-handle riveted to it, unlike handles cast as a single piece together with the vessel.²⁰⁰ Based on the large diameter of a mouth cast as a single piece with the handle, specific handle section and – in particular – the fishbone motif carved on the rim, it can be concluded that the handle did not belong to a jug or a kettle, but to an Aylesford-type patera, common in the 1st century BC. The pateras of the Aylesford type had a long handle that usually ended with a duck's head. It is believed they were produced in Capua (Campania) and in the Etruscan parts

197 Primjer iz Pule: A. Starac 2022b, 37, 90–91, kat. br. 85.

198 H. U. Nuber 1973, 96; D. Breščak 1982, 23; S. Mustajić 2017, 44–46.

199 J. Jovanović 2010, 198, 217, kat. br. 29, T. 2: 29.

200 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 335, tip × 1920, Pompeji.

201 H. Willers 1907, 21, sl. 15; A. Radnóti 1938, 12–14, tip 1; H. J. Eggers 1951, T. 12, tip 130; V. Galliazzo 1979, 196, kat. br. 81, Montebelluna (?); M. Feugère, R. De Marinis 1991, 98–106, sl. 2: 3, g. 125–30 pr. Kr.; M. Bolla 1994, 15–19.

202 D. Božić 1983, 90, sl. 27: 23; M. Feugère, R. De Marinis 1991, 102–104, 108; M. Bolla 1994, 15–19, kat. br. 3, 5, T. III–V.

203 A. Radnóti 1938, 81–93, T. VI, tip 29; H. J. Eggers 1951, T. 13, tipovi 154–155; B. Ilakovac 1969, 129–130, kat. br. 241, Zadar; M. Veličković 1969, 130, kat. br. 244, nepoznato nalazište, muzej u Beogradu; H. U. Nuber 1973, 38–64, patere s ovnom glavom na ručki pojavljuju se u servisima D (Hagenow), E (Millingen) i G (Canterbury); B. A. Raev 1978, 614–615; 642, kat. br. 110, T. 10: 4, Bugarska, nepoznato nalazište; 638, kat. br. 55, T. 12: 2, Pamukçii; 640, kat. br. 84, T. 14: 1, Straldža, sredina ili druga polovina II. st.; 637, kat. br. 28, T. 15: 4, Goljamo Konare; 637, kat. br. 37, T. 15: 6, Kamenovo; 637, kat. br. 38, T. 18: 5, Karaagač, kraj II. st. – početak III. st.; 635, kat. br. 11, T. 22: 2, Burgas; 640, kat. br. 72, T. 22: 4, Stomovo; 639, kat. br. 60, T. 23: 5, Pomorie, kraj I. st. – početak II. st.; 635, kat. br. 4, T. 32: 4, Balčik, kraj II. st. – početak III. st.; 636, kat. br. 16b, T. 37: 4, Čatalka, Rošava Dragana, Grob 3, druga polovina I. st. – početak II. st.; 636, kat. br. 19, T. 39: 6, Čatalka, Tumul 6, druga polovina I. st. – početak II. st.; 636, kat. br. 20, T. 40: 3, Čatalka, Tumul 7, druga polovina I. st. – početak II. st.; D. Breščak 1982, 23, 43, kat. br. 31, T. 3: 31, Ptuj, sredina I. – III. st.; E. Walde Psenner 1983, 146, kat. br. 132–133, Trento; Ch. & C. Holliger 1985, 60, kat. br. 35–36, T. 4: 35–36, *Vindonissa*, I. st.; A. Oettel 1991, 26, 48, ručka patere kat. br. 21, T. 19b; T. 21b; 48, kat. br. 22, T. 21c, ručka patere, Boscoreale, I. st., prije g. 79; S. Tassinari

195 S. Mustajić 2017, 89.

196 M. Bolla 1994, 36; S. Mustajić 2017, 91.

197 Example from Pula: A. Starac 2022b, 37, 90–91, cat. no. 85.

198 H. U. Nuber 1973, 96; D. Breščak 1982, 23; S. Mustajić 2017, 44–46.

199 J. Jovanović 2010, 198, 217, cat. no. 29, pl. 2: 29.

200 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 335, type × 1920, Pompeii.

čelu karakterističan je za ručke patera izrađene u razdoblju od sredine I. st. do sredine II. st.²⁰⁴ Dvostruki prsten baze stupa na spoju ručke s tijelom karakteristika je ranocarskih patera polukalotastog tijela s niskom prstenastom nogom augustovsko-tiberijske grupe Hagenow²⁰⁵ i grupe Millingen zastupljene najkasnije od sredine I. st. do III. st.²⁰⁶ Kri-vulja ukrasnog ruba oko hvatišta ručke odgovara karakterističnim kampanskim paterama I. st. iz Pompeja.²⁰⁷ Ovan je postao redovit motiv na ručki paterne, kao uobičajena žrtvena životinja i simbol svetog obreda prikladan za širok spektar božanstava.²⁰⁸ Ostali životinjski likovi poput lava, psa, bika, medvjeda, vuka ili ptice rjeđe se javljaju na ručki paterne.

Ručka kat. br. 37 (T. 31), čitava oblikovana kao tijelo konja, pripada rijetkom tipu paterne, kojem nema poznatih analogija na području sjevernog i istočnog Jadrana ni u Pompejima. Lik konja, poput ptica vodarica i psa, ima na području sjevernog Jadrana i istočnih Alpi složen religiozni značaj i dugu predrimsku tradiciju likovnih prikaza. Konj je hijerarhijski simbol ratnika, simbol plodnosti i iscjeliteljstva, povezan je s prapovijesnim kultom Sunca i vuče Sunčeva kola, ali također vuče kola koja nose pokojnikovu dušu u zagrobni život, što ga povezuje s kultom mrtvih predaka i heroja.²⁰⁹ Brzi konji u predrimskom su se razdoblju uvelike uzgajali na području Veneta u sjeveroistočnoj Italiji, što se odrazilo na likovne prikaze u predrimskoj situlskoj umjetnosti.²¹⁰ Sveti gaj heroja Diomeda, gospodara i uzgajivača konja kojem su Veneti na žrtvu prinostili bijelog konja, nalazio se na izvoru Timava, uz protopovijesnu granicu između Veneta i Histra, potom sjeverozapadnu granicu rimske Histrije.²¹¹ U rimskoj su civilizaciji konjske žrtve bile iznimno rijetke, ograničene na godišnji festival *Equus October* u Marsovu čast koji se održavao na Marsovu polju u Rimu i koji je uključivao utrke konjskih zaprega.²¹² Konj

of Central and Northern Italy.²⁰¹ In Northern Italy, pateras of the Aylesford type are usually found together with jugs of the Gallarate type.²⁰²

The fluted handle Cat. No. 36 (Pl. 30) belongs to a large and widespread group of pateras with a ram's head at the end of the handle, recorded in the archaeological contexts of the 1st – 3rd centuries.²⁰³ These pateras were in use over a long period. A triangular tuft of fleece on the forehead is typical of the patera handles produced between the mid-1st and mid-2nd centuries.²⁰⁴ The double ring on the stem base, where the handle is attached to the body, is typical of the Early Imperial pateras with a short ring-foot belonging to the Augustan–Tiberian Hagenow group²⁰⁵ and Millingen group produced from not later than the mid-1st century to the 3rd century.²⁰⁶ The curve of the decorative edge around the handle grip corresponds with the typical Campanian 1st-century pateras found at Pompeii.²⁰⁷ Ram was a regular motif on patera handles, being a regular sacrificial animal and a symbol of the sacred rites performed to honor a wide range of deities.²⁰⁸ Other animal figures, like lion, dog, bull, bear, wolf or bird, are less common on patera handles.

The handle Cat. No. 37 (Pl. 31), shaped as a horse, belongs to a rare type of patera with no known analogies in Northern

- 1993, I, 232; II, 132–140, tip H 2311 – H 2332, Pompeji; M. Bolla 1994, 46, 49, kat. br. 55, T. XLII, Quarto delle Camogne; H. Sedlmayer 1999, T. 19: 1, Goldegg; T. 19: 2, Magdalensberg; T. 19: 3, Mautern; D. Ratković 2005, 126–127, kat. br. 62, muzej u Beogradu, nepoznato nalazište; A. Kappeller 2003, 133–134, kat. br. 24–25, T. 4: 24–25, *Aventicum*, g. 30 – 40; A. Kappeller, C. Colombi, K. Hunger 2010, 47, 62, kat. br. 7, sl. 2, T. 2: 7; J. Jovanović 2010, 204, sl. 8, 223, kat. br. 43, T. 5: 43, Lučani kod Sinja, I. – II. st.; F. Humer, G. Kremer 2011, 280–282, kat. br. 363, *Camuntum*, patera s ovmom glavom na ručki, tip E (Millingen), I. – III. st.; E. Khamis 2013, 100–101, 103, kat. br. BR7, sl. 7, Zeugma, tip E Vb (Millingen), I. st. – sredina III. st.; A. Giovannini, G. Tasca 2016, 85–88, kat. br. 10.A.1 – 10.A.2, San Vito al Tagliamento, servis tip E; K. De Decker 2018, 106, kat. br. 76, Bliesbruck, oko g. 200.
- 204 D. Ratković 2005, 33, 126–127, kat. br. 62, muzej u Beogradu, nepoznato nalazište; J. Jovanović 2010, 204.
- 205 H. U. Nuber 1973, 38–42, T. 3: 1, Prag – Bubeneč; M. Castoldi 2004, 87, sl. 6.
- 206 H. U. Nuber 1973, 44–48, T. 4: 1, Millingen; T. 4: 3, Pompeji; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 132–137, tip H 2311.
- 207 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 132–140, tip H 2311 – H 2332.
- 208 J. M. C. Toynbee 1973, 164.
- 209 M. Green 2004, 146–149; P. Cossola Guida 2014, 47; S. Kukoč 2016, 22–24; A. C. Frie 2018, 168, 173.
- 210 M. Šašel Kos 2008, 15–19; G. Sassatelli 2013, 102–104; B. Toškan 2018, 60; F. Bortolami 2019, 61, 81, sl. 9.
- 211 M. Verzár-Bass 1991, 257–258; L. Braccisi 2013, 56–57; E. Murgia 2013, 235, 293–295; B. Toškan 2018, 60–61; F. Bortolami 2019, 78–80.
- 212 Plut. *Quaest. Rom.*, 97; G. Radke 1990, 343; J. Rüpke 2009, 97–110; F. Bortolami 2019, 82.

- 201 H. Willers 1907, 21, fig. 15; A. Radnóti 1938, 12–14, type 1; H. J. Eggers 1951, pl. 12, type 130; V. Galliazzo 1979, 196, cat. no. 81, Montebelluna (?); M. Feugère, R. De Marinis 1991, 98–106, fig. 2: 3, 125–30 BC; M. Bolla 1994, 15–19.
- 202 D. Božič 1983, 90, fig. 27: 23; M. Feugère, R. De Marinis 1991, 102–104, 108; M. Bolla 1994, 15–19, cat. nos. 3, 5, pl. III–V.
- 203 A. Radnóti 1938, 81–93, pl. VI, type 29; H. J. Eggers 1951, pl. 13, types 154–155; B. Ilakovac 1969, 129–130, cat. no. 241, Zadar; M. Veličković 1969, 130, cat. no. 244, unknown site, museum in Belgrade; H. U. Nuber 1973, 38–64, pateras with ram's head on the handle are found on D (Hagenow), E (Millingen) and G (Canterbury) sets; B. A. Raev 1978, 614–615; 642, cat. no. 110, pl. 10: 4, Bulgaria, unknown site; 638, cat. no. 55, pl. 12: 2, Pamukçii; 640, cat. no. 84, pl. 14: 1, Straldža, mid-2nd century or second half of 2nd century; 637, cat. no. 28, pl. 15: 4, Goljamo Konare; 637, cat. no. 37, pl. 15: 6, Kamenovo; 637, cat. no. 38, pl. 18: 5, Karaagač, late 2nd – early 3rd centuries; 635, cat. no. 11, pl. 22: 2, Burgas; 640, cat. no. 72, pl. 22: 4, Stamo; 639, cat. no. 60, pl. 23: 5, Pomorie, late 1st – early 2nd centuries; 635, cat. no. 4, pl. 32: 4, Balčik, late 2nd – early 3rd centuries; 636, cat. no. 16b, pl. 37: 4, Čatalka, Rošava Dragana, Grave 3, second half of 1st century – early 2nd century; 636, cat. no. 19, pl. 39: 6, Čatalka, Tumulus 6, second half of 1st century – early 2nd century; 636, cat. no. 20, pl. 40: 3, Čatalka, Tumulus 7, second half of 1st century – early 2nd century; D. Breščak 1982, 23, 43, cat. no. 31, pl. 3: 31, Ptuj, mid-1st century – 3rd century; E. Walde Psenner 1983, 146, cat. nos. 132–133, Trento; Ch. & C. Holliger 1985, 60, cat. nos. 35–36, pl. 4: 35–36, *Vindonissa*, 1st century; A. Oettel 1991, 26, 48, patera handle cat. no. 21, pl. 19b; pl. 21b; 48, cat. no. 22, pl. 21c, patera handle, Boscoreale, 1st century, before AD 79; S. Tassinari 1993, I, 232; II, 132–140, type H 2311–H 2332, Pompeii; M. Bolla 1994, 46, 49, cat. no. 55, pl. XLII, Quarto delle Camogne; H. Sedlmayer 1999, pl. 19: 1, Goldegg; pl. 19: 2, Magdalensberg; pl. 19: 3, Mautern; D. Ratković 2005, 126–127, kat. no. 62, museum in Belgrade, unknown site; A. Kappeller 2003, 133–134, cat. nos. 24–25, pl. 4: 24–25, *Aventicum*, AD 30–40; A. Kappeller, C. Colombi, K. Hunger 2010, 47, 62, kat. no. 7, fig. 2, pl. 2: 7; J. Jovanović 2010, 204, fig. 8, 223, kat. no. 43, pl. 5: 43, Lučani near Sinj, 1st – 2nd centuries; F. Humer, G. Kremer 2011, 280–282, kat. no. 363, *Camuntum*, patera with ram's head on handle, type E (Millingen), 1st – 3rd centuries; E. Khamis 2013, 100–101, 103, kat. no. BR7, fig. 7, Zeugma, type E Vb (Millingen), 1st century – mid-3rd century; A. Giovannini, G. Tasca 2016, 85–88, cat. nos. 10.A.1–10.A.2, San Vito al Tagliamento, type E set; K. De Decker 2018, 106, kat. no. 76, Bliesbruck, c. AD 200.
- 204 D. Ratković 2005, 33, 126–127, kat. no. 62, museum in Belgrade, unknown site; J. Jovanović 2010, 204.
- 205 H. U. Nuber 1973, 38–42, pl. 3: 1, Prague–Bubeneč; M. Castoldi 2004, 87, fig. 6.
- 206 H. U. Nuber 1973, 44–48, pl. 4: 1, Millingen; pl. 4: 3, Pompeii; S. Tassinari 1993, II, 132–137, type H 2311.
- 207 S. Tassinari 1993, II, 132–140, type H 2311–H 2332.
- 208 J. M. C. Toynbee 1973, 164.

ne ulazi u izbor karakterističnih motiva na ručki patere te ručka kat. br. 37 predstavlja rijetkost o čijem točnom značenju i poticaju za izbor motiva možemo samo nagađati.

PEHARI

Ručka kat. br. 38 (T. 32: 38) nalikuje ručki vrča, no manjih je dimenzija i u profilu zatvara manji oval. U profilu se oba hvatišta nalaze na istoj vertikalnoj osi, što kod ručki vrčeva nije slučaj. Promjer otvora nije moguće točno ustanoviti s obzirom na to da hvatišta ne slijede zakrivljenost kružnice. Promjer kružnice koju zatvaraju hvatišta približno je iznosio 6 cm, što s obzirom na visinu ručke odgovara porcijama pehara, a ne vrča. Okomito postavljene ručke karakteristične su za kasnorepublikanske pehare tipa Idrija koji se odlikuju konkavnim profilom tijela, najšireg u dnu. Ručke su im obično na vrhu imale uzdignuti listić, a na dnu srcoliki list poput ručki suvremenih vrčeva Gallarate, Ornavasso-Montefiascone, Ornavasso-Ruvo, Kjaerumgaard i Kelheim, no bilo je i varijacija s konkavnim cilindrom mehanizma za poklopac ili sa ženskom glavom na vrhu. Pehari tipa Idrija rašireni su osobito na području srednje i sjeverne Italije, Alpa i Galije u I. st. pr. Kr.²¹³ Figuralna dekoracija sa završetkom u obliku lavlje šape nema analogije kod pehara tipa Idrija, nego u donjim završetcima vrčeva I. st.²¹⁴ Lavlja šapa imala je između ostalih značenja svoje mjesto u dionizijskom kultu kao simbol zvijeri, divlje i nekontrolirane strane ljudske prirode. Dioniz se u svojim mnogobrojnim transformacijama, između ostalih bića, pretvorio u lava.²¹⁵ Lav je kao simbol kraljevske moći i snage predstavljao magični apotropejski simbol i vječnog čuvara.²¹⁶ Dva para kosih ureza s obje strane središnjeg žlijeba reminiscencija su na ručke kasnorepublikanskih vrčeva tipa Ornavasso-Ruvo s motivom lista vinove loze.²¹⁷ Pehar s ručkom kat. br. 38 slijedi tradiciju pehara tipa Idrija i može se pripisati ranocarškom razdoblju Augustove vladavine ili razdoblju I. st.

Jednostavna pločica konkavno oblikovanih strana kat. br. 39 (T. 32: 39) nalazila se vodoravno postavljena iznad okomite ručke na peharu za piće s dvije ručke koje visinom ne nadilaze otvor (*scyphus*). Odnos dužine i širine te funkcionalna udubina na donjoj strani za bolji smještaj nad ručkom glavni su argumenti za prepoznavanje elementa kao dijela ručke pehara. Pehari s vodoravnim pločicama iznad para ručki obično su se izrađivali od srebra ili bakrene slitine i često su bili ukrašeni reljefnim figuralnim motivima i

and Eastern Adriatic or at Pompeii. Like water birds and dog, the depictions of horse have a complex religious role and a long pre-Roman tradition in Northern Adriatic and Eastern Alps. It is a hierarchical symbol of warriors, fertility and healing. It is connected with the prehistoric Sun cult. It pulls the Sun chariot and also the chariot taking souls of the deceased to afterlife, which makes it connected with the cult of dead ancestors and heroes.²⁰⁹ In the pre-Roman period, fast horses were bred in Veneto in Northeastern Italy, as evidenced in the figural depictions in the pre-Roman situla art.²¹⁰ The sacred grove of hero Diomedes, the owner and breeder of horses, was located at the source of the Timavo on the protohistoric border between the Veneti and the Histri and, later, on the northwestern border of the Roman Histria.²¹¹ The Veneti would sacrifice a white horse to his honor. In the Roman civilization, sacrificing of horses was very rare, limited only to the annual *Equus October* festival dedicated to Mars. The festival took place at the Field of Mars in Rome and involved chariot races.²¹² As the horse motif is not typical of patera handles, the handle Cat. No. 37 can be considered a rarity. We can only speculate about the exact meaning of it and the reasons for choosing this motif.

GOBLETs

The handle Cat. No. 38 (Pl. 32: 38) resembles a goblet handle but is of a smaller size and has a smaller oval cross-section. When observed in profile, both grips are on the same vertical axis, which is not the case with jug handles. The mouth diameter cannot be reconstructed accurately because the grips do not follow the curvature of the circle. The circle closed by the grips was approx. 6 cm in diameter which, given the handle's height, corresponds to the proportions of a goblet, not a jug. Vertical handles are typical of the Late Republican goblets of the Idrija type, characterized by a concave body profile, widest at the base. The handles usually had a raised leaf at the top. At the base they had a heart-shaped leaf, like handles of the contemporary jugs of the Gallarate, Ornavasso-Montefiascone, Ornavasso-Ruvo, Kjaerumgaard and Kelheim types. But there were also versions with a concave cylinder of the lid mechanism or with a woman's head on the top. In the 1st century BC, the Idrija-type goblets were particularly widespread in Central and Northern Italy, the Alpine region and Gaul.²¹³ Analogies to the figural decoration that ends with a lion's paw were not found among the Idrija-type goblets, but among the lower

213 D. Breščak 1982, 25, T. 12: 116, Idrija; D. Božič 1983, 90–91, sl. 27: 5; Ch. & C. Holliger 1986, 13, kat. br. 85; M. Feugère 1991a, 54–57, sl. 4–8, najveća zastupljenost u prve tri četvrtine I. st. pr. Kr.

214 A. Oettel 1991, 26, 45, kat. br. 13, T. 12b, T. 13b, Boscoreale, *oinochoe* galske proizvodnje, I. st., prije g. 79; S. Tassinari 1993, I, T. LXXXVI–LXXXVII, tip D 2300, *oinochoe*, Pompeji; J. Jovanović 2010, 198, 217, kat. br. 30, T. 2: 30, Salona, vrč, I. st.

215 W. F. Otto 1965, 110–111.

216 C. Vermeule 1972, 49–52.

217 C. Boube 1991, 34–35, sl. 11: 6, I. st. pr. Kr.

209 M. Green 2004, 146–149; P. Càssola Guida 2014, 47; S. Kukoč 2016, 22–24; A. C. Frie 2018, 168, 173.

210 M. Šašel Kos 2008, 15–19; G. Sassatelli 2013, 102–104; B. Toškan 2018, 60; F. Bortolami 2019, 61, 81, fig. 9.

211 M. Veržár-Bass 1991, 257–258; L. Braccisi 2013, 56–57; E. Murgia 2013, 235, 293–295; B. Toškan 2018, 60–61; F. Bortolami 2019, 78–80.

