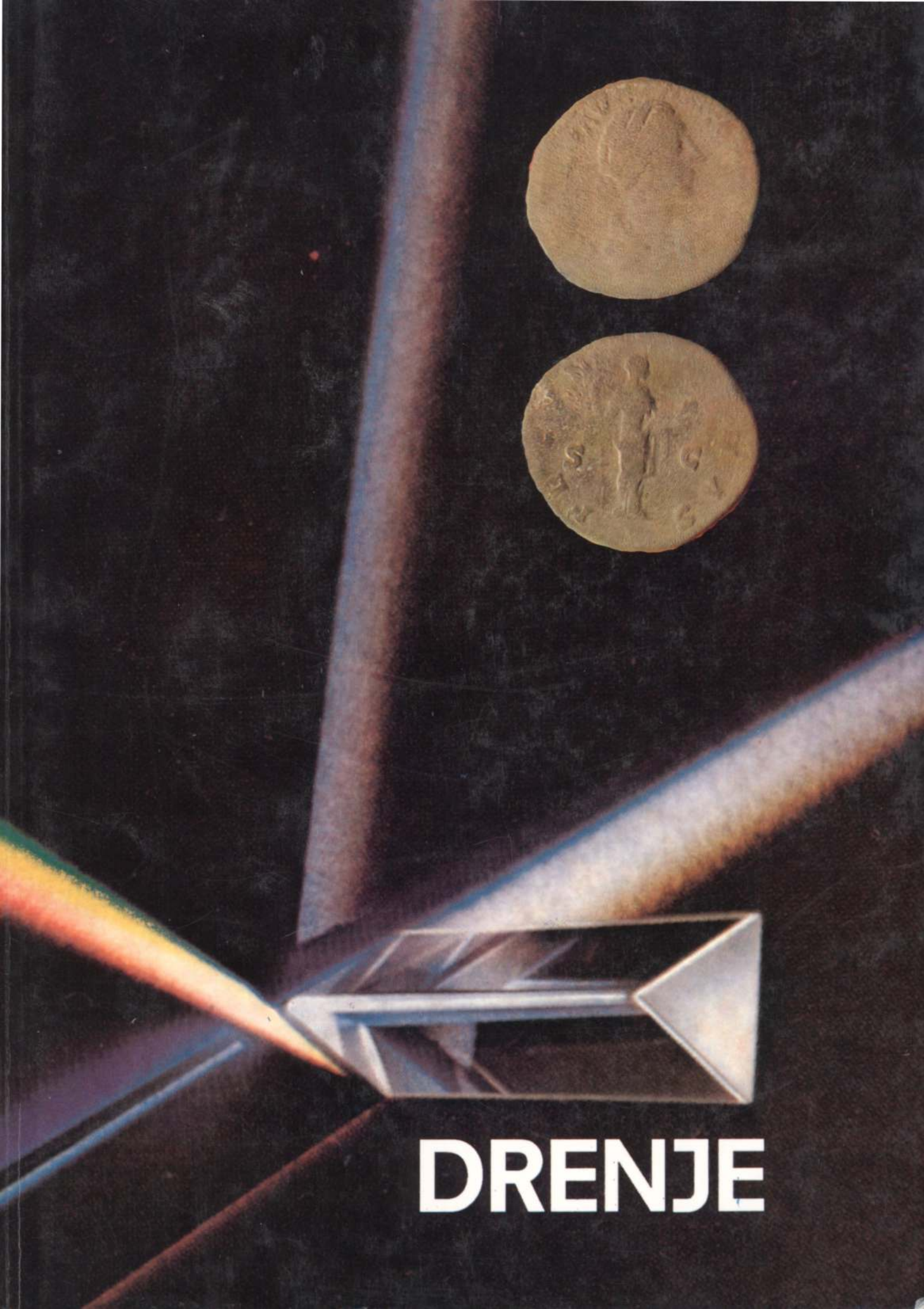

DRENJE

PUBLIKACIJE MUZEJA U BRDOVCU
svezak 1. — volume 1

DRENJE

Rezultati istraživanja 1980 — 1985 — Research results 1980 — 1985

Narodno sveučilište Zaprešić
MUZEJ BRDOVEC
Brdovec, 1987.

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Skupština općine Zaprešić
»Pliva«, SOUR Savski Marof

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UVOD

Na mjestu gdje se srednjoevropske planine spuštaju u Panonsku nizinu, koridorom koji je probila rijeka Sava, bujao je život u svim razdobljima ljudske povijesti. Doline Save, Sutle i Krapine te obronci obližnjih brda i sjeverozapadni dio Medvednice, a to je područje današnje općine Zaprešić, posjeduju sve pogodnosti za razvoj života.

No unatoč tome, ovaj je teren stjecajem okolnosti izbjegao većoj pažnji arheologa, iako on to bez sumnje ne zaslužuje. Na to ukazuje i nekoliko slučajnih nalaza s tog područja, među ostalim dvije kamene sjekire pronađene u Brdovcu i dvije, od kojih jedna bakrena, u Mariji Gorici, korištene u neolitiku i eneolitiku (neobjavljeno). Posebno treba istaći ostavu iz Ivanca Bistranskog (Vinski-Gasparini, 1973, 180, T. 113), koja zajedno s ostavom iz Miljane čini IV horizont kasnobrončanodobnih ostava sjeverozapadne Hrvatske, kojeg treba apsolutno kronološki opredijeliti u 10. st. pr. n. e. (Vinski-Gasparini, 1983, 662). Nedavno je Muzej Brdovec otkupio dvije brončane šuplje sjekire koje su pronađene kod kopanja šljunčare u blizini Savskog Marofa a pripadale bi ovom istom horizontu (neobjavljeno).

Vremenu rimske kolonizacije pripada simpulum (Arheološki muzej Zagreb) koji je početkom stoljeća pronađen u »savskom prudištu« kod Brdovca. Simpulum je grabilica za tekućinu određene zapreminske mjere, kojom se služilo i u kultu (pogrebni obred npr.) i u običnom životu. Brdovečki primjerak ima dosta osebujan ukras, rađen je od brončanog lima, a datira se široko u 1. i 2. st. (Hoffiller, 1903/4, 115, sl. 62, 5; Radnoti, 1938, 97, 103, 104, T. 28, 9).

Tom vremenu pripada možda i kontraverzni kipić iz Jablanovca kojeg J. Brunšmid dva puta objavljuje i različito datira (Brunšmid, 1898, 201 i 1912, 189).

Od 1983. godine, kada smo započeli detaljno rekognosciranje ovog područja, do danas sakupili smo mnogo novih podataka i ubicirali 27 novih lokaliteta iz različitih vremenskih razdoblja, o čemu ćemo pisati drugom prilikom. Ali upravo gustoća naseljenosti lijeve obale Save između Sutle i Krapine u rimsko doba i veličina antičkih objekata u Drenju i njegovoj bližoj okolici ponukala nas je da uz ovu izložbu kažemo nešto više i skrenemo pažnju javnosti i stručnjaka na ovo, do sada slabo istraženo, područje.

U ovom uvodnom poglavlju treba još reći da je ovaj katalog rezultat zajedničkog rada kolega mr Rajke Makjanić (poglavlje Keramika), mr Remze Koščević (poglavlje Metal) i autora ovih redaka, koji od 1983. god. vodi istraživanja u Drenju.

Ova publikacija prezentira rezultate istraživanja do 1985. i predstavlja širu stručnu i znanstvenu obradu nađenog materijala.

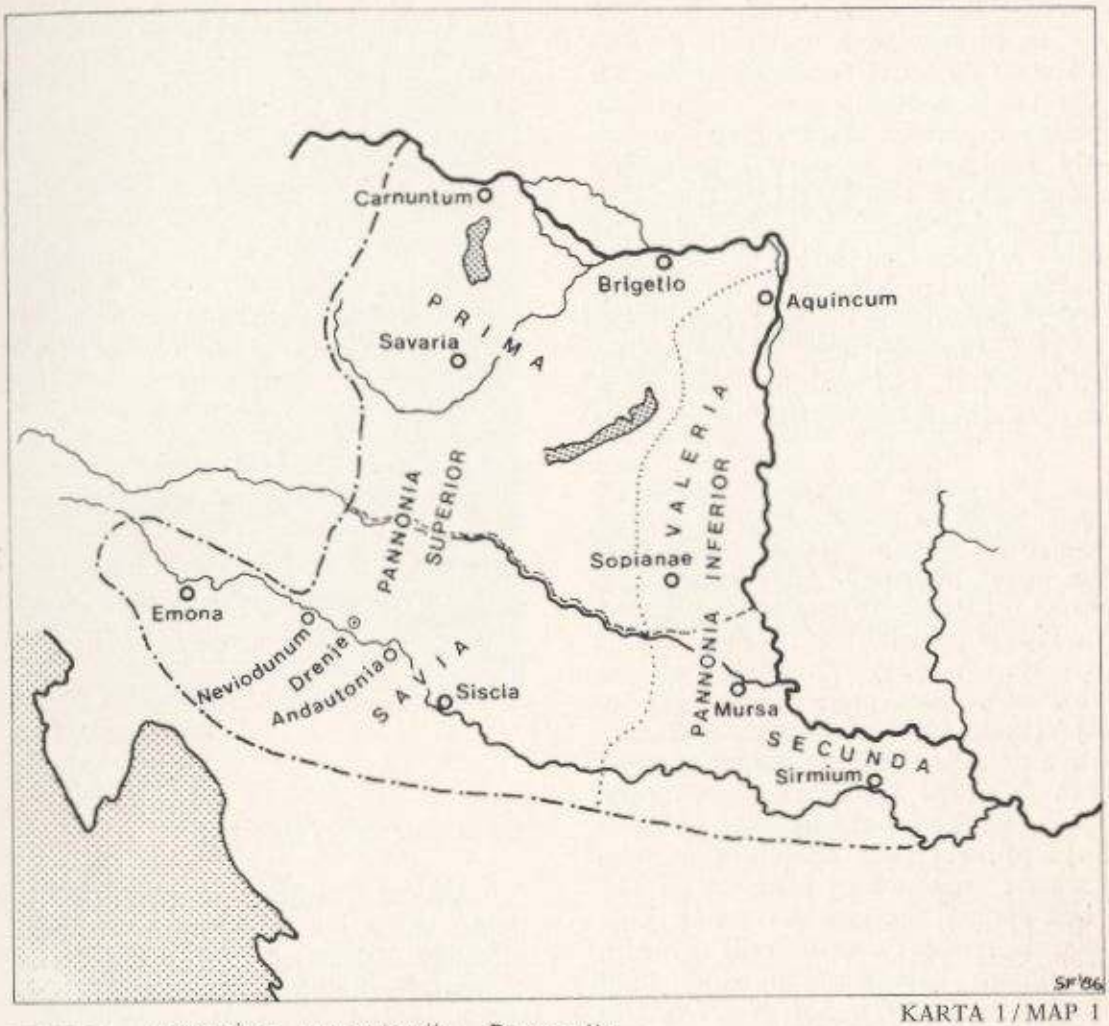
Iako se godina 11. pr. n. e. smatra službenim datumom osnivanja i pripojenja rimske provincije Panonije Carstvu, vjerojatno je godina 35. pr. n. e. najvažniji datum u njenoj povijesti. Te je godine car Oktavijan s velikom vojskom (8—12 legija) krenuo na Ilirik, gdje se rimski utjecaj nakon Cezarove smrti gotovo potpuno izgubio, s izuzetkom nekoliko gradova na jadranskoj obali. Porazivši Japode krajem navedene godine, Rimljani osvajaju vrlo važnu stratešku točku — grad Segestiku (Siscia, Sisak), koji im je kasnije služio kao baza za daljnje operacije u Iliriku. Tada su i panonska plemena u dolini Save bila pokorena pa, iako je nešto kasnije Tiberije dovršio osvajanje čitave Panonije, s prisutnošću Rimljana uz rijeku Savu moramo računati već od zadnjih decenija 1. st. pr. n. e.

O tome da osvajanje i uspostavljanje rimske vlasti u Panoniji nije bio brz, lak i jednostavan posao za Rimljane, svjedoče i brojni sukobi s lokalnim stanovništvom. Jedan takav sukob 12—9. g. pr. n. e., kojem je mjesto okršaja bilo između Save i Drave, krvavo je ugušio Tiberije. Nakon pobjede mladež je prodao u ropstvo, što je bila nehumana metoda pacifikacije, koju je August rijetko primjenjivao. Tiberije je zbog tih pobjeda primio i trijumfalnu čast (Mocsy, 1974, 34, s bilješkama).

Posljednji veliki sukob Rimljana i ilirsko-keltskih plemena zbio se 6—9. g. n. e. za vrijeme velikog panonsko-dalmatinskog ustanka (Batonov ustanak). U vrijeme Augustove smrti u Panoniji su bile stacionirane tri rimske legije: VIII Augusta u Petoviju (Ptuj), XV Apollinaris u Emoni (Ljubljana) i IX Hispanica u Sisciji. Nakon toga pacifikacija Panonije odvija se relativno brzo, jer je već Tiberije pomaknuo rimske granice na Dunav. Zadržavanje leg. XIII Gem. u Petoviju do pred sam kraj prvog stoljeća naše ere možemo tumačiti kao drugu liniju obrane rimskog limesa. No vjerojatno je njeno dulje zadržavanje u Petoviju bilo uvjetovano ovim velikim ustancima lokalnog stanovništva, tim više što i u Dalmaciji leg. VII Claudia u Gardunu (kraj Sinja) te leg. XI Claudia i njena nasljednica leg. IV Flavia u Burnumu (Ivoševci kraj Kistanja) ostaju tamo do druge polovice prvog stoljeća pa je očito da Rimljani nisu željeli ostaviti ova područja bez vojničke kontrole. S odlaskom leg. XIII Gem. iz Petovija u Vindobonu (Beč) nestao je i posljednji ostatak starijeg augustovskog obrambenog sistema (Saria, 1939, 131).

Romanizacija Panonije može se promatrati u dva vala: prvi, vojnički, i drugi, civilni, koji je započeo s flavijevcima, odnosno krajem šezdesetih godina 1. st. n. e.

U vrijeme Trajana (98—117) povećava se broj legija na Dunavu pa se dotadašnja jedinstvena provincija Panonija podijelila u dvije vojničke oblasti: Pannonia Superior — (Gornja) i Pannonia Inferior — (Donja) (karta 2). Nakon Trajana na vlast dolaze Hadrijan (117—138) i Antonin Pio (138—161). Razdoblje njihove vladavine u Panoniji obilježeno je relativnim mirom, što je omogućilo brz razvoj i predstavljalo vrijeme najintenzivnije romanizacije provincija. Za M. Aurelija (161—180), nasljednika Antonina Pija, 166. g. provaljuju u Panoniju germanska plemena — Markomani, Kvadi i dr. — i teško je poharaju. No već 171. M. Aurelije opet stiže na dunavske granice, pa čak prelazi Dunav i osniva dvije nove provincije — Marcomaniju i Sarmatiju. Njegov sin Komod (180—192) vraća tim provincijama status savezničkih država, odnosno vraća se starom sistemu kojim su Rimljani osiguravali svoje granice.



KARTA 1 / MAP 1

—·—·— granica provincije Panonije
····· podjela za Trajana
------- podjela za Dioklecijana

prema: Sopronі, 1980

Komod nije ostavio nasljednika, te je nakon njegove smrti izbio građanski rat. Za cara je izabran Lucije Septimije Sever (193—211), koji je došao na vlast upravo zahvaljujući pomoći panonskih legija. Iako je za njegova carevanja u Panoniji bilo mirno, gotovo cijelo treće stoljeće puno je kriza i borbi, koje prestaju tek dolaskom na vlast cara Dioklecijana (284—305). On donosi mnoge reforme kojima je svrha ekonomsko i političko učvršćenje Carstva. Rezultat ovih reformi bila je i nova podjela Panonije na četiri pokrajine (provincije): Pannonia Prima, Valeria, Savia, Pannonia Secunda (karta 2). Vladavina Konstantina Velikog (306—337) predstavlja i nastavak Dioklecijanovih reformi. On priznaje kršćanstvo (313), koje nakon Nicejskog koncila (325) postaje privilegiranom vjerom u Rimskom Carstvu. Konstantinovi nasljednici nisu uspjeli sačuvati jedinstvo Imperija; prodori

barbarskih plemena i međusobne borbe za prijestolje potpuno su oslabili Carstvo. Po smrti Teodozija (379—395) Carstvo je podijeljeno na Istočno i Zapadno i, premda historiografija uzima 476. kao godinu propasti Zapadnorimskog carstva, ovaj kratki povijesni prikaz rimske vladavine u Panoniji možemo završiti i ranije. To bi moglo biti nakon sloma panonskog limesa oko 400., možda nakon upada Zapadnih Gota pod Alarikom 403., a svakako do sredine 5. st. kad nestaju i zadnji tragovi administrativne strukture Rimske države u Panoniji.

No, vratimo se još trenutak na sam početak i recimo nešto o vrlo osjetljivom pitanju etnosa koji je živio na ovom području. Glavni povijesni izvori o rasporedu panonskih plemena su Plinije Stariji, 1. st., i Ptolomej, 2. st. (Mocsy, 1959, 15). Osim plemena koja su poznata prije osnutka provincije (Boii, Taurisci, Breuci, Andizioti, Amantini, Scordisci i Latobici), Plinijeva 3. knjiga Prirodoslovlja (Naturalis historia) navodi cijeli niz plemena koja se prvi puta spominju u doba Carstva. Znatan broj plemena na njegovu popisu ima latinska imena, koja nameću misao da se tu radi o novim skupinama koje su organizirali Rimljani (Mocsy, 1974, 53). Neka od tih »novih« plemena dobila su ime prema većim mjestima oko kojih su se nalazila kao Cornacates — Cornacum (Sotin u istočnoj Slavoniji), druga prema imenima rijeka oko kojih su živjela kao Colapiani — Colapis (Kupa). S obzirom na geografski položaj lokalitetâ koji se spominju, za nas su najzanimljivija plemena Varciana, za koje se smatra da su nastavali područje kasnijeg municipija Andautonije (Ščitarjevo kraj Zagreba), i Latobica, područje municipija Neviodunuma (Drnovo kraj Krškog).

KARTA 2 / MAP 2

GEOGRAFSKI POLOŽAJ

Antički lokalitet u selu Drenje nalazi se na 140 m nadmorske visine, otprilike 500 m od ušća rijeke Sutle u Savu. Neznatno izdignut od okolnog terena, nalazi se između sjeveroistočnih obronaka žumberačko-gorjanskog masiva s južne i jugozapadnih obronaka brdovečkog prigorja sa sjeverne strane. Treba istaknuti da je smješten u uskom koridoru (Brežička vrata) koji dijeli Krško polje od savske doline, koja se lagano širi prema istoku (karta 1).

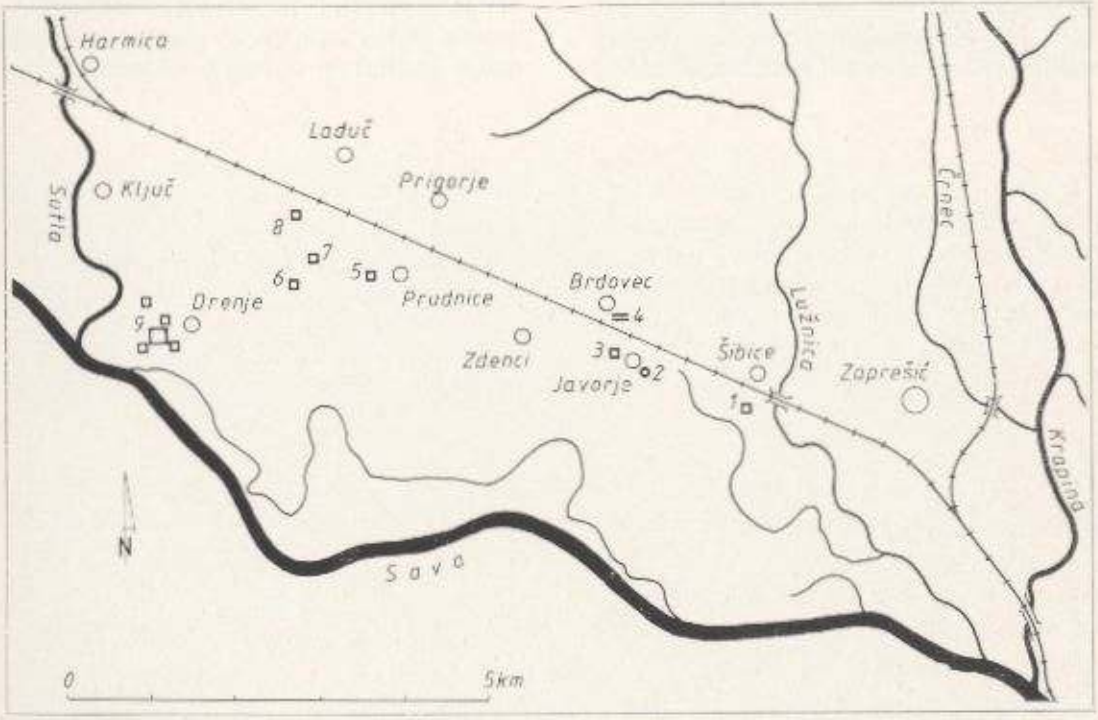
Odmah upada u oči na kakvom se važnom strateškom i komunikacijskom mjestu nalazi lokalitet — prijelazu preko Save (Jesenice na Dolenjskem — Drenje), na raskršću putova dolinama rijeka. To mjesto svojim položajem čini prirodnu vezu između Panonske nizine i predalpskog, odnosno jugoistočnog alpskog prostora. Također i smještaj u sredini plodne ravnice bez sumnje je odredio i karakter lokaliteta u razvijenoj antici.

Arheoloških iskapanja u općini Zaprešić do 1980. godine nije bilo. Te je godine Muzej Brdovec, u suradnji s Odsjekom za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu, iskopao u dvorištu Milana Landrpeta (Brdovec, Javorje, I odvojak Savske 4) ostatke rimskog groba s nekoliko ulomaka rimske keramike. Još je ranije M. Landrpet poklonio brdovečkom muzeju jednu rimsku posudu koju je pronašao kopajući u vrtu.

Nakon toga započela su prva sondažna istraživanja u selu Drenje na lokalitetu »Gorica«, gdje su pronađeni ostaci rimskodobnog graditeljstva. Otada se radovi u Drenju izvode svake godine, s izuzetkom 1982., uz pomoć studenata arheologije na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zagrebu. Prvim iskopavanjima 1980. i 1981. rukovodio je Aleksandar Durman. Od 1984. na istraživanjima u Drenju surađuje i Odjel za arheologiju Centra za povijesne znanosti Sveučilišta u Zagrebu.

Rekognosciranjem terena s lijeve obale Save između Sutle i Krapine došlo se do još nekoliko novih podataka o prisutnosti Rimljana na ovom terenu (karta 3). Već sada znamo da se u

KARTA 3 / MAP 3



1 Šibice
2 Brdovec - Javorje
3 Brdovec - Javorje
4 Brdovec - cesta
5 Prudnice
6 Zadrugarska
7 Zadrugarska
8 Drenje - Laduč
9 Drenje

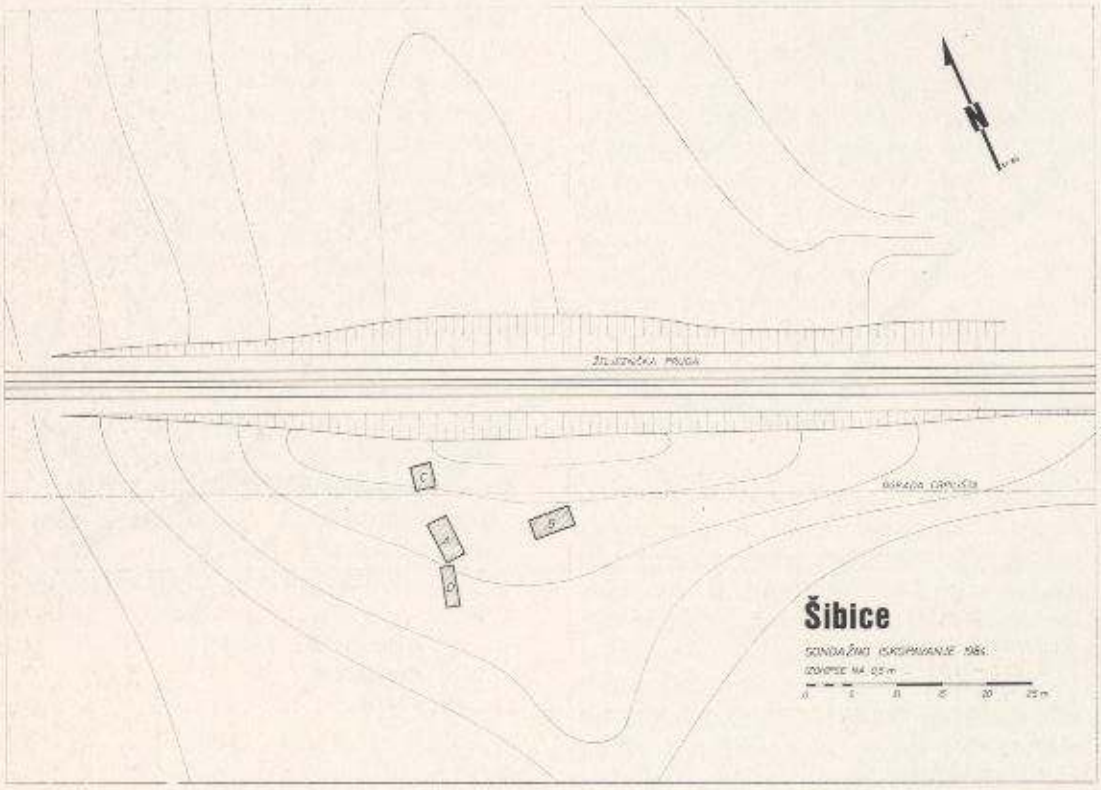
▫ naseobinski objekti
○ nekropola
= cesta

⟷ željeznička pruga

neposrednoj blizini građevine koju istražujemo u Drenju nalaze barem još tri objekta: jedan 80 m sjeverno, drugi 100 m zapadno-jugozapadno i treći 80 m u smjeru istoka. Osim njih, 250 m na sjever, u dvorištu Krste Hutinca (Savski put 26) pronašli smo još barem tri zida, koji se pružaju u smjeru sjever-jug. Usmeno anketiranje stanovnika Drenja ukazuje na tragove rimskog graditeljstva na još nekim mjestima u selu, no to nije provjereno sondiranjem a površinska situacija ne omogućava nam da to sa sigurnošću i ustanovimo. To, međutim, ne možemo reći za »Zadrugarsko« — toponim na istočnom rubu sela (karta 3), gdje već površinski nalazi pokazuju da se ovdje nalaze dvije građevine udaljene jedna od druge oko 200 metara. Isto vrijedi i za njivu Stipe Mandića (Ivana Huline 28) na zapadnom rubu sela Prudnice.

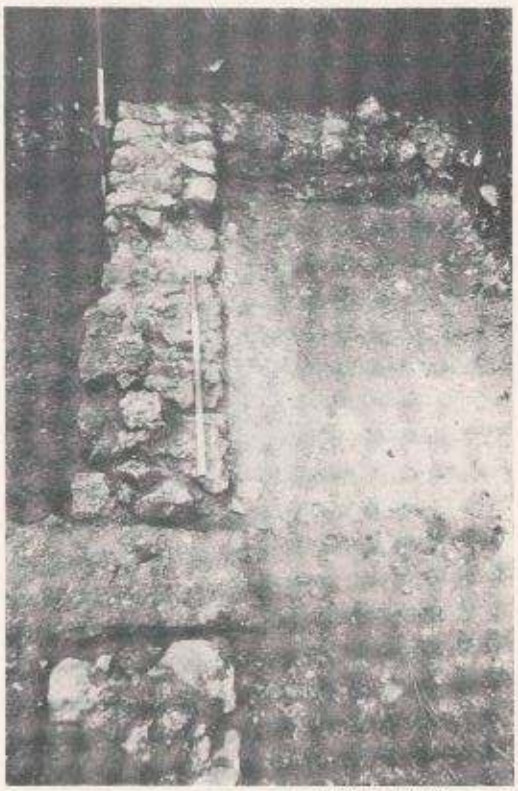
Uz već spomenute nalaze iz Brdovca, trebalo bi ukazati i na tragove pretpostavljene rimske ceste koji su uočljivi na njivi Koprivšek Jože (Brdovec, I. Gregorića 83) između željezničke pruge Zaprešić—Dobova i ceste Zaprešić—Dobova (karta 3). Osnovana je i pretpostavka da u temeljima župne crkve sv. Vida postoje ostaci antičkog graditeljstva. Prema informaciji dobivenoj od župnika Mirka Cigrovskog, prilikom kopanja poda crkve zbog uvođenja grijanja pronađeni su tragovi neke ranije gradnje. Opis šute, kamena, a napose opeke koja je pri tome iskopana dopušta pretpostavku o postojanju antičkog objekta. Svi ovi nalazi i indikacije obavezuju nas da istraživanju antike u samom Brdovcu posvetimo još veću pažnju.

Ovaj kratak prikaz povijesti istraživanja antike između Save i Brdovečkog prigorja završit ćemo s još dva velika rimska lokaliteta. Prvi se nalazi u selu Šibice, neposredno uz desnu obalu potoka Lužnica, presječen napola željezničkom prugom Zagreb—Lju-



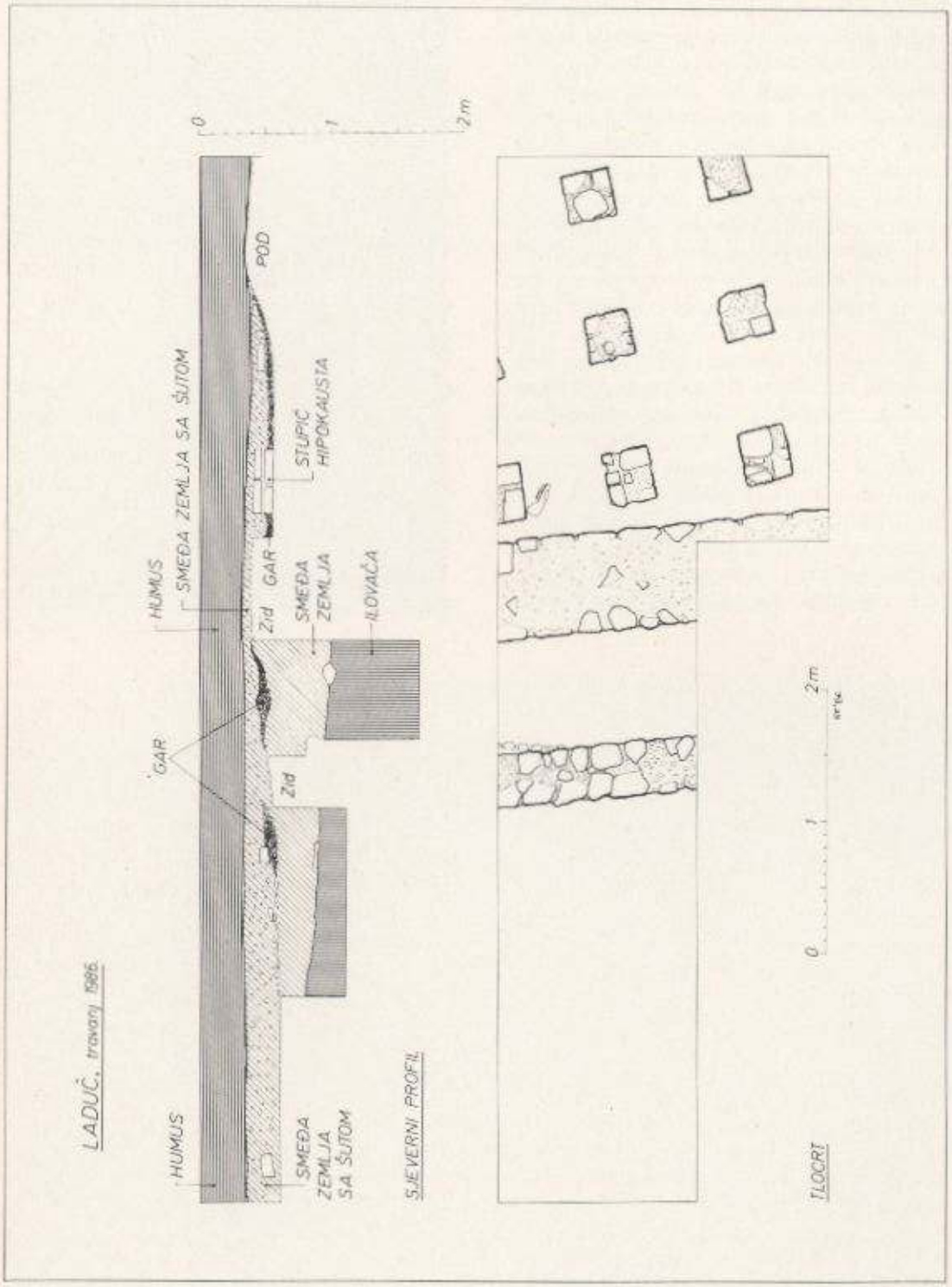
PLAN 1

bljana. Sondiranje (plan 1) izvršeno 1984. otkrilo je vjerojatno ostatke vile — ladanjskog dobra — koja se nekoć ovdje nalazila. Širina lokaliteta iznosi 60 m (to je nažalost otkrio iskop za kanalizaciju koji je prešao preko lokaliteta) i na tom području uspjeli smo registrirati devet zidova postavljenih u smjeru sjever—jug. Njegova duljina bi mogla biti, prema površinskim nalazima, između 120 i 150 m. Vrlo dobro sačuvan pod u sondi C (sl. 1) ukazuje na to da je lokalitet sa sjeverne strane pruge dobro očuvan, tim više što je teren na toj strani viši nego s južne strane pruge. Uz keramiku pronađeno je i dosta drugog sitnog arheološkog materijala. Većina ovih nalaza može se datirati u 1. i 2. st. n. e. Na crtežu 1 vidi se fibula pronađena u sondi B. To je brončana fibula jako profiliranog tipa, smeđe zatamnjena. Jednočlana je, sa po 5 navoja u oba dijela spirale. Nedostaje lijevi dio tetive i žičana osovina spirale. Dužina



Slika 1 / Figure 1

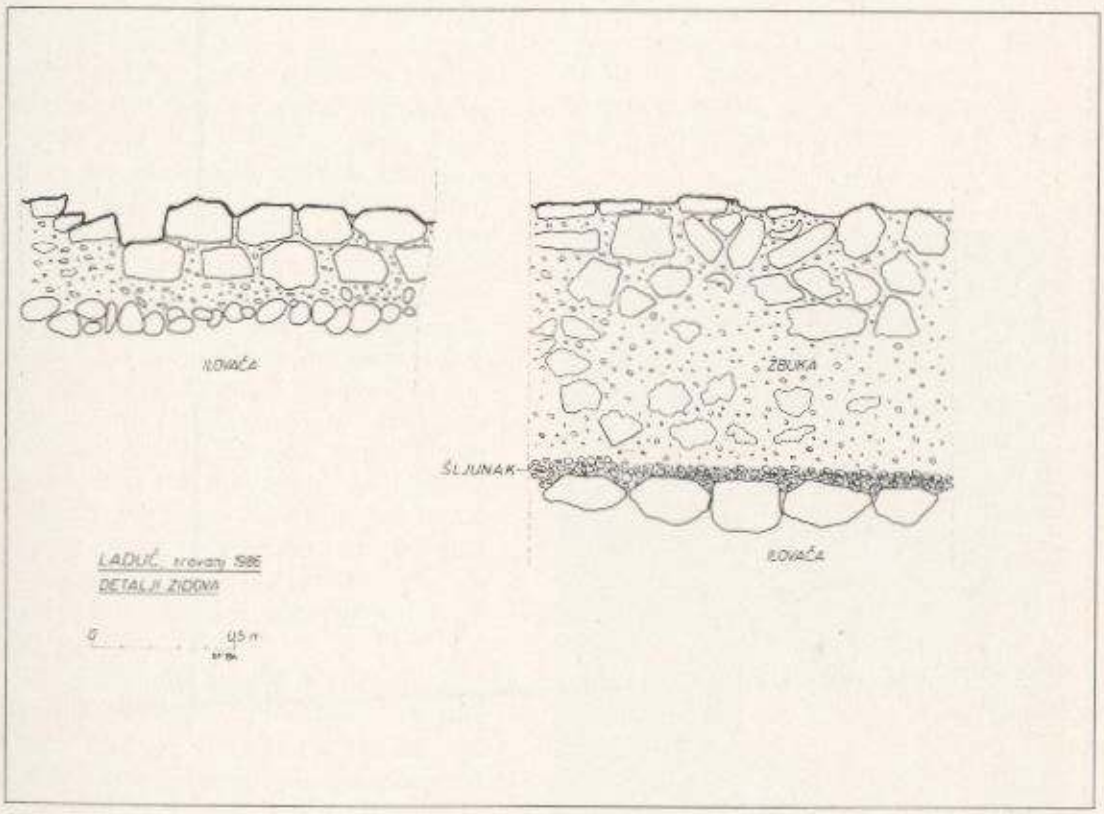
Slika 2 / Figure 2


LADUČ, travanj 1986
HUMUS
SMEĐA ZEMLJA SA ŠUTOM
GAR
Zid
HUMUS
SMEĐA ZEMLJA SA ŠUTOM
GAR
Zid
SMEĐA ZEMLJA
ILOVAČA
STUPIĆ HIPOKAUSTA
POD
0
1
2 m
SJEVERNI PROFIL
0
1
2 m
TLOCRT

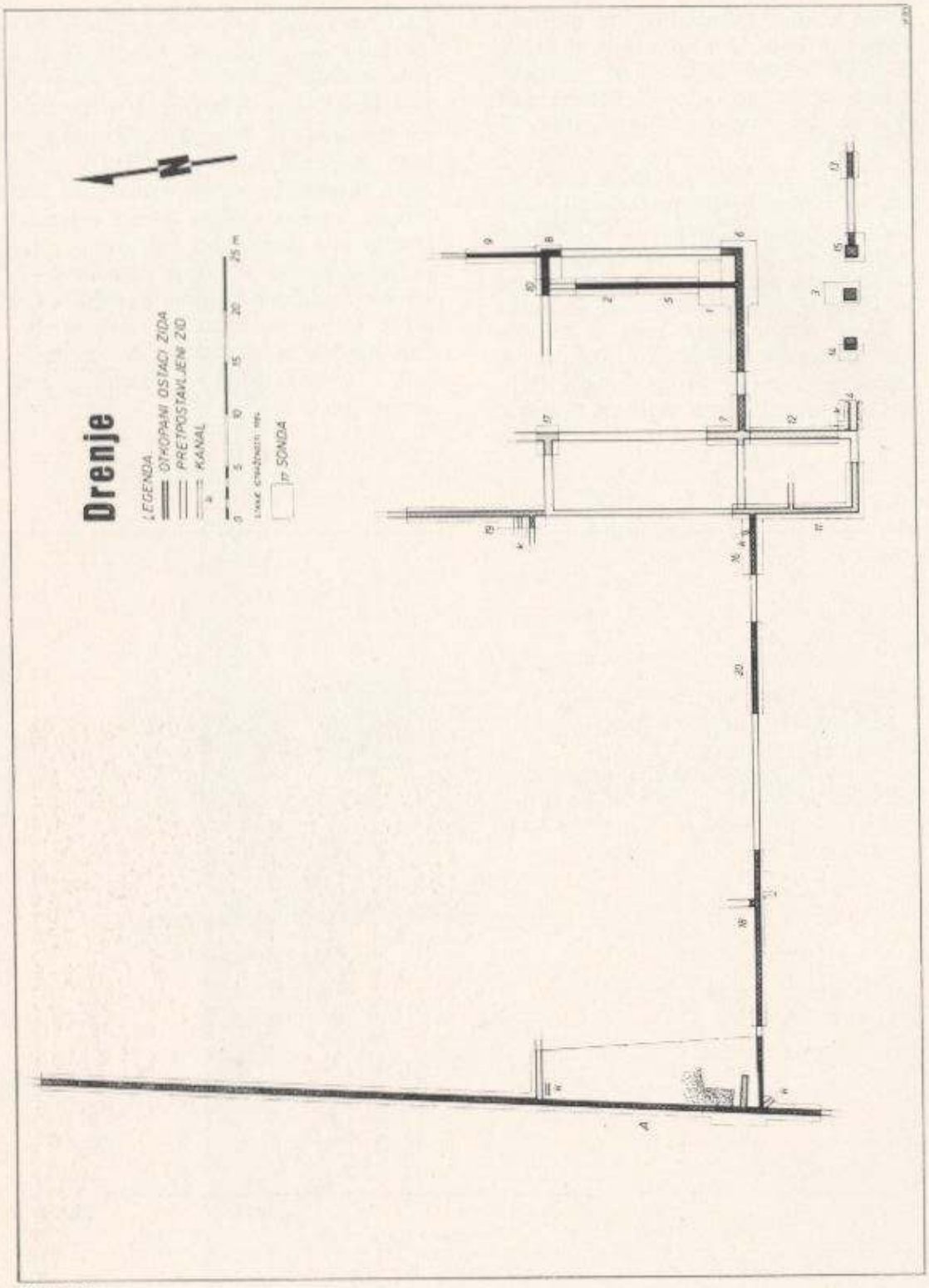
PLAN 2

iznosi 62 mm. Fibula ima sva obilježja varijante koja se proizvodila u Sisciji (Koščević, 1980, 20). Slični primjerci u zatvorenim grobnim cjelinama datiraju se oko 70. g. n. e. (Marić, 1968, 36, T. 21, 40).