212 Plut. *Quaest. Rom.*, 97; G. Radke 1990, 343; J. Rüpke 2009, 97–110; F. Bortolami 2019, 82.

213 D. Breščak 1982, 25, pl. 12: 116, Idrija; D. Božič 1983, 90–91, fig. 27: 5; Ch. & C. Holliger 1986, 13, kat. no. 85; M. Feugère 1991a, 54–57, figs. 4–8, most widespread in the first three quarters of 1st century BC.

složenim scenama. Predstavljali su statusni simbol koji je dolazio do izražaja pri gozbama, na kojima se iz skupocjenih i umjetnički dotjeranih pehara pilo vino. Izrada rimskih pehara od srebra ili bakrene slitine s pločicom konkavnih stranica iznad ručki, inspiriranih grčkom tradicijom, procvatila je u posljednjim desetljećima I. st. pr. Kr. i nastavila se kasnije tijekom ranocarskog razdoblja.²¹⁸ Pehari od skupocjenih metala mogli su nositi urezani natpis s podatkom o težini metala.²¹⁹ Osim pehara, vodoravno postavljena i reljefno ukrašena pločica na vrhu ručke javlja se kod specifičnog oblika šalice s izljevom, korištene u posluživanju tekućih umaka pri objedu od I. do sredine IV. st.²²⁰ Kod šalice s izljevom, pločica na vrhu ručke obično nosi radio-nički žig. Na kaserolama su se nalazile dugačke, konkavno oblikovane ručke ravnog završetka, a razlikuju se od ručki pehara ponajviše po proporcijama i po tome što na donjoj strani nemaju udubinu za učvršćenje na okomitu ručku.²²¹ Ponavljanjem motiva pločice konkavno oblikovanih dužih strana ponekad se oblikovala dugačka ručka kod posuda drugog tipa, npr. okomito postavljena ručka kod kutlače kat. br. 29 (T. 25).

KRATER

Hvatište kat. br. 40 (T. 33) u obliku cvijeta s dugim izvijenim tučkom pripada vodoravno postavljenoj ručki kakve su imale hidrije, stamnosi i krateri te polukalotasti bazeni. Šuplja stražnja strana pokazuje da ručka nije imala puni volumen, nego je bila aplicirana i čvrsto stisnuta uz podlogu. Ručke na hidrijama i stamnosi odlikuju se redovito punim volumenom.²²² Taj tip ručke nije karakterističan za situle, no izuzetno se na kotliću situli tipa Eggers 17 nalaze vodoravne ručke čija hvatišta mogu biti ukrašena.²²³ Vodoravne ručke s figuralnim motivima na mjestu spoja s tijelom posude prisutne su na pojedinim tipovima polukalotastih bazena, ali motiv cvijeta nije karakterističan za tu vrstu posude namijenjenu ispiranju i kupanju, sa standardiziranim izborom motiva. Karakteristični su motivi na hvatištu ručki polukalotastih bazena list vinove loze²²⁴,

ends of jugs of the 1st century.²¹⁴ Among other things, the lion's paw had its place in the Dionysian cult as a symbol of the beast – a wild and uncontrolled aspect of human nature. Dionysius would often transform himself into various creatures, including lion.²¹⁵ As a symbol of the regal power, lion was also a magical apotropaic symbol and the eternal guardian.²¹⁶ The two pairs of diagonal incisions on both sides of the central groove are a reminiscence of the handles of the Late Republican jugs of the Ornavasso-Ruvo type with the vine-leaf motif.²¹⁷ The handled goblet Cat. No. 38 follows the tradition of the Idrija-type goblets and can be dated to the Early Imperial period of Augustus' reign or to the 1st century.

The simple plate Cat. No. 39 (Pl. 32: 39), with concave sides, was fixed horizontally above the vertical handle of a drinking goblet with two handles that did not surmount the goblet's mouth (*scyphus*). The length–width ratio and the functional recess on the lower side for better interlocking with the handle are the principal arguments for interpreting this element as part of a goblet handle. Goblets with horizontal plates above the pair of handles were usually made of silver or a copper alloy and were often decorated with relief figural motifs and complex scenes. They were status symbols that would be manifested at feasts, when wine was consumed from luxurious and artistically decorated goblets. Inspired by the Greek tradition, the production of Roman silver or copper-alloy goblets with a concave plate above the handles flourished in the final decades of the 1st century BC and persisted into the Early Imperial period.²¹⁸ Goblets made of precious metals sometimes had a carved inscription specifying the weight of the metal.²¹⁹ Besides on goblets, the relief-decorated horizontal plate on top of the handle is also found on a specific mug with a spout used for serving liquid sauces at meals in the period between the 1st and mid-4th centuries.²²⁰ On the mugs with a spout, the plate on the top of the handle would usually have a workshop stamp. Casseroles had long, concave handles with a straight end. These handles differ from goblet handles primarily by their proportions and by the fact that they lack the recess for interlocking with the vertical handle at the bottom.²²¹ Long

218 M. Castoldi 2004, 90, sl. 7: 8, pehar od bakrene slitine, kasnorepublikanski period; S. F. Pozo 2005, 36, kat. br. 6, sl. 3: 6, T. 7, Almedinilla, posrebrna bakrena slitina. Primjeri srebrnih skifosa s pločicom konkavnih stranica na vrhu ručki: A. Héron de Villefosse 1903, 84–90, kat. br. 16, Boscoreale; H. J. Eggers 1951, 177, T. 14, tipovi 168, 170–173; R. Stupperich 1993, 291, sl. 7; 294, sl. 9, Hildesheim; M. Bolla 1994, 51, kat. br. 60, T. XLVII; 2011, 359, sl. 1, Hoby, tip Eggers 168; E. Deschler-Erb 1996, 33, sl. 27; S. F. Pozo 2005, 36, kat. br. 5, sl. 3: 5, Mengibar; 36, kat. br. 7, sl. 3: 7, Segura.

219 A. D'Ambrosio 1990, 197, kat. br. 102–103, Pompeji, dva srebrna pehara s natpisom: BLAESIAE . PRIMAE . P(ONDO) I . IIII.

220 M. Bolla 1994, 31–33, kat. br. 29, T. XIX–XX, šalice tipa Boesterd 65.

221 V. Hoffler 1904, sl. 60, Tordinici; D. Breščak 1982, 43, kat. br. 21, T. 3: 21, Vrhnika; M. Bolla 1994, 36, kat. br. 32, T. XXV, kaserole s ravnim završenom ručkom konkavnih stranica pripisuju se galskoj proizvodnji od kraja I. st. do kraja III. st.

222 M. Bolla 1993, 72–75, T. XL–XLI, Bruzzano, stamnosi, druga polovina IV. st. pr. Kr.; 76–77, T. XLV–XLVI, Palazzolo Milanese, hidrija, kraj I. st. pr. Kr.; 1994, 71, kat. br. 80, T. LXXII–LXXV.

223 H. J. Eggers 1951, T. 3, tip 17.

224 H. J. Eggers 1951, T. 9, tip 94; M. Bolla 1991a, 117, I. st. pr. Kr.; M. Bolla, M. Castoldi 2016, 134, sl. 14, Eggers 94, I. st. pr. Kr.

214 A. Oettel 1991, 26, 45, cat. no. 13, pl. 12b, pl. 13b, Boscoreale, *oinochoe*, Gallic production, 1st century, before AD 79; S. Tassinari 1993, I, pl. LXXXVI–LXXXVII, type D 2300, *oinochoe*, Pompeii; J. Jovanović 2010, 198, 217, cat. no. 30, pl. 2: 30, Salona, jug, 1st century.

215 W. F. Otto 1965, 110–111.

216 C. Vermeule 1972, 49–52.

217 C. Boube 1991, 34–35, fig. 11: 6, 1st century BC.

218 M. Castoldi 2004, 90, fig. 7: 8, copper-alloy goblet, Late Republican period; S. F. Pozo 2005, 36, cat. no. 6, fig. 3: 6, pl. 7, Almedinilla, silver-plated copper alloy. Example of silver skyphoi with concave plate on the top of the handles: A. Héron de Villefosse 1903, 84–90, cat. no. 16, Boscoreale; H. J. Eggers 1951, 177, pl. 14, types 168, 170–173; R. Stupperich 1993, 291, fig. 7; 294, fig. 9, Hildesheim; M. Bolla 1994, 51, cat. no. 60, pl. XLVII; 2011, 359, fig. 1, Hoby, type Eggers 168; E. Deschler-Erb 1996, 33, fig. 27; S. F. Pozo 2005, 36, cat. no. 5, fig. 3: 5, Mengibar; 36, cat. no. 7, fig. 3: 7, Segura.

219 A. Sharpless 2022, 60, cat. nos. 40–41, Pompeii, two silver goblets inscribed with: *Blaesiae Primae p(ondo libra) I (triens scripula) IIII*.

220 M. Bolla 1994, 31–33, cat. no. 29, pl. XIX–XX, Boesterd 65-type mug.

221 V. Hoffler 1904, fig. 60, Tordinici; D. Breščak 1982, 43, cat. no. 21, pl. 3: 21, Vrhnika; M. Bolla 1994, 36, cat. no. 32, pl. XXV, casseroles with a concave handle with a flat end are attributed to Gallic production from late 1st to late 3rd centuries.

palmeta²²⁵, ljudska ruka²²⁶, a osobito su česte životinjske figure²²⁷. Ponekad se javlja radijalni lisnati motiv na disku, koji podsjeća na rozetu.²²⁸ Ručke na bazenima redovito su izrađene u punom volumenu i lijevane s potpunom ispunom, kao i ručke hidrija.

Čini se vjerojatnim da je šuplja ručka bila aplicirana na krater, veliku posudu za miješanje i pripremu vina pri gozbi. Krater od bakrene slitine imao je obično vodoravno postavljene pune ručke na donjem dijelu tijela²²⁹, ponekad na prijelazu ramena u vrat, odmah ispod otvora kratera kratkog vrata.²³⁰ Šuplja ručka kat. br. 40 mogla je biti pričvršćena na okomitu stijenku kratera kratkog vrata, promjera otvora barem 30 cm (T. 33). Krateri od bakrene slitine velikih dimenzija bili su skupocjeni i reprezentativan ukras namijenjen pokazivanju i isticanju bogatstva i važnosti vlasnika, i mnogo su rjeđi od kotlića. Figuralni motivi na hvatištima ručki kratera pokazuju veliku raznovrsnost i široku paletu motiva. Oblik dugog, izvijenog i poluotvorenog tučka prvi se put javlja u augustovskom razdoblju i karakterističan je za kamene reljefe I. st. po. Kr., što je osobito došlo do izražaja u frizovima akantovih vitica.²³¹ Slično oblikovanje tučka zadržalo se i nakon julijevsko-klaudijevske dinastije.²³² Od II. st. nadalje cvijet dobiva na punoći volumena i nerijetko se prikazuje zakrenut u perspektivi. Krateri su slabo zastupljeni među posuđem od bakrene slitine na području sjevernog Jadrana. U Istri nema uopće dokumentiranih nalaza kratera od bakrene slitine, ako se ne računaju postolja od bakrene slitine s nožicama koja su pripadala neidentificiranim predmetima.²³³

RUČKA

Dupin od bakrene slitine kat. br. 41 (T. 34) iz Nezakcija ima na glavi pločicu za zakivanje i može se interpretirati kao ručka. Dupin je u klasičnom svijetu bio najprepoznatljiviji animalni simbol putovanja u zagrobni život, što je snažno doprinijelo rasprostranjenosti njegova prikaza u svim

handles of other vessels – e.g. the vertical handle of the ladle Cat. No. 29 (Pl. 25) – would sometimes be formed by repetition of the motif of a plate with concave longitudinal sides.

KRATER

The grip Cat. No. 40 (Pl. 33), shaped as a flower with a long, curved pestle, belongs to a horizontally placed plate like the one found on hydrias, stamnoi, kraters and semi-calotte-shaped basins. The hollow rear side indicates that the handle was not voluminous but was instead applied and tightly pressed against the surface. The hydria and stamnos handles are always voluminous.²²² This type of handles is not typical of situlae; however, exceptionally, the situla kettle of the Eggers 17 type has horizontal handles with the grips that are sometimes decorated.²²³ Horizontal handles with figural motifs on the place where they are attached to the vessel's body can be seen on some types of semi-calotte basins. However, the flower motif is not typical of this washing and bathing vessel with a standardized choice of motifs. Typical motifs found on the handle grips of semi-calotte basins include vine leaf²²⁴, palmette²²⁵, human hand²²⁶ and – in particular – animal figures²²⁷. A radial leaf motif can sometimes be seen on the disk, reminding of a rosette.²²⁸ Basin handles are always voluminous and cast solid, same as hydria handles.

It seems probable that the hollow handle was applied to a krater, a large vessel for mixing and preparing wine at feasts. A copper-alloy krater usually had solid, horizontally placed handles on the lower part of its body²²⁹ or, sometimes, where the shoulder transitions into the neck, right below the mouth of the short-necked krater.²³⁰ The hollow handle Cat. No. 40 could have been attached to the vertical wall of a short-necked krater, with a mouth at least 30 cm in diameter (Pl. 33). Large-sized copper-alloy kraters served as a valuable and representative decoration intended to emphasize the owner's wealth and status. They are much scarcer than kettles. The figural motifs on krater handle grips exhibit a wide range of motifs. The motif of a long, curved and half-open

225 S. Tassinari 1993, I, 94, tip S 2122; II, 207: inv. br. 12416; I, 94, tip S 2220; II, 209: inv. br. 8214; I, 94, tip S 2230; II, 210: inv. br. 11593; I, 94, tip S 2200; II, 210: inv. br. 12099A, 18972; I, 96, tip S 6100; II, 240: inv. br. 13239.
226 H. J. Eggers 1951, T. 10, tip 96; Ch. & C. Holliger 1986, 7–8, kat. br. 68, T. 9: 68, *Vindonissa*, druga polovina I. st. pr. Kr.; S. Tassinari 1993, I, 94, tip S 2121, S 2200; II, 204–205, 210: inv. br. 8686.
227 A. Radnóti 1938, 127–129, T. XII, tip 60, II. – III. st.; H. J. Eggers 1951, T. 10, tipovi 98 – 100, 102 – 104; S. Tassinari 1993, I, 95–96, tipovi S 4111 – S 4112, S 4121 – S 4122, S 4210, S 4220, S 4310, S 4321 – S 4322, S 4400, S 4000; II, 220–238.
228 S. Tassinari 1993, I, 94, tip S 2230; II, 209: inv. br. 15007.
229 B. A. Raev 1978, 633–635, kat. br. 4, T. 32: 5, Balčik, kraj II. – početak III. st.; A. Oettel 1991, 41, kat. br. 1, T. 1; T. 2c, Boscoreale, I. st., prije g. 79; S. Tassinari 1993, I, 114, tip Y 1100 – Y 1200; II, 345–346, krateri od bakrene slitine s ručkama u punom volumenu.
230 S. Tassinari 1993, I, 114, tip Y 1100 – Y 1200; II, 344, Y 1100; 346, Y 1200.
231 G. Schörner 1995, 67, 146, kat. br. 16, T. 30: 2, Aquileia, ranoaugustovsko doba; 159, kat. br. 131, T. 39: 1, Ostia, hram Rome i Augusta, prva trećina I. st.; 182, kat. br. 310, T. 42: 7, Venafro, doba Klaudivija; 145, kat. br. 4, T. 45: 1, 4, Ancona, doba Nerona; 166, kat. br. 181, T. 49: 4, Pula, hram Rome i Augusta, 2. pr. Kr. – 14. po. Kr.
232 G. Schörner 1995, 83, Beilage 5, 2, Aquileia, ara Etuvija Kapreola, kraj I. st. po. Kr.
233 A. Starac 2022, 401, 404, kat. br. 2.

222 M. Bolla 1993, 72–75, pl. XL–XLI, Bruzzano, stamnos, second half of 4th century BC; 76–77, pl. XLV–XLVI, Palazzo Milanese, hydria, late 1st century BC 1994, 71, cat. no. 80, pl. LXXII–LXXV.
223 H. J. Eggers 1951, pl. 3, type 17.
224 H. J. Eggers 1951, pl. 9, type 94; M. Bolla 1991a, 117, 1st century BC; M. Bolla, M. Castoldi 2016, 134, fig. 14, Eggers 94, 1st century BC.
225 S. Tassinari 1993, I, 94, type S 2122; II, 207: inv. no. 12416; I, 94, type S 2220; II, 209: inv. no. 8214; I, 94, type S 2230; II, 210: inv. no. 11593; I, 94, type S 2200; II, 210: inv. no. 12099A, 18972; I, 96, type S 6100; II, 240: inv. no. 13239.
226 H. J. Eggers 1951, pl. 10, type 96; Ch. & C. Holliger 1986, 7–8, cat. no. 68, pl. 9: 68, *Vindonissa*, second half of 1st century BC; S. Tassinari 1993, I, 94, type S 2121, S 2200; II, 204–205, 210: inv. no. 8686.
227 A. Radnóti 1938, 127–129, pl. XII, type 60, 2nd – 3rd centuries; H. J. Eggers 1951, pl. 10, types 98–100, 102–104; S. Tassinari 1993, I, 95–96, types S 4111–S 4112, S 4121–S 4122, S 4210, S 4220, S 4310, S 4321–S 4322, S 4400, S 4000; II, 220–238.
228 S. Tassinari 1993, I, 94, type S 2230; II, 209: inv. no. 15007.
229 B. A. Raev 1978, 633–635, cat. no. 4, pl. 32: 5, Balčik, late 2nd – early 3rd centuries; A. Oettel 1991, 41, cat. no. 1, pl. 1; pl. 2c, Boscoreale, 1st century, before AD 79; S. Tassinari 1993, I, 114, type Y 1100–Y 1200; II, 345–346, copper-alloy kraters with completely preserved handles.
230 S. Tassinari 1993, I, 114, type Y 1100–Y 1200; II, 344, Y 1100; 346, Y 1200.

aspektima rimske svakodnevice.²³⁴ Manje je izvjesno na kakvom je predmetu bio zakovan. Metalni okovi, nožice i ručke u obliku dupina nalazili su se na namještaju i drugim predmetima od drveta, ali i na posudama stalcima i uljanicama od bakrene slitine. Dupini kao ručke nalazili su se učvršćeni na vratima ili poklopcu, a kao nožice bili su učvršćeni s donje strane na podlozi predmeta. Pojedinačno lijevani dupin izvijenog tijela i glavom okrenut nadolje javlja se na kandelabrima od bakrene slitine kao noga tronošca, no u tom slučaju nije predviđen za zakivanje pločicom na glavi.²³⁵ Dupini učvršćeni glavom na pravokutnom postolju korišteni su kao ukrasni element na kolima.²³⁶ Pojednim figuricama dupina od bakrene slitine, dimenzijama sličnim primjerku iz Nezakcija, ali bez hvatišta na glavi, nije moguće utvrditi točnu namjenu.²³⁷ Analogni ukras od bakrene slitine, za koji je pretpostavljeno da bi mogao biti dio škrinje ili ormara, pronađen je u zapadnom susjedstvu istarskog poluotoka, u Akvileji.²³⁸ Tijelo dupina izvijeno u obliku kuke moglo je služiti kao ručka pričvršćena na ravnu drvenu podlogu vrata odnosno poklopca. Dupin od bakrene slitine, upotrijebljen kao kvaka na vratima, učvršćivao se na vrata na drugačiji način, s pomoću dva nosača na donjoj strani tijela.²³⁹ Na drvenim škrinjama i ormarima obično se javljaju pokretne ručke od bakrene slitine, sastavljene od dva sučeljena dupina izvijenih tijela.²⁴⁰ Osim dupina, na namještaju su bile uobičajene ručke s figurama morskih nemani s glavom pantere. Taj tip ručke učvršćivao se za drvenu podlogu s pomoću dvije kukice koje su obuhvaćale dupinov rep. Pokretne ručke od bakrene slitine u obliku dva sučeljena dupina koji dimenzijama odgovaraju dupinu iz Nezakcija obično su lijevane u jednom komadu.²⁴¹ Nema, međutim, nigdje arheološki dokumentiranih ručki rimskog namještaja sastavljenih od dva zakovana, zasebno izlivena dupina od bakrene slitine. Prema tome, nije vjerojatna pretpostavka da je dupin iz Nezakcija bio predviđen za spoj zakivanjem s drugim istim takvim dupinom kako bi zajedno oblikovali jedinstvenu dvodjelnu ručku. Razmjerno velika zakivna pločica upućuje na to da je predviđeno da se dupin sam zakuca na drvenu ili metalnu podlogu. Ručke namještaja od bakrene slitine u obliku sučeljenih dupina u Augstu su datirane u I. i II. st.²⁴² Dupin iz Nezakcija može se pripisati sličnom razdoblju.

234 J. M. C. Toynbee 1973, 109, 206–208; M. Green 2004, 12, 121.

235 S. Boube-Piccot 1975, T. 122–122a, Volubilis; T. 229–230, Banasa; M. Bolla 2021, 166–167, kat. br. 188, Verona.

236 M. Bolla 2021, 166–167, kat. br. 189, Verona.

237 N. Franken 1997, 174, kat. br. 236–237, sl. 357–358, Köln; M. Bolla 2021, 164–165, kat. br. 186, Verona.

238 E. Murgia 2009, sl. 4, bilj. 45.

239 N. Franken 1997, 40–41, kat. br. 22, sl. 44–45, Köln.

240 S. Boube-Piccot 1975, T. 184, Volubilis; D. Gáspár 1986, T. CCLXXV–CCLXXXV, CCXCI, CCXCIV–CCXCVI, CCXCIX, CCCVI–CCCVII; E. Riha 2001, 25, sl. 10; 100, sl. 91; 120, sl. 141b.