Drugi lokalitet sondiran 1986. nalazi se nepunih 600 metara od prvih kuća na sjevernoj strani sela Drenje. S obzirom na to da njiva na kojoj se nalazi nema poseban naziv, nazvali smo ga »Drenje — Laduč« jer je smješten s lijeve strane ceste koja iz Laduča vodi u Drenje (neposredno nakon prijelaza željezničke pruge). Naša bojazan da je uglavnom uništen oranjem (sl. 2) pokazala se neopravdanom. Sonda koju smo otkopali otkrila je dva zida u smjeru sjever—jug i sačuvani pod hipokausta (plan 2). U usporedbi sa sondama u Drenju i Šibicama, u ovoj je sondi broj pronađenih predmeta (keramika i sitni arheološki materijal) veoma malen. Samo nekoliko fragmenata keramike (uglavnom sive pečatne) govore u prilog dataciji 1—2. st. No, veličina lokaliteta (200 × 150 m) i visina temelja (do dubine 140 cm) navode na pomisao da se ovdje radi o veoma velikoj i značajnoj građevini (plan 2a).



PLAN 2a


Drenje
LEGENDA
OTKOPANI OSTACI ZIDA
PRETPOSTAVLJENI ZID
KANAL
0 5 10 15 20 25 m
SONDA
N

PLAN 3

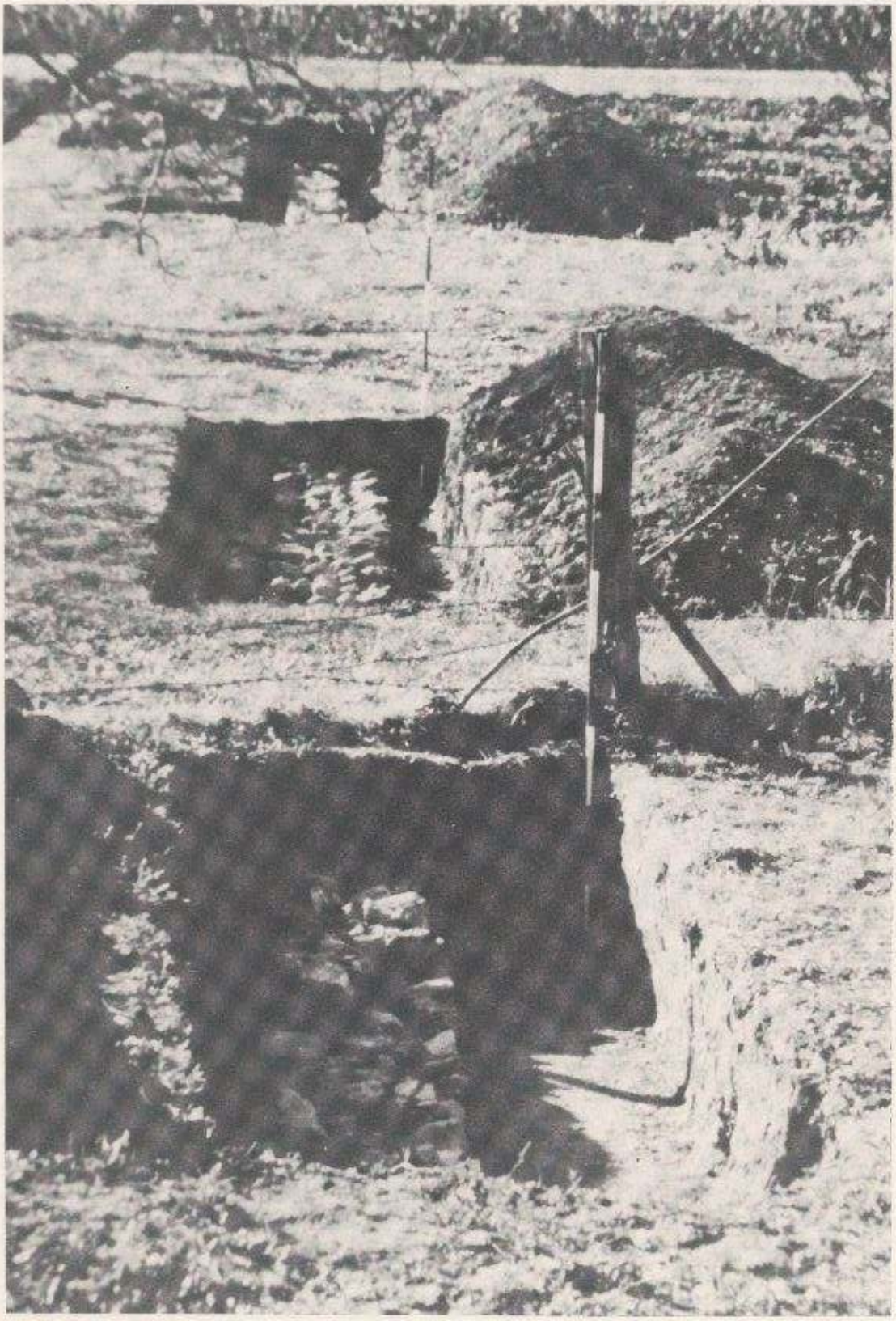
ISTRAŽIVANJE U DRENJU

Prvih šesnaest sondi iskopano je na zemljištu Jure Pasarića (I. Jurmana 76), sonde 17 i 20 na zemljištu Štefa Perića (I. Jurmana 78), sonda 18 na zemljištu Stjepana Hotka (Hotkova 11), sonda 19 na zemljištu Viktora Hotka (Savski put 21), a segment »A« na njivi Vlade Hotka.

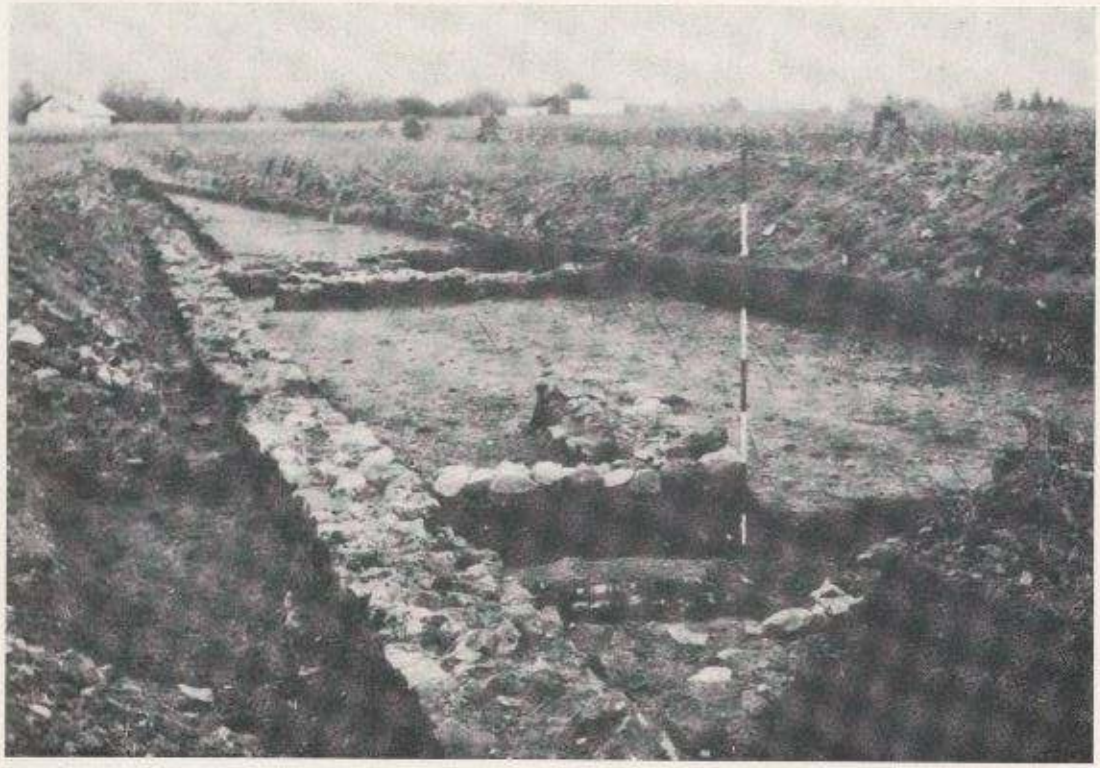
U prve tri godine istraživanja iskopano je 20 sondi (plan 3) koje su u dubinu kopane do razine temeljnih zidova (sl. 3). U prvoj smo fazi, prateći zidove, nastojali ustanoviti veličinu objekta (sl. 4), odnosno opseg rasprostranjenosti cijelog lokaliteta. Ali pokazalo se da je objekt (odnosno objekti) mnogo većih dimenzija nego što smo prvobitno pretpostavljali. Godine 1984. segmentom A (sl. 5) mogli smo konačno odrediti do koje se daljine objekt pruža u smjeru zapada i pretpostaviti njegovu veličinu. Građevina je dimenzija 95 × 45 m (plan 3), a svojim se zapadnim krilom naslanja na zid s kojim zajedno pripada jednoj većoj, još neodređenoj, cjelini. Osim ove zapadne još ni jedna strana objekta nije u potpunosti istražena (pogotovo sjeverna), no ipak se već naziru konture građevine. Svi do sada otkopani zidovi u Drenju građeni su na sličan način i uglavnom se razlikuju samo po širini (55—80 cm). Jedini izuzetak čini zid u sondi 9, koji je uži (40 cm) i plići, a s obzirom na to da su u toj sondi pronađena i tri novčića (svi Valentinijana I), možemo ga pripisati nekoj kasnijoj dogradnji u 4. st. n. e.

U iskopani rov položen je sloj krupnijih rječnih oblutaka debljine 40 cm, koji je u pravilu bio 20—30 cm širi od temeljnog zida slaganog na njemu. Zidovi su građeni u tehnici »opus incertum«, s dosta vezivne žbuke, a prostor između dva lica ispunjen je krupnijim lomljenim kamenom i šljunkom, također obilno zaliven zidnom žbukom, ali grublje fakture od one u licu zida (sl. 6). Uglovi zidova izvedeni su od vrlo pravilno tesanih kamenih blokova (sl. 7). Zidovi su građeni od poluobrađenog kamena (uglavnom vapnenac, rjeđe pješčenjak) te žbukani. Podovi u segmentu A su bili izorani, no njihova niveleta se ipak mogla pratiti uz zidove. Ali u sondama 17 i 19 (1983) sačuvani su podovi u potpunosti, što je omogućilo da vidimo i strukturu njihove gradnje. Na sloju rječnih oblutaka i krupnijeg šljunka nalazi se sloj vezivne žbuke vrlo grube fakture, sa šljunkom, debljine 10—15 cm, a zatim je taj sloj obložen slojem fine sivo-bijele žbuke debljine 5—10 cm. Ove dvije sonde bile su značajne i zbog toga što je na nivou tih podova pronađeno mnoštvo fragmenata zidnih slikarija (sl. 8) i reljefne štukature (sl. 9). Podloga pronađenih slikarija je tamnocrvene boje, a ukrašene su biljnim ornamentom, motivom girlande i prugama. Ovi ukrasi izvedeni su u svjetloplavoj, zelenoj, žutoj, oker i bijeloj boji. Opis

Slika 3 / Figure 3



Slika 4 / Figure 4



Slika 5 / Figure 5

zidnih slikarija Mauzoleja II iz Draškovićeve ulice čini se sličnim, osim u podlozi, koja je tamo svjetlija (Vikić-Belančić, 1981, 149). Općenito, u posljednjoj trećini 1. st. zidne slikarije u naseljima zapadne Panonije u potpunosti preuzimaju stil i uzorak italske ornamentike (Thomas, 1980, 308).

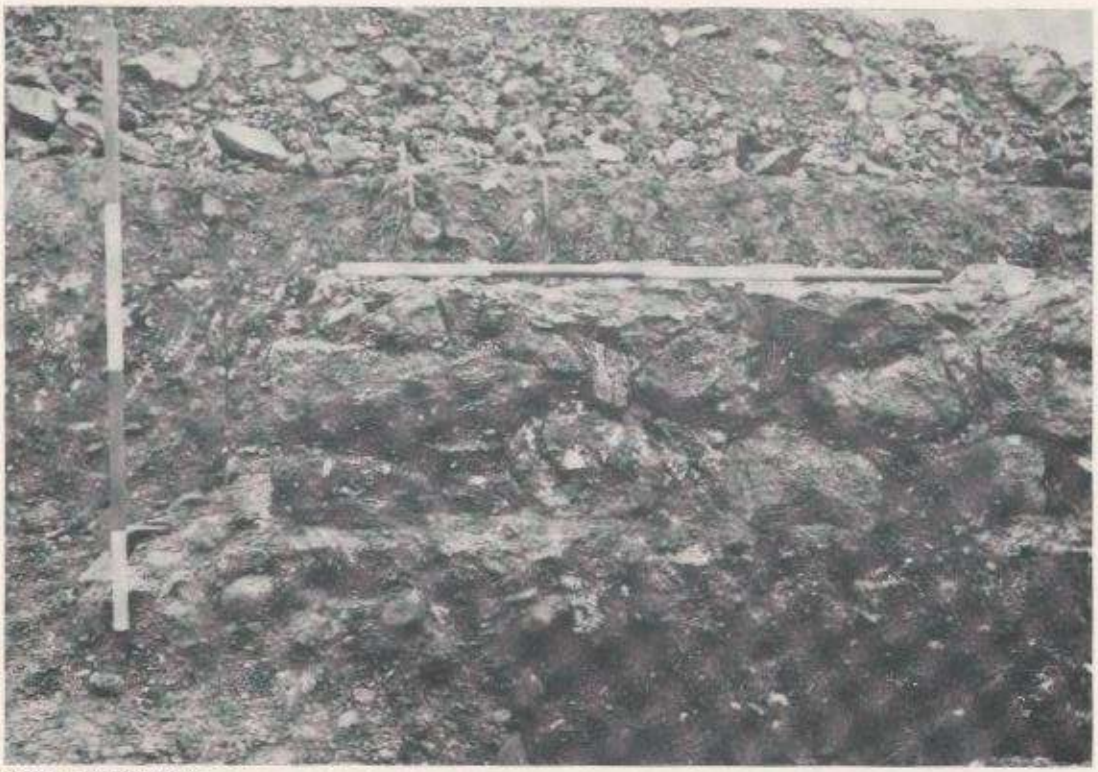
Reljefna štukatura — jajasti niz (Eierstab), veoma lijepo izrađen, pronađen je na više mjesta u objektu, što nije čest slučaj na dosad istraživanim antičkim naseobinskim kompleksima u sjeverozapadnoj Hrvatskoj.

U sondama 17 i 19 vidljiv je i zid koji je u potpunosti prekriven podom pa su se na taj način vrlo jasno mogla razlučiti dva vremenska horizonta (sl. 10).

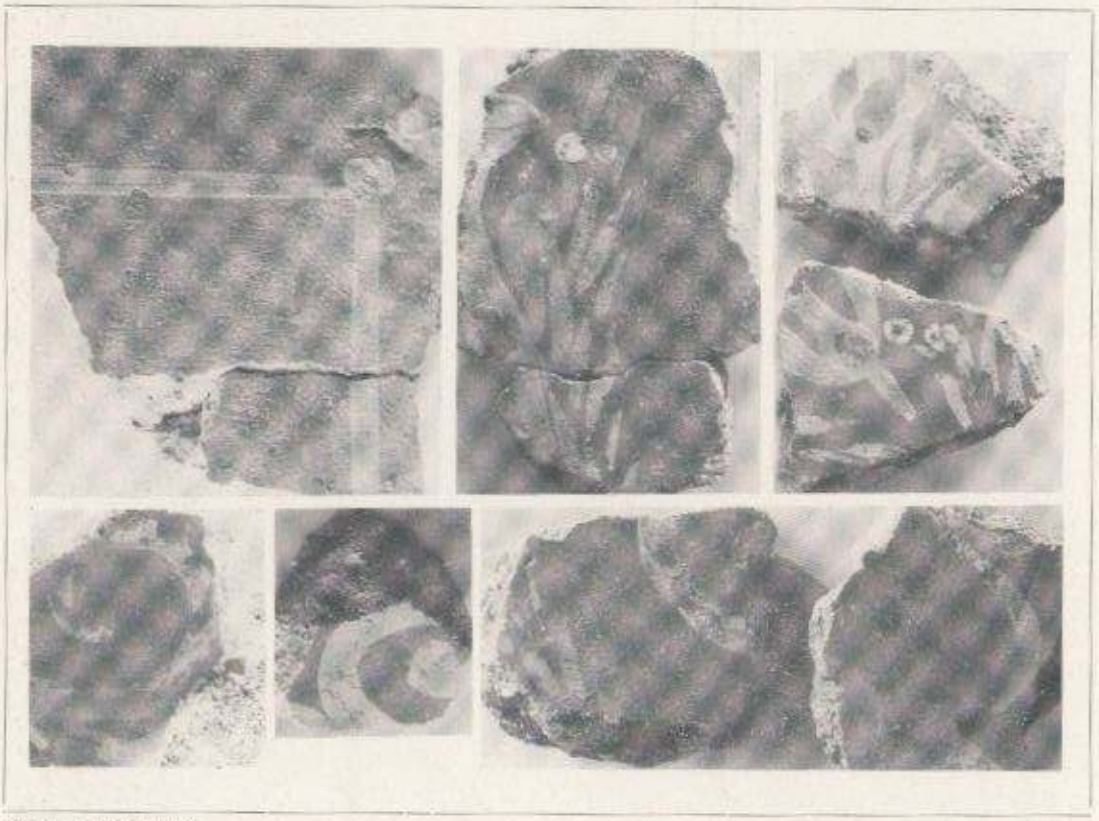
Osim žbukanih, u građevini su postojali i mozaički podovi, što pokazuje velik broj sivih pravokutnih mozaičkih kamenčića otkopanih u segmentu A. U njemu smo, pokraj zapadnog zida građevine, naišli i na jednu podnicu od pločastog a djelomično i

Slika 6 / Figure 6

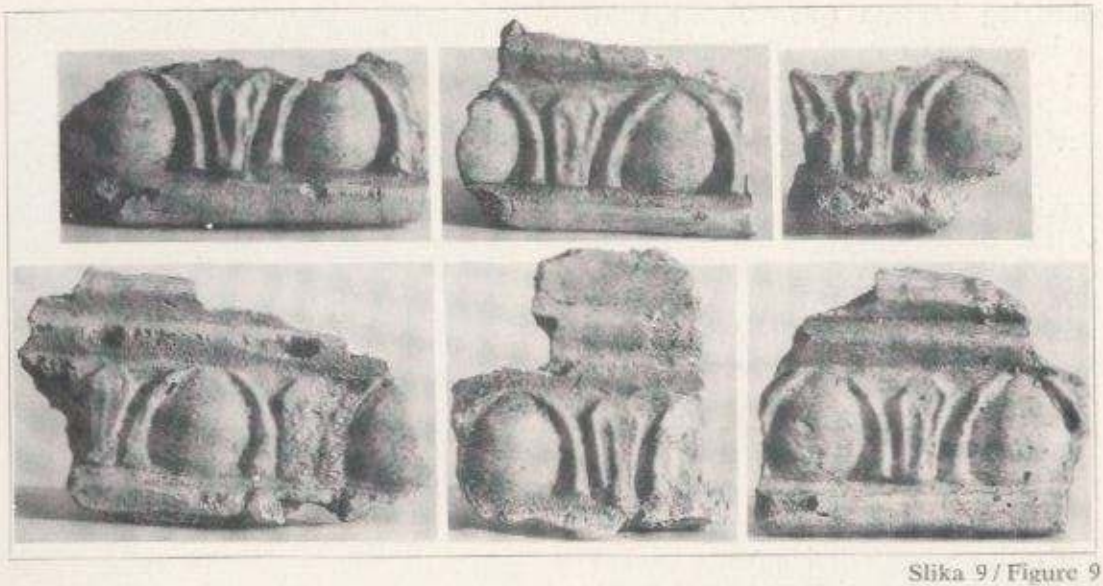
KGZ



Slika 7 / Figure 7



Slika 8 / Figure 8



Slika 9 / Figure 9

Slika 10 / Figure 10

Slika 11 / Figure 11

okruglog kamena (plan 3), koja bi, sudeći prema njezinoj niveleti (odmah na dnu prvog sloja), morala pripadati posljednjem horizontu gradnje na građevini.

Dosta pronađenih fragmenata prozorskog stakla ukazuje na to da je objekt bio ostakljen, a ostaci tubula (rimska šuplja opeka kroz koju je strujao topli zrak) i da je bio zagrijavan. Velike osnovice stupova — 1,20 × 1,20 m (sl. 11) — na jugoistočnom krilu pretpostavljaju jedan otvoren ali nadsvođen prostor, koji možda predstavlja i glavni prilaz objektu. Baza interijerskog stupića (dislociran, sl. 12) iskopanog u segmentu A mogla bi ukazivati na peristilni prostor kakav se može i očekivati u ovakvom antičkom objektu. Na planu građevine uočljivo je i pet kanala. Četiri od njih, uz zidove, služila su za odvod oborinskih voda izvan stambenog prostora i jednako su građeni (sl. 13), dok se peti kanal (u sondi 16) razlikuje od njih. Zidan je i nadsvođen opekom (sl. 13a) i odvodi vodu iz građevine te vjerojatno vodi do središnjeg atrijskog prostora.

Slika 12 / Figure 12

Na kraju napomenimo da je do sada u Drenju otkopano 730 m². Taj podatak sam za sebe ne govori mnogo, ali ako uzmemo u obzir da je to 15% do sada poznate veličine objekta, vidimo da nije mnogo, tim više što je samo 3% površine sistematski istraženo.

Ž. Škoberne

Slika 13 / Figure 13

Slika 13a / Figure 13a

METODA

Površina iskopavana 1984. podijeljena je na kvadrate od po 2 × 2 m². Sva keramika iz tako dobivenih kvadranata skupljana je i prebrojavana, a podaci su unošeni u formulare koji su sadržavali ove rubrike: 1. oznaku kvadranta 2. oznaku dubine 3. oznaku fakture 4. oznake da li se radi o rubu, stijenki, dnu ili drški posude i, gdje je to bilo moguće 5. opis posude (tj. zdjela, tanjur i sl.).

Svi tako dobiveni podaci unešeni su u osobno računalo, pomoću kojeg su ulomci prebrojani i sortirani.

Koliko mi je poznato, ovakav način obrade antičke keramike na području Zagreba, još nije primjenjivan. Pošto se nije znalo kakvu i koliko koje vrste keramike treba očekivati, već nakon sumarne obrade rezultata, uočeni su neki nedostaci:

1. Pokazalo se da samo brojanje pojedinih ulomaka nije dovoljno te da je, zbog različitih dimenzija pojedinih posuda, keramiku potrebno i vagati.
2. Nije notirano koliki je postotak pojedine posude sačuvan tj. da li je nađeni materijal bio tako jako fragmentiran da možemo govoriti o otpadu još iz antičkog doba, ili su posude bile u upotrebi i neposredno prije napuštanja objekta. Općenito, najčešće se ipak radilo o veoma sitnim ulomcima, što upućuje na pretpostavku o otpadnom materijalu iz antičkog doba.
3. Budući je istraživani objekt mogao biti, između ostalog, i vila koja je postojala kroz dulji vremenski period, ne može se govoriti o točnoj stratigrafiji, nema zatvorenih nalaza, pa nema ni temelja za razradu apsolutne kronologije. Istraživani sektor tek je neznatni dio cijelog objekta te ovako dobivena slika keramike ne odgovara slici iz nekog drugog dijela moguće vile, kao što je na pr. rezidencijalni.
4. Fragmentiranost keramike neminovno dovodi u pitanje točne atribucije vrstama posuda pa je određivanje izvršeno na osnovi fakture i paralela sa već objavljenim sličnim nalazima. Čitav niz dna posuda nije bilo moguće pripisati određenim oblicima.

VRSTE

Osnovna podjela izvršena je na temelju fakture keramike. Iznimka je pečatna keramika tj. ulomci ukrašeni pečatnim ornamentima, u koju ulaze i sivi i crveno premazani primjerci. To je jedina grupa koja se ističe prema ornamentu a ne po fakturi. U slijedećim kampanjama trebalo bi ovaj nedostatak ispraviti i raditi po ujednačenim kriterijima.

Vrste i količine keramike (100% — 7373 fragmenta):

1. Gruba, djelomično rukom rađena	59,54%
2. Narančasta i žuta	23,95%
3. Narančasta, crveno premazana	8,97%
4. Siva	5,11%
5. Siva, crno premazana	1,27%
6. Fina (keramika tankih stijenki)	0,65%
7. Pečatna	0,42%
8. Sigilata	0,26%

1. Gruba keramika — lako je prepoznatljiva, stijenke posuda su debele, glina je miješana s grubim komadima kamenčića i organskih materija, koje su nakon pečenja ostavile rupe u stijenkama. Unutar grupe razlikuju se tri kvalitete:
   a/ komadi s dvobojnim ili crnim presjekom, ogromne bijele primjese veličine u promjeru i do 5 mm; površina je izvana žutocrvena, crvena, smeđa, siva ili crna, a iznutra crna.
   b/ isto kao a/, samo što su primjese sitnije /oko 2 mm/
   c/ površina je vrlo hrapava, crna, primjese su vrlo sitne — ovakva fraktura je naročito karakteristična za tronožne zdjele.
2. Narančasta i žuta keramika — glina je miješana bez većih primjesa, fino je mljevena i kredasta, sa svjetlucavim primjesama pijeska. Žuta keramika je karakterističnija za vrčeve i amfore.
3. Narančasta, crveno premazana keramika — glina je meka, fino mljevena s primjesama pijeska. Razlikuju se dvije kvalitete:
   a/ glina je narančasta, a premaz tamnocrven
   b/ glina je blijedožute boje, premaz narančastocrven
4. Siva keramika — u ovu su grupu također uvrštene dvije kvalitete:
   a/ presjek i površina su jednake, svjetlosive boje, glina je ili meka ili srednje tvrdoće, primjese su vrlo sitne, a površina je hrapava.
   b/ glina je prljavožuta ili svjetlosmeđa, tvrda, pomiješana s bijelim primjesama, površina je tamnosiva, svjetlucava zbog dodanog pijeska.
5. Siva, crno premazana keramika — i ovdje su uočene dvije kvalitete:
   a/ glina je prljavožuta, pomiješana sa pijeskom, površina je siva, crno obojena: boja uglavnom otpada.
   b/ glina je svjetlosiva ili siva, tvrda, s vrlo sitnim primjesama ili bez njih, površina je prevučena pravom, sjajnom sivom prevlakom.

Slika 14 / Figure 14

Na Grafikonu 1 prikazana je količina pojedinih grupa keramike, po slojevima. Kako je već navedeno, ne može se govoriti o strogo određenoj stratigrafiji. Prvi sloj seže do dubine od 20 cm. Na 20 cm dubine, nalazilo se popločenje za »ljetnu kuhinju« (?) u jugozapadnom dijelu iskopane površine, koje je sa sjeverne strane bilo omeđeno čvrsto nabijenom zemljom, punom ulomaka keramike, a na površini od oko 16 m² (sl. 14). Zato je keramika iz ovog naboja označena dubinom 20 cm i iskazana kao poseban sloj.

Slijede dva sloja od po 20 cm debljine. Sloj 60—80 cm dubine istražen je samo uz južni zid i to u dva kvadranta.

Sloj najbogatiji keramikom, bio je onaj neposredno ispod naboja, što se uočljivo iskazalo na dijagramima, jer su količine većine grupa najbrojnije upravo u ovom sloju.

Zanimljivo je da, dok se količina većine vrsta smanjuje u dubljim slojevima, količina tzv. »fine« odnosno stolne keramike(fine, pečatne i sigilate), u donjim slojevima znatno se povećava. Ova činjenica vjerojatno nije slučajna, a kako prostorna analiza pokazuje da su u sloju 40—60 cm navedene grupe raširene po cijelom terenu, možemo zaključiti da je u nižim i, prema tome i vremenski starijim slojevima, učestalija fina stolna keramika. Njezinu učestalost u najdonjem sloju, na 60—80 cm dubine, treba pripisati kontekstu u kojem je nađena. Naime, najviše pečatnih ulomaka, nađeno je na podu na dubini od 60 cm.

Ovakva globalna i relativna slika promjena količina pojedinih vrsta može se objasniti na nekoliko načina, no najvjerojatnijom mi se čini pretpostavka da je objekt na ovom segmentu mijenjao namjene. Tako se na dubini 40 do 60 cm pojavljuju ostaci podova, veoma fragmentiranih i oštećenih kojih u višim slojevima nema. Također i porast količine grube, tj. kuhinjske keramike na dubini od 40 cm naviše ukazuje da je prostor dobio novu funkciju koja je na dubini od 20 cm donekle definirana i popločenjem od cigle, te nabojem od keramike koji je najvjerojatnije služio kao dio podloge za mozaik.

Grafikon 2 prikazuje odnose svih vrsta keramike u određenim slojevima. Sve do najdonjeg sloja dominira gruba keramika, a postotak ostalih vrsta se bitno ne mijenja. Međutim, u najdonjem sloju se primjećuje nagli porast pečatne i sigilate, što je već gore uočeno i objašnjeno.

Zanimljiv je nedostatak stolne keramike u naboju na 20 cm, te izuzetno veliki postotak grube, kuhinjske keramike. Ove oscilacije »finije« keramike su zanimljive i stoga što sve tri »fine« grupe u ukupnoj keramici čine jedva nešto više od 1%. Da li je tako i na ostalim lokalitetima ili je fina keramika tako slabo zastupljena zbog namjene istraženog područja, ne može se reći zbog potpunog nedostatka komparativnog materijala.

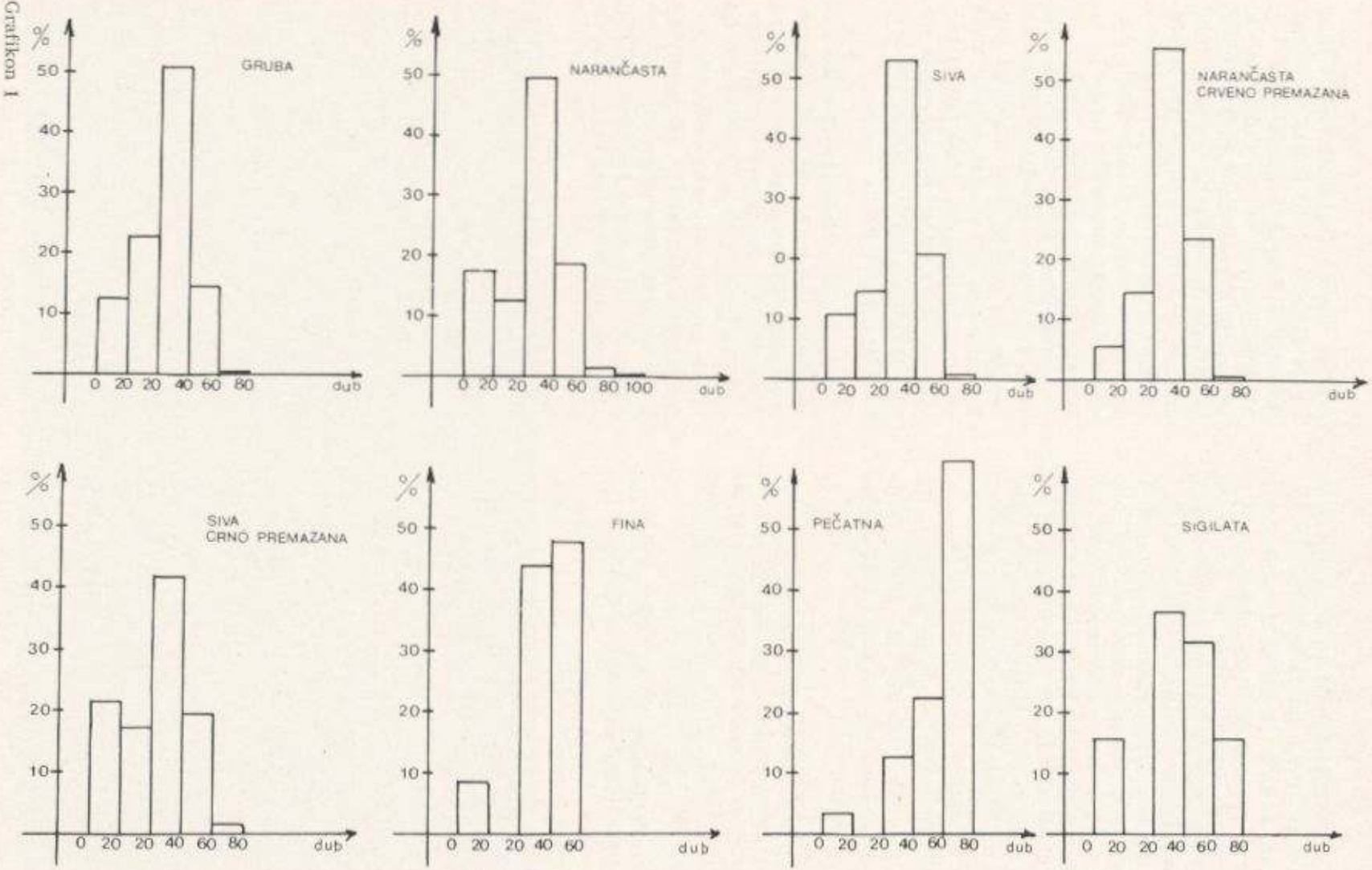
OBLICI

Unutar svake grupe, određene prema fakturama, izvršena je tipološka podjela po oblicima. Prilikom određivanja pojedinih oblika dolazi do terminoloških poteškoća, kao i kod određivanja samih oblika na temelju fragmenata. Keramika je podijeljena na:

lonce — ovdje pripadaju posude koje imaju vrat, a promjer im je manji od visine;

zdjele — pri atribuiranju fragmenata zdjeli ili tanjuru došlo je do najviše kolebanja i poteškoća zbog neutvrđene granice nakon koje dublji tanjur prelazi u zdjelu;

Grafikon 1


GRUBA
NARANČASTA
SIVA
NARANČASTA
CRVENO PREMAZANA
SIVA
CRNO PREMAZANA
FINA
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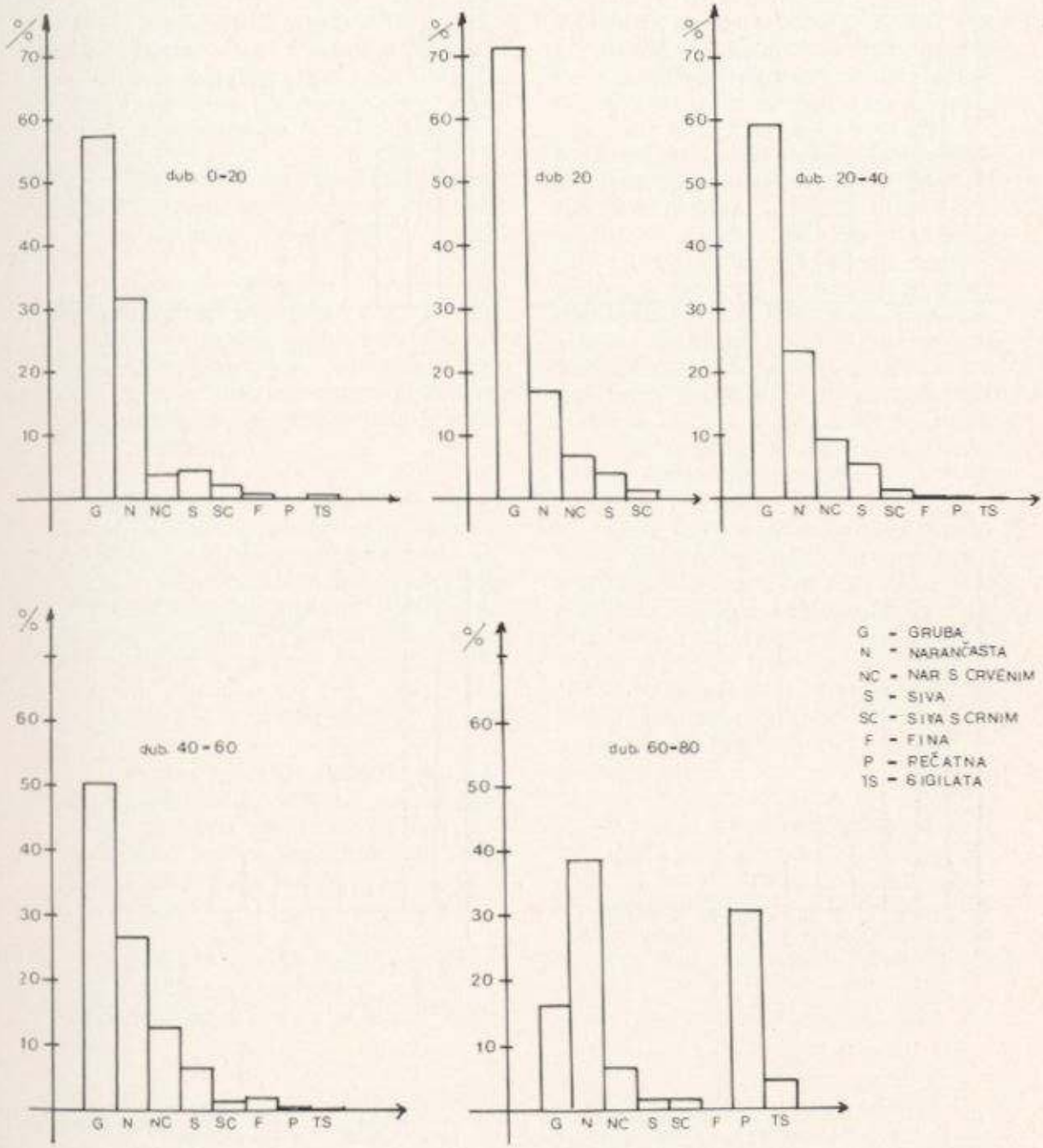
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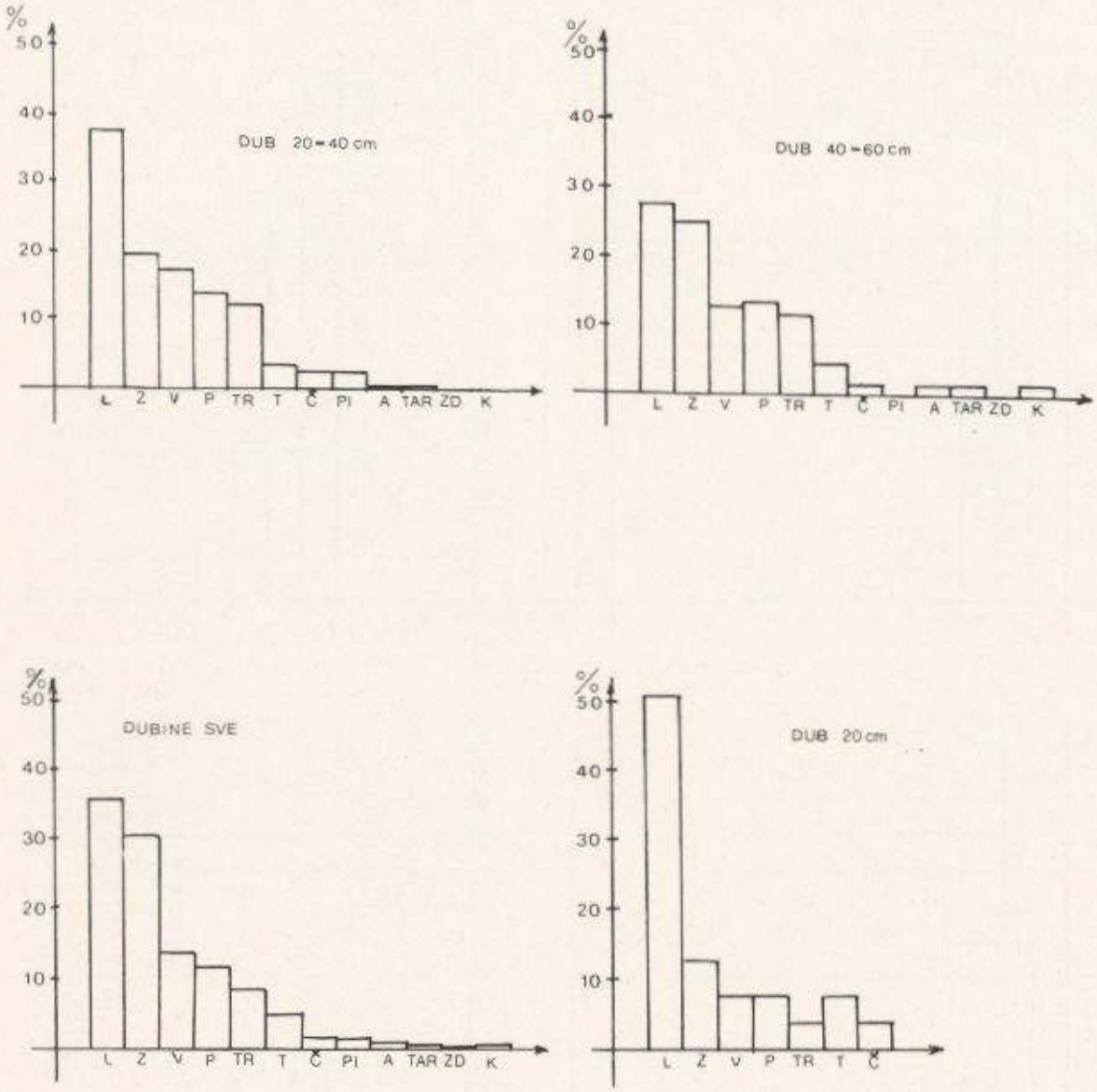
dub. 0-20
G N NC S SC F P TS
dub. 20
G N NC S SC
dub. 20-40
G N NC S SC F P TS
dub. 40-60
G N NC S SC F P TS
dub. 60-80
G N NC S SC F P TS
G - GRUBA
N - NARANČASTA
NC - NAR. S CRVENIM
S - SIVA
SC - SIVA S CRNIM
F - FINA
P - PEČATNA
TS - SIGILATA