241 E. Riha 2001, 26, kat. br. 53–67; 122, sl. 142–143, kat. br. 54–55; T. 6: 53–67.

242 E. Riha 2001, 25.

pestle first appeared in the Augustan period and is typical of the stone reliefs of the 1st century AD – particularly on friezes with acanthus vines.²³¹ Pestles were depicted in a similar way even after the Julio–Claudian dynasty.²³² From the 2nd century on, the flower became more voluminous and is often depicted from a different perspective. Kraters do not account for many of the copper-alloy tableware finds in Northern Adriatic. In Istria, no copper-alloy krater has been found yet, if we do not take into account the footed copper-alloy pedestals that belonged to unidentified objects.²³³

HANDLE

The copper-alloy dolphin Cat. No. 41 (Pl. 34) from Nesactium has a riveting plate on its head and can be interpreted as a handle. In the classical antiquity, dolphin was the most recognizable animal symbol of the journey into afterlife – the fact that strongly contributed to the wide distribution of its depictions in all aspects of the Roman everyday life.²³⁴ The identity of the object to which it was riveted is less certain. Dolphin-shaped metal fittings, feet and handles decorated furniture and other wooden objects, as well as copper-alloy vessels, stands and oil lamps. Dolphin-shaped handles were fixed on doors or lids or, as feet, on the lower side of an object's base. A dolphin with a twisted body and turned upside down, cast as a single piece, can be seen on copper-alloy candelabra as a tripod foot, in which case it was not intended for riveting by using the plate on its head.²³⁵ The dolphins with their head fixed to a rectangular base were used as a decorative element on chariots.²³⁶ For some copper-alloy dolphin figurines of a similar size as the Nesactium specimen but without a grip on their heads, it is not possible to establish their exact purpose.²³⁷ An analogous copper-alloy decoration, believed to be a part of a chest or closet, was found in Istria's western neighborhood, in Aquileia.²³⁸ The dolphin's body, twisted like a hook, could have served as a handle that was fixed to the flat wooden surface of a door or a lid. The copper-alloy dolphins used as door handles were fixed to a door in a different way, with two holders on the lower side of their body.²³⁹ Wooden chests and closets usually have movable copper-alloy handles consisting of two confronted dolphins with twisted bodies.²⁴⁰ Besides dolphins,

231 G. Schörner 1995, 67, 146, cat. no. 16, pl. 30: 2, Aquileia, Early Augustan period; 159, cat. no. 131, pl. 39: 1, Ostia, temple of Roma and Augustus, first third of 1st century; 182, cat. no. 310, pl. 42: 7, Venafro, Claudian period; 145, cat. no. 4, pl. 45: 1, 4, Ancona, Neronian period; 166, cat. no. 181, pl. 49: 4, Pula, temple of Roma and Augustus, 2 BC – AD 14.

232 G. Schörner 1995, 83, Beilage 5, 2, Aquileia, Etuvius Capreolus' ara, late 1st century.

233 A. Starac 2022, 401, 404, cat. no. 2.

234 J. M. C. Toynbee 1973, 109, 206–208; M. Green 2004, 12, 121.

235 S. Boube-Piccot 1975, pl. 122–122a, Volubilis; pl. 229–230, Banasa; M. Bolla 2021, 166–167, cat. no. 188, Verona.

236 M. Bolla 2021, 166–167, kat. no. 189, Verona.

237 N. Franken 1997, 174, cat. nos. 236–237, figs. 357–358, Köln; M. Bolla 2021, 164–165, kat. no. 186, Verona.

238 E. Murgia 2009, fig. 4, n. 45.

239 N. Franken 1997, 40–41, cat. no. 22, figs. 44–45, Cologne.

240 S. Boube-Piccot 1975, pl. 184, Volubilis; D. Gáspár 1986, pl. CCLXXV–CCLXXXV,

Aplikacija na drvenom namještaju samo je jedna mogućnost korištenja ručke od bakrene slitine u obliku dupina, koja nema arheološki dokumentirane potvrde u cjelovitom nalazu. Dupin iz Nezakcija na prednjoj strani završava ravnom pravokutnom pločicom konkavnih stranica s dvije rupe za zakovice u nasuprotnim uglovima. Pločice konkavnih stranica bile su sastavni dio nožica velikih tronožnih bazena od bakrene slitine, polukalotastog oblika, korištenih u kuhinji te u trikliniju za pranje i umivanje prije, za vrijeme i poslije jela.²⁴³ Tronožni polukalotasti bazeni od bakrene slitine, s pločicom konkavnih stranica za spajanje nožice s tijelom, bili su razmjerno česti u kasnolatskom i ranoaugustovskom razdoblju na Balkanu.²⁴⁴ Nožice bazena od bakrene slitine, međutim, nemaju figuralne prikaze i sasvim su jednostavne, stoje na prstenu te na ovalnoj ili trapezoidnoj pločici koja se lemila, a ne zakivala. Pločica konkavnih stranica nalazila se na mjestu spoja nožice s tijelom posude, isto kao u slučaju dupina iz Nezakcija. Dupin iz Nezakcija nije uopće prikladan za nožicu iz jednog drugog, važnijeg razloga: u slučaju da se nalazio pričvršćen na donjoj strani bilo kojeg podnožja, njegov bi trbuh bio okrenut nagore što je suprotno ikonografskim pravilima.

Ručke u obliku dupina nalaze se ponekad na uljanicama od bakrene slitine iz I. – II. st., različitih tipova, ali najčešće na uljanicama s dva nasuprotna gorila. Par dupina okrenutih glavom nadolje služio je kao ručka i držač kuke za vješanje uljanice od bakrene slitine većih dimenzija s dva gorila tipa Loeschcke XVIII, pronađene u Parizu. Dupini nisu učvršćeni za uljanicu s pomoću ravne pločice tehnikom zakivanja, nego tehnikom lemljenja preko figuralno oblikovanih hobotnica na stijenama koje grabe ustima.²⁴⁵ Slično rješenje ručke za kuku s dva nalemljena dupina okrenuta glavom nadolje nalazi se na jednoj manjoj uljanici tipa Loeschcke XX, od bakrene slitine i s dva gorila, iz British Museum, upitnog podrijetla,²⁴⁶ te na uljanici tipa Loeschcke XX, s dva gorila, iz trgovine u glavnoj ulici Herkulana.²⁴⁷ Dupin u punom volumenu javlja se također na uljanici Loeschcke XIX s jednim gorilom, ali s drugačijom namjenom, u ulozi ručke pomičnog poklopca na šarnir.²⁴⁸ Dupin s pločicom za zakivanje nije prikladno rješenje za uljanice od bakrene slitine, na koje se ručka redovito spajala lemljenjem, a ne zakivanjem.

Prikladna analogija pronalazi se u naseljima zatrpanima erupcijom Vezuva g. 79, gdje se ručka u obliku para zrcalno postavljenih dupina nalazila na vrhu niskog cilindričnog poklopca trbušastog kotla s uskim i niskim vratom,

furniture handles often had the shape of a sea monster with a panther's head. The handles of this type were fixed to the wooden surface with two small hooks embracing the dolphin's tale. The movable copper-alloy handles shaped as two confronted dolphins of a size corresponding to the size of the Nesactium dolphin were usually cast as single pieces.²⁴¹ However, there is no archaeological evidence of Roman furniture handles consisting of two riveted copper-alloy dolphins cast as single pieces. Consequently, it is unlikely that the Nesactium dolphin was intended to be riveted to another such dolphin so that the two of them could form a single two-part handle. The rather large size of the riveting plate indicates that the dolphin was supposed to be riveted to a wooden or metal surface on its own. The copper-alloy handles shaped as confronted dolphins and intended for furniture that were found in August were dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries.²⁴² The Nesactium dolphin can be dated to a similar period.

Their use on wooden furniture is but one possible use of the copper-alloy dolphin-shaped handles. However, there is no archaeological evidence that would substantiate this because no complete specimen has been found yet. On its front side, the Nesactium dolphin has a flat rectangular plate with concave sides with two rivet holes in the opposite corners. Plates with concave sides were part of the feet of large tree-footed copper-alloy basins of a semi-calotte shape used in the kitchen and in the triclinium, for washing hands and face before, during and after the meal.²⁴³ The three-footed semi-calotte copper-alloy basins with a concave plate for fixing the foot to the body were rather common in the Late La Tène and Early Augustan periods in the Balkans.²⁴⁴ However, copper-alloy basin feet have no figural depictions and are quite simple; they stand on a ring and on an oval or trapezoidal plate that was fixed by soldering, not by riveting. A plate with concave sides was located where the foot was connected to the vessel's body, just like in the case of the Nesactium dolphin. This dolphin is not suitable for a foot for another, more important reason: if it was fixed to the lower side of any base, its belly would be turned upwards, which is contrary to the iconographic rules.

Dolphin-shape handles are sometimes found on the 1st- and 2nd-century copper-alloy oil lamps of various types, but mostly on the oil lamps with two opposing nozzles. A pair of dolphins with their heads turned downwards was used as a handle and hook holder for hanging the large-sized copper-alloyed oil lamp of the Loeschcke XVIII type with two opposing nozzles that was found in Paris. The dolphins are not riveted to the oil lamp over a flat plate but are soldered

243 S. Tassinari 1993, I, 90–93, 231–232, tip S 1110 – S 1120; II, 201.

244 D. Božić 2002, 419–423, sl. 1–2; M. Dizdar, A. Tonc 2014, 589, sl. 6.

245 D. M. Bailey 1996, 33–34, T. 35–37, Q 3649, Paris, I. st.

246 D. M. Bailey 1996, 43, T. 54, Q 3684, g. 50 – 150? Razlika u kemijskom sastavu između tijela uljanice i dupina dovodi u sumnju autentičnost primjerka.

247 M. Conticello De' Spagnolis, Marisa, E. De Carolis 1988, 146, 184, kat. br. 120,

Herculaneum, decumanus maximus, radionica/trgovina br. 4.

248 N. Franken 1997, 79–80, kat. br. 80, sl. 138–139, Köln.

CCXCI, CCXCIV–CCXCVI, CCXCIX, CCCVI–CCCVII; E. Riha 2001, 25, fig. 10; 100, fig. 91; 120, fig. 141b.

241 E. Riha 2001, 26, cat. nos. 53–67; 122, figs. 142–143, cat. nos. 54–55; pl. 6: 53–67.

242 E. Riha 2001, 25.

243 S. Tassinari 1993, I, 90–93, 231–232, type S 1110–S 1120; II, 201.

244 D. Božić 2002, 419–423, figs. 1–2; M. Dizdar, A. Tonc 2014, 589, fig. 6.

karakterističnog bikoničnog tijela najšireg u donjoj trećini, zaobljenog dna i niskog cilindričnog vrata znatno suženog u odnosu na rame.²⁴⁹ Kotlovi od bakrene slitine s poklopcem vješali su se nad vatrom i koristili za grijanje vode i kuhanje. Druga vrsta kotla s poklopcem za grijanje vode bila je opremljena nogama za postavljanje iznad vatre (*authepsa*) i stajala je samostalno.²⁵⁰ Poklopci s ručkom u obliku dupina ili druge figure nalazili su se karakteristično na metalnim posudama za grijanje vode, diskoidni poklopci na kotlovima, a srcoliki na vrčevima od kovanog lima. Na poklopcu kotla nalazili su se nasuprotno okrenuti dupini u paru, dimenzija odgovarajućih dupinu iz Nezakcija, koji su se dodirivali uzdignutim repovima oblikujući tako ručku. Mogli su biti učvršćeni na gornjoj površini ravnog poklopca lemljenjem ili zakovicama. Dupin iz Nezakcija mogao se prema tome nalaziti kao ručka na poklopcu kotlića ili druge vrste posude od bakrene slitine.²⁵¹ Repom nije dodirivao rep antagonistički postavljenog drugog dupina, nego je stajao samostalno, odvojen od svog para, ako je uopće bilo drugog dupina. Funkcija dupina kat. br. 41 može se ukratko svesti na dvije osnovne mogućnosti: ručka na poklopcu posude od bakrene slitine ili ručka aplicirana na drvenu podlogu.

ZAKLJUČAK

Glavnina cjelovito sačuvanih posuda od bakrene slitine iz Antičke zbirke Arheološkog muzeja Istre pronađena je u ostavi u rimskom bunaru u Šijani, u predgrađu Pule (kat. br. 3–5, 13–14 te barem jedan kotlić od kat. br. 1–2, moguće vrčevi kat. br. 20–22, 24). Ostava u Šijani može se dovesti u vezu s nekom od obližnjih prigradskih vila rustika na teritoriju kolonije Pole. Iz prigradske vile na brdu iznad pulskog amfiteatra potječe ručka vrča od kovanog lima kat. br. 28. Ručka kaserole kat. br. 34 pronađena je u maritimnoj vili u Červaru sjeverno od Poreča, na području rimske kolonije *Parentium*, dok za ostale predmete nisu poznate pojedinosti nalaza. Nedostatak informacija o oklonostima nalaza jako ograničava spoznaje o njihovoj namjeni i korištenju. Jedini predmet koji je sigurno bio korišten u objektu javne namjene, bazen kat. br. 12, potječe iz javnih termi u Puli.

Od četrdeset jednog obrađenog predmeta, šesnaest su vrčevi ili dijelovi vrčeva (kat. br. 13–28), što čini gotovo polovicu ukupnog broja obrađenih posuda. Pet kataloških jedinica odnosi se na vrčeve od kovanog lima, što čini nešto manje od jedne trećine vrčeva. Od toga se četiri kataloške jedinice odnose na vrčeve s pomičnim poklopcem, kakvi su na području sjevernog Jadrana bili popularni u II. i III. st. (kat. br. 24–27). Ostali vrčevi izrađeni

to it over the figural octopuses grabbing rocks with their mouths.²⁴⁵ A similar solution for the hook with two soldered dolphins turned upside down can be seen on a smaller copper-alloyed oil lamp of the Loeschcke XX type with two nozzles from the British Museum (of questionable origin),²⁴⁶ and on the Loeschcke XX type with two nozzles found in a store in the main street of Herculaneum.²⁴⁷ A dolphin in its full volume is also found on a Loeschcke XIX oil lamp with a single nozzle but it has a different purpose there: it serves as the handle of a movable hinged lid.²⁴⁸ A dolphin with a riveting plate was not a suitable solution for copper-alloy oil lamps; their handles were always fixed by soldering, not by riveting.

A suitable analogy can be found in the settlements buried by the AD 79 eruption of Mount Vesuvius, where a handle consisting of a pair of mirroring dolphins was found on the top of a low cylindrical lid of a bellied cauldron with a narrow, short neck, a specific biconical body widest in its lower third, a rounded base, and a low cylindrical neck much narrower than the shoulder.²⁴⁹ Lidded copper-alloy cauldrons would be hung over fire and used for boiling water and cooking. Another type of a lidded water-boiling cauldron had feet for placing it over fire (*authepsa*); it stood on its own.²⁵⁰ Lids with a handle shaped as a dolphin or some other figure were typically used with metal water-boiling vessels; discoid lids were used with cauldrons; and heart-shaped lids were used with forged-sheet jugs. The cauldron lid had a pair of confronted dolphins, comparable with the Nesactium dolphin. Their raised tails were touching each other, thus forming a handle. They could be either soldered or riveted to the upper surface of a flat lid. Consequently, the Nesactium dolphin could have been a handle on the lid of a kettle or some other copper-alloy vessel.²⁵¹ Its tail did not touch the tail of an antagonistic dolphin; instead, it stood independently, separated from its counterpart – if there was a second dolphin at all. Basically, the dolphin Cat. No. 41 could have two possible functions: a handle on the lid of a copper-alloy vessel or a handle applied to a wooden surface.

CONCLUSIONS

Most of the copper-alloy vessels from the Roman Collection of the Archaeological Museum of Istria were found in a hoard in the Roman well in Šijana, a suburb of Pula (Cat. Nos. 3–5, 13–14, at least one of the kettles Cat. Nos. 1–2 and, possibly,

249 S. Tassinari 1993, I, 103, 231, tip V 1100; II, 275–277; H. Sedlmayer 1999, 110, T. 49; 7, Maglern; M. Castoldi 2012, 362, sl. 11, Cremona.

250 S. Tassinari 1993, I, 114, tip Y 2200; II, 348, Pompeji; W. Drack 1997, 28, sl. 18–20, *Augusta Raurica*.

251 M. Bolla 2021, 166–167, kat. br. 187, Verona.

245 D. M. Bailey 1996, 33–34, pl. 35–37, Q 3649, Paris, 1st century.

246 D. M. Bailey 1996, 43, pl. 54, Q 3684, AD 50–150? The difference in the chemical composition of the oil lamp's body and the dolphin raises doubts about the specimen's authenticity.

247 M. Conticello De' Spagnolis, Marisa, E. De Carolis 1988, 146, 184, cat. no. 120, *Herculaneum, decumanus maximus*, workshop/store no. 4.

248 N. Franken 1997, 79–80, cat. no. 80, figs. 138–139, Köln.

249 S. Tassinari 1993, I, 103, 231, type V 1100; II, 275–277; H. Sedlmayer 1999, 110, pl. 49; 7, Maglern; M. Castoldi 2012, 362, fig. 11, Cremona.

250 S. Tassinari 1993, I, 114, type Y 2200; II, 348, Pompeji; W. Drack 1997, 28, figs. 18–20, *Augusta Raurica*.

251 M. Bolla 2021, 166–167, cat. no. 187, Verona.

su tehnikom lijevanja koja je omogućavala fino oblikovanje. Po zastupljenosti, nakon vrčeva slijede kotlići (kat. br. 1–11). Ručka kat. br. 11 atipičnog oblika pripisana je kotliću, čijim dimenzijama odgovara. Nakon kotlića slijede po brojnosti kutlače (kat. br. 29–31), kaserole (kat. br. 32–34) i patere (kat. br. 35–37), svaka skupina s tri kataloške jedinice. Pehari su zastupljeni s dvije kataloške jedinice i dva različita tipa (kat. br. 38–39), a bazen (kat. br. 12) i krater (kat. br. 40) svaki s jednim ulomkom. Ručka u obliku dupina kat. br. 41 mogla je pripadati poklopcu većeg kotla ili je bila učvršćena na drvenu površinu. Ovisno o tipu i namjeni posude, razlikuju se prevladajuće tehnike izrade. Svi kotlići izrađeni su od kovanog lima hladnom obradom, dok se tehnika lijevanja koristila za figuralne ukrase na ručkama kotlića. Vrčevi i njihovi dijelovi, ručke i poklopci, za razliku od kotlića pretežno su izrađeni tehnikom lijevanja i obradom na vruće. Osim jedne ručke kat. br. 15 koja je pripadala *oinochoe* vrču trolisnog otvora, sve ostale ručke pripadale su vrčevima okruglog otvora, kakav imaju svi sačuvani vruće oblikovani vrčevi kat. br. 13–14, 20–22. Vruće oblikovani vrč kat. br. 17 i vrčevi od kovanog lima kat. br. 24–27 imali su ugrađene pokretne poklopce. Vrčevi izrađeni na hladno kovanjem lima kat. br. 24–27 bili su opremljeni lijevanim ručkama i lijevanim poklopcima, dok je ručka kat. br. 28 izrađena na hladno kovanjem, poput vrča kojem je pripadala. Unatoč razmjerno malom broju kataloških jedinica, zastupljen je veoma raznovrstan repertoar tipova posuda karakteristično čestih na širem sjevernojadranskom i istočnoalpskom području.

Ručke vrčeva, pehara, patera, kotlića i kratera glavni su nositelji figuralnih prikaza. Uz biljne motive lista, palmete i pupoljka, ručke vrčeva nose životinjske motive kao što su glave ptica vodarica, glave jarca i psa, glava lava te antropomorfni prikazi. Ljudsko tijelo zastupljeno je prikazom palca, a mitološki motivi na ručkama vrčeva obuhvaćaju glavu Meduze ili menade te dionizijske motive maske, satira, žrtvenika i žrtvovanja pred Prijapovom hermom. Standardni izbor motiva podsjeća na vino točeno iz vrčeva u pehare i na sakralni karakter žrtve ljevanice koja je činila sastavni dio obroka u domaćinstvu. Apotropejski simboli na vrčevima kao što su dionizijske figure, lav, Meduza, maska i ljudski palac imali su odvrćati zle sile i svaku nesreću. Palmete, listovi bršljana i vinove loze, volute izvedene iz biljnog motiva, ptice vodarice, konj i dupin simbolizirali su plodnost i izobilje te vječnu obnovu života i vjerovanje u zagrobni život. Ručka vrča sa sučeljenim jarčjim glavama kat. br. 15, osim dionizijske, nosi prikrivenu političku poruku augustovske obnove rimske države, prenesenu u privatnu sferu. Figuralni motivi na ostalim dijelovima vrčeva i drugim tipovima posuda slijede sličnu ikonografsku paletu motiva. Nožica kaserole u obliku pelte kat. br. 33, ručka pehara s lavljom šapom kat. br. 38 te ručke u obliku dupina kat. br. 26 i 41 davale su magična apotropejska svojstva predmetima kojima su pripadale, dok su volute na ručkama kutlača kat. br. 29–31 i cvijet na ručki kratera kat. br.

the jugs Cat. Nos. 20–22, 24). The Šijana hoard can be brought into connection with one of the nearby suburban *villae rusticae* on the territory of the Pola Colony. The handle of a forged-sheet jug, Cat. No. 28, comes from a suburban villa on the hill above the Pula Amphitheater. The casserole handle Cat. No. 34 was found in a maritime villa in Červar, north of Poreč, on the territory of the Roman colony of Parentium. The details of the discovery of other artifacts are not known. This lack of information about these finds hinders substantially our insight into their purpose and use. The only artifact positively known to have been used in a public facility – the basin Cat. No. 12 – comes from public *thermae* in Pula.