Grafikon 2



L - LONAC V - VRČ TR - TRONOŽAC Č - ČAŠA A - AMFORA ZD - ZDJELICA
Z - ZDJELA P - POKLOPAC T - TANJUR PI - PITOS TAR - TARIONIK K - KADIONICA

Grafikon 3

vrčeve — zbog sačuvanih fragmenata rubova teško je odrediti razliku između nekih tipova vrčeva i amfora;

poklopce — ova vrsta također u nekim slučajevima predstavlja poteškoće, jer se i opet pokazuje problem fragmentiranosti, pa je kod komada kod kojih nisu sačuvane drške, atribucija provedena na temelju iskustva;

tronošce — specifičan oblik posuda čija atribucija također nije uvijek sasvim sigurna;

tanjure — vidi gore;

čaše — ponegdje ih se naziva peharima, međutim kako se radi o priboru koji je najvjerojatnije služio za piće, činilo mi se najadekvatnije nazvati ih čašama;

pitose — naziv posude za spremanje je daleko primjereniji, ali sam zadržala pitos zbog jednostavnosti — ovdje su uvršteni komadi koji su, zbog svoje veličine bili navjerojatnije stalno smješteni na jednom mjestu i nisu mogli služiti u procesu kuhanja;

amfore — vidi pod vrčevi;

tarionici — nije sačuvan niti jedan »klasičan« tarionik, tj. posuda čija je unutrašnjost namjerno ohrapavljena pijeskom i kamenčićima, ali zbog istog oblika ovdje su uvrštene posude s izljevom;

zdjelice — vrlo mali primjerci koji oblikom podsjećaju na zdjele, a izrađivane su u finoj i pečatnoj keramici, i

kadionice — posude koje po svom obliku određuju svoju funkciju.

Na T. 17 prikazane su i lampice koje nisu ušle u statistiku, a na T. 13, 17 je prikazana posuda za cijeđenje sira, također primjerak kojemu je funkcija jasno određena.

Grafikon 3 prikazuje količine pojedinih oblika po slojevima. Uvjerljivo su najzastupljeniji lonci i to tokom cijelog razdoblja života objekta, ali se ipak u nadonjem sloju njihov postotak smanjuje i gotovo izjednačava s postotkom zdjela. Zanimljiva je njihova apsolutna dominacija na dubini od 20 cm, tj. u naboju oko popločenja — za namjerno izveden naboj upotrebljeni su ostaci najgrublje, najčešće upotrebljavane, pa tako i najlomljenije keramike — dok se rjeđi i malobrojniji oblici uopće nisu upotrijebili u ovu svrhu (tj. pitosi, amfore, tarionici, zdjelice i kadionice). Također upada u oči vrlo visok postotak vrčeva, nasuprot gotovo zanemarivoj količini čaša, što govori o određenim navikama pri piću — ili su čaše bile staklene — što se čini malo vjerojatnim, ili se pilo iz manjih lonaca i zdjela, što je vjerojatnije.

Velik je i postotak tronožnih zdjela — tronošci govore o načinu spremanja jela, naime, oni su bez sumnje služili za kuhanje koje se odvijalo na otvorenoj vatri odnosno žaru na kojeg se stavljalo tronošce. Ako prihvatimo ovo objašnjenje, pretpostavka da se na analiziranom području radi o prostoru »ljetne kuhinje«, i opet se potkrepljuje.

U ovom kontekstu može se protumačiti i mali postotak »stolnog« posuđa, tj. tanjura, čaša i malih zdjelica. Međutim, za točnije određenje, valja čekati materijal sa drugih predjela objekta, kao i sa ostalih lokaliteta.

1. GRUBA KERAMIKA T. 1—6

Po količini najzastupljenija (59, 54%); od gore opisane gline proizvodili su se: lonci, tronožne zdjele i poklopci. Svi oblici služili su pri kuhanju, a poklopci su pokrivali i lonce i tronošce.

Unutar grupe, oblici su zastupljeni u omjerima:

ukupno:	lonci	62,31%
	tronošci	17,69%
	poklopci	20,00%

po slojevima:	0—20	20—40	40—60 cm
lonci	60,71%	61,02%	26,67%
tronošci	17,86%	16,95%	40,00%
poklopci	21,43%	22,03%	33,33%

U donjem sloju raste broj tronožaca, što odgovara tvrdnjama da su tronošci stari oblik, poznat još iz vremena prije romanizacije (Vikić-Belančić, 1962/63, 107; Bonis, 1942, 52).

Lonci T. 1—3

Gotovo svi primjerci su ovalnog tijela s rubom manje ili više izvijenim prema van, ravna dna, ukrašeni metličastim ornamentom izvedenim prilično nemarno. Unutar ovog oblika postoje tri glavne varijante:

a/ prijelaz ispod vrata posude na tijelo je lagano bikoničan (T. 1). Ovakav je oblik poznat i iz Ljubljane iz razdoblja Klaudije—Neron (Plesničar—Gec, 1977, 40).

b/ tijelo je glatko a rub relativno slabo izvijen (T. 2, 5—11). Iznimka je 2/5 sa izrazito jako izvijenim rubom.

c/ rub je jako izvijen, a na vrhu ili zaravnat (T. 3, 1—2), ili naglašen i nakošen (T. 3, 3—7). Ovakva profilacija je poznata i u Ljubljani, iz prve polovice 2. st., te općenito na području Dolenjske još iz 1. st. (Plesničar—Gec, 1977, 41).

Iako ne postoji neki određeni standard u dimenzijama, može se reći da su nađeni manji lonci, čiji promjeri rubova iznose od 12 do 18 cm, te veći, promjera od 22 do 24 cm.

Odgovarajuća dna, prikazana su na T. 4.

Rijetki i pojedinačni oblici lonaca grube fakture, prikazani su na T. 3, 8—15. Primjerci T. 14, 13—14, imaju zadebljanje na vratu i odgovaraju primjercima iz Ljubljane, iz razdoblja Klaudije—Neron (Plesničar—Gec, 1977, T. 4, 8).

Lonac T. 3, 15, zanimljiv je jer odgovara tzv. Auerberg tipu, koji se općenito pripisuje rimskoj vojsci i nije uobičajen na lokalitetima u južnoj Panoniji.

Tip lonaca sa češljastim ukrasom, stavlja se u 1. i prvu polovicu 2. st. (Bonis, 1942, 36; Plesničar—Gec, 1977, 38—41; Vikić—Belančić, 1962/63, 31, produžuje im trajanje do kraja 2. st.; Grünewald, 1979, 53, u Carnuntumu u doba Klaudije—Flavijevci itd.).

Na nekim primjercima iz Drenja, sa vanjske strane, sačuvani su tragovi crne smolaste mase, pa nije isključeno da je češljasti »ukras« služio u svrhu da smola /zbog nepropusnosti/ bolje prijanja.

Tronožne zdjele T. 5

U Drenju dolaze tri (?) varijante:

a/ T. 5, 1—10, 17 — zdjela je duboka, rub je pod oštrim lukom uvučen prema unutra, kod nekih primjeraka je stanjen; ukras je metličast ili je tijelo posude raščlanjeno širokim žlijebovima (T. 5, 1—2).

b/ T. 5, 11—12 — zdjela je ovalna, rub je jako izvijen; međutim, nije izvjesno da li se kod ovog oblika zaista radi o tronošcima.

c/ T. 5, 14 — zdjela je bikonična, rub je ravno odrezan i izvijen; bikoničnost je možda mlađa inovacija na ovom tipu posuđa (Vikić-Belančić, 1962/63, 108) međutim primjerak iz Drenja potječe iz dubljeg sloja.

Kako je već rečeno, općenito se za oblik tronožne zdjele smatra da predstavlja praitalski oblik, a rasprostranjen je u Noriku i ponegdje u Panoniji (Pahič, 1965, 44). Dok je u Ljubljani jedva zastupljen, u Drenju čini znatan dio posuda za kuhanje.

Poklopci T. 6

Najčešći oblik proklopca je onaj dubokog, izvijenog tijela (T. 6, 1—6), ukrašenog organiziranim metličastim ukrasom, ili mu je tijelo ravno. Drške su čepaste i udubljene.

2. NARANČASTA I ŽUTA KERAMIKA T. 7—9; T. 17, 6

Od narančaste i žute gline koja nije premazivana niti bojena, proizvođen je cijeli niz oblika: lonci, poklopci, tanjuri, pitosi, vrčevi, amfore, čaše i kadionice. Zastupljeni su veliki i masovni oblici, tj. pitosi i amfore, pa je i broj fragmenata od jedne posude znatno veći od manjih oblika. Zato je i postotak narančaste/žute keramike visok (23,95%). Kada bi se fragmenti pitosa i amfora izbacili iz ukupnog broja fragmenata narančaste keramike, postotak ove vrste, među ostalim, znatno bi se smanjio. Zbog tako nastalog nesrazmjera između stvarno zastupljenog broja posuda i broja nađenih ulomaka potrebno je svu keramiku vagati.

Pitosi T. 7,1—4

Jedini »klasični« pitos je T. 7,2, sa zasmoljenim rubom koji je, sudeći po nađenim ulomcima, bio na tijelu ukrašen horizontalnim urezima koji se izmjenjuju s valovnicama. Brukner, 1981, tip 1, stavlja takve u prva dva stoljeća. U Ljubljani traju od polovice prvog do polovice drugog stoljeća (Plesničar—Gec, 1977, 45). U ovu kategoriju posuda, tj. posuda za spremanje hrane, uvrstila sam i velike lonce T. 7,1, 3—4, upravo zbog velikih dimenzija.

Lonci T. 7,4—5, 7, 11, 12

Primjerci 7/4—5, manje su varijante posuda za spremanje, dok je 7/7 primjerak »urne s cilindričnim vratom«, koje se globalno datiraju u prva dva stoljeća n. e. (Gregl, 1981, 62).

Poklopci T. 7,13—15, 9

Dva su osnovna oblika poklopaca od narančaste gline:

a/ dubokog tijela sa izbočenim rebrom (T. 7, 13), i

b/ plići, lagano zaobljenog tijela s pojačanim rubom i čepastom drškom.

Poklopac je navjerojatnije bio i 7/9.

Isti oblici su pravljeni i sa crvenim premazom (usp. T. 11). Kronologija ove vrste posuda nije izvršena, ali Grünewald, 1979, 47, općenito smatra da su pliće forme u upotrebi u prva dva stoljeća, a Brukner, 1981, T. 130, 16, stavlja tip s izbočenim rebrom u 4. st.

Vrčevi T. 8,1—6, 11—12, 16

Oblik vrča s jednom drškom i valovitim rubom 8/1, poznat je i iz Ljubljane od polovice prvog do polovice drugog stoljeća (Plesničar—Gec, 1977, T. 3,17—19), kao i iz Neviodunuma (Petru S. i Petru P., 1978, T. 39,5).

Vrč s izrazito profiliranim rubom nalazimo i u Carnuntumu, koji je ondje u upotrebi od sredine prvog do sredine drugog stoljeća /Grünewald, 1979, 43, T. 29, 1/.

Dna vrčeva, prikazana su na T. 8, 11—12, 16, a profili drški na T. 8, 13—15.

Amfore T. 8, 7—10

Rub 8/7, najvjerojatnije je pripadao amfori Dressel 6B, datiranoj u prva dva stoljeća, dok je kod oblika 8/9 moguće i da se radi o vrču s dvije drške, s naglašenim rubom i izbočenom trakom ispod njega, kakvi u Ljubljani dolaze u prvim godinama vladavine Tiberija, a trajanje im ne prelazi 1. st. (Plesničar—Gec, 1977, T. 3, 31). Ovakva rana datacija odgovara i primjerku iz Drenja, koji je nađen u najdubljem sloju naseobinskog objekta.

Čaše T. 8, 17

Mala čaša je izrađena vrlo grubo, debelih je stijenki i vjerojatno je služila kao zapušač amfori.

Tanjuri T. 9

Oblikom tanjuri izrađeni od narančaste gline odgovaraju onim sa crvenim premazom T. 9.

Kadionice T. 17, 6

Na cijelom području nađeni su ulomci samo dvije kadionice, i to jedna na nivou od 60 cm, a druga također u dubljem sloju, 40—60 cm. U gornjim slojevima, ulogu rasvjetnih tijela imaju lampice.

3. NARANČASTA, CRVENO PREMAZANA KERAMIKA T. 9—11; T. 16, 3—6

Od narančaste gline koja je bila premazana crvenom ili tamnonarančastom bojom (8,79%), izrađivan je cijeli niz oblika:

Tanjuri T. 9, 1—9

Tanjuri imaju ravna dna, stijenke su više ili manje zakošene, bez naglašenog ruba, koji je lagano do bikonično zavijen prema unutra. Promjer im varira od 20 do 31,2 cm. Najviše ulomaka je nađeno u sloju ispod naboja (20—40 cm), ali su i u ostalim slojevima podjednako zastupljeni. Ovaj oblik je najkarakterističniji oblik rimskog provincijalnog tanjura koji se javlja u 1. st., a traje do u 4. st. Grünewald, 1977, 39, 41, pretpostavlja da primjerci s uvučenim rubom dolaze ranije, zbog zavisnosti od italskog oblika, a općenito dolaze ovi tanjuri u crvenoj izvedbi u Carnuntumu u slojevima prvog i drugog stoljeća. Veća količina tanjura odgovarajućeg oblika dolazi u Ljubljani u doba Flavijevaca, međutim poznati su već od sredine prvog stoljeća, a traju kroz cijelo drugo (Plesničar—Gec, 1977, 55).

Duboki tanjuri / zdjele T. 9, 10—12

Rub je zaobljen, ispod njega teče žlijeb. Fragment 9/10 je sačuvao bikonični prijelaz na dno. Bez sumnje, ovaj oblik oponaša sigilatni oblik Drag. 31. Promjer varira od 22 do 28 cm.

Zdjele T. 9, 13—15, T. 10, 1—13, T. 11, 1—3, T. 16, 3—6

Pet osnovnih oblika zdjela, rađeno je sa crvenim premazom:

a/ sa lagano izvijenim rubom i žlijebovima na stijenki, ili glatke stijenke (T. 9, 13—15); promjer im iznosi od 25 do 31 cm.

b/ sa horizontalno postavljenim rubom, koji može imati gladak (T. 10, 1—3), valovit (T. 10, 4—7) ili »dugmast« završetak (T. 10, 8—10). Varijanta ovog oblika, na rubu je ukrašena urezima kotačićem (T. 10, 5). Isti oblici, javljaju se i u sivoj izvedbi sa crnim premazom (T. 15), no bez »dugmaste« varijante. Promjer rubova, kreće se od 26,8 do 31,2 cm. Ovakve zdjele, česte su u Neviodunumu (Petru S. i Petru P., 1978, T. 53, 3, 9, 18), a radi slabe zastupljenosti u Ljubljani Plesničar—Gec, 1977, 59, misli da su se proizvodile u Drnovu. To je Brukner tip 4 i 4a, koji autorica datira u prvo i u prvu polovicu drugog stoljeća, također u crvenoj i crnoj varijanti.

c) duboke zdjele sa zaobljenim tijelom i namotanom usnom (10/11—12). Promjer ruba im je 17,6, odnosno 27,4 cm.

d/ fragment zdjele s horizontalnim rebrom 10/3, za kojeg nije moguće utvrditi da li je imao izljev.

e/ zdjele s ukrasom redova ureza kotačićem (16/3—6). Rubovi su različito oblikovani: nenaglašeni (16/4), zadebljani (16/3), koso odrezani sa žlijebovima na vanjskoj strani (16/5—6). Promjeri rubova su od 22 do 26 cm, a najviše ih je nađeno u donjim slojevima. Svoj daleko brojniji pandan imaju u sivim, crno premazanim zdjelama s urezima (T. 14).

Na T. 11, 1—3, prikazana su moguća dna gore navedenih posuda, iako niti jedan primjerak nije sačuvan u cijelosti.

Tarionik T. 10, 14
Poklopci T. 11, 4—7

Oblika su, koji se javljaju i bez crvenog premaza, vidi ispred.

Lonci T. 11, 8—9

I ovaj oblik se javlja i bez premaza, vidi naprijed.

Pitosi — veliki lonci za spremanje hrane T. 11, 10—11

Primjerak 11/10, vrlo je fino izrađen, od svjetložute gline s tamnonarančastim premazom, ukrašen dubokim žlijebovima, dok je 11/11 ukrašen nizovima sitnih ureza.

4. SIVA KERAMIKA T. 12—14

Iako je i od sive gline /5,11%/ izrađivan cijeli niz oblika, prevladavaju oblici s horizontalnim rubom.

Lonci T. 12, 1—8

Kruškoliki lonci s horizontalno položenim rubom koji je katkad nakošen prema unutra (12/5—8). Ovom obliku vjerojatno pripadaju i potpuno ravna dna 12/16—18. Promjer ruba kreće se od 8 cm (u slučaju tako malih primjeraka može se govoriti o priboru za piće?), do 16 cm. Podjednako su zastupljeni u svim slojevima. Brojne varijante, poznate su iz Norika, Porajnja i Panonije (Grünewald, 1978, 57).

Tronožne zdjele (?) T. 12, 9—12

Zdjele sličnog ruba kao i lonci, valovitog ili bikoničnog presjeka stijenki su možda bile dio tronožaca. Nađene su i noge tronožaca u odgovarajućoj fakturi, ali u vrlo malom broju, međutim bikoničan oblik stijenke odgovarao bi primjercima bikoničnih tronožaca, poznatih s drugih lokaliteta (Vikić—Belančić, 1962/63, sl. 42, 7). Promjer se kreće od 18 do 22 cm.

Na T. 13, 1—8, prikazane su zdjele koje po obliku odgovaraju sivim »tronošcima«, ali su izrađene od gline koja je u presjeku svjetlosmeđe do smeđe boje, a površina im je crna.

Oblik zdjela sa horizontalnim rubom je, čini se, omiljen oblik na mnogim mjestima, tokom prva dva stoljeća n. e. (Grünewald, 1979, 57).

Ostali oblici lonaca T. 12, 19—21, T. 13, 15, 9

Primjerci 12/19 i 13/15 su sive varijante »urni s cilindričnim vratom« (vidi naprijed), dok su ostali oblici možda pripadali čašama s drškama i dnom poput 12/15. Brojni su sivi ulomci s ukrasom horizontalnih redova točkica, kao 13/9, ali niti jedan nije sačuvan u rubu ili dnu. No, najverojatnije se radi o poznatom tipu lonca s točkastim urezima (Bonis, 1942, T. 14; Vikić—Belančić, 1962/63, sl. 30).

Zdjele — faktura b/ T. 13, 10—14

Ove zdjele imaju polukružno tijelo, kod nekih primjeraka je ispod ruba bikonični prijelaz, a rub je manje ili više izvijen prema van. Najvjerojatnije

im pripadaju prstenasta dna 13/12—
—13. Izrađene su vrlo fino, površina im je uglačana. Javljaju se u gornjim slojevima.

Posuda za cjeđenje sira T. 13, 17

Specifično oblikovana stepeničasta unutrašnjost ukrašena urezima, kao i rupe za cjeđenje, odlike su posude za cjeđenje sira. Ovaj je primjerak nađen u kampanji 1985. g. i ovdje je uvršten kao pokazatelj određene djelatnosti u objektu.

5. SIVA, CRNO PREMAZANA KERAMIKA T. 14—15

Postotak keramike s crnim premazom je mali (1,27%), a oblici odgovaraju nekim oblicima crveno premazane keramike. Radi se samo o zdjelama, u nekoliko oblika:

a) zdjele na prstenastoj nozi (?), ukrašene urezima kotačićem, bez naglašenog ruba (14/1—9), odnosno s rubom izvijenim prema van (14/ /10), polukuglastog tijela. Promjer ruba je ili 26 cm ili od 16 do 20 cm. Urezi kotačićem izvedeni su u dva (?) reda, a kod nekih primjeraka, na unutrašnjoj strani dna, također teku redovi ureza. Najviše ulomaka nađeno je u donjim slojevima. U blizini Drenja javljaju se ovakve zdjele od doba Klaudija (u Stenjevcu: Vikić—Belančić, 1962/ 63, 106), ali ipak su uobičajenije od kraja 1. st. i u prvoj polovici 2. st. (Grünewald, 1979, 33). Česte su u Drnovu, ali mi se datacija tek od početka 3. st. čini prekasnom (Petru S. i Petru P., 1978, 40). Ove zdjele svakako treba gledati kao cjelinu sa zdjelama sličnog oblika i fakture, koje uz urez kotačićem nose i pečatni ukras (vidi naprijed).

b/ zdjele polukružnog tijela s izvijenim i položenim rubom koji je podijeljen s dva široka žlijeba i ima valoviti presjek; kod većine primjeraka rub je malo zakošen prema unutra (T. 15, 1—6). Bikonična varijanta je 15/1. Promjer rubova je od 24 do 33, 2cm, a najviše ulomaka nađeno je u najgornjem, znači najmlađem sloju (48%), da bi se u slijedećim slojevima količina znatno smanjila, a u donjem sloju (40—60 cm) opet porasla (20%).

Zacijelo iz istih radionica su i zdjele istog oblika, samo s ukrasom zareza kotačićem na valovitom rubu (15/7—13), kojima odgovara prije navedeni crveni primjerak. Promjer ovih zdjela kreće se u rasponu od 27 do 31,4 cm, a najviše (iako je sveukupni broj mali) ih je nađeno u donjem sloju.

Relativno kronološki, dakle, mogli bismo reći da razvoj oblika teče od primjeraka sa zadebljalim i zakošenim, urezima ukrašenim rubom (15/13 — nađen na 60 cm), vremenom se rub povećava, izdužuje i dobiva dva široka žlijeba koji su odijeljeni i zarezima kotačićem, do neukrašenih primjeraka koji su plići, a koji put i bikonični. Zanimljivo je da niti dva ukrašena fragmenta nisu rađena istim instrumentom, što vrijedi i za zdjele ukrašene urezima po stijenkama.

Kao što je već spomenuto kod crvenih zdjela, najbliže paralele su iz Drnova (Petru S. i Petru P., 1978, T. 53, 3, 9, 18).

6. PEČATNA KERAMIKA T. 16,1—2, 7—10

Već je ranije naglašeno da u ovu kategoriju ulaze kako crveno obojeni primjerci, tako i sivi i oni sa crnim premazom. Zajednička karakteristika im je ukras koji se, osim redova ureza, sastoji i od ukrasa izvedenog pečatom. Oblici su: zdjele polukružnog tijela bez naglašenog ruba (16/7—8), sa zadebljalim rubom i izbočenim rebrom (16/1), te manji lonci, sa različito obli-

kovanim vratom (11/9—10). Unutar sive pečatne keramike uočene su dvije kvalitete:

a/ glina je u presjeku žutosiva, na površini siva, fino mljevena, uz primjese pijeska, premaz je sjajan, sivocrni ili smeđecrni, otpada.

Pečati:

1. Borova grančica sa dvostrukom srednjom crtom, visine 1,4 odnosno 1,1 cm.
2. Kotačić od dva koncentrična kruga od kojih vanjski ima 18 prečki, a unutrašnji 9, promjera 0,9 cm (16/10).
3. Kotačić bez središnjeg kruga, promjera 1,1 cm.

b/ siva, jednolika glina, siva, uglačana površina.

Pečati:

1. Kotačić od dva koncentrična kruga, unutrašnji je prazan, vanjski ima 18 prečki, promjera 0,9 cm (16/9).
2. Borova grančica bez središnjih crta, visine otprilike 0,6 cm (16/8).Dva primjerka crveno premazane pečatne keramike imaju slijedeću fakturu:

   glina je narančasta, meka, primjese pijeska su sitne, premaz je tamnocrven, otpada.

Pečati:

1. Borova grančica s jednom središnjom crtom, visine 1,7 cm.
2. Kotačić s glatkom sredinom, promjera 1,2 cm (16/1).

U dnu teče red ureza.

Pečatna keramika je najbrojnija u najdonjim slojevima, te na 40 i 60 cm dubine.

7. FINA KERAMIKA (Keramika tankih stijenki) T. 17, 1—5

Fina keramika je nađena u vrlo sitnim fragmentima, a sveukupni postotak je gotovo neznatan (0,65%).

Čaše T. 17, 4—5

Glina je fino mljevena, žuta, površina je prevučena nejednolikom, narančastom prevlakom.

Čaše T. 17, 1—2

Glina je meka, žutonarančasta, premaz je loše kvalitete, smeđecrven. Ukras se sastoji od cik-cak žlijebova. Vjerojatno su ovo fragmenti »čaša tenkih sten« kakve susrećemo u Ljubljani, ali sive (Plesničar—Gec, 1977, T. 2, 1, 2). Ondje su to sjevernoitalski proizvodi, iz prve polovice prvog stoljeća (Plesničar—Gec, 1977, 21).

Zdjelica T. 17, 3

Glina je žuta, bez primjesa, prevučena smeđecrvenom prevlakom, koja se ljušti i ostavlja svjetlonarančasti sloj. Gornji dio nosi barbotinski ukras, a u donjem se vidi niz ureza. Također je iz sjevernoitalske radionice. Ovakve zdjelice su česte u Ljubljani, ali i u cijeloj Panoniji. U Ljubljani najviše ih je u grobovima iz doba Klaudije -Neron, a u upotrebi ostaju kroz cijelu drugu polovicu 1. st. (Plesničar—Gec, 1977, 18). Jedan primjerak poznat je i iz Carnuntuma. Općenito su datirane u doba Flavijevaca (Grünewald, 1979, 35).

8. SIGILATA T. 18

Sigilata je najslabije zastupljena, kako procentualno (0,26%), tako i po repertoaru oblika:

Drag. 36 T. 18, 1—3

Primjerci 18/1—2 pripadaju varijanti c po Gableru (AAAH 30, 1978, 405). Na 18/1 je sačuvani dio barbotinskog ukrasa i to vitice koja omeđuje ljiljan, a 18/3 je uobičajena, glatka varijanta (b po Gableru).

Oblik Drag. 36, datira se u drugu polovicu prvog i prvu polovicu drugog

stoljeća n. e., a brojan je na svim antičkim lokalitetima. Najvjerojatnije je izrađivan u radionicama sjeverne Italije, za što govori i faktura primjeraka iz Drenja, kod kojih je prevlaka slojevita, ljušti se i otpada. Sva tri primjerka su nađena u donjim, odnosno najdonjem sloju.

Drag. 37 T. 18, 4—5

18/4: 6 ulomaka reljefno ukrašene zdjele. Rheinzabern. Ovolo, Ricken—Fischer E 11; list, Ricken—Fischer P 58; dvostruki listić Ricken—Fischer P 145. Stil Cerialisa vi, koji pripada u Bernhardovu grupu IIa (Germania 59/1981), najvjerojatnije iz druge polovice drugog stoljeća.

T. 18, 5 — noga zdjele Drag. 37.

LAMPICE T. 17, 7—9

Sačuvani su ulomci od samo pet lampica, koje su sve firma lampice. Nađene su u gornjim slojevima, a jedini fragment koji je sačuvao natpis je 17/7, DESSI. Dessius je poznata radionica iz sjeverne Italije, datirana u drugo stoljeće.

GRAFITI T. 17, 10

Jedan ulomak nosi grafitni natpis, od kojeg je sačuvano samo: V/N?/INI ...

* * *

Keramika iskopana u kampanji 1984. g., obrađivana je metodom koja je, uz određene nedostatke, dovela do slijedećih zaključaka:

Iako se na prvi pogled ne izdvajaju strogo određeni slojevi, za pojedine oblike keramike, može se utvrditi realativni razvojni tok. Može se, također, nagađati o promjenama u načinu kuhanja tokom vremena (usp. odnos lonci — tronožne zdjele).

Porast, odnosno pad količine pojedine vrste keramike, upućuju na:

a) vremenski uvjetovanu promjenu, ali i

b) promjene u namjeni objekta.

Uzimanjem u obzir cjelokupne keramike, uspostavljen je odnos između raznih vrsta posuđa, a naročito je naglašen mali, gotovo zanemariv postotak »stolne« keramike. Ovo također može biti posljedica namjene iskopanog segmenta, ali i pokazatelj navika pri spremanju i serviranju jela.

Sva keramika koja se mogla usporediti s odgovarajućim vrstama na ostalim datiranim lokalitetima, vremenski je smještena u prva dva stoljeća n.e., a većina oblika se datira do polovice 2. st.

Bez komparativnog materijala sa ostalih lokaliteta u bližoj okolici Drenja, iz sjeverozapadne Hrvatske i Slovenije, ne može se govoriti o eventualnim radionicama, apsolutnoj kronologiji, odnosima između različitog posuđa, navikama pri kuhanju i jelu, itd.

KERAMIKA IZ JAME — KAMPANJA 1983. g. — T. 19

Materijal prikazan na T. 19, predstavlja jedini zatvoreni nalaz iz Drenja. Radi se o jami (sl. 15) u kojoj je bilo ukopano slijedeće posuđe: jedan lonac, dvije čaše, četiri zdjelice, dva tanjura i jedan tronožac.

Dvije zdjelice (2 i 3) imaju prilično debele stijenke, a br. 2 nosi pečat u četverokutu koji je danas nažalost nečitljiv. Naslućuju se slova: I//O/T/ /V//. Oblik zdjelica, sa zaravnjenim, stepeničastim i horizontalno postavljenim rubom na zaobljenom ili bikoničnom tijelu i prstenastoj nozi, oblik je iz repertoara sigilatne industrije (Lud Tf). U »lokalnim« izvedbama nađene su i na drugim lokalitetima, na pr. u Ptuju (Mikl—Curk, 1965, T. V, 4), Singidunumu (Bojović, 1977, br. 380), itd.

Drugi par zdjelica, sa ravnim dnom i tijelom koje se širi prema van (5 i 6), su oblika kojeg također nalazimo na nizu lokaliteta: minijaturni primjerak iz Pristave pri Trebnjem je nađen u grobu s materijalom druge polovice prvog stoljeća (Knez, 1969, T. 9, 8). U Donjoj Panoniji javlja se u drugom i u prvoj polovici trećeg stoljeća (Brukner, 1981, tip 20), a u Hrušici, u drugom i trećem stoljeću (Giesler, 1981, T. 52).

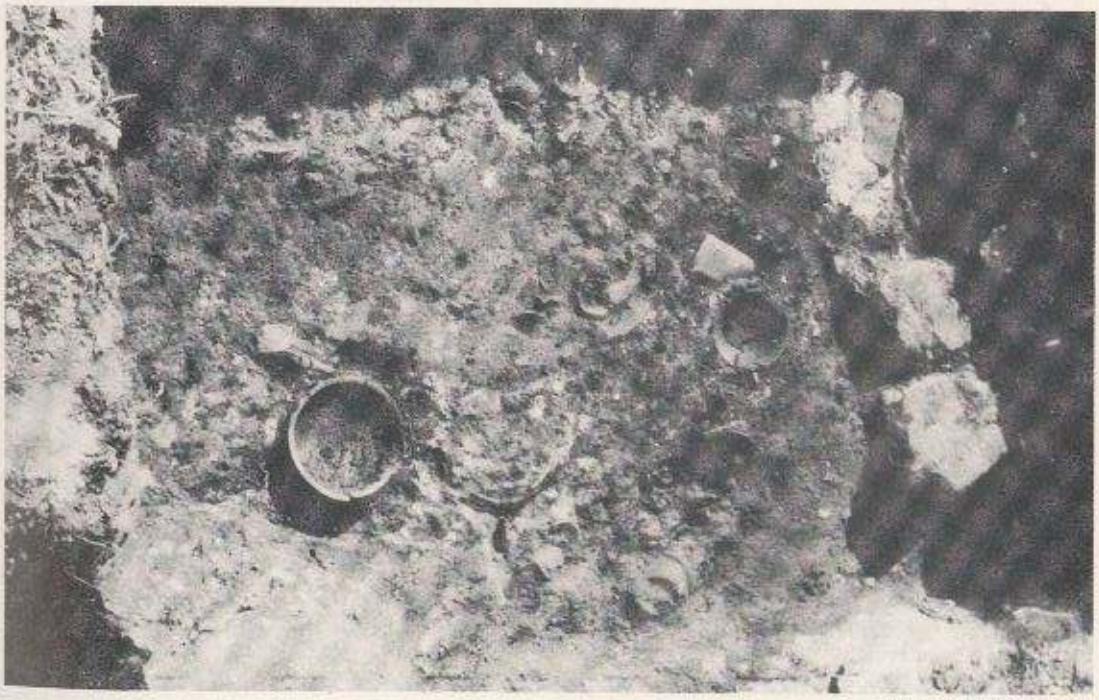
Tanjur (zdjela oblika Drag. 36 /1/) sa dva sačuvana jednaka barbotinska ukrasa grozda i tronožna zdjela (7) općenito su datirani od sredine prvog do sredine drugog stoljeća. Zanimljiva je garnitura lonca i dvije čaše, koja daje naslutiti da je u loncu držana tekućina, ako to uopće shvatimo kao garnituru. Međutim, i ostali keramički materijal koji je nađen u parovima kao da govori da su ovdje pohranjeni dijelovi »servisa«.

Lampica (11) je po svojoj izvedbi prilično »provincijalna«, izrađena u izlizanom kalupu, što možda govori o dataciji u kraj drugog i u treće stoljeće (Vikić—Belančić, 1975, 53).

Uočljiva je razlika između keramike u jami i one nađene u kampanji 1984. Ona se ispoljava ne samo u malim dimenzijama (usporedi tronožne zdjele na T. 5 i onu na T. 19, 7, tanjure na T. 9 i tanjur na T. 19, 4, zdjelice 2—3, 5—6), nego i u formi, jer na prostoru iskopavanom 1984., nisu nađene posude istog oblika. Da li razlog leži u vremenskom pomaku između ukopa u jamu i života na jugozapadnom dijelu objekta — iako su obje lokacije veoma blizu — moći će se reći tek kada bude poznat materijal sa čitavog područja građevine.

Ako keramičkom materijalu iz jame pribrojimo i tamo nađenu dršku brončane kaserole iz 1. st. (vidi T. 21, 11) i pločicu za razmazivanje šminke (12), koja nema datacijsku vrijednost, možemo zaključiti da je u jami pohranjen odbačeni materijal, koji se može datirati od sredine 1. st. do kraja 3. st. te da je vrijeme ukopa bilo najvjerojatnije negdje u 2. st.

R. Makjanić



Slika 15 / Figure 15

Kratice:

G	glina	dr	promjer ruba
P	površina	dd	promjer dna
Pr	primjese	dn	promjer noge
N	mjesto nalaza		

T. 1 — GRUBA KERAMIKA, LONCI /rubovi/

1. G: smeđecrvena, velike pr. kremena; P: izvana smeđa do crna, iznutra crvenosmeđa. N: A7 20—40 dr: 25 cm
2. G i P kao 1. N: c6 20 dr: 21,6 cm
3. P: izvana tamnosmeđa, iznutra svjetlosmeđa, pojas na prijelazu ruba u stjenku crno premazan N: 1s dr: 25,4 cm
4. P: izvana smeđa do crna, iznutra smeđa G: razne, sitne pr. N: 1s dr: 24 cm
5. G: mnoštvo sitnih i rijetke velike pr. kremena P: svjetlosmeđa, hrapava N: C5 20 dr: 24 cm
6. G: crna, ogromne bijele pr. P: prljavožuta N: C5 20—40 dr: 24 cm
7. G i P: smeđe, pr. srednje veličine N: B4 40—60 dr: 20 cm
8. G: crna, velike bijele pr. P: crno do žutosmeđa N: C4 20 dr: 23,8 cm
9. G: crna, velike bijele pr. P: crnosmeđa N: 1s dr: 18 cm
10. P: izvana svjetlosmeđa, iznutra smeđa, hrapava N: 1s dr: 20 cm
11. P: crnosmeđa, iznutra smeđa, hrapava G: mnoštvo pr. raznih veličina N: C6 20 dr: 18,8 cm
12. G: crna, sitne bijele pr. P: izvana crvena N: C6 20 dr: 12,4 cm

T. 2 — GRUBA KERAMIKA, LONCI /rubovi/

1. P: crnosmeđa, iznutra smeđa, hrapava G: mnoštvo pr. raznih veličina N: C6 20 dr: 23,6 cm
2. kao 1. N: A7 20—40 dr: 25 cm
3. P i G: crna, ogromne bijele pr., vrlo gruba N: 1s dr: 25,6 cm
4. P i G: crna, ogromne bijele pr. N: A7 20—40 dr: 24 cm
5. G: crna, mnoštvo bijelih pr. različite veličine P: svjetlosmeđa N: A6 20—40 dr: 19,8 cm
6. G i P: crvenosvjetlosmeđa, sitne pr. pijeska i kamenčića N: B6 20—40 dr: 18 cm
7. G: smeđecrna, ogromne bijele pr. P: smeđecrna, jako hrapava N: C5 20—40 dr: 22 cm
8. P: crna, iznutra smeđa osim na rubu G: sitne primjese pijeska N: C7 20—40 dr: 12,2 cm
9. P i G: crna, ogromne bijele pr. N: 1s dr: 25 cm
10. P i G: smeđa, vrlo sitne pr. N: B4 20—40 dr: 13,8 cm
11. kao 10. N: C7 20 dr: 11,8 cm

T. 3 — GRUBA KERAMIKA, LONCI /rubovi/

1. G: smeđa, rijetke velike bijele pr. P: smeđa, izvana na rubu crna N: C5 20 dr: 28 cm
2. G: crna, sitne i veće bijele pr. P: izvana crna, iznutra svjetlosmeđa N: C7 20—40 dr: 27 cm
3. G i P: narančasta do smeđa, rijetke velike bijele pr., na rubu s unutrašnje strane crni premaz N: C4 20 dr: 26 cm
4. G i P: svjetlosmeđecrvena do tamnosmeđa, bijele primjese razne veličine, s unutrašnje strane ruba crni premaz N: A8 20—40 dr: 25,4 cm
5. P: prljavožuta, iznutra tamnosmeđa G: sitne bijele pr. N: juž. proš. dr: 19,8 cm
6. P: smeđe do crna, izvana crna G: velike bijele pr. N: E3 20—40 dr: 14,2 cm
7. G: crvenosmeđa do crna, velike bijele pr. N: C4 40—60 dr: 16 cm
8. G: crna, ogromne pr. kremena P: izvana svjetlosmeđa, iznutra crna N: B5 20—40 dr: 16 cm
9. G: crna, mnoštvo ogromnih bijelih pr. P: sivocrna N: C4 20 dr: 14,8 cm
10. G: crna, velike bijele pr. P: izvana crvena do crna, iznutra crna N: B6 40—60 dr: 15,8 cm

11. P i G: crna, velike i male pr. kremena, hrapava N: B6 40—60 dr: 9,8 cm
12. G: smeđecrna, sitne bijele pr. P: crna N: C6 20 dr: 8,8 cm
13. G i P: svjetlo do tamnosmeđa, rijetke bijele pr. N: C6 20 dr: 20,4 cm
14. G: žutosmeđa, rijetke velike bijele pr. P: žutosmeđa do tamnosmeđa, iznutra crna, hrapava N: C5 20—40 dr: 25,6 cm
15. P: iznutra crna, izvana crnosmeđa P: sitne i veće guste bijele pr., pijesak. N: 1s dr: 21,4 cm