Jugs or jug fragments (Cat. Nos. 13–28) account for sixteen of the forty-one vessels analyzed here – almost one half of them. Forged-sheet jugs account for five catalogue units – less than one third of the jugs analyzed. Four of these are jugs with a movable lid, popular in the Northern Adriatic region in the 2nd and 3rd centuries (Cat. Nos. 24–27). The remaining jugs were made by casting – a technique that enabled high-quality shaping. The second largest group of vessels are kettles (Cat. Nos. 1–11). Based on its dimensions, the atypical handle Cat. No. 11 was attributed to a kettle. Then follow ladles (Cat. Nos. 29–31), casseroles (Cat. Nos. 32–34) and pateras (Cat. Nos. 35–37), each group containing three catalogue units. Goblets account for two catalogue units of two different types (Cat. Nos. 38–39). There is also one basin fragment (Cat. No. 12) and one krater fragment (Cat. No. 40). The dolphin-shaped handle Cat. No. 41 could have belonged to the lid of a large cauldron or it could have been fixed to a wooden surface. Depending on the type and purpose of vessels, prevailing production techniques have been identified. All the kettles were cold-forged and made of sheet metal. Casting was used for the figural decorations on kettle handles. Unlike the kettles, the jugs and their parts – handles and lids – were mostly cast and hot-forged. With the exception of one handle – Cat. No. 15 – which belonged to an *oinochoe* jug with a trefoil mouth, all other handles belonged to jugs with a round mouth, like all the preserved hot-forged jugs Cat. Nos. 13–14, 20–22. The hot-forged jug Cat. No. 17 and forged-sheet jugs Cat. Nos. 24–27 had movable lids installed on them. The cold-forged sheet-metal jugs Cat. Nos. 24–27 had cast handles and cast lids. As for the handle Cat. No. 28, it was cold-forged, like the jug it belonged to. The number of catalogue units may be relatively small but they contain a wide range of vessel types typical of the Northern Adriatic and Eastern Alpine regions.

Most of the figural depictions are found on the handles of jugs, goblets, pateras, kettles and kraters. In addition to plant motifs such as leaf, palmette and bud, they are also decorated with animal motifs such as heads of water birds, he-goat, dog and lion, as well as anthropomorphic depictions. Human body is represented by a thumb. As for the mythological motifs on jug handles, these include the head of Medusa or a maenad and the Dionysian motifs of mask, satyr, altar and sacrifice before Priapus' herma. The standard

40 prizivali plodnost i izobilje. Ručke patera kat. br. 36–37 ritualnog su karaktera i predstavljaju žrtvene životinje, uobičajenog žrtvenog ovna te konja koji je nositelj posebnog ritualnog značaja. Na metalnim posudama za svakodnevnu upotrebu, za gozbe i sakralne rituale primijenjeni su raznovrsni simboli naslijeđeni iz različitih protopovijesnih predrimskih kultura, iz grčke i helenističke tradicije. Zastupljeni su astralni, biljni, životinjski, antropomorfni i mitološki motivi široke lepeze značenja koja obuhvaća kultove Sunca, plodnosti, vode, vina, zagrobnog života i ponovnog rođenja, heroja i ratnika te vjerovanje u snagu magijskih amuleta koji štite od zlih sila. Njihova se značenja stapaju, isprepliću i dobivaju novi značaj u rimskim ikonografskim konceptima, među kojima uvjerljivo dominira dionizijski program.

U zbirci su zastupljeni gotovo svi uobičajeni tipovi posuda, posvuda rašireni od razdoblja kasne Republike do kraja Rimskog Carstva. Jednostavni kotlići za nošenje, grijanje i čuvanje vode ili držanje vina kat. br. 1–5 te vrčevi od kovanog lima s poklopcem kat. br. 24–27 proizvodi su područja sjevernog Jadrana i istočnih Alpa. Vruće oblikovani lijevani vrčevi s figuralno ukrašenim ručkama slijede ranocarske primjerke proizvedene u Kampaniji. Neke se posude s mnogo vjerojatnosti mogu pripisati kampanskim radionicama poput vrčeva kat. br. 13–14, 16 i kaserole kat. br. 33. Za kutlaču kat. br. 31 i Aylesford pateru kat. br. 35 može se reći da dolaze iz Italije, dok se izrada drugih posuda poput vrčeva kat. br. 18, 20–23, kutlača kat. br. 29–30 i pehara kat. br. 38 može ograničiti na širi prostor sjevernog Jadrana i istočnih Alpi.

choice of motifs reminds of wine being poured from jugs into goblets and on the sacral character of libation that was an integral part of meals in households. The purpose of the apotropaic symbols on jugs such as Dionysian figures, lion, Medusa, mask and human thumb was to avert the forces of evil and any bad luck. The palmettes, ivy and vine leaves, plant-motif-based volutes, water birds, horse and dolphin symbolized fertility and plenty, eternal regeneration of life, and the belief in afterlife. The jug handle with confronted he-goat's heads, Cat. No. 15, sends not just a Dionysian message, but also a hidden political message about Augustus' renewal of the Roman state transferred into the private sphere. The figural depictions on the remaining jug parts and on other vessels use a similar iconographic range of motifs. The pelta-shaped casserole foot Cat. No. 33, the goblet handle with a lion's head Cat. No. 38 and the dolphin-shaped handles Cat. No. 26 and 41 gave magical apotropaic properties to the objects they belonged to. As for the volutes on ladle handles Cat. Nos. 29–31 and the flower on the krater handle Cat. No. 40, they invoked fertility and plenty. The patera handles Cat. Nos. 36–37 are of a ritual nature and represent sacrificial animals: the usual sacrificial ram and the horse as an animal of a special ritual significance. The metal vessels for everyday use like feasts and sacral rituals contain various symbols inherited from various protohistoric pre-Roman cultures and from the Greek and Hellenistic traditions. These symbols include astral, plant, animal, anthropomorphic and mythological motifs with a wide range of meanings, such as the cults of Sun, fertility, water, wine, afterlife and rebirth, heroes and warriors, as well as the belief in the power of magical amulets protecting from evil forces. Their meanings merge, intertwine and obtain new relevance in the Roman iconographic concepts, with the Dionysian program clearly dominating over the rest.

The collection includes almost all usual types of vessels, widespread everywhere from the Late Republican period to the end of the Roman Empire. The simple kettles for carrying, boiling and storing water or wine (Cat. Nos. 1–5) and lidded forged-sheet jugs (Cat. Nos. 24–27) were produced in the Northern Adriatic and Eastern Alpine regions. The hot-forged cast jugs with figural-decorated handles are based on the Early Imperial specimens produced in Campania. Some vessels can be attributed to Campanian workshops with a great probability, such as the jugs Cat. Nos. 13–14, 16 and the casserole Cat. No. 33. For the ladle Cat. No. 31 and the Aylesford-type patera Cat. No. 35 we can safely say that they come from Italy. As for the other vessels like jugs Cat. No. 18, 20–23, ladles Cat. Nos. 29–30 and the goblet Cat. No. 38, we can merely say that they were produced in the greater area of Northern Adriatic and Eastern Alps.

KOTLIČI

1. Inv. br. AMI-A-5288 (stari inv. br. 5288 civ.) (T. 1: 1)

Opis: Kotlič od bakrene slitine cilindričnog tijela, ima na suprotnim krajevima ispod ruba otvora dvije male okrugle rupe promjera 0,45 cm za ručku. Dno je blago konveksno.

Tehnika: Kovani lim.

Dimenzije: Visina 15,6 cm (potpuno), promjer otvora 13,5 × 14 cm, promjer dna 13,1 cm, masa 492 g.

Nalazište: Pula, prije 1949. Možda iz bunara u Šijani kod crkve Gospe od Milosti (A. Berlam 1905, 232).

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

2. Inv. br. AMI-A-5292 (T. 1: 2)

Opis: Kotlič od bakrene slitine cilindričnog tijela, blago proširenog prema vrhu. Na suprotnim krajevima ravno razgrnutog oboda otvora nalazili su se okomiti držači za ručku, jedan je sačuvan. Svaki držač bio je učvršćen s dvije zakovice. Držač ima polukružan oblik, rupa za ručku promjera 0,7 cm, donja strana je savijena i učvršćena ispod oboda s dvije zakovice. Sačuvana je jedna zakovica plosnate okrugle glave promjera 1 cm. Rupe za zakovice u obodu promjera su 0,46 cm. Dno je ravno, puknuto u sredini, nosi kružne kratke tragove obrade. Na tijelu su vidljivi tragovi udaraca pri obradi lima.

Tehnika: Kovani lim.

Dimenzije: Visina 15,5 cm (potpuno), visina s ušicom 17 cm, promjer ruba otvora 19 cm, promjer otvora 18,2 cm, promjer dna 14 cm, masa 735 g.

Nalazište: Pula, prije 1949. Možda iz bunara u Šijani kod crkve Gospe od Milosti (A. Berlam 1905, 232).

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

3. Inv. br. AMI-A-3080 (T. 2: 3)

Opis: Kotlič od bakrene slitine srcolikog tijela i zaobljenog rame-na. Rub je koso razgrnut, ima na suprotnim krajevima dva para malih okruglih rupa za ručku. Na suprotnim krajevima ravno razgrnutog oboda otvora nalazili su se okomiti držači za ručku. Držači su bili učvršćeni na obodu s dvije zakovice. Rupe za zakovice u obodu promjera su 0,46 cm, naknadno začepljene drugom slitinom. Na jednoj strani, između dvije rupe za zakovice probušena je treća rupa nepravilnog oblika, promjera 0,5 cm, a lijevo od rupa nalaze se na rubu tri plitka, vodoravno poredana kružna udubljenja promjera 0,25 cm. Dno je ravno, izrađeno od zasebnog okruglog komada lima od bakrene slitine i pričvršćeno na stijenku preklomom s vanjske strane stijenke. Pri dnu stijenke vidljivi su tragovi obrade lima iskucavanjem.

Tehnika: Kovani lim.

Dimenzije: Visina 16,2 cm (potpuno), promjer tijela 18,8 cm, promjer otvora 16 cm, promjer vrata 14,7 cm, promjer dna 12,8 cm, masa 409 g.

Nalazište: Pula, Šijana, sv. Marija od Milosti, 1904.

Objava: A. Berlam 1905, 231–232, Sl. 8.

KETTLES

1. Inv. No. AMI-A-5288 (earlier Inv. No. 5288 civ.) (Pl. 1: 1)

Description: Copper-alloy kettle with cylindrical body, with two small round handle holes (0.45 cm in diameter) at the opposite ends under the edge of the mouth. The base is slightly convex.

Technique: Forged sheet.

Dimensions: Height 15.6 cm (complete), mouth diameter 13.5×14 cm, base diameter 13.1 cm, mass 492 g.

Site: Pula, before 1949. Probably from a well in Šijana at Church of St. Mary of Mercy (A. Berlam 1905, 232).

Unpublished.

2. Inv. No. AMI-A-5292 (Pl. 1: 2)

Description: Copper-alloy kettle with cylindrical body, slightly widening towards the top. Vertical handle holders used to be at the opposite ends of the flat and everted rim. One holder has been preserved. Each holder was fixed with two rivets. The holder is semicircular. The handle hole is 0.7 cm in diameter, its lower side bent and fixed with two rivets under the rim. One rivet with a flat round head (1 cm in diameter) has been preserved. The rivet holes in the rim are 0.46 cm in diameter. The base is flat, cracked in the middle, with short circular traces of tooling. Traces of sheet battering can be seen on the body.

Technique: Forged sheet.

Dimensions: Height 15.5 cm (complete), height with loop 17 cm, mouth edge diameter 19 cm, mouth diameter 18.2 cm, base diameter 14 cm, mass 735 g.

Site: Pula, before 1949. Probably from a well in Šijana at Church of St. Mary of Mercy (A. Berlam 1905, 232).

Unpublished.

3. Inv. No. AMI-A-3080 (Pl. 2: 3)

Description: Copper-alloy kettle with heart-shaped body and rounded shoulder. The edge is slanted and everted, with two pairs of small round handle holes at the opposite ends. Vertical handle holders used to be at the opposite ends of the flat and everted rim. The holders were fixed at the rim with two rivets. The rivet holes in the rim are 0.46 cm in diameter; they were subsequently plugged with another alloy. On one side, a third irregular hole (0.5 cm in diameter) was made between the two rivet holes. To the left of the holes, on the edge, three shallow, horizontally arranged circular recesses (0.25 cm in diameter) can be seen. The flat base was made of a separate round piece of copper-alloy sheet and was attached to the wall in such way that it overlaps the wall on the outside. At the bottom of the wall, traces of embossing can be seen.

Technique: Forged sheet.

Dimensions: Height 16.2 cm (complete), body diameter 18.8 cm, mouth diameter 16 cm, neck diameter 14.7 cm, base diameter 12.8 cm, mass 409 g.

Site: Pula, Šijana, St. Mary of Mercy, 1904.

Published in: A. Berlam 1905, 231–232, Fig. 8.

4. Inv. br. AMI-A-5881 (T. 2: 4)

Opis: Kotlić od bakrene slitine srcolikog tijela i zaobljenog rame-na. Rub je koso razgrnut, ima na suprotnim krajevima dva para malih okruglih rupa za ručku, promjera 0,6 cm. Dno je blago konveksno, malo oštećeno, iznutra ima dvije četvrtaste zakrpe od bakrene slitine dimenzija 3 × 2,4 cm i 1,3 × 1,1 cm pričvršćene zakovicama od bakrene slitine. Manja zakrpa ima i na vanjskoj strani dna pločicu od bakrene slitine.

Tehnika: Kovani lim.

Dimenzije: Visina 16,6 cm (potpuno), promjer tijela 18 cm, promjer otvora 15,5 × 15,9 cm, promjer vrata 14,4 cm, promjer dna 12 cm, masa 337 g.

Nalazište: Pula, Šijana, sv. Marija od Milosti, 1904.

Objava: A. Berlam 1905, 231–232, Sl. 8.

5. Inv. br. AMI-A-5291 (stari inv. br. 2152) (T. 3: 5)

Opis: Kotlić od bakrene slitine bikoničnog tijela. Vrat je nizak i izvi-jen, rub otvora blago razgrnut. Na rubu sde nalazi jedan par rupa promjera 0,43 cm za zakovice kojima se učvršćivala ručka. Iznad jedne rupe nalazi se pod rubom treća, jednako velika rupa. Dno je ravno. Na ramenu je s dva nepravilna pravokutna reda zakovica pričvršćena iznutra nepravilna četvrtasta zakrpa visine 9,7 cm i širine 7,7 cm. Unutar veće zakrpe nalazi se manja, visoka 5,8 cm i široka 5,3 cm.

Tehnika: Kovani lim.

Dimenzije: Visina 24 cm (potpuno), promjer tijela 26 cm, promjer otvora 18 cm, promjer dna 18 cm, masa 1961 g.

Nalazište: Pula, Šijana, sv. Marija od Milosti, 1904.

Objava: A. Berlam 1905, 231–232, Sl. 9.

6. Inv. br. AMI-A-3082 (T. 3: 6)

Opis: Protoma ručke od bakrene slitine u obliku glave patke.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 2,3 cm (nepotpuno), dužina 4,7 cm (nepotpuno), širina 1,4 cm (potpuno), masa 50,05 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1970.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

7. Inv. br. AMI-A-2716 (stari inv. br. 75) (T. 4: 7)

Opis: Petlja od bakrene slitine za pokretnu ručku. Savijena debela žica okruglog presjeka s uzdignutom petljom u sredini i okruglim zakovicama na plosnatim proširenim završecima dimenzija 0,9 × 1 cm.

Tehnika: Izvlačenje, savijanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 3,9 cm (potpuno), širina 5,4 cm (potpuno), promjer žice 0,4 cm, promjer zakovice 0,4 cm, masa 10,1 g.

Nalazište: Poreč ili okolica, prije 1932.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

4. Inv. No. AMI-A-5881 (Pl. 2: 4)

Description: Copper-alloy kettle with heart-shaped body and rounded shoulder. The edge is slanted and everted, with two pairs of small round handle holes (0.6 cm in diameter) at the opposite ends. The slightly convex base is slightly damaged, with two square copper-alloy patches on the inside (3×2.4 cm and 1.3×1.1 cm, respectively) fixed with copper-alloy rivets. The smaller patch also has a copper-alloy plate on the outer side of the base.

Technique: Forged sheet.

Dimensions: Height 16.6 cm (complete), body diameter 18 cm, mouth diameter 15.5×15.9 cm, neck diameter 14.4 cm, base diameter 12 cm, mass 337 g.

Site: Pula, Šijana, St. Mary of Mercy, 1904.

Published in: A. Berlam 1905, 231–232, Fig. 8.

5. Inv. No. AMI-A-5291 (earlier Inv. No. 2152) (Pl. 3: 5)

Description: Copper-alloy kettle with biconical body. The neck is short and curved outwards; the edge of the mouth is slightly everted. A pair of holes (0.43 cm in diameter) for handle-fixing rivets can be seen on the edge. Under the edge, above one of the holes, there is a third hole of an equal size. The base is flat. An asymmetrical square patch having a height of 9.7 cm and a width of 7.7 cm is attached to the shoulder on the inside with two irregular arrays of rivets. A smaller patch, 5.8 cm in height and 5.3 cm in width, can be seen within the larger patch.

Technique: Forged sheet.

Dimensions: Height 24 cm (complete), body diameter 26 cm, mouth diameter 18 cm, base diameter 18 cm, mass 1961 g.

Site: Pula, Šijana, St. Mary of Mercy, 1904.

Published in: A. Berlam 1905, 231–232, Fig. 9.

6. Inv. No. AMI-A-3082 (Pl. 3: 6)

Description: Copper-alloy handle protoma shaped as duck head.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 2.3 cm (incomplete), length 4.7 cm (incomplete), width 1.4 cm (complete), mass 50.05 g.

Site: Unknown, before 1970.

Unpublished.

7. Inv. No. AMI-A-2716 (earlier Inv. No. 75) (Pl. 4: 7)

Description: Copper-alloy loop for movable handle. Thick bent round-sectioned wire with long loop in the center and round rivets on flat widened 0.9×1 cm ends.

Technique: Drawing, bending.

Dimensions: Height 3.9 cm (complete), width 5.4 cm (complete), wire diameter 0.4 cm, rivet diameter 0.4 cm, mass 10.1 g.

Site: Poreč or its environs, before 1932.

Unpublished.

8. Inv. br. AMI-A-2995 (T. 5: 8)

Opis: Ručka sastavljena od dvije isprepletene žice od bakrene slitine okruglog presjeka koje na krajevima završavaju lijevanim glavama ptica dugog kljuna, pokrivenima akantovim listom. Ručka je niska, gornji dio gotovo vodoravno oblikovan.

Tehnika: Izvlačenje, savijanje, lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 5,9 cm (potpuno), širina 15,5 cm (potpuno), dužina 3 cm (potpuno), promjer žice 0,36 cm, masa 37,93 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1970.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

9. Inv. br. AMI-A-48445 (T. 5: 9)

Opis: Vrh željezne ručke u obliku stiliziranog pupoljka.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 3,6 cm (nepotpuno), promjer 1,5 cm, masa 18,31 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1980.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

10. Inv. br. AMI-A-2763 (T. 6: 10)

Opis: Hvatište ručke kotlića od bakrene slitine s glavom mladića dugih ravnih pramenova kose, okruženom s donje strane vijugavim i razdvojenim šiljatim vrhovima lista vinove loze. S gornje strane glave naziru se odlomljeni vrhovi listova okrenuti nadolje, koji su okruživali okrugli otvor za provlačenje pomične ručke. Krupne oči mladića imaju oblikovane kapke i zjenice. Iznutra šuplje.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 6,4 cm (nepotpuno), širina 3,6 cm (nepotpuno), dužina 2,1 cm (potpuno), glava visoka 4 cm i široka 2,5 cm, masa 77,3 g.

Nalazište: Poreč, prije 1896.

Objava: R. Nowotny, P. Sticorri 1896, 179, br. 2.

11. Inv. br. AMI-A-2989 (T. 7: 11)

Opis: Ručka od bakrene slitine, polukružno savijena i pravokutnog presjeka. Sačuvani ulomak zatvara trećinu kruga, izvorno je zatvarao polovicu kruga. Krajevi su ravno završeni, jedan je odlomljen. Na gornjoj strani sačuvanog završetka kraka nalazi se četvrtasti izrez i iznad njega dvije urezane crte u obliku slova V.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 1,1 cm (potpuno), širina 17 cm (nepotpuno), dužina 0,6 cm (potpuno), masa 105,2 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

8. Inv. No. AMI-A-2995 (Pl. 5: 8)

Description: A handle made of two intertwined round-sectioned copper-alloy wires with cast bird's heads with long beaks covered with acanthus leaves at their ends. The handle only slightly surmounts the mouth and its upper section is almost horizontal.

Technique: Drawing, bending, casting.

Dimensions: Height 5.9 cm (complete), width 15.5 cm (complete), length 3 cm (complete), wire diameter 0.36 cm, mass 37.93 g.

Site: Unknown, before 1970.

Unpublished.

9. Inv. No. AMI-A-48445 (Pl. 5: 9)

Description: Iron-handle top shaped as stylized bud.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 3.6 cm (incomplete), diameter 1.5 cm, mass 18.31 g.

Site: Unknown, before 1980.

Unpublished.

10. Inv. No. AMI-A-2763 (Pl. 6: 10)

Description: The grip of a copper-alloy kettle handle with a young man's head with long streaked hair. Below the head, winding pointed vine leaves, not touching each other, can be seen. Above the head, traces of broken tips of leaves turned upside down can be seen (these used to border the round opening for inserting the movable handle). The young man's big eyes have well-defined eyelids and pupils. Hollow on the inside.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 6.4 cm (incomplete), width 3.6 cm (incomplete), length 2.1 cm (complete), head height 4 cm, head width 2.5 cm, mass 77.3 g.

Site: Poreč, before 1896.

Published in: R. Nowotny, P. Sticorri 1896, 179, No. 2.

11. Inv. No. AMI-A-2989 (Pl. 7: 11)

Description: Copper-alloy handle, square-sectioned and bent in semicircle. The preserved fragment is one-third-of-a-circle long, compared to the original one-half-of-a-circle length. The ends are flattened, one is broken off. On the upper side of the preserved end, a square-shaped cut can be seen, with two V-shaped incisions above it.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 1.1 cm (complete), width 17 cm (incomplete), length 0.6 cm (complete), mass 105.2 g.

Site: Unknown, before 1949.

Unpublished.

BAZEN

12. Inv. br. AMI-A-31409 (T. 7: 12)

Opis: Rub i stijenka cilindrične posude od bakrene slitine. Ispod fasetiranog ruba nalaze se izvana dva uska vodoravna rebra visine 0,2 cm, razmaknuta međusobno 0,45 cm. Iznutra je rub za-košen.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 10,5 cm (nepotpuno), širina 5,2 cm (nepotpuno), dužina 0,3 cm (potpuno), promjer tijela oko 28 cm, masa 87,80 g.

Nalazište: Pula, Kandlerova, Blok XVI – Lok. 11, S. J. 24-P13-O7, Kand 05 18330, 8. 8. 2005.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

VRČEVI

13. Inv. br. AMI-A-5090 (T. 8: 13, T. 9: 13)

Opis: Vrč od bakrene slitine s jednom ručkom i prikazom Silena koji prinosi žrtvu pred Prijapovom hermom. Kuglasto tijelo glatko prelazi u konkavno izvijeni široki vrat oblikujući S-profil, rub okruglog otvora ravno je razgrnut. Ručka je uspravna, spaja trbuh s otvorom, listić na vrhu nadvisuje rub otvora. Ručka je bademastog presjeka, prema gore se širi i obuhvaća rub otvora krakovima u obliku ptičjih glava dugog kljuna. Ručka je ukrašena stiliziranim listovima na dnu i na vrhu. Središnji list na vrhu uzdignut je iznad ruba otvora i savijen unazad. U središnjem dijelu ručke nalazi se tronožac s nogama koje završavaju lavljim šapama, na tronošću oltar okičen trakom i na njemu košara ispunjena plodovima. Razabiru se jabuke, kruške, grožđe i smokve. Na mjestu spoja ručke s tijelom nalazi se ovalna aplika širine 5,9 cm i visine 5,2 cm s reljefnim prikazom ovjenčanog Silena koji prinosi žrtvu ispred Prijapove herme. Lik bradatog starca Silena nalazi se na desnoj strani prikaza, ispod stabla. Silen okrenut nalijevo prinosi kozu za žrtvu držeći je stisnutu među koljenima i podižući joj glavu lijevom rukom, dok nož (*culter*) drži u desnoj ruci. Na vratu kože prikazana je duža dlaka urezima. Silen je polugol, ogrnut tkaninom oko bokova. Ispred njega nalazi se polukalotasta zdjela za krv. Lijevo od Silena nalazi se žrtvenik s upaljenom vatrom i dvije kružne udubine koje su bile ispunjene inkrustacijom. Sasvim lijevo stoji herma s uzdignutim falusom okrenuta udesno. Herma prikazuje bradatu glavu ovjenčanu vijencem vinove loze i vrat te falus, na ramenima se nalaze istake za vješanje vijenaca. Aplika je na vrhu obuhvaćena s dvije nasuprotne volute, na dnu završava palmetom. Niska prstenasta noga s donje strane vrča profilirana je s tri reljefna prstena. Dno i rub su ispucani, trbuh je prošupljen na jednom mjestu. Odlomljen je kljun jedne ptičje glave na gornjem hvatištu ručke uz rub otvora.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina s ručkom 26,5 cm (potpuno), visina bez ručke 24,9 cm (potpuno), promjer tijela 17,8 cm, promjer otvora 11,7 cm, dužina tijela s ručkom 19,5 cm (potpuno), promjer noge 9 cm, visina noge 0,7 cm. Visina ručke 12,5 cm, presjek u najširem dijelu 3,24 × 1,9 cm. Masa 1563 g.

Nalazište: Pula, Šijana, sv. Marija od Milosti, 1904.

Objava: A. Berlam 1905, 229–230, Sl. 5; Š. Mlakar 1969a, 125–126, kat. br. 222, navedeno pod inv. br. A-4647, datacija u kraj I. ili početak II. st.; K. Džin 2006, 28–29, Sl. 1–2.

BAZEN

12. Inv. No. AMI-A-31409 (Pl. 7: 12)

Description: Edge and wall of cylindrical copper-alloy vessel. Two narrow horizontal ribs, 0.2 cm in height, can be seen below the faceted edge on the outside. The ribs are 0.45 cm apart. The edge is slanted on the inside.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 10.5 cm (incomplete), width 5.2 cm (incomplete), length 0.3 cm (complete), body diameter approx. 28 cm, mass 87.80 g. Site: Pula, Kandlerova, Block XVI – location 11, S. J. 24-P13-O7, Kand 05 18330, 8 August 2005.

Unpublished.

JUGS

13. Inv. No. AMI-A-5090 (Pl. 8: 13, Pl. 9: 13)

Description: Copper-alloy jug with one handle, depicting Silenus offering sacrifice under the herma of Priapus. The globular body smoothly transitions into a concave narrow neck curved outwards, forming an S-profile. The rim of the round mouth is flat and everted. The handle is vertical, connecting the belly with the mouth. The small leaf at the top surmounts the rim. The almond-sectioned handle widens upwards and grasps the rim with arms shaped as bird's heads with long beaks. The handle is decorated with stylized leaves at the base and at the top. The central leaf at the top surmounts the rim and is bent backwards. In the midsection of the handle there is a tripod with feet ending with lion's heads. The tripod supports an altar adorned with a band, on top of which there is a basketful of fruits: apples, pears, grapes and figs. An oval appliqué measuring 5.9 cm in width and 5.2 cm in height can be seen on the spot where the handle is attached to the body. The relief on the appliqué depicts wreathed Silenus offering sacrifice before the herma of Priapus. The figure of Silenus, depicted as a bearded old man, is on the righthand side of the relief, under a tree. Silenus, facing left, is sacrificing a goat, holding it between his knees, raising its head with his left hand and holding a knife (*culter*) in his right hand. The incisions on the goat's neck represent the animal's long hairs. Silenus is half-naked, wearing a loin cloth. A semi-calotte bowl for blood is placed underneath. To the left of Silenus there is an altar with a burning fire and two circular recesses that used to contain incrustations. On far left there is a herma with an erected phallus, facing right. The herma depicts a bearded head wreathed with vine leaves, the neck and the phallus. Projections for hanging wreaths are fixed to the shoulders. The appliqué is embraced by two opposing volutes and has a palmette at its base. The short ring-foot on the lower side of the jug is decorated with three relief rings. The base and the edge are cracked and the belly is perforated on one spot. The beak of one of the bird's heads on the upper grip, next to the rim, is broken off.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height with handle 26.5 cm (complete), height without handle 24.9 cm (complete), body diameter 17.8 cm, mouth diameter 11.7 cm, length of body with handle 19.5 cm (complete), foot diameter 9 cm, height of foot 0.7 cm. Height of handle 12.5 cm, widest section 3.24×1.9 cm. Mass 1563 g.

Site: Pula, Šijana, St. Mary of Mercy, 1904.

Published in: A. Berlam 1905, 229–230, Fig. 5; Š. Mlakar 1969a, 125–126, Cat. No. 222, under Inv. No. A-4647, dated to late 1st or early 2nd centuries; K. Džin 2006, 28–29, Figs. 1–2.

14. Inv. br. AMI-A-5880 (T. 10: 14, T. 11: 14)

Opis: Vrč od bakrene slitine s jednom ručkom i prikazom satira ispod ručke. Kuglasto tijelo na niskoj prstenastoj nozi naglo prelazi u kratak i širok cilindrični vrat, rub okruglog otvora ravno je razgrnut. Ručka je uspravna, polukružno savijena i ovalnog presjeka, spaja trbuh s otvorom i obuhvaća rub otvora krakovima u obliku ptičjih glava dugog kljuna. Ljudski palac na vrhu ručke nadvisuje rub otvora. Ručka je cijelom visinom ukrašena stiliziranim biljnim motivima i listom vinove loze, pri dnu završava s tri duga zašiljena glatka lista okrenuta nadolje. Na mjestu spoja ručke s tijelom nalazi se između dvije nasuprotne volute kružna aplika s poprsjem satira koji preko lijevog ramena ima prebačenu životinjsku kožu. Dno vrča ima nisku prstenastu nogu, s donje strane izvana se na ravnom dnu unutar noge nalaze dva izbočena koncentrična prstena stisnuta oko središta.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina s ručkom 18,5 cm (potpuno), visina bez ručke 17 cm (potpuno), promjer tijela 16,2 cm, promjer otvora 10,8 cm, promjer noge 7,3 cm, visina noge 0,6 cm, visina ručke 11,8 cm, presjek ručke 1,8 × 1 cm, masa 879 g.

Nalazište: Pula, Šijana, sv. Marija od Milosti, 1904.

Objava: A. Berlam 1905, 231–232, Sl. 6; Š. Mlakar 1969b, 126, kat. br. 223, navedeno pod inv. br. A-4648, datacija u kraj I. ili početak II. st.; V. Girardi-Jurkić 1986, 58, kat. br. 146; K. Džin 2006, 29, Sl. 3.

15. Inv. br. AMI-A-5738 (T. 12: 15)

Opis: Mala uspravna ručka vrča od bakrene slitine s dvije sučeljene glave jaraca i glavom psa. Ručka je uzdužno pokrivena s dva urezana lista okrenuta nagore. Na vrhu ručke nalazi se posrebreni list okrenut vrhom prema otvoru vrča. Posrebreni list odvojen je od tijela ručke poprečnom trakom s nizom pravokutnih izbočina. Gornji kraj ručke iznad otvora vrča završava minuciozno izrađenom glavom psa, hrta, koja viri ispod posrebrene lista. Na donjem hvatištu nalazi se pločica s dvije sučeljene glave jaraca posrebrjenih očiju, dolje završena palmetom. Rogovi jaraca su dugi, izvijeni, s poprečnim urezima. Gornje hvatište je odlomljeno ispod glave psa.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 7 cm (potpuno), širina 1,6 cm (nepotpuno), dužina 3,2 cm (nepotpuno), dužina aplikacije s jarčjim glavama 1,1 cm, masa 24,6 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

16. Inv. br. AMI-A-5034 (T. 13: 16)

Opis: Ručka vrča od bakrene slitine s glavama ptica. Ručka je uspravna, ovalnog presjeka, šira u gornjem dijelu. Gornje hvatište vodoravno se račva u visini ruba otvora vrča i završava krakovima u obliku ptičjih glava dugog kljuna. Na mjestu spoja ručke s tijelom vrča nalaze se dvije stilizirane volute i pločica u obliku srcolikog lista s viticama, odlomljenog vrha. Duž ručke se pruža vrlo plitka, izlizana vijugava biljna stabljika sa srcolikim listovima vinove loze, sve do vrha ručke gdje se nalaze dva plitka poprečna prstena. Promjer otvora vrča iznosio je 12 cm.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 13 cm (nepotpuno), širina 10,5 cm (potpuno), dužina 7,4 cm (potpuno), presjek ručke u sredini 1,7 × 1,3 cm, masa 256 g.

Nalazište: Nezakcij, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

14. Inv. No. AMI-A-5880 (Pl. 10: 14, Pl. 11: 14)

Description: Copper-alloy jug with one handle with depiction of a satyr under the handle. The globular body on a short ring-foot transitions suddenly into a short and wide cylindrical neck; the rim of the round mouth is flat and everted. The vertical and oval-sectioned handle is bent in semicircle, embracing the rim with arms shaped as bird's heads with long beaks. A human thumb at the top of the handle surmounts the rim. Throughout its height, the handle is decorated with stylized plant motifs and a vine leaf, with three long, pointed and smooth leaves turned downwards at its base. At the connection of the handle and the body there is a circular appliqué between two opposing volutes. The appliqué depicts the bust of a satyr with an animal skin draped over his left shoulder. The jug has a short ring-foot at its base. On the flat base inside the foot, on the outer side, two bulging concentric rings around the center can be seen.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height s handle 18.5 cm (complete), height without handle 17 cm (complete), body diameter 16.2 cm, mouth diameter 10.8 cm, foot diameter 7.3 cm, height of foot 0.6 cm, height of handle 11.8 cm, handle section 1.8×1 cm, mass 879 g.

Site: Pula, Šijana, St. Mary of Mercy, 1904.

Published in: A. Berlam 1905, 231–232, Fig. 6; Š. Mlakar 1969b, 126, Cat. No. 223, under Inv. No. A-4648, dated to late 1st or early 2nd centuries; V. Girardi-Jurkić 1986, 58, Cat. No. 146; K. Džin 2006, 29, Fig. 3.

15. Inv. No. AMI-A-5738 (Pl. 12: 15)

Description: Small vertical copper-alloy jug handle with two opposing male goat heads and a dog head. Two incised leaves, turned upwards, cover the handle throughout its length. At the top of the handle there is a silver-plated leaf with its tip turned towards the jug's mouth. A transversal band with an array of rectangular protrusions separates the silver-plated leaf from the body of the handle. The handle's upper part that surmounts the mouth ends with a detailed depiction of a hound's head peering out from under the silver-plated leaf. At the lower grip there is a plate with two opposing male goat heads with silver-plated eyes and with a palmette at its base. The goat's horns are long and curved, with transversal incisions. The upper grip, underneath the dog's head, is broken off.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 7 cm (complete), width 1.6 cm (incomplete), length 3.2 cm (incomplete), length of appliqué with male goat heads 1.1 cm, mass 24.6 g.

Site: Unknown, before 1949.

Unpublished.

16. Inv. No. AMI-A-5034 (Pl. 13: 16)

Description: Copper-alloy jug handle s bird's heads. The vertical, oval-sectioned handle is wider at its upper part. The upper grip forks horizontally at the level of the jug's mouth and ends with arms shaped as bird's heads with long beaks. At the connection of the handle and the body there are two stylized volutes and a plate shaped as a heart-shaped leaf with vines (with its tip broken off). A very shallow and worn-out plant stem with heart-shaped vine leaves stretches all the way to the top of the handle, where two shallow transversal rings can be seen. The jug was 12 cm in diameter.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 13 cm (incomplete), width 10.5 cm (complete), length 7.4 cm (complete), handle section in the center 1.7×1.3 cm, mass 256 g.

Site: Nesactium, before 1949.

Unpublished.

17. Inv. br. AMI-A-5060 (stari inv. br. nečitak: 2...) (T. 14: 17)

Opis: Ručka vrča od bakrene slitine, uspravna, ovalnog presjeka, ukrašena s dva uzdužna ureza. Na vrhu se nalazi okruglo sedlasto profilirano izbočenje za poklopac na šarnir, uzdignuto iznad otvora vrča. U gornjem dijelu krakovi ručke šire se vodoravno obrubljujući otvor vrča. Krakovi su na završecima nazubljeni u tri zuba. Na mjestu spoja ručke s tijelom nalazi se ispod savijenog šiljatog listića aplika u obliku glatkog srcolikog lista s dva razdvojena, nasuprotno okrenuta vrška.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 16 cm (potpuno), širina 7,8 cm (potpuno), širina raspona gornjih krakova 7,6 cm, dužina 5,5 cm (potpuno), presjek ručke na najistaknutijem dijelu 1,96 × 0,84 cm, promjer otvora vrča 12 cm, masa 262,8 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, nalaz prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

18. Inv. br. AMI-A-2990 (T. 14: 18)

Opis: Ručka vrča od bakrene slitine sa ženskom glavom. Ručka je uspravna, ovalnog presjeka i ukrašena jako stiliziranim biljnim motivima, dvostruki listić na vrhu malo nadvisuje rub otvora. Duž ručke urezan je motiv žila na listu, međuprostori su ispunjeni plitkim kosim urezima. Gornje hvatište ima dva vodoravno pružena kraka pokrivena listom i završena ptičjim glavama koji su obuhvaćali otvor vrča. Promjer otvora vrča iznosi 8 cm. Na mjestu spoja ručke s tijelom nalazi se između dva nasuprotno savijena listića pokrivena plitkim kosim urezima aplika sa ženskom glavom grublje izrade. Kosa je oblikovana ravnim urezima, podijeljena po sredini. Aplika na donjoj strani završava trokutasto u obliku slova V s ravno produženim završecima, pokrivenog plitkim okomitim urezima.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 8 cm (potpuno), širina 5,8 cm (potpuno), dužina 3,7 cm (potpuno), presjek ručke kod gornjeg hvatišta 1,3 × 1,1 cm, presjek ručke iznad ženske glave 0,7 × 0,7 cm, visina glave 1,9 cm, dužina glave 1,4 cm, masa 90,73 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, nalaz prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

19. Inv. br. AMI-A-3078 (T. 15: 19)

Opis: Uspravna ručka vrča od bakrene slitine pravokutnog presjeka sa žlijebom po sredini i ženskom glavom na dnu, odlomljena na najistaknutijem dijelu. Donji kraj ručke završava glatkim zvonolikim proširenjem s pojednostavljenim volutama iznad grubo oblikovane ženske glave. Oči, usta i bujna kosa naznačeni su urezima, a zjenice, nosnice, uglovi usta i brada iskucanim točkama. Stražnja strana glave je udubljena.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 6,9 cm (nepotpuno), širina 2,2 cm, dužina 1 cm, presjek ručke 0,5 × 0,4 cm, visina glave 2,1 cm, dužina glave 1 cm, masa 19,9 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

17. Inv. No. AMI-A-5060 (earlier Inv. No. illegible: 2...) (Pl. 14: 17)

Description: Copper-alloy jug handle, vertical, oval-sectioned and decorated with two longitudinal incisions. A round saddle-shaped molded protrusion intended for a hinged lid surmounts the jug's mouth. At the upper part, the arms of the handle radiate horizontally, embracing the mouth. The end of every arm is serrated, with three teeth. At the connection of the handle and the body, underneath a bent and pointed leaf, there is an appliqué shaped as a smooth heart-shaped leaf with two separated opposing tips.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 16 cm (complete), width 7.8 cm (complete), upper arms' span 7.6 cm, length 5.5 cm (complete), handle section at most protruding part 1.96×0.84 cm, mouth diameter 12 cm, mass 262.8 g.

Site: Unknown, found before 1949.

Unpublished.

18. Inv. No. AMI-A-2990 (Pl. 14: 18)

Description: Copper-alloy jug handle with woman's head. The handle is vertical, oval-sectioned and decorated with very stylized plant motifs. A double leaf at the top slightly surmounts the rim. A leaf-vein motif is incised throughout the handle's length, with spaces between the veins filled with shallow diagonal incisions. The upper grip has two horizontal arms covered with a leaf and ending with bird's heads. The arms embraced the mouth of the jug. The jug is 8 cm in diameter. At the connection of the handle and the body, between two opposing bent leaves covered with shallow diagonal incisions, there is an appliqué with a roughly executed woman's head. The hair is depicted with straight incisions and parted in the middle. The appliqué on the lower side has a triangular end shaped as the letter V with flattened ends, covered with shallow vertical incisions.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 8 cm (complete), width 5.8 cm (complete), length 3.7 cm (complete), handle section at upper grip 1.3×1.1 cm, handle section above woman's head 0.7×0.7 cm, height of head 1.9 cm, length of head 1.4 cm, mass 90.73 g.

Site: Unknown, found before 1949.

Unpublished.

19. Inv. No. AMI-A-3078 (Pl. 15: 19)

Description: Vertical rectangular-sectioned copper-alloy jug handle with groove in the middle and woman's head at the base, broken off at its most protruding part. The lower part of the handle ends with a smooth bell-shaped widening with simplified volutes above the roughly executed woman's head. The eyes, mouth and luxuriant hair are indicated with incisions. The pupils, nostrils, corners of the mouth and chin are depicted with punched dots. The back of the head is dented.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 6.9 cm (incomplete), width 2.2 cm, length 1 cm, handle section 0.5×0.4 cm, height of head 2.1 cm, length of head 1 cm, mass 19.9 g.

Site: Unknown, before 1949.

Unpublished.

20. Inv. br. AMI-A-5272 (T. 16: 20)

Opis: Vrč od bakrene slitine s jednom ručkom, zaobljenog tijela na niskoj prstenastoj nozi i izvijenog vrata koji prelazi u jednostavno razgrnut rub. Ispod ruba izvana nalazi se široka ukrasna traka omeđena s dva vodoravna ureza, tauširana u zlatnoj boji. Tijelo je najšire u donjoj trećini. Ručka je uspravna, izvijena, nadvisuje rub životinjskom protomom (stilizirana lavlja glava). Dno je ravno. Trbuh je na jednom mjestu probijen na dnu, neposredno iznad noge.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina bez ručke 15,9 cm (potpuno), visina s ručkom 17 cm (potpuno), promjer otvora 10 cm, promjer vrata 6,6 cm, promjer trbuha 11 cm, promjer noge 8,1 cm, visina noge 1,1 cm, visina ručke 12,2 cm, presjek ručke u sredini 1 cm × 0,6 cm, dužina ručke 5 cm, širina ručke na lavljoj glavici 1,7 cm, masa 574 g.

Nalazište: Pula, prije 1949. Možda iz bunara u Šijani kod crkve Gospe od Milosti (A. Berlam 1905, 232).

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

21. Inv. br. AMI-A-5273 (T. 17: 21)

Opis: Vrč od bakrene slitine s jednom ručkom, zaobljenog tijela na niskoj prstenastoj nozi i izvijenog vrata koji prelazi u jednostavno razgrnut rub. Ispod ruba izvana nalazi se uska ukrasna traka omeđena s dva vodoravna ureza. Tijelo je najšire u donjoj trećini. Ručka je uspravna, izvijena, nadvisuje rub životinjskom protomom (stilizirana lavlja glava). Dno je ravno. Trbuh je probijen udarcem po sredini nasuprot ručke i na dnu, neposredno iznad noge. Iznutra se na dnu nalazi polukuglasta ispupčina (*umbilicus*).

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina bez ručke 17,2 cm (potpuno), visina s ručkom 18,6 cm (potpuno), promjer otvora 9,6 cm, promjer vrata 6,8 cm, promjer trbuha 11,7 cm, promjer noge 8 cm, visina noge 1 cm, visina ručke 13,7 cm, presjek ručke u sredini 0,86 cm × 0,7 cm, dužina ručke 5 cm, širina ručke na lavljoj glavici 1,65 cm, masa 532 g.

Nalazište: Pula, prije 1949. Možda iz bunara u Šijani kod crkve Gospe od Milosti (A. Berlam 1905, 232).