T. 4 — GRUBA KERAMIKA, LONCI /dna/

1. G: tamnosiva, ogromne pr. kamenčića P: crvenosmeđa N: 1s dd: 23,6 cm
2. G: crna, bijele pr. raznih veličina P: izvana crvena, iznutra tamnosmeđa N: C4/5 dd: 14 cm
3. P i G: svjetlo do tamnosmeđa, manje bijele pr., vrlo nepravilna N: B7 20—40 dd: 11 cm
4. kao 3. N: B6 20—40 dd: 13,4 cm
5. P: izvana crvena pri dnu crna, iznutra smeđecrvena G: ogromne bijele pr. N: C4 20 dd: 12 cm
6. P: izvana crvena, iznutra crna, velike pr. kremena N: 1s dd: 12,2 cm
7. G: crna, velike bijele pr. P: crvena N: C7 20 dd: 12,4 cm
8. G: crvenocrna, ogromne bijele pr. P: crvena do smeđa N: C5 20—40 dd: 11 cm
9. P: izvana crvena, iznutra crna G: ogromne bijele pr. N: C5 20—40 dd: 12 cm
10. G: crna, mnoštvo sitnih bijelih pr. P: izvana crvena do crna, iznutra crna N: C4 20 dd: 9 cm
11. P i G: ljubičastosmeđa N: B4 20 dd: 10 cm
12. P: svjetlosmeđa G: vrlo sitne primjese N: C5 20 dd: 8 cm
13. P i G: crna N: C5 20—40 dd: 8 cm
14. G: smeđecrna, ogromne bijele pr. P: izvana smeđa, iznutra crna N: C7 20—40 dd: 9 cm
15. G: crna, ogromne bijele pr. P: svjetlosmeđa N: C4 20 dd: 10 cm
16. G: crna, rijetke ogromne bijele pr. P: izvana narančastocrvena, iznutra tamnosmeđa N: C5 20 dd: 12 cm

T. 5 — GRUBA KERAMIKA, TRONOŽNE ZDJELE /rubovi 1—14; noge i dna 15—17/

1. P i G: crna, vrlo hrapava, ogromne bijele pr. N: B6 40—60 dr: 26 cm
2. P i G: crna, vrlo hrapava N: 1s dr: 18,6 cm
3. kao 2. N: C4 20 dr: 19,2 cm
4. G: crna, sitne bijele pr. N: C7 20—40 dr: 14,4 cm
5. P: izvana crna, iznutra smeđa, hrapava G: sitne bijele pr. N: B4 20 dr: 20 cm
6. P: izvana crna iznutra smeđa, hrapava G: rijteke bijele pr. N:B6 40—60 dr: 20,6 cm
7. P: izvana tamnosmeđa, na rubu crna, iznutra smeđa G: velike bijele pr. N: C5 20—40 dr: 19,2 cm
8. P i G: crna, sitne bijele pr. N: B5 40—60 dr: 16 cm
9. P: smeđa do crna G: manje pr. N: B6 20—40 dr: 22 cm
10. kao 9. N: B7 20—40 dr: 20 cm
11. P i G: crna, sitne pr. N: C7 20—40 dr: 22,8 cm
12. kao 11. N: C7 20—40 dr: 16 cm
13. kao 12. N: B7 20—40 dr: 18 cm
14. kao 13. Pr. kremena N: B4 40—60 dr: 22,8 cm
15. kao 14. N: C5 40—60 dd: 12,4 cm
16. P: crvena, dno s unutrašnje strane crno, hrapava N: juž. proš. dd: 19 cm
17. kao 15. N: B8 20—40 dd: 10,6 cm

T. 6 — GRUBA KERAMIKA, POKLOPCI

1. P i G: crna, sitne bijele pr. N: B6 20—40 dr: 21,8 cm d drške: 5,6 cm
2. P i G: crna, bijele pr. različitih veličina N: 1s dr: 18 cm
3. P i G: smeđe do crna, sitne bijele pr., hrapava N: C2 20—40 dr: 18,2 cm
4. G: crna, velike bijele pr. P: izvana crvenosmeđa, iznutra crna N: B4 40—60 dr: 17 cm
5. P i G: crna, ogromne bijele pr. N: A7 20—40 dr: 21 cm

6. P: izvana blijedožuta, iznutra smeđa do tamnosmeđa G: ogromne bijele pr. N: C1 20—40 dr: 20 cm
7. kao 6. N: B6 20—40 dr: 23,8 cm
8. P: crvenosmeđa do crna G: sitne bijele pr. N: C7 20 dr: 20,6 cm
9. P: izvana žutocrvena do tamnosmeđa, iznutra žutocrvena, hrapava G: mnoštvo pr. raznih veličina N: C2 20—40 dr: 19,8 cm
10. P: izvana smeđa, pri rubu crna, iznutra crna G: sitne bijele pr. N: C7 20—40 dr: 20 cm
11. G i P: crna, pr. raznih veličina N: B4 20 dr: 24 cm
12. G i P: crna, vrlo sitne pr. N: B4 40—60 dr: 19 cm
13. G: crna, mnoštvo bijelih pr. P: rumenosmeđa N: B8 20—40 d drške: 6,2 cm
14. G: crna mnoštvo pr. kremena P: izvana svjetlosmeđa, iznutra crna N: C5 40—60 d drške: 7,4 cm
15. kao 13. N: B1 20—40 d drške: 5,6 cm
16. G: crna, sitne bijele pr. P: crvena do crna N: B6 40—60 d drške: 5,4 cm
17. G: crna, sitne bijele pr. P: smeđecrvena N: 1s d drške: 6 cm
18. G i P: crna, mnoštvo sitnih pr. kremena N: 1s d drške: 5,8 cm
19. G: crna, bijele pr. P: izvana svjetlosmeđa do siva, iznutra crna N: D3 20—40 d drške: 6 cm
20. G i P: svjetlosmeđa, mnoštvo sitnih bijelih pr. N: B6 40—60 d drške: 6,4 cm
21. G i P: crna, sitne bijele pr. N: B8 20—40 d drške: 5,6 cm
22. kao 21. N: 1s d drške: 5 cm
23. kao 22. N: 1s d drške: 4,8 cm
24. G: crna, bijele pr. P: crvena N: C6 20—40 d drške: 5,8 cm
25. G crna P: svjetlosmeđa N: B7 20—40 d drške: 5,8 cm

T. 7 — NARANČASTA I ŽUTA KERAMIKA, POSUDE ZA SPREMANJE /1—4/, LONCI /5—12/, POKLOPCI /13—15/

1. G: narančasta, bez vidljivih pr. N: sj. proš. dr: 36 cm
2. G: narančasta, na rubu i 2 cm ispod ruba crno zasmoljena N: B7 20—40 dr: 24 cm
3. G: narančasta, ogromne primjese kamenčića, hrapava N: B5 20—40 dr: 29,4 cm
4. G: svjetlonarančasta N: C3 20—40 dr: 19,6 cm
5. G: žarkonarančasta, meka N: A6 20—40 dr: 16,8 cm
6. G: narančasta N: C2 20—40 dr: 26,6 cm.
7. G: tamnonarančasta, pr. pijeska N: C6 20—40 dr: 13,6 cm
8. G: žuta N: B6 20—40 dr: 14 cm.
9. G: narančasta, meka N: B9 20—40 dr: 20 cm.
10. G: narančasta N: 1s dr: 16 cm.
11. G: žuta, pr. pijeska N: C1 80—100 dr: 11,6 cm.
12. G: narančasta, pr. pijeska N: B8 40—60 dr: 10 cm.
13. G: narančasta, iznutra vrlo gruba, neizglačana P: premaz tamnocrven do smeđ, nejednolik N: C4 20 dr: 12,2 cm.
14. G: narančasta, pr. pijeska, pri rubu crne mrlje N: B8 20—40, dr: 19,4 cm, d drške: 4,6 cm.
15. G: narančasta, pri rubu crne mrlje N: C1 40—60 dr: 25,6 cm.

T. 8 — NARANČASTA I ŽUTA KERAMIKA, VRČEVI, AMFORE, PEHAR /rubovi, dna, drške/

1. G: žuta, meka, kredasta fino mljevena N: B6 20—40 dr: 4,6 cm
2. G: svjetlonarančasta, meka kredasta N: B8 40—60 dr: 11 cm
3. G: blijedonarančasta, meka pr. pijeska N: C8/9 20—40 dr: 11,6 cm
4. G: blijedožuta, meka N: B4 40—60 dr: 9 cm.
5. G: tamnonarančasta N: B6 40—60 dr: 6 cm.
6. G: žuta, meka N: 1s dr: 7,6 cm.
7. G: žuta, pr. pijeska N: A8 40—60 dr: 11,6 cm.
8. G: narančasta N: 1s dr: 9,8 cm.
9. G: svjetložutosmeđa u sredini P: žutocrvena N: C1 80—100 dr: 7,8 cm.
10. G: žutonarančasta, meka pr. pijeska N: C1 40—60 dr: 10 cm.

11. G: narančasta N: 1s dd: 10 cm.
12. G: narančasta N: C8/9 20—40 dd: 6,8 cm.
13. G: narančasta N: B9 20—40
14. G: narančasta N: B9 20—40
15. G: žuta N: B8 20—40
16. G: narančasta N: B4 20 dd: 13,8 cm.
17. G: blijedožuta, pr. pijeska, gruba, hrapava N: B4 20 dr: 4,6 cm, dd: 2,4 cm.

T. 9 — NARANČASTA, CRVENO PREMAZANA KERAMIKA, TANJURI, ZDJELE

1. G: narančasta, pr. pijeska P: tamnocrveni premaz, otpada N: C5 20 dr: 22 cm.
2. G i P kao 1. N: C4/5 20 dr: 22,6 cm.
3. G: narančasta, meka pr. pijeska P: tamnocrveni premaz, nema ga s vanjske strane N: juž. proš. dr: 30 cm.
4. G i P kao 3. N: 1s dr: 27,6 cm.
5. G: narančasta, pr. pijeska P: tamnocrveni premaz izvana, iznutra tamno smeđi N: sjev. proš. dr: 26 cm.
6. G: narančasta, meka, pr. pijeska P: tamnocrveni premaz N: C4/5 20 dr: 27,2 cm.
7. G i P kao 6. N: B5 20 dr: 20,8 cm.
8. G: narančasta, smeđe mrlje, bez premaza N: B8 20—40 dr: 17,4 cm.
9. G: narančasta, meka pr. pijeska P: iznutra tamnocrveni premaz, izvana tragovi crne boje? N: C6 20—40 dr: 30 cm.
10. G: narančasta, meka, pr. pijeska P: tamnocrveni premaz, otpada N: C4 20—40 dr: 28 cm.
11. G i P kao 10. N: C7 20—40 dr: 24 cm
12. G i P kao 10. N: B6 20—40 dr: 22 cm.
13. G i P kao 10. N: B6 40—60 dr: 27,6 cm.
14. G i P kao 10. N: juž. proš. dr: 31 cm.
15. G i P kao 10. N: juž. proš. dr: 27,8 cm.

T. 10 — NARANČASTA, CRVENO PREMAZANA KERAMIKA, ZDJELE

1. G: narančasta, meka, pr. pijeska P: tamnocrveni premaz, otpada, izvana tragovi crne boje N: C6 20 dr: 25 cm.
2. G: narančasta, meka pr. pijeska P: tamnocrveni premaz u tragovima N: A8 40—60 dr: 31 cm.
3. G: narančasta, meka pr. pijeska P: tamnocrveni premaz, otpada N: 1s dr: 31 cm.
4. G: narančasta, meka pr. pijeska P: iznutra tragovi tamnocrvenog premaza, izvana crna N: C6 20—40 dr: 32 cm.
5. G: narančasta, pr. pijeska P: tamnocrveni premaz, otpada N: C3 20—40 dr: 28,8 cm.
6. G i P kao 5. N: A6 20—40 dr: 31,4 cm.
7. G i P kao 5. N: C7 20—40 dr: 27 cm.
8. G i P kao 5. N: B5 20 dr: 33 cm.
9. G: narančasta, pr. pijeska P: iznutra tamnocrveni premaz, izvana tragovi crne boje N: C6 20 dr: 31,2 cm.
10. G: žuta, meka pr. pijeska P: tamnocrveni premaz, otpada N: A6 20—40 dr: 26,8 cm.
11. G: narančasta, pr. pijeska P: tamnocrveni premaz, otpada N: sj. 20—40 dr: 27,4 cm.
12. G i P kao 11. N: C6 20—40 dr: 17,6 cm.
13. G i P kao 11. N: B4 20—40 d rebra 28 cm.
14. G i P kao 11. N: B4 40—60 dr: 23 cm.

T. 11 — NARANČASTA, CRVENO PREMAZANA KERAMIKA, DNA ZDJELA, POKLOPCI, LONCI, POSUDE ZA SPREMANJE

1. G: narančasta, pr. pijeska P: tamnocrveni premaz, otpada N: C7 20—40 dn: 11 cm.
2. G i P kao 1. N: B5 20 dn: 10 cm.
3. G i P kao 1. N: B6 20—40 dn: 11,6 cm.
4. G i P kao 1. N: C6 20 dr: 22,6 cm d drške 5,6 cm.
5. G i P kao 1. N: B1 20—40 d drške 3,8 cm.

6. G: blijedožuta, pr. pijeska P: izvana smeđi premaz N: B8 40—60 dr: 23,8 cm
7. G: blijedožuta, bez premaza N: B6 40—60 dr: 13,8 cm.
8. G: tamnonarančasta, pr. pijeska P: crveni premaz, uglavnom otpao N: B6 20—40 dr: 11,4 cm.
9. G: žuta, pr. pijeska P: tamnocrveni premaz N: C6 20 dr: 14 cm
10. G: žuta, meka P: narančast premaz N: C6 20 dr: 13,8 cm
11. G i P kao 10. N: 1s

T. 12 — SIVA KERAMIKA, PEHARI?, ZDJELE, POKLOPCI

1. G: svjetlosiva, u sredini žuta, sitne bijele pr. i pijesak P: svjetlosiva, hrapava N: B4 40—60 dr: 13 cm.
2. G: narančastocrvena, pr. pijeska P: tamnosiva N: B5 20—40 dr: 15 cm.
3. G: narančasta, sitne bijele pr. P: sivožuta, hrapava N: vel. zid dr: 12 cm
4. G: narančastocrvena, vrlo sitne bijele pr. P: tamnosivocrna N: C7 20—40 dr: 8 cm.
5. G i P kao 4. N: A4 20—40 dr: 16 cm.
6. G: žutosmeđa, vrlo sitne bijele pr. P: tamnosiva N: 1s dr: 11 cm.
7. G i P kao 6. N: 1s dr: 12 cm.
8. G: žutosiva P: siva N: B5 20 dr: 10 cm
9. G i P kao 8. N: C5 20—40 dr: 18 cm.
10. G: žuta, bijele pr. P: tamnosivocrna, hrapava N: A5 40—60 dr: 22 cm.
11. G: svjetlosiva, u sredini žuta, sitne bijele pr. P: svjetlosiva, hrapava N: B6 40—60 dr: 19,4 cm.
12. G i P kao 11. N: C7 20—40 dr: 20 cm.
13. G: svjetlosiva, meka sitne pr. P: hrapava N: B4 20—40 dd: 8 cm.
14. G i P kao 13. N: B7 20—40 dd: 5 cm.
15. G i P kao 13. N: B4 20—40 dd: 6,4 cm.
16. G i P kao 13. N: B5 20—40 dd: 5,6 cm.
17. G i P kao 13. N: C5 20—40 dd: 6 cm.
18. G i P kao 13. N: A9 kanal dd: 4 cm.
19. G i P: svjetlosiva N: B5 20—40 dr: 13,8 cm
20. G: svjetlosiva, srednje tvrda, pr. pijeska P: trag crnog premaza N: C6 20 dr: 13,6 cm.
21. G i P: sivocrna, hrapava N: A4 20—40 dr: 10 cm.
22. G: crvenkasta, sitne pr. P: siva N: C4 20—40 dn: 10 cm.
23. G: siva, vrlo sitne pr. pijeska, fino mljevena P: siva N: 1s dn: 12,2 cm.
24. G: žutocrvena P: sivocrna N: C4 40—60 d drške 5,8 cm.
25. G i P kao 24. N: B7 20—40 d drške 3,6 cm.
26. G i P kao 24. N: B4 20—40 d drške 5,6 cm.
27. G i P kao 24. N: A8 20—40 d drške 5 cm.

T. 13 — SIVA, CRNA KERAMIKA, ZDJELE, LONCI

1. G: svjetlosmeđa do smeđa, sitne bijele pr. i pijesak P: crna N: A3 20—40 dr: 27,2 cm.
2. G i P kao 1. N: B5 20—40 dr: 26 cm.
3. G i P kao 1. N: B3 20—40 dr: 23,8 cm.
4. G: svjetlosmeđa, bijele pr. P: siva, hrapava N: B4 20—40 dr: 24 cm.
5. G: svjetlosmeđa, bijele pr. i pijesak P: crnosiva do svjetlosmeđa, s unutrašnje strane crni premaz? N: C4 20—40 dr: 18 cm
6. G: crna, pr. pijeska P: crna N: B6 20—40 dr: 16 cm.
7. G: smeđa, bijele pr. i pijesak P: crna do smeđa, hrapava iznutra i na rubu crni premaz N: B4 20—40 dr: 21,8 cm.
8. G: žutosmeđa, veće bijele pr. i pijesak P: siva, hrapava N: 1s dr: 22 cm.
9. G i P: siva, vrlo hrapava, mnoštvo crnih i bijelih pr. N: C4/5 20.
10. G: prljavožuta, slojevita P: tamnosiva, svjetlucava N: C1 E1 20—40 dr: 30 cm.
11. G: blijedožutocrvena, tvrda bijele pr. P: tamnosiva N: B5 20 dr: 22 cm.
12. G. crvena do crna P: smeđa N: B7 20—40 dn: 8,4 cm.
13. G i P kao 12. N: C5 20—40 dn: 11 cm
14. G: svjetlosmeđa, tvrda, vrlo sitne bijele pr. P: svjetlosmeđa do tamnosiva N: C5 20—40 dr: 19,4 cm.

15. G: boje cimeta, tvrda P: tamnosiva, pr. pijeska N: B6 40—60 dr: 15,2 cm.
16. G: blijedožutocrvena, tvrda, vrlo sitne bijele pr. i pijesak P: tamnosiva N: A9 kanal
17. G: siva, pr. pijeska P: siva N: kampanja 1985. g. E1 20—40 dr: 18 cm dd: 14,2 cm.

T. 14 — SIVA, CRNOSIVO PREMAZANA KERAMIKA, ZDJELE

1. G: prljavožuta, sitne pr. pijeska P: tamnosmeđi premaz, izvana ga nema N: 1s dr: 26 cm.
2. G: prljavožuta, vrlo sitne pr. pijeska P: siva, tragovi crnog premaza N: C5 20—40 dr: 26 cm.
3. G: boje cimeta, mnoštvo sitnih pr. pijeska P: crna, iznutra crno premazana N: B4 20 dr: 19 cm.
4. G: svjetlosiva, tvrda P: siva, sjajna, uglačana N: B6 40—60 dr: 20 cm.
5. G: prljavožuta, pr. pijeska P: siva, crno premazana N: C4 20 dr: 19,6 cm.
6. G: prljavožutosiva, pr. pijeska P: siva, crno premazana N: C6 20—40 dr: 19,6 cm.
7. G: prljavožuta P: siva, crno premazana N: B6 20—40 dr: 15,8 cm.
8. G i P kao 7. N: B7 20—40 dr: 18 cm.
9. G i P kao 7. N: C7 20—40 dr: 20 cm
10. G: prljavožuta, pr. pijeska P: crna crno premazana, sjajna N: C4 40—60 dr: 21,4 cm.
11. G: prljavožutosiva, pr. pijeska P: crno premazana N: A5 40—60 dn: 12 cm.
12. G i P kao 11. N: C8 20—40 dn: 11,6 cm.
13. G: siva, tvrda, vrlo sitne pr. P: izvana prljavosivi premaz, sjajna s vanjske strane noge nema sivog premaza N: 1s dn: 11,8 cm.
14. G: prljavožuta, pr. pijeska P: siva, crno obojena N: B6 20—40 dn: 9,4 cm.
15. G i P kao 14. N: C7 20—40 dn: 7,6 cm.