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

22. Inv. br. AMI-A-5739 (T. 18: 22)

Opis: Vrč od bakrene slitine s jednom ručkom, zaobljenog tijela na niskoj prstenastoj nozi, izvijenog vrata i koso razgrnutog ruba koji je pregibom odvojen od vrata. Tijelo je najšire u donjoj trećini. Ručka je uspravna, izvijena, nadvisuje rub životinjskom protomom (stilizirana lavlja glava). Dno je ravno.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina bez ručke 17,2 cm (potpuno), visina s ručkom 18,5 cm (potpuno), promjer otvora 9,6 cm, promjer vrata 7,2 cm, promjer trbuha 12,3 cm, promjer noge 7,8 cm, visina noge 1 cm, visina ručke 14,8 cm, presjek ručke u sredini 0,93 cm × 0,76 cm, dužina ručke 5,5 cm, širina ručke na lavljoj glavici 1,7 cm, masa 810 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949. Možda iz bunara u Šijani kod crkve Gospe od Milosti (A. Berlam 1905, 232).

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

20. Inv. No. AMI-A-5272 (Pl. 16: 20)

Description: Copper-alloy jug with one handle, curved body on short ring-foot and curved neck transitioning into simple everted rim. Underneath the rim, on the outside, there is a wide decorative band bordered with two horizontal incisions, inlaid with golden paint. The body is widest at its lowest third. The handle is vertical and curved outwards, with an animal protoma (a stylized lion's head) that surmounts the rim. The base is flat. The belly is perforated at its lower section, just above the foot.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height without handle 15.9 cm (complete), height with handle 17 cm (complete), mouth diameter 10 cm, neck diameter 6.6 cm, belly diameter 11 cm, foot diameter 8.1 cm, height of foot 1.1 cm, height of handle 12.2 cm, handle section in the center 1 cm×0.6 cm, length of handle 5 cm, width of handle on lion's head 1.7 cm, mass 574 g.

Site: Pula, before 1949. Probably from a well in Šijana at Church of St. Mary of Mercy (A. Berlam 1905, 232).

Unpublished.

21. Inv. No. AMI-A-5273 (Pl. 17: 21)

Description: Copper-alloy jug with one handle, with rounded body on short ring-foot and curved neck transitioning into simple everted rim. The body is widest at its lowest third. The handle is vertical, curved outwards, with an animal protoma (a stylized lion's head) that surmounts the rim. The base is flat. The belly is perforated at its mid-section across the handle and at the base, just above the foot. There is a semi-calotte bulge (*umbilicus*) at the base on the inside.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height without handle 17.2 cm (complete), height with handle 18.6 cm (complete), mouth diameter 9.6 cm, neck diameter 6.8 cm, belly diameter 11.7 cm, foot diameter 8 cm, height of foot 1 cm, height of handle 13.7 cm, handle section in the center 0.86 cm×0.7 cm, length of handle 5 cm, width of handle on lion's head 1.65 cm, mass 532 g.

Site: Pula, before 1949. Probably from a well in Šijana at Church of St. Mary of Mercy (A. Berlam 1905, 232).

Unpublished.

22. Inv. No. AMI-A-5739 (Pl. 18: 22)

Description: Copper-alloy jug with one handle, rounded body on short ring-foot, curved neck and slanted and everted rim separated from neck with a crook. The body is widest at its lowest third. The handle is vertical, curved outwards, with an animal protoma (a stylized lion's head) that surmounts the rim. The base is flat.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height without handle 17.2 cm (complete), height with handle 18.5 cm (complete), mouth diameter 9.6 cm, neck diameter 7.2 cm, belly diameter 12.3 cm, foot diameter 7.8 cm, height of foot 1 cm, height of handle 14.8 cm, handle section in the center 0.93 cm×0.76 cm, length of handle 5.5 cm, width of handle on lion's head 1.7 cm, mass 810 g.

Site: Unknown, before 1949. Probably from a well in Šijana at Church of St. Mary of Mercy (A. Berlam 1905, 232).

Unpublished.

23. Inv. br. AMI-A-5083 (T. 19: 23)

Opis: Ručka vrča od bakrene slitine s muškom glavom, uspravna, ovalnog presjeka, ukrašena sitno narezanom uzdužnom trakom. Na vrhu se nalazi izvijeni zašiljeni glatki listić obrubljen plitkim urezom, uzdignut iznad otvora vrča i završen kuglicom. Gornje hvatište širi se u dva vodoravna lisnata kraka oko otvora vrča, promjera oko 5 cm. Lisnati krakovi završavaju ptičjim glavama s dugim vratovima ispunjenim urezima, jedna ptičja glava nedostaje. Ručka na vrhu završava s dva glatka šiljata listića okrenuta nadolje, na dnu se širi u dva zaobljena listića. Na mjestu spoja ručke s tijelom nalazi se trokutasta aplika s bradatom namrštenom muškom glavom prošupljenih i kružno uokvirenih otvorenih usta, grublje izrade. Brada je šiljata, brkovi naznačeni vodoravnim urezima, usta su s donje strane uokvirena u širokom luku, širom otvorene oči imaju naznačene zjenice. Lice je uokvireno grubo naznačenom kosom ili pokrivalom za glavu. Ptičja glava na vrhu jednog kraka gornjeg hvatišta je odlomljena.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 9,9 cm (potpuno), širina 3,7 cm (nepotpuno), dužina 2,8 cm (potpuno), presjek ručke kod gornjeg hvatišta 1,1 × 0,8 cm, kod donjeg hvatišta 0,8 × 0,5 cm, visina glave 2,3 cm, dužina glave 0,8 cm, masa 49,8 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

24. Inv. br. AMI-A-5281 (stari inv. br. 3588 civ.) (T. 20: 24)

Opis: Vrč od kovanog lima od bakrene slitine (*Blechkanne*), srčolikog tijela na niskoj koničnoj nozi i visokog cilindričnog vrata. Na spoju vrata s ramenom oblikovana je kružna pločica iz koje izrasta niski krnji stožac za umetanje vrata. Ispod nenaglašenog otvora vrat je ukrašen širokim, trokutasto profiliranim prstenom koji je najširi u donjem dijelu. Tijelo vrča je izjedeno korozijom, ručka, poklopac i dno nedostaju.

Tehnika: Kovani lim.

Dimenzije: Visina bez poklopca 27,4 cm (potpuno), promjer tijela 18,7 cm, promjer otvora 3 cm, promjer vrata pri dnu 5,5 cm, promjer noge 15,6 cm, visina noge 3,3 cm, masa 834 g.

Nalazište: Pula, prije 1949. Možda iz bunara u Šijani kod crkve Gospe od Milosti (A. Berlam 1905, 232).

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

25. Inv. br. AMI-A-2777 (T. 21: 25)

Opis: Poklopac vrča od kovanog lima od bakrene slitine (*Blechkanne*) u obliku plosnatog bršljanovog lista zaobljenog vrha, s polukružnim izrezom na suprotnoj strani koji oblikuje dva šiljka. Pri vrhu poklopca nalazi se zakovica, gore odlomljena. Na gornjoj strani izdiže se prošupljena zaobljena pločica mehanizma za otvaranje.

Dimenzije: Visina 4,85 cm (nepotpuno), širina 4,6 cm (potpuno), debljina lima 0,26 cm, dužina pločice mehanizma za otvaranje 0,85 cm (potpuno), masa 26,1 g.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

23. Inv. No. AMI-A-5083 (Pl. 19: 23)

Description: Vertical oval-sectioned copper-alloy jug handle with man's head, decorated with densely incised longitudinal band. At the top there is a curved smooth and pointed leaf bordered with a shallow incision and ending with a globule. It surmounts the jug's rim. The upper grip extends in two horizontal leafy arms embracing the jug's mouth, 5 cm in diameter. The leafy arms end with bird's heads with long necks filled with incisions. One head is missing. The top of the handle ends with two smooth pointed leaves turned downwards. At its base, the handle extends in two rounded leaves. At the connection of the handle and the body, there is a triangular appliqué with a roughly executed frowning bearded man's head with hollowed and rounded open mouth. The beard is pointed and the moustache is indicated with horizontal incisions. The mouth is bordered with a wide arch below. The eyes are wide open, with indicated pupils. The face is framed with a roughly indicated hair or head dress. The bird's head at the tip of one arm of the upper grip is broken off.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 9.9 cm (complete), width 3.7 cm (incomplete), length 2.8 cm (complete), handle section at upper grip 1.1×0.8 cm, at lower grip 0.8×0.5 cm, height of head 2.3 cm, length of head 0.8 cm, mass 49.8 g.

Site: Unknown, before 1949.

Unpublished.

24. Inv. No. AMI-A-5281 (earlier Inv. No. 3588 civ.) (Pl. 20: 24)

Description: Copper-alloy forged-sheet (*Blechkanne*) jug, with heart-shaped body on short foot and with long cylindrical neck. At the connection of the neck and the shoulder, there is a circular plate with a short, truncated cone arising from it. The cone was intended for inserting the neck. Underneath the unpronounced mouth, the neck is decorated with a wide, triangular-sectioned ring. The ring is widest at its lower part. The jug's body is corroded. The handle, lid and base are missing.

Technique: Forged sheet.

Dimensions: Height without lid 27.4 cm (complete), body diameter 18.7 cm, mouth diameter 3 cm, neck diameter at base 5.5 cm, foot diameter 15.6 cm, height of foot 3.3 cm, mass 834 g.

Site: Pula, before 1949. Probably from a well in Šijana at Church of St. Mary of Mercy (A. Berlam 1905, 232).

Unpublished.

25. Inv. No. AMI-A-2777 (Pl. 21: 25)

Description: Copper-alloy forged-sheet (*Blechkanne*) jug lid shaped as flat ivy leaf with rounded tip and with a semicircular cut forming two sharp tips on the opposite side. At the top of the lid there is a rivet, its top part missing. On the upper side there is a perforated rounded plate belonging to the opening mechanism.

Dimensions: Height 4.85 cm (incomplete), width 4.6 cm (complete), sheet thickness 0.26 cm, length of opening mechanism plate 0.85 cm (complete), mass 26.1 g.

Technique: Casting.

Site: Unknown, before 1949.

Unpublished.

26. Inv. br. AMI-A-5022 (stari inv. br. 1526) (T. 22: 26)

Opis: Poklopac vrča od kovanog lima od bakrene slitine (*Blechkanne*) u obliku plosnatog bršljanovog lista zaobljenih vrhova. Na vrhu se nalazi odlomljeni stilizirani delfin. Na stražnjoj strani poklopca izdiže se odlomljena probušena pločica mehanizma za otvaranje. S donje strane poklopca nije vidljiva zakovica.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 5,53 cm (nepotpuno), širina 4,86 cm (potpuno), debljina lima 0,4 cm, dužina delfina 1,1 cm (nepotpuno), masa 40,2 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

27. Inv. br. AMI-A-5089 (stari inv. br. 2609) (T. 23: 27)

Opis: Poklopac vrča od kovanog lima od bakrene slitine (*Blechkanne*) u obliku plosnatog bršljanovog lista ravno odreznog i nagore savijenog prednjeg kraja, s odlomljenom prošupljenom pločicom mehanizma za otvaranje na zaobljenom stražnjem kraju i malom udubinom u sredini donje strane.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 6,6 cm (potpuno), širina 5,23 cm (potpuno), debljina lima 0,4 cm, dužina pločice mehanizma za zatvaranje 2,1 cm (nepotpuno), masa 72 g (nepotpuno).

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

28. Inv. br. AMI-A-17965 (T. 24: 28)

Opis: Ručka vrča od kovanog lima od bakrene slitine. Ručka je uspravna i uska, pravokutnog presjeka, u gornjem dijelu povišena iznad hvatišta. Gornji kraj raskovan je u oštećenu pločicu polukružnog oblika s dvije rupice, od kojih je sačuvana jedna promjera 0,3 cm. Donji kraj raskovan je u ovalnu pločicu u čijem se središtu nalazi zakovica od bakrene slitine. Uz rub ovalne pločice izveden je ukras punciranjem, iznutra prema van. S unutrašnje strane ovalne pločice sačuvan je ulomak stijenske vrča od bakrene slitine, debljine 0,02 cm.

Tehnika: Kovani lim.

Dimenzije: Visina 13,5 cm (potpuno), dužina 4,5 cm (potpuno), presjek ručke 0,6 × 0,2 cm, polukružna pločica 1,6 × 1,2 cm (nepotpuno), ovalna pločica 2 × 2,5 cm (potpuno), masa 15,09 g.

Nalazište: Pula, Scalierova, iza Amfiteatra (ex Via Giovia 38), 1952.

Objava: A. Starac 1997, 175, kat. br. 12, T. XVI: 5.

26. Inv. No. AMI-A-5022 (earlier Inv. No. 1526) (Pl. 22: 26)

Description: Copper-alloy forged-sheet (*Blechkanne*) jug lid shaped as flat ivy leaf with rounded tips. A broken stylized dolphin can be seen on the top. A broken and perforated opening-mechanism plate rises on the lid's rear side. The rivet cannot be seen on the lid's lower side.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 5.53 cm (incomplete), width 4.86 cm (complete), sheet thickness 0.4 cm, length of dolphin 1.1 cm (incomplete), mass 40.2 g.

Site: Unknown, before 1949.

Unpublished.

27. Inv. No. AMI-A-5089 (earlier Inv. No. 2609) (Pl. 23: 27)

Description: Copper-alloy forged-sheet (*Blechkanne*) jug lid shaped as flat ivy leaf with its front end cut in straight line and bent upwards, with a broken perforated opening-mechanism plate at the rounded rear end and with a small recess in the center of the lower side.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 6.6 cm (complete), width 5.23 cm (complete), sheet thickness 0.4 cm, length of opening-mechanism plate 2.1 cm (incomplete), mass 72 g (incomplete).

Site: Unknown, before 1949.

Unpublished.

28. Inv. No. AMI-A-17965 (Pl. 24: 28)

Description: Copper-alloy forged-sheet jug handle. The handle is vertical and narrow, rectangular-sectioned, its upper part surmounting the grip. The upper part was battered to form a damaged semicircular plate with two holes, one of which is preserved (0.3 cm in diameter). The lower part was battered to form an oval plate with a copper-alloy rivet in the center. The edge of the oval plate is decorated with dots punched from the inside. A fragment of the copper-alloy wall, 0.02 cm thick, has been preserved on the oval plate's inner side.

Technique: Forged sheet.

Dimensions: Height 13.5 cm (complete), length 4.5 cm (complete), handle section 0.6×0.2 cm, semicircular plate 1.6×1.2 cm (incomplete), oval plate 2×2.5 cm (complete), mass 15.09 g.

Site: Pula, Scalierova, behind Amphitheater (ex Via Giovia 38), 1952.

Published in: A. Starac 1997, 175, Cat. No. 12, Pl. XVI: 5.

KUTLAČE

29. Inv. br. AMI-A-5360 (T. 25: 29)

Opis: Kutlača od bakrene slitine, niskog bikoničnog tijela s uspravnom, blago zakošenom plosnatom ručkom i niskom prstenastom nogom. Gornji dio tijela je dvostruko konkavno profiliran, po jedan uski urez nalazi se ispod ruba otvora, na sredini gornjeg dijela tijela i na prijelazu gornjeg u donji dio tijela. Ispod prijelaza na vrhu donjeg dijela tijela nalazi se još jedan prstenasti urez. Dno je iznutra ukrašeno s četiri koncentrična uska prstena i udubljenom kružnicom u sredini. Izvana se na dnu unutar prstenaste noge nalazi uski ravno profilirani prsten, unutar njega široko konkavno profilirano kružno polje, koncentrični urez, ravno polje i središnja udubljena polukalota obrubljena uskim prstenom. Ručka je plosnata, sastoji se od tri dijela konkavno oblikovanih stranica koji bočno završavaju punim volutama. Vrh ručke imao je oblik okrugle polukalote okrenute udubljenom stranom prema zdjelicu i imao je rupu za vješanje. Gornji dio polukalote s rupicom je odlomljen. Jedini ukras na unutrašnjoj strani ručke okrenutoj prema posudi su poprečne urezane crte na mjestu spojeva tri dijela konkavnih strana. Na suprotnoj, vanjskoj strani ručke vidljivi su snopovi poprečnih ureza na dva gornja dijela. Tijelo je na jednom mjestu prošupljeno pukotinom na donjem bridu.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 8 cm (nepotpuno), širina 5,6 cm (potpuno), dužina 6,8 cm (nepotpuno), visina tijela s nogom 2 cm, promjer otvora 5,6 cm, promjer donjeg brida tijela 4,8 cm, promjer noge 2,9 cm, visina noge 0,3 cm, visina ručke 6,2 cm, širina ručke 2 cm, debljina ručke 0,1 cm, masa 42,35 g.

Nalazište: Osor, prije 1896.

Objava: R. Nowotny, P. Sticorri 1896, 179, br. 8.

30. Inv. br. AMI-A-3042 (T. 26: 30)

Opis: Ručka kutlače od bakrene slitine, male okrugle konkavne glavice s rupicom u sredini. Ručka je plosnata, sastavljena od dva elementa konkavno oblikovanih dužih strana i proširenih krajeva na koje se nastavlja prošireni pojas s dva poprečna ureza, glatki pravokutni element i polukalotasta glavica s rupicom u sredini. U donjem dijelu ručke sastavljenom od dva elementa konkavnih strana po sredini se pruža izduženi trokut udubljenih stranica, omeđen s dva ureza i ispunjen plitkim urezima u motivu riblje kosti. S druge strane ručka je glatka.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 8,45 cm (nepotpuno), širina 2,3 cm (nepotpuno), dužina ručke 0,2 cm (potpuno), dužina glavice 0,4 cm, promjer glavice 1,5 cm, masa 14,8 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

KUTLAČE

29. Inv. No. AMI-A-5360 (Pl. 25: 29)

Description: Copper-alloy ladle with short biconical body and vertical, slightly slanted flat handle and short ring-foot. The double-concave upper part of the body has three narrow notches – one underneath the rim, one in the mid-section and one on the transition from the upper to the lower part. A ring-shaped notch can also be seen at the top of the lower part of the body, underneath the transition. The base is decorated on the inside with four narrow concentric rings and a dented circle in the center. On the base inside the ring-foot, on the outer side, a narrow flat ring can be seen. Within that ring there is a wide concave circular field, a concentric incision, a flat field and the central recessed semi-calotte bordered with a narrow ring. The flat handle has three parts with concave sides with lateral full volutes. The top of the handle was shaped as a circular semi-calotte turned with its recessed side towards the bowl and it had a hole for hanging. The upper part of the semi-calotte with a perforation is broken. On the inner side of the handle – the one facing the vessel – there is only one decoration: transversal incisions on the spots where three concave sides of the handle are connected. On the opposite, outer side of the handle, bundles of transversal incisions can be seen on the two upper parts. The edge of the body is cracked and perforated in one place.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 8 cm (incomplete), width 5.6 cm (complete), length 6.8 cm (incomplete), height of body with foot 2 cm, mouth diameter 5.6 cm, diameter of lower edge of the body 4.8 cm, foot diameter 2.9 cm, height of foot 0.3 cm, height of handle 6.2 cm, width of handle 2 cm, handle thickness 0.1 cm, mass 42.35 g.

Site: Osor, before 1896.

Published in: R. Nowotny, P. Sticorri 1896, 179, No. 8.

30. Inv. No. AMI-A-3042 (Pl. 26: 30)

Description: Copper-alloy ladle handle with round concave calotte-shaped head with hole in the center. The flat handle is made up of two elements with concave longer sides and widened ends where an extended belt with two transversal notches begins, one smooth rectangular element, and a semi-calotte head with a hole in its center. On the lower part of the handle, made up of two elements with concave sides, an elongated triangle with dented sides can be seen. Stretching in the middle, the triangle is bordered with two notches and filled with shallow notches forming the fishbone pattern. The handle is smooth on the other side.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 8.45 cm (incomplete), width 2.3 cm (incomplete), length of handle 0.2 cm (complete), length of head 0.4 cm, head diameter 1.5 cm, mass 14.8 g.

Site: Unknown, before 1949.

Unpublished.

31. Inv. br. AMI-A-2991 (T. 26: 31)

Opis: Ručka kutlače od bakrene slitine s otvorom promjera približno 6 cm. Ručka je plosnata, sastavljena od dva elementa konkavno oblikovanih dužih strana i proširenih krajeva. Ručka je ukrašena na vanjskoj strani, glatka prema posudi. Uzdužno sredinom ručke teče urez. Jedan poprečni urez nalazi se na središnjem proširenju, a drugi na gornjem kraju ručke. Donji kraj ručke na spoju s posudom ukrašen je s dva jako stilizirana, savijena lista zaobljenih vrhova. Na vrhu ručke nalaze se dvije volute odlomljenih vrhova. Odlomljeni su vrhovi krakova na hvatištu uz rub otvora posude.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 7,1 cm (nepotpuno), širina uz rub posude 4,4 cm (nepotpuno), na drugom kraju 1,8 cm (nepotpuno), presjek ručke na središnjem proširenju 1 × 0,4 cm, masa 16,9 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

KASEROLE**32. Inv. br. AMI-A-3094 (T. 27: 32)**

Opis: Zdjelica kaserole od bakrene slitine, prstenasto podvijenog otvorenog ruba, savijenog prema van i nadolje. Tijelo je u gornjem dijelu konično, gotovo okomite stijenke i blago konkavno, ukrašeno s dva prstena, donji dio tijela je polukalotast. Dno je obrubljeno prstenastim urezom, u sredini prošupljeno, nedostaje noga. Ručka nedostaje, odlomljena na rubu posude.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 4,9 cm (nepotpuno), širina 7,6 cm (potpuno), dužina 7,3 cm (potpuno), promjer donjeg prstena 6,5 cm, visina gornjeg dijela tijela 3,3 cm, masa 108,33.

Nalazište: Poreč, prije 1896.

Objava: R. Nowotny, P. Sticcorri 1896, 179, br. 7.

33. Inv. br. AMI-A-48433 (T. 28: 33)

Opis: Peltoidna nožica od bakrene slitine. Nožica je plosnata, razdvojenih krajeva, središnje izbočenje razdvojeno je u dva nasuprotno okrenuta vrha.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 1,4 cm (potpuno), širina 2,45 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,2 cm (potpuno), masa 2,72 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1980.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

34. Inv. br. AMI-A-11928 (T. 28: 34)

Opis: Plosnata ručka kaserole od bakrene slitine, s okruglim otvorom. Ručka je s donje strane glatka, s gornje ukrašena s dva bočna rebra praćena ulegnućem, na kraju završava perforiranim diskom promjera 4,5 cm. Disk je konveksnog presjeka, obrubljen prstenom iznutra i prstenom izvana, obuhvaćen zadebljanim obrubom ručke tako da na dvije trećine opsega pokazuje vanjski dvostruki prsten. U sredini diska nalazi se okrugla rupa promjera 1,5 cm. Ručka je odlomljena na početku, dio diska je oštećen na vanjskoj strani.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 9,8 cm (nepotpuno), širina 4,1 cm (nepotpuno), dužina 0,3 cm (potpuno), masa 52,2 g.

Nalazište: Červar 26. 7. 1977. Nalaz u prostoriji C1 (hodnik), slojevi I-III.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

31. Inv. No. AMI-A-2991 (Pl. 26: 31)

Description: Copper-alloy ladle handle with mouth approx. 6 cm in diameter. The flat handle is made up of two elements with concave longer sides and widened ends. It is decorated on its outer side and smooth on the inner side that faces the vessel. A notch extends longitudinally along the handle. One transversal notch can be seen on the central widening and another on the handle's upper part. On the handle's lower part, where it is connected with the vessel, two very stylized bent leaves with rounded tips can be seen. On the top of the handle there are two volutes with broken tips. The tips of the arms at the grip near the vessel's rim are broken off.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 7.1 cm (incomplete), width at the vessel's edge 4.4 cm (incomplete), at the opposite end 1.8 cm (incomplete), handle section at central widening 1×0.4 cm, mass 16.9 g.

Site: Unknown, before 1949.

Unpublished.

CASSEROLES**32. Inv. No. AMI-A-3094 (Pl. 27: 32)**

Description: Copper-alloy casserole bowl, with ring-shaped rim curved underneath and inflected outwards and downwards. The upper part of the body is conical, with almost vertical walls and slightly concave. It is decorated with two rings. The lower part of the body is shaped as semi-calotte. The base is bordered with a ring-shaped notch and perforated in the center. The foot is missing. The handle is missing (broken off at the vessel's rim).

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 4.9 cm (incomplete), width 7.6 cm (complete), length 7.3 cm (complete), diameter of lower ring 6.5 cm, height of upper part of the body 3.3 cm, mass 108.33.

Site: Poreč, before 1896.

Published in: R. Nowotny, P. Sticcorri 1896, 179, No. 7.

33. Inv. No. AMI-A-48433 (Pl. 28: 33)

Description: Copper-alloy peltoid foot. The foot is flat, with separated ends. The central protrusion is separated in two tips facing opposite directions.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 1.4 cm (complete), width 2.45 cm (complete), length 0.2 cm (complete), mass 2.72 g.

Site: Unknown, before 1980.

Unpublished.

34. Inv. No. AMI-A-11928 (Pl. 28: 34)

Description: Copper-alloy flat casserole handle with round mouth. The handle is smooth on its lower side. Its upper side is decorated with two lateral ribs followed by a hollow and it ends with a perforated disk 4.5 cm in diameter. The disk has a convex cross-section and is bordered with one ring on the inside and one ring on the outside. It is embraced by the thickened edge of the handle in such way that its double ring can be seen along two thirds of its circumference. In the center of the disk there is a round hole 1.5 cm in diameter. The handle is broken off at its beginning. A part of the disk is damaged on the outer side.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 9.8 cm (incomplete), width 4.1 cm (incomplete), length 0.3 cm (complete), mass 52.2 g.

Site: Červar 26 July 1977. Found in Room C1 (corridor), layers I-III.

Unpublished.

PATERE**35. Inv. br. AMI-A-2993 (T. 29: 35)**

Opis: Ručka patere od bakrene slitine, izlivena zajedno s rubom i odlomljena na drugom kraju. Ručka je trakasta i glatka, uzdignutih rubova, u sredini blago ispupčena, završava na rubu patere velikog promjera koji je ukrašen urezanim motivom riblje kosti. Urezani motiv produžava se djelomično uz bočne strane ručke i završava dijagonalnim križićem između dva para okomitih ureza nedaleko gornjeg hvatišta.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 9,4 cm (nepotpuno), širina 8,3 cm (nepotpuno), dužina 4,3 cm (nepotpuno). Presjek ručke na lomu 2,3 × 0,7 cm, 3,2 × 0,88 cm pri vrhu, debljina središnjeg dijela ručke 0,4 cm. Masa 107,8 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

36. Inv. br. AMI-A-5088 (T. 30: 36)

Opis: Ručka patere od bakrene slitine završena glavom ovna. Ručka je kanelirana, šuplja, duga i cilindrična, pričvršćena na zaobljenu stijenku dublje posude promjera oko 25 cm. Stijenka je odlomljena, na hvatištu ručke nalaze se dva prstena. Na čelu ovna naznačen je trokutasti završetak runa, oči su bademasto urezane, bez zjenica. Na donjoj strani ručke vide se tri prstenasta reda kružnih pločica na završetku ovnovske glave, koji predstavljaju runo. Ručka je iznutra šuplja. Na stijenki tijela s desne strane ručke vidljiva je krivulja ukrasnog ruba oko hvatišta ručke.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 3,7 cm (nepotpuno), širina 15,3 cm (nepotpuno), dužina ručke 2,7 cm (potpuno), promjer kaneliranog tijela ručke kod hvatišta 2,5 cm, dužina ručke 12,5 cm (potpuno), dužina ovnovske glave 4,4 cm, masa 328,97 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

37. Inv. br. AMI-A-5406 (T. 31: 37)

Opis: Ručka patere od bakrene slitine u obliku konja u trku, pružene glave i prednjih nogu ispruženih uz vrat prema naprijed. Oči konja su posrebrene i imaju crnu točkicu u sredini, uši su usmjerene unazad, usta otvorena, griva je prikazana vijugavim pramenovima s obje strane vrata. Prikazana su kopita na prednjim nogama. Ručka je šuplja i duga, izvijena prateći oblik konjskog tijela, odlomljena na hvatištu. Duž donje strane ručke teku dva plitka ureza koji se međusobno približavaju prema glavi konja. Stijenka posude promjera tijela oko 13 cm bila je polukalotasta.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 2,4 cm (nepotpuno), širina 10,5 cm (nepotpuno), presjek 2,1 cm (potpuno). Dužina ručke 9,1 cm (potpuno), promjer tijela ručke po sredini 1,8 cm, masa 94,45 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

PATERAS**35. Inv. No. AMI-A-2993 (Pl. 29: 35)**

Description: Copper-alloy patera handle, cast with the handle and broken at the opposite end. The strap-handle is smooth, with raised edges. It is slightly protruding in the center and it ends at the rim of a patera with a large diameter. The rim is decorated with a carved fishbone pattern. This motif partly extends along the lateral sides of the handle and it ends with a diagonal crosslet between two pairs of vertical notches near the upper grip.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 9.4 cm (incomplete), width 8.3 cm (incomplete), length 4.3 cm (incomplete). Handle section at the break 2.3×0.7 cm, at the top 3.2×0.88 cm, thickness of central part of handle 0.4 cm. Mass 107.8 g.

Site: Unknown, before 1949.

Unpublished.

36. Inv. No. AMI-A-5088 (Pl. 30: 36)

Description: Copper-alloy patera handle ending with ram's head. The handle is fluted, hollow, long and cylindrical. It is attached to the rounded wall of a deep vessel approx. 25 cm in diameter. The wall is broken off. There are two rings on the handle grip. A triangular trace of fleece can be seen on the ram's forehead. The almond-shaped eyes are carved without pupils. On the lower side of the handle there are three annular rows of circular plates at the end of the ram's head. They represent the fleece. The handle is hollow inside. On the wall of the body, to the right from the handle, the outline of the decorative edge around the handle grip can be seen.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 3.7 cm (incomplete), width 15.3 cm (incomplete), length of handle 2.7 cm (complete), diameter of fluted body of handle at the grip 2.5 cm, length of handle 12.5 cm (complete), length of ram's head 4.4 cm, mass 328.97 g.

Site: Unknown, before 1949.

Unpublished.

37. Inv. No. AMI-A-5406 (Pl. 31: 37)

Description: Copper-alloy patera handle shaped as a galloping horse, its head and front legs extended forward, parallel with the neck. The horse's eyes are silver-plated, with a black dot in the center. The ears are pointed backward, the mouth bis open, and the mane is depicted as curly tufts falling down both sides of the neck. The front hooves are depicted. The handle is hollow and long, curved in such way to follow the shape of the horse's body. It is broken off at the grip. Two shallow notches extend along the lower side of the handle. The notches are drawing closer together in the direction of the horse's head. The wall of the vessel that was approx. 13 cm in diameter was of a semi-calotte shape.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 2.4 cm (incomplete), width 10.5 cm (incomplete), section 2.1 cm (complete). Handle length 9.1 cm (complete), diameter of handle body at mid-section 1.8 cm, mass 94.45 g.

Site: Unknown, before 1949.

Unpublished.

PEHARI

38. Inv. br. AMI-A-3079 (T. 32: 38)

Opis: Ručka pehara od bakrene slitine s lavljom šapom. Ručka je uspravna i polukružno savijena, elipsoidnog presjeka, ukrašena središnjim uzdužnim žlijebom i jako stiliziranim biljnim motivima na vrhu. U gornjem dijelu ručke nalaze se dva para nasuprotno okrenutih kosih ureza. Na donjem hvatištu završava stiliziranom šesteroprstom lavljom šapom s kandžama. Lijevo kraj je oštećen, nedostaju dvije kandže. Gornje hvatište se račva u obliku slova V i završava listićima.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 5,5 cm (potpuno), širina gore 3,5 cm (potpuno), širina dolje 2,8 cm (nepotpuno), presjek u sredini 1 × 0,5 cm, dužina 2,3 cm, masa 31,1 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

39. Inv. br. AMI-A-2994 (T. 32: 39)

Opis: Gornji dio ručke pehara od bakrene slitine, odlomljen na rubu otvora promjera 6 cm. Gornji pločasti dio ručke je vodoravno postavljen, plosnat, bočne strane su konkavno oblikovane, na hvatištu odlomljene. Na donjoj strani nalazi se udubina za naslon na okomito postavljenu ručku, a uz rub otvora posude pričvršćena je pločica okomito savijena nadolje.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 3,7 cm (nepotpuno), širina uz rub posude 2,6 cm (nepotpuno), širina na kraju 1,9 cm (potpuno), širina u sredini 1,25 cm (potpuno), dužina 0,35 cm (potpuno), dužina s pločicom 1,1 cm (potpuno), masa 19,9 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

KRATER

40. Inv. br. AMI-A-4103 (T. 33: 40)

Opis: Završetak kraka vodoravno postavljene ručke od bakrene slitine s reljefnim cvijetom trostruko nazubljenih latica. Iz sredine cvijeta visi dugi obješeni središnji tučak, izvijen i poluotvoren. Otraga je vidljiv dio odlomljene šuplje savijene ručke trokutastog presjeka. Unutrašnja strana ručke je šuplja.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina 6 cm (nepotpuno), širina 4,2 cm (nepotpuno), dužina 1,6 cm (potpuno), masa 78,6 g.

Nalazište: Nepoznato, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

GOBLETS

38. Inv. No. AMI-A-3079 (Pl. 32: 38)

Description: Copper-alloy goblet handle with lion's paw. The vertical ellipsoidal-sectioned handle is bent in semicircle and decorated with a central longitudinal groove and a very stylized plant motifs at the top. On the upper part of the handle there are two pairs of diagonal notches facing opposite directions. At the lower grip, the handle ends with a stylized six-fingered lion's paw with claws. The left end is damaged, with two claws missing. The upper grip forks into a letter V and ends with small leaves.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 5.5 cm (complete), width of upper part 3.5 cm (complete), width of lower part 2.8 cm (incomplete), section in the middle 1×0.5 cm, length 2.3 cm, mass 31.1 g.

Site: Unknown, before 1949.

Unpublished.

39. Inv. No. AMI-A-2994 (Pl. 32: 39)

Description: Upper section of copper-alloy goblet handle, broken at the rim 6 cm in diameter. The upper flat-topped part of the handle extends horizontally. The concave lateral sides are broken at the grip. On the lower side there is a recess for better interlocking with the vertical handle. A plate vertically bent downwards is attached near the vessel's rim.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 3.7 cm (incomplete), width at the vessel's edge 2.6 cm (incomplete), width at the end 1.9 cm (complete), width in the middle 1.25 cm (complete), length 0.35 cm (complete), length with plate 1.1 cm (complete), mass 19.9 g.

Site: Unknown, before 1949.

Unpublished.

KRATER

40. Inv. No. AMI-A-4103 (Pl. 33: 40)

Description: End of arm of vertical handle (copper alloy) with relief flower with triple-serrated petals. The long central pestle hangs from the flower's mid-section. It is curved and half-open. A fragment of the broken handle can be seen on the back. The handle was triangular-sectioned, bent and hollow. The inner side of the handle is hollow.

Technique: Casting.

Dimensions: Height 6 cm (incomplete), width 4.2 cm (incomplete), length 1.6 cm (complete), mass 78.6 g.

Site: Unknown, before 1949.

Unpublished.

RUČKA

41. Inv. br. AMI-A-5046 (stari inv. br. 3391) (T. 34: 41)

Opis: Ručka od bakrene slitine s figuricom delfina. Delfin se otvorenim ustima drži za četvrtastu pločicu konkavnih stranica s dvije dijagonalno postavljene rupe za zakivanje u uglovima.

Tehnika: Lijevanje.

Dimenzije: Visina delfina 3,7 cm (potpuno), širina delfina 2,8 cm (potpuno), dužina 7,6 cm (potpuno), širina pločice 3,1 cm (potpuno), dužina pločice 3,5 cm (potpuno). Masa: 123,02 g (potpuno).

Nalazište: Nezakcij, prije 1949.

Objava: Neobjavljeno.

HANDLE

41. Inv. No. AMI-A-5046 (earlier Inv. No. 3391) (Pl. 34: 41)

Description: Copper-alloy handle with dolphin figure. The dolphin is holding on to a square plate with its open mouth. The plate has concave sides and two diagonally positioned rivet holes in the corners.

Technique: Casting.

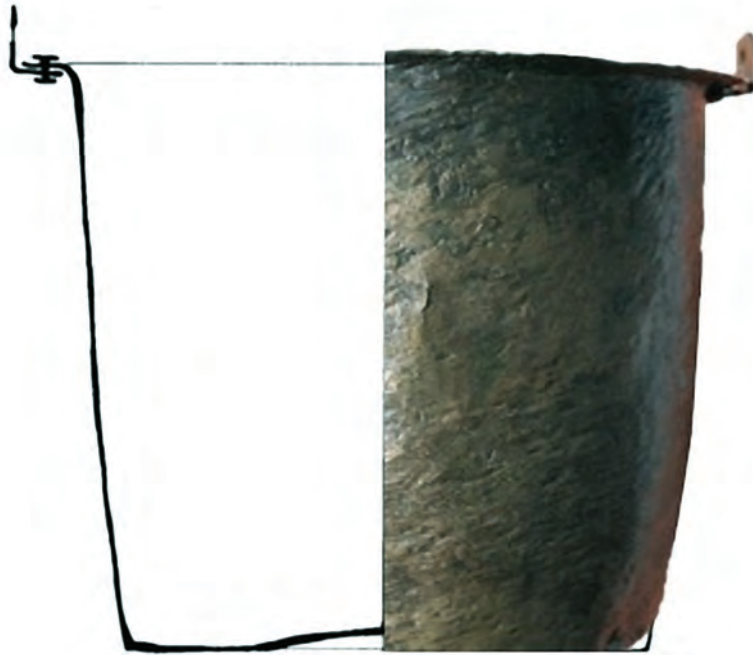
Dimensions: Dolphin height 3.7 cm (complete), dolphin width 2.8 cm (complete), length 7.6 cm (complete), plate width 3.1 cm (complete), plate length 3.5 cm (complete). Mass: 123.02 g (complete).

Site: Nesactium, before 1949.

Unpublished.



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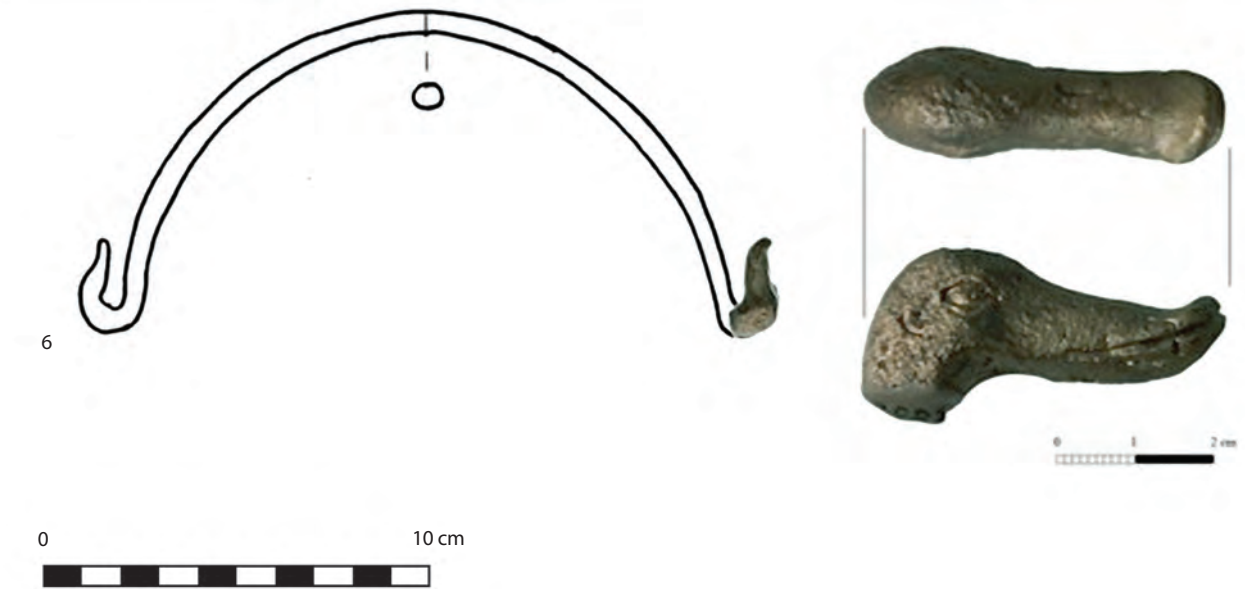


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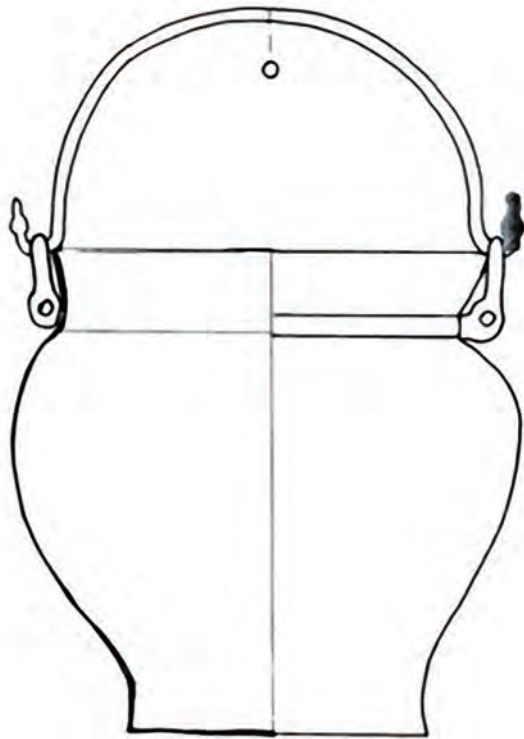
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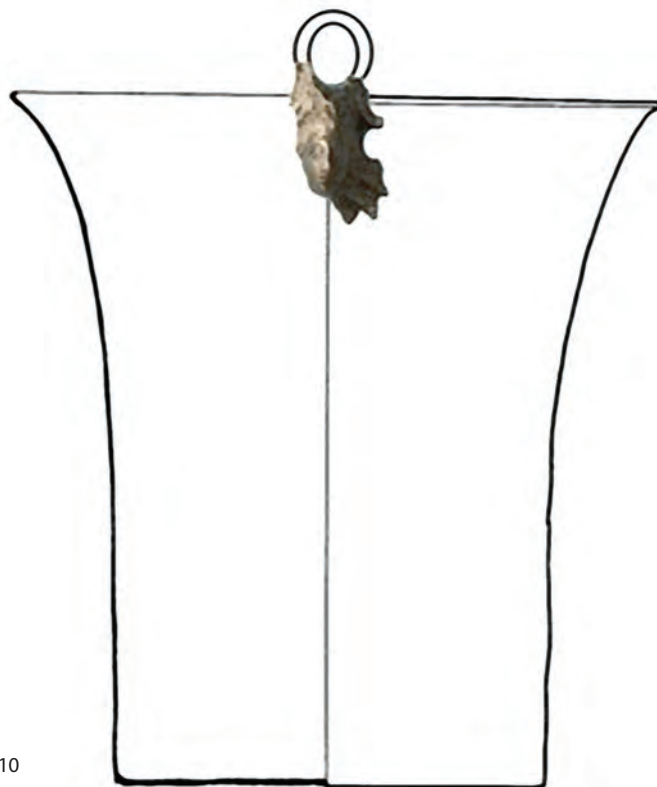


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93

12





94



a



b



c

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a



b



c

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100

17



18





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101

0

5 cm





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20





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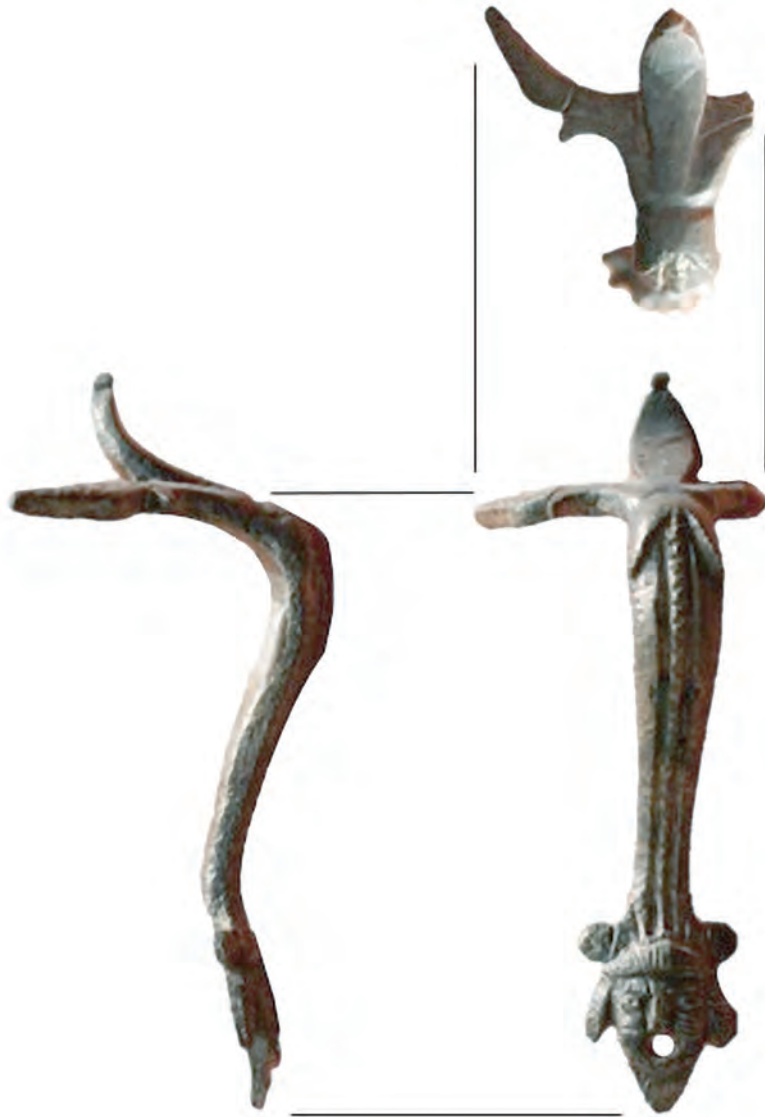
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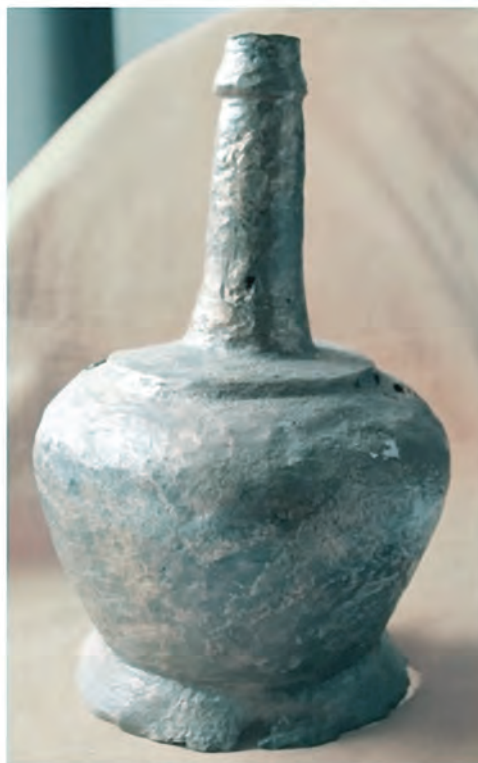
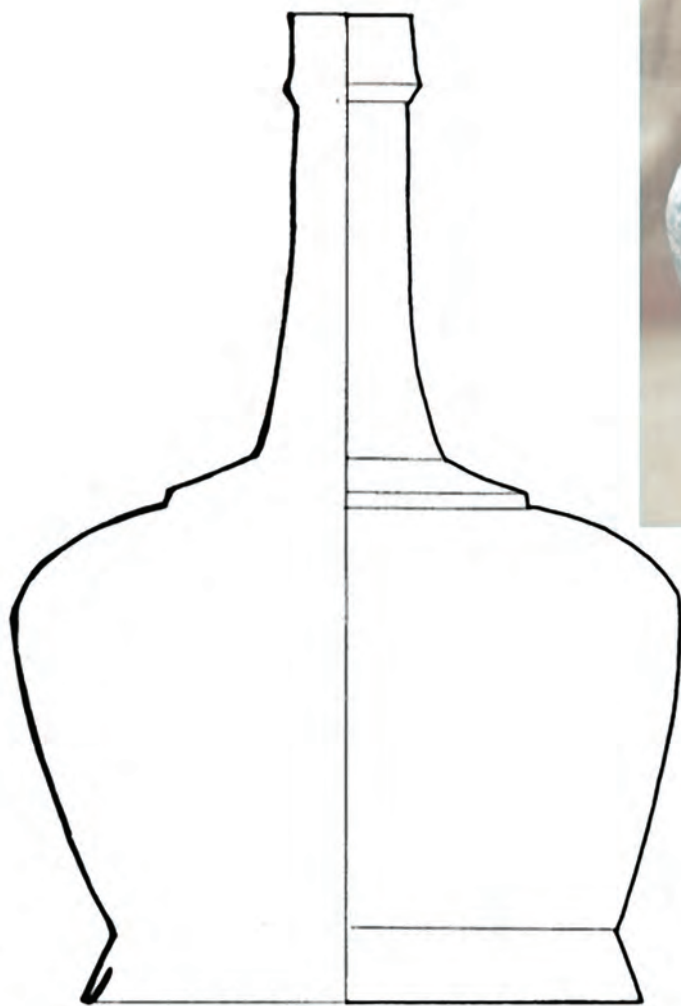




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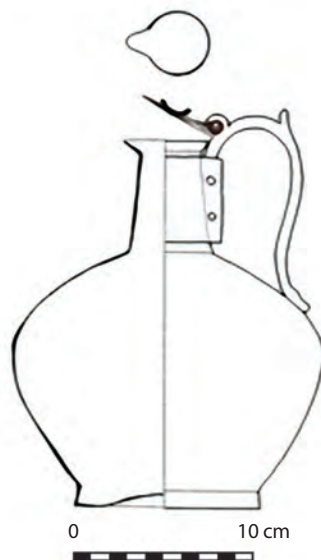
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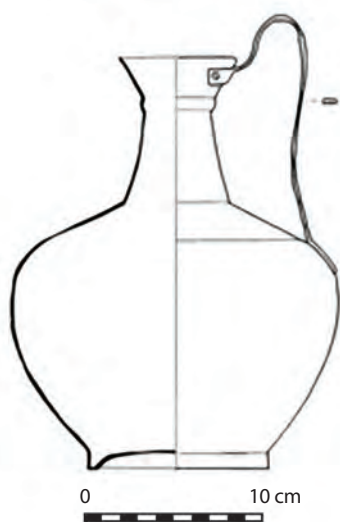
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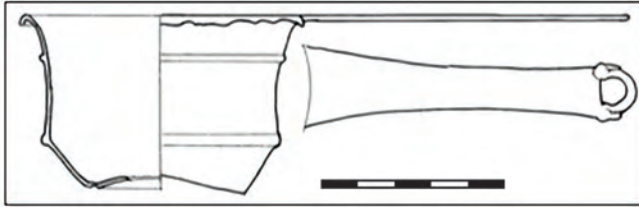
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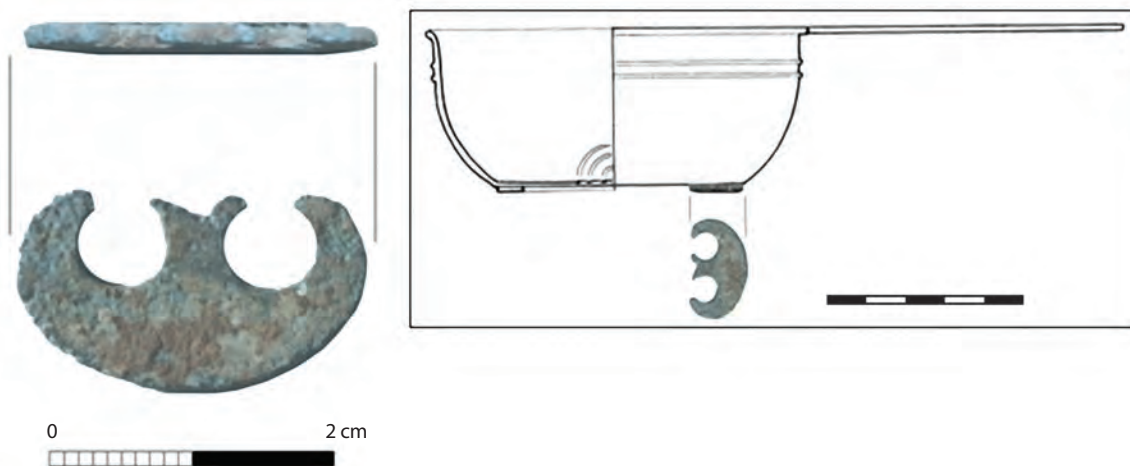


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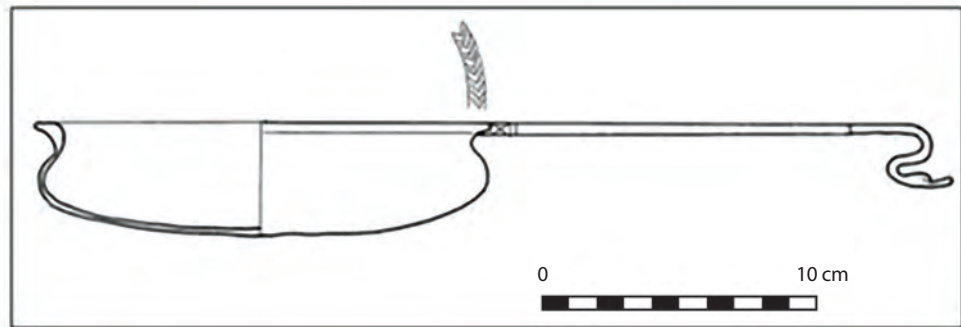
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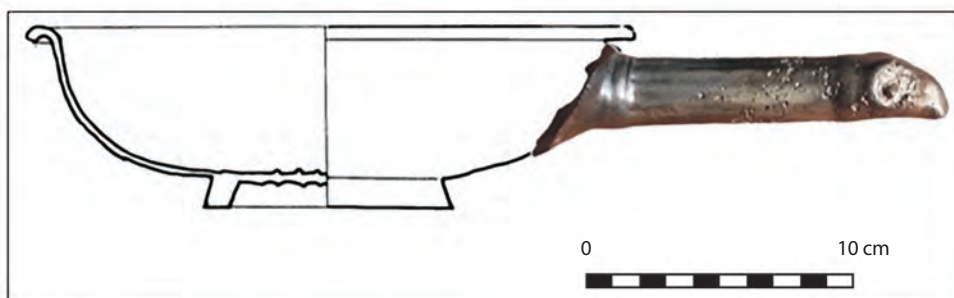
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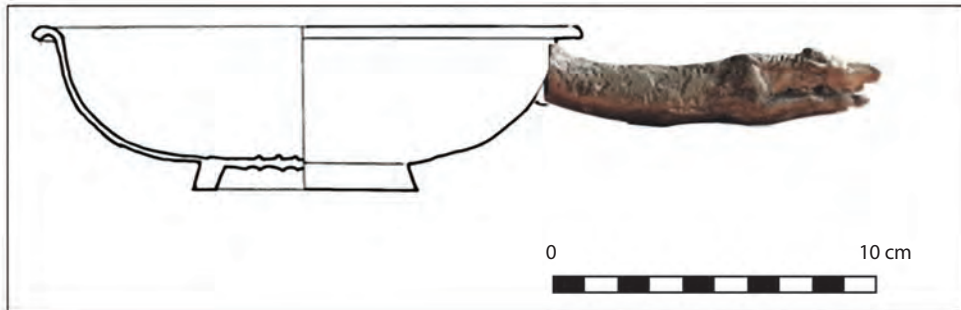
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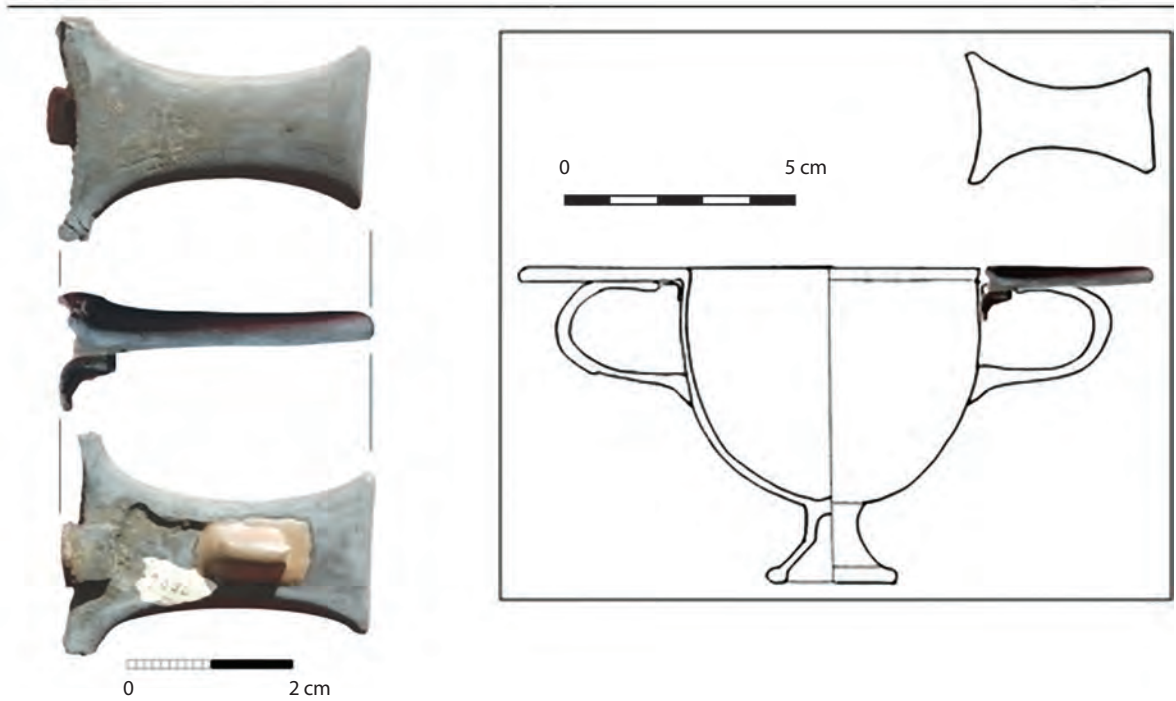


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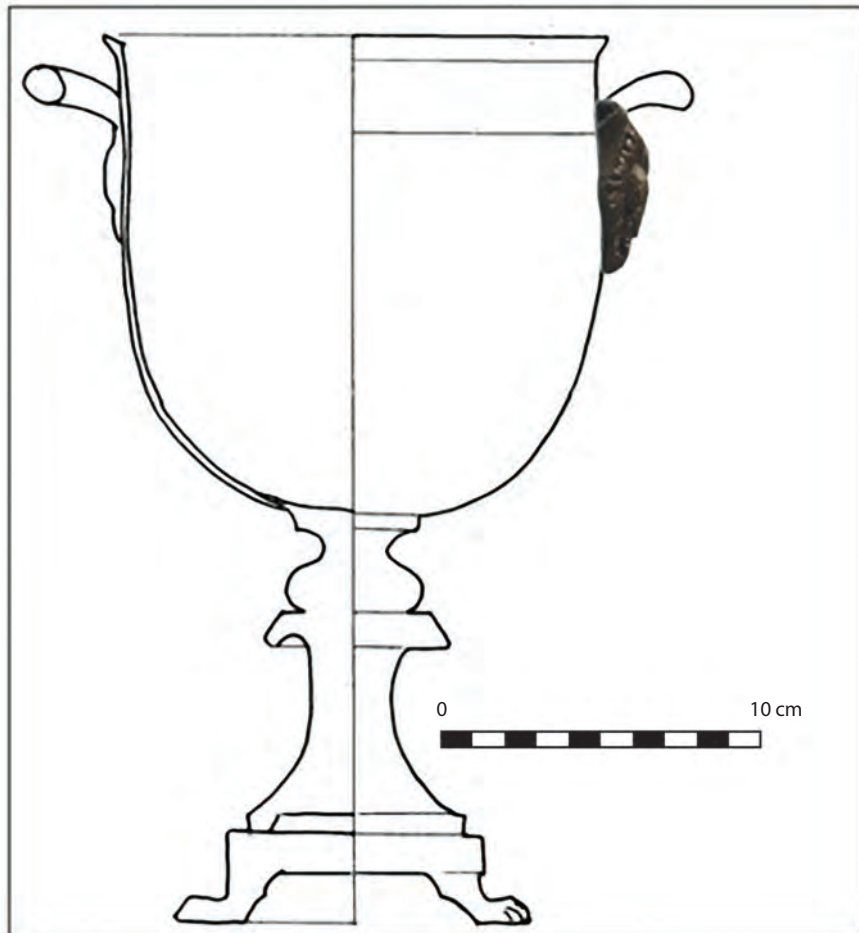


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Photographed and prepared by A. Starac
- Plate 16: 20 – Jug Cat. No. 20, Inv. No. AMI-A-5272
Photographed and prepared by A. Starac
- Plate 17: 21 – Jug Cat. No. 21, Inv. No. AMI-A-5273
Photographed and prepared by A. Starac
- Plate 18: 22 – Jug Cat. No. 22, Inv. No. AMI-A-5739
Photographed and prepared by A. Starac
- Plate 19: 23 – Jug handle Cat. No. 23, Inv. No. AMI-A-5083
Photographed and prepared by A. Starac
- Plate 20: 24 – Jug Cat. No. 24, Inv. No. AMI-A-5281
Photo and drawing by A. Starac
- Plate 21: 25 – Jug lid Cat. No. 25, Inv. No. AMI-A-2777
Photographed, drawn and prepared by A. Starac
- Plate 22: 26 – Jug lid Cat. No. 26, Inv. No. AMI-A-5022
Photographed, drawn and prepared by A. Starac
- Plate 23: 27 – Jug lid Cat. No. 27, Inv. No. AMI-A-5089
Photographed, drawn and prepared by A. Starac
- Plate 24: 28 – Jug handle Cat. No. 28, Inv. No. AMI-A-17965
Photographed, drawn and prepared by A. Starac

- Tabla 25: 29 – Kutlača kat. br. 29, inv. br. AMI-A-5360
foto, izrada: A. Starac
- Tabla 26: 30 – Ručka kutlače kat. br. 30, inv. br. AMI-A-3042; 31 –
Ručka kutlače kat. br. 31, inv. br. AMI-A-2991
foto, izrada: A. Starac
- Tabla 27: 32 – Zdjelica kaserole kat. br. 32, inv. br. AMI-A-3094
foto, crtež, izrada: A. Starac
- Tabla 28: 33 – Nožica kaserole kat. br. 33, inv. br. AMI-A-48433; 34 –
Ručka kaserole kat. br. 34, inv. br. AMI-A-11928
foto, crtež, izrada: A. Starac
- Tabla 29: 35 – Ručka patere kat. br. 35, inv. br. AMI-A-2993
foto, crtež, izrada: A. Starac
- Tabla 30: 36 – Ručka patere kat. br. 36, inv. br. AMI-A-5088
foto, crtež, izrada: A. Starac
- Tabla 31: 37 – Ručka patere kat. br. 37, inv. br. AMI-A-5406
foto, crtež, izrada: A. Starac
- Tabla 32: 38 – Ručka pehara kat. br. 38, inv. br. AMI-A-3079; 39 –
Gornji dio ručke pehara kat. br. 39, inv. br. AMI-A-2994
foto, crtež, izrada: A. Starac
- Tabla 33: 40 – Hvatište ručke kratera kat. br. 40, inv. br. AMI-A-4103
foto, crtež, izrada: A. Starac
- Tabla 34: 41 – Ručka u obliku delfina kat. br. 41, inv. br. AMI-A-5046
foto, izrada: A. Starac

- Plate 25: 29 – Ladle Cat. No. 29, Inv. No. AMI-A-5360
Photographed and prepared by A. Starac
- Plate 26: 30 – Ladle handle Cat. No. 30, Inv. No. AMI-A-3042; 31 –
Ladle handle Cat. No. 31, Inv. No. AMI-A-2991
Photographed and prepared by A. Starac
- Plate 27: 32 – Casserole bowl Cat. No. 32, Inv. No. AMI-A-3094
Photographed, drawn and prepared by A. Starac
- Plate 28: 33 – Casserole foot Cat. No. 33, Inv. No. AMI-A-48433; 34 –
Casserole handle Cat. No. 34, Inv. No. AMI-A-11928
Photographed, drawn and prepared by A. Starac
- Plate 29: 35 – Patera handle Cat. No. 35, Inv. No. AMI-A-2993
Photographed, drawn and prepared by A. Starac
- Plate 30: 36 – Patera handle Cat. No. 36, Inv. No. AMI-A-5088
Photographed, drawn and prepared by A. Starac
- Plate 31: 37 – Patera handle Cat. No. 37, Inv. No. AMI-A-5406
Photographed, drawn and prepared by A. Starac
- Plate 32: 38 – Goblet handle Cat. No. 38, Inv. No. AMI-A-3079; 39 –
Goblet handle, upper part Cat. No. 39, Inv. No. AMI-A-2994
Photographed, drawn and prepared by A. Starac
- Plate 33: 40 – Krater handle grip Cat. No. 40, Inv. No. AMI-A-4103
Photographed, drawn and prepared by A. Starac
- Plate 34: 41 – Delphin-shaped handle Cat. No. 41, Inv. No.
AMI-A-5046
Photographed and prepared by A. Starac

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