T. 15 — SIVA, CRNO PREMAZANA KERAMIKA, ZDJELE

1. G: prljavožuta, slojevita, pr. pijeska P: tamnosivocrna, crni premaz N: B6 20—40 dr: 33,2 cm.
2. G i P kao 1. N: B6 40—60 dr: 31 cm.
3. G: prljavožutocrvenkasta, tvrda vrlo sitne pr. P: svjetlosiva, svjetlucava, trag crnog premaza N: E1 40—60 dr: 27,2 cm.
4. G i P kao 3. N: B5 20 dr: 25 cm.
5. G: prljavožuta, slojevita, pr. pijeska P: tamnosiva, crno premazana, vrlo fina N: C1 60 dr: 24 cm
6. G: prljavožutocrvenkasta, tvrda P: svjetlosiva, crno premazana N: 1s dr: 27,4 cm.
7. G: ružičastosmeđa P: crna, tamni premaz N: B4 20 dr: 31,4 cm.
8. G: svjetlosiva P: siva, crni premaz N: C4 40—60 dr: 28,4 cm.
9. G: blijedožuta, slojevita P: crna, crno premazana N: 1s dr: 31,4 cm.
10. G: žutooker P: svjetlosiva, tamnosivi premaz, otpada N: A3 40—60 dr: 28,8 cm.
11. G: prljavožuta, slojevita P: crna, crno premazana N: C8 20—40 dr: 32,8 cm.
12. G: blijedožutosiva P: tamnosivi premaz N: C5 20 dr: 28,4 cm.
13. G: svjetlonarančasta P: siva, crni premaz N: C1 60 dr: 27 cm
14. G: prljavožuta, meka pr. pijeska P: svjetlosiva, crni premaz N: B5 20 dn: 12 cm.
15. G: prljavožuta, tvrda P: tamnosiva, premaz crni N: A7 20—40 dn: 8 cm.
16. G i P kao 15. A7 40—60 dn: 8 cm
17. G: siva, tvrda P: tamnosiva, premaz crni N: B6 40—60 dn: 11,6 cm.
18. G: prljavožuta, meka pr. pijeska P: svjetlosiva, crni premaz N: C1 20—40 dn: 12 cm.

T. 16 — PEČATNA KERAMIKA, NARANČASTA, CRVENO PREMAZANA

1. G: žutonarančasta, pr. pijeska P: crveni premaz, otpada N: B1 40—60 dr: 31,6 cm.
2. G: narančasta, meka, pr. pijeska P: tamnocrveni premaz N: C1 60 dr: 22 cm.
3. G i P kao 2. N: juž. proš. dr: 28,8 cm.
4. G i P kao 2. N: B1 40—60 dr: 26 cm.
5. G: blijedožuta, meka pr. pijeska P: narančastocrveni premaz N: C4 40—60 dr: 18 cm.
6. G i P kao 5. N: C4 40—60 dr: 21,6 cm.
7. G: siva P: iznutra tamnosivi premaz N: A3 40—60 dr: 12,8 cm.
8. G: siva pr. pijeska P: tamnosivocrni premaz, otpada N: A3 40—60 dr: 17,6 cm.

9. G: siva P: siva, uglačana, sjajna N: B2 dr: 14,2 cm
10. G: siva, pr. pijeska P: tamnosivocrni premaz, nema ga s unutrašnje strane. N: B2 dr: 10 cm

T. 17. — FINA KERAMIKA, KADIONICA, LAMPICE, GRAFITI

1. G: žutonarančasta, meka P: smeđecrvena prevlaka, loše sačuvana N: B7 20—40.
2. G i P kao 1. N: 1s.
3. G: žuta P: prevlaka iznutra smeđecrvena, izvana otpada, ostavlja svjetlonarančast sloj N: B6 40—60
4. G: narančasta, vrlo sitne pr. pijeska N: A6 40—60 dr: 7,6 cm.
5. G: narančasta, meka P: prevlaka iznutra smeđecrvena, mat, izvana samo mjestimično, pri vrhu crna N: B4 20 dn: 2,6 cm.
6. G: blijedožuta, fino mljevena, puno pr. pijeska N: C1 60 dr: 29 cm
7. G: narančasta, meka. Pečat DESSI. N: B8 20—40
8. G kao 7. N: C7 20—40
9. G kao 7. N: B9 20—40
10. G: tamnosiva P: crna N: B5 20—40.

T. 18 — SIGILATA

1. G: ružičasta, meka, kredasta P: narančastosmeđa prevlaka, mat. N: A4 40—60 dr: 24,8 cm.
2. G: tamnoružičasta, meka, kredasta P: smeđenarančasta prevlaka, mat N: B1 60—80 dr: 21,5 cm.
3. G: okeržuta, meka, kredasta P: smeđenarančasta, otpada u slojevima N: A1 40—60 dr: 16 cm.
4. G: narančasta, meka P: tamnosmeđenarančasta prevlaka N: juž. proš. dr: 18 cm
5. G: crvenonarančasta, meka, kredasta P: tamnocrvena N: 1s dn: 7,6 cm.

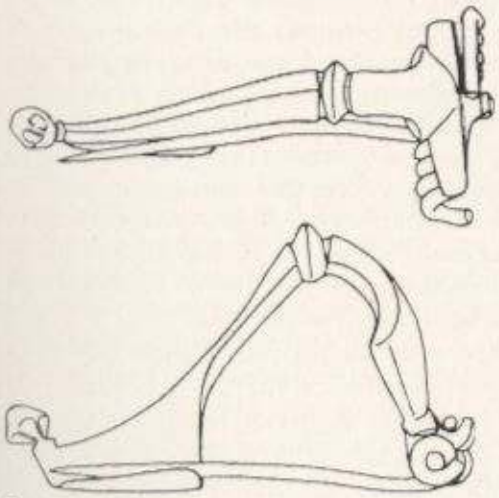
T. 19. — KERAMIKA IZ JAME 1983. g.

1. G: prljavožutosmeđa P: tamnocrvena, skoro smeđa prevlaka dr: 19,6 cm. Zdjela, Drag. 36.
2. G: narančasta, P: tamnocrveni premaz, na mjestima tragovi crnog premaza, otpada. dr: 11 cm dn:6,6 cm. Zdjelica.
3. G: jarkonarančasta P: crni /?/ premaz, otpada dr: 15 cm dn: 5,8 cm.
4. G i P: tamnocrveni dr: 15,4 cm dd: 13,2 cm. Tanjur.
5. G: jarkonarančasta P: tamnocrveni premaz dr: 11,6 cm dd: 5,2 cm.
6. G: izvana svjetložuta, iznutra svjetlosmeđa premaz /?/ dr: 11 cm dd: 5 cm.
7. G: crvenosvjetlosmeđa, ogromne bijele pr. P: hrapava dr: 14,4 cm. Tronožna zdjela.
8. G: siva, djelomično bijela dr: 11 cm dd: 6,4 cm. Lonac.
9. G: svjetložutonarančasta dr: 7,2 cm dd: 3,2 cm. Čaša.
10. G: mrljasta, sivonarančasta dr: 6,4 cm dd: 3,4 cm. Čaša.
11. G: žutosmeđa. Lampica.

Metalni nalazi, pronađeni tokom istraživanja antičkog arhitektonskog kompleksa u Drenju, izrađeni su od bronce i željeza i mogu se razvrstati u nekoliko kategorija. To su, uglavnom, predmeti sa odjeće /fibule, pređica/, predmeti kućnog inventara /ključevi/, kuhinjskog /drška kaserole, nož/ i sobnog /šarka, ručka/, zanatski pribor /čekić/, dijelovi različitih oplata te čavli i kuke, koji su pripadali samoj građevini. Radi jednostavnijeg sagledavanja materijala i njegovih bližih i daljih analogija, za neke od predmeta predočeni su i crteži u tekstu. Oni ne predstavljaju rekonstrukciju naših predmeta, nego oblike bliske ovima iz Drenja ili neke od osnovnih formi koje se na njih vežu, a donešeni su u svrhu grafičke informacije.

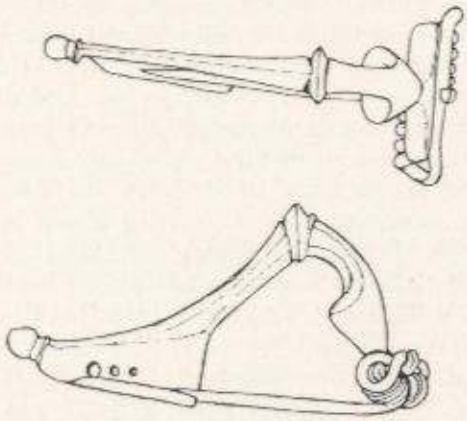
BRONCA

Od brončanih nalaza, na prvo mjesto dolaze fibule. One su zastupljene sa osam primjeraka /T. 20, 1—8/, koji prema obliku, spadaju u pet različitih tipova. Četiri od tih tipova odnose se na lučne, a jedan na plošne fibule.



Crtež 1 / Drawing 1

Tri primjerka /T. 20, 1—3/, pripadaju jako profiliranom tipu fibula, kojeg karakterizira jedno dugmetasto zadebljanje na luku. Ovakve fibule predstavljaju autohtoni oblik kopče koji se, na prelazu era, razvio na panonsko-noričkom području, a tokom vremena rasprostranio širom rimskog carstva. Vremanski raspon nastanka tipa, obuhvaća 1. i djelomično 2. st., tokom kojih ovaj oblik prolazi više razvojnih stupnjeva, a traje i u 3. st. Najbrojniji nalaz fibula ovog tipa — oko 500 komada — potječe iz Siska, gdje je većina varijanti bila i proizvođena. Vjerovatno je tamo bila izrađena i fibula iz Šibica (crtež 1).

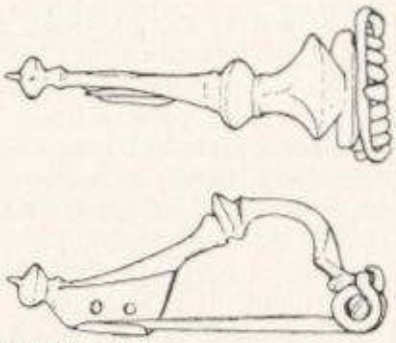


Crtež 2 / Drawing 2

Od tri primjerka kopči jako profiliranog tipa, ni jedan nije kompletan, ali je stanje njihove očuvanosti dovoljno za približno određivanje varijanti. Svi primjerci imaju pravokutnu štitnu pločicu nad spiralom, a razlikuju se uglavnom prema obliku glave i gornjeg dijela luka.

Fibula T. 20, 1, pripada varijanti jednočlane kopče sa deset navoja u spirali, sa zadebljanom glavom eliptičnog presjeka, približno koničnim završnim dugmetom te sa kružnim probojima ili udubinama na držaču igle ili pak sa punim držačem /crtež 2/. Ovakve

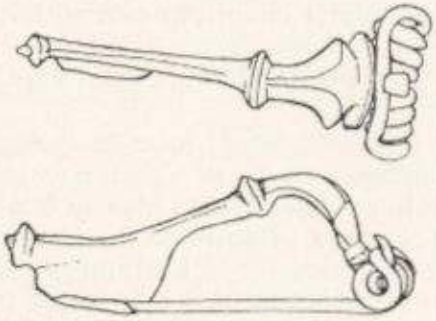
fibule, najčešće se javljaju u Dalmaciji i Bosni, a datiraju se u prvu trećinu 1. st. /Kovrig, 1937, 117, T. 5, 49, T. 23, 2; Marić, 1968, 36, T. 20, 1, 2, 23, 24/



Crtež 3 / Drawing 3

Fibula T. 20, 2, također zastupa varijantu u jednočlanoj izvedbi, kod koje broj navoja u spirali varira, a najčešće ih sadrži osam; glava je gotovo plosnata i često facetirana na vanjskoj površini, završni element noge ima dugmetastu formu, a kod držača igle postoje iste tri varijacije, kao kod prethodne varijante /crtež 3/. Naš primjerak imao je ili puni držač igle ili samo jednu kružnu perforaciju na njemu, a površina glave i gornjeg dijela luka, bila je glatka. Slični primjerci često se nalaze i u kontinentalnoj Hrvatskoj i u Sloveniji, kao i u Dalmaciji i Bosni. Datiraju se u rano 1. st., odnosno u prva dva decenija n. e. /Petru S., 1972, T. 25, 26, T. 37, 1; Kovrig, 1937, 116, T. 5, 42; Marić, 1968, 36, T. 20, 57/.

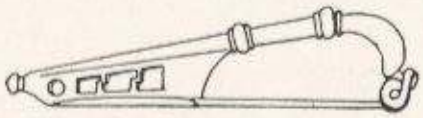
Fibula T. 20, 3, sudeći prema sačuvanim elementima, najbliža je varijanti, koja se javlja i u jednočlanoj i u



Crtež 4 / Drawing 4

dvočlanoj izvedbi: spirala ima osam do deset navoja, glava je zadebljana u ishodišnom dijelu a njena površina, kao i površina širokog gornjeg dijela luka, uzdužno su facetirane /crtež 4/. Radi se o varijanti koja je vremenski podudarna prethodnoj i osim na matičnom panonsko-noričkom području, češće je nalažena i u Podunavlju, a izrazitiji zastupnici ove forme mogu nositi i tremolir ugravirani ukras /Patek, 1942, 93, 96, T. 4, 3, 4; Kondić, 1961, T. 1, 7, 8/.

Fibula T. 20, 4, pripada tipu sa dva dugmetasta zadebljanja na luku, koji je izvorno također nastao u Noriku i Panoniji, približno istovremeno sa prethodnim tipom. Koncentracija ovih kopči, najveća je na području nastanka i izvan njega su jako rijetke. Obično su vrlo velikih dimenzija, kako pokazuju primjerci nađeni u Novom Mestu, Drnovu, Ljubljani, Sisku i td.

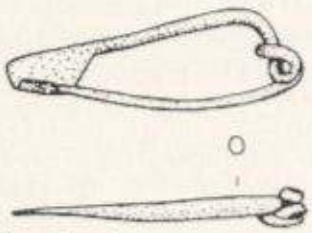


Crtež 5 / Drawing 5

U kasnijoj mlađoj fazi razvoja, u formi u kojoj se ovaj oblik proširio daleko izvan matičnog područja, držač igle poprima izgled okvira, zbog jednog velikog trokutnog proboja na njemu. Krajnje loša sačuvanost primjerka T. 20, 4, otežava precizno određivanje varijante, no prema dosta blizu smještenim dugmetastim zadebljanjima, kao i trakastom komadiću lima na zgnječenom držaču — ostatku pregratka između proboja — najvjerovatnije se radi o obliku Garbsch A236a/4, odnosno jednočlanoj fibuli sa spiralom od osam navoja, plosnatom glavom i držačem sa stepeničastim probojima /crtež 5/, koja se vremenski smješta u prvu polovinu 1. st. /Garbsch, 1965, 27/.

Fibula T. 20, 5, zastupa krajnje jednostavan oblik jednočlane kopče, pačetvorinastog držača igle, sa četiri navoja u spirali i, za razliku od svih

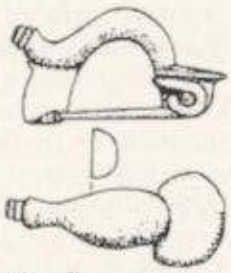
ostalih lučnih fibula iz Drenja, kod kojih je sačuvana spirala, jedine sa unutrašnjom tetivom /crtež 6/. Radi se o čisto funkcionalnim fibulama legionarskog tipa. Izvorna oblast njihovog nastanka je Porajnje, a vrijeme pojave pada u drugu polovinu 1. st., ali su najpopularnije bile u prvoj polovini 2. st.



Crtež 6 / Drawing 6

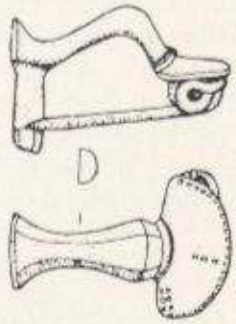
Izvan germanskog i galskog područja, vrlo su rijetke /Böhme, 1972, 93, T. 3, 4/. Kod nas su ovakve fibule poznate još iz Siska, gdje su pronađeni i primjerci rjeđe varijante, sa kutno lomljenim lukom /Koščević, 1980, 26, T. 25, 202, 203, 205, 206). I sisačke legionarske fibule imaju ununtrašnju tetivu, ali kao i ova iz Drenja, u nekoliko slučajeva odudaraju u jednom detalju: umjesto četiri, koliko redovito i beziznimno imaju primjerci ovoga tipa iz Njemačke i Francuske, javlja se neparan broj od tri ili pet navoja u spirali. Tokom izrade ovih kopči, jedan od navoja bio je ispušten odnosno dodan. Ovo odstupanje ne izgleda od nekog većeg značaja za izvođenje pretpostavke u ovdašnjoj proizvodnji kopči legionarskog tipa, iako su ove žičane fibule mogle biti producirane i u veoma skromnom radioničkom pogonu. No, promjena broja navoja u spirali, ipak narušava originalnu konstrukciju. Slične anomalije mogle bi biti indikator za preuzetu formu fibule, kod čije izrade se slučajno prenebregavaju neki detalji, jer ona u mjestu produkcije nije bila izvorno ukorijenjena.

Posljednja među lučnima, fibula T. 20, 6, pripada koljenastom tipu kopče. To je dugotrajan i dosta rašireni tip sa brojnim varijantama i varijacijama, koji se uglavnom datira u 2. st., a traje i u 3. st., ali je tada, potisnut drugim oblicima kopči, već pomalo na izmaku /Böhme, 1972, 111, T. 6, 7/. Koljenaste fibule su dvočlane, luk im je koljenasto presavijen, noga je na kraju proširena i zaravnjena ili ima dugmetasti završetak, a broj navoja u spirali dosta varira; držač igle je uzdužno postavljen, ali visok i uzak, a štitna pločica nad spiralom ima lepezastu formu i često je ukrašena tremolir urezima ili nizovima utisnutih kvadratića. Slične varijante javljaju se i u Germaniji i u Panoniji, a bitna razlika među njima, odnosi se na konstrukciju kopče: germanski primjerci imaju unutrašnju odnosno donju tetivu /crtež 7/, a kod panonskih i noričkih primjeraka, tetiva



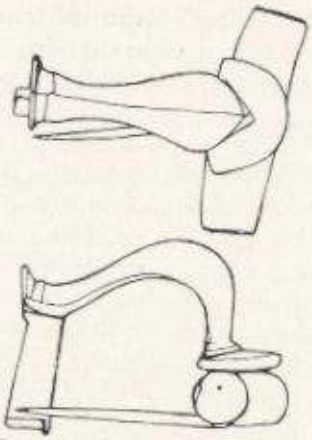
Crtež 7 / Drawing 7

je prebačena sa vanjske odnosno gornje strane spirale /crtež 8/. Kod ovih



Crtež 8 / Drawing 8

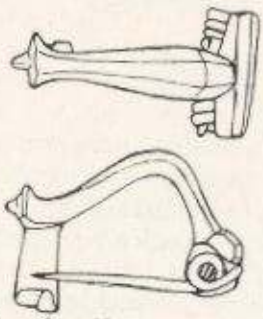
zadnjih, površina korpusa može biti uzdužno facetirana. Također postoji varijanta koljenastih fibula, kod koje je spirala djelomično ili potpuno zatvorena u limeni cilindar /crtež 9/. Fibula T. 20, 6, pokazuje mješovite, ali i neke oprečne elemente i stoga nema



Crtež 9 / Drawing 9

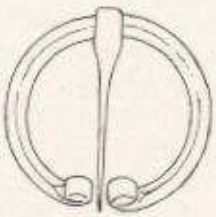
sasvim odgovarajućih analogija. Podudarna je, uglavnom, varijanti sa četvrtastom štitnom pločicom, koja u većoj ili manjoj mjeri pokriva spiralu /crtež 10/. No, kod dotičnog primjerka, štitna pločica vrlo slabo je izražena, a jedva naznačeni kraci dosežu samo do tetive na spirali. Koljenaste fibule sa četvrtastom štitnom pločicom, u odnosu na druge varijante, dosta rijetko se javljaju. U većem broju, pa i sa malim štitnicima, nađene su u Beogradu i Vršcu, ali njihov korpus i završetak noge, drukčije su oblikovani i imaju glatku vanjsku površinu, a datiraju se u 3. st. /Bojović, 1983, 56, T. 21, 191—198, T. 22, 199, 202, 203; Kondić, 1961, 205, T. 5, 43/. Fibule, sličnog izgleda, vjerovatno bi trebalo vezati za oblast Podunavlja.

Fibule T. 20, 7, 8, predstavljaju prstenasti tip kopči, kojima je forma plošna, a krajevi su im naviše cijevasto srolani. Prstenaste kopče, tijesno



Crtež 10 / Drawing 10

su povezane sa onima omega tipa, koje se također sastoje od otvorenog prstena, ali su im krajevi povijeni unazad a dosta često, naročito kod primjeraka manjih dimenzija, i ukrašeni. Oba tipa javljaju se već u latenskom periodu i predstavljaju dugo živuće oblike koji, ne mijenjajući izgled, traju tokom čitavog razdoblja rimskog carstva. Ovisno o dimenzijama, mogle su biti nošene i kao fibule na ogrtaču i kao pređice na remenu /crtež 11/. Vremensko opredjeljenje za kopče, poput ovih, dosta je široko i kreće se u rasponima 3. i 4. st. /Ettlinger, 1975, 133, T. 15, 14; Böhme, 1972, 366, T. 31, 1226, 1227/.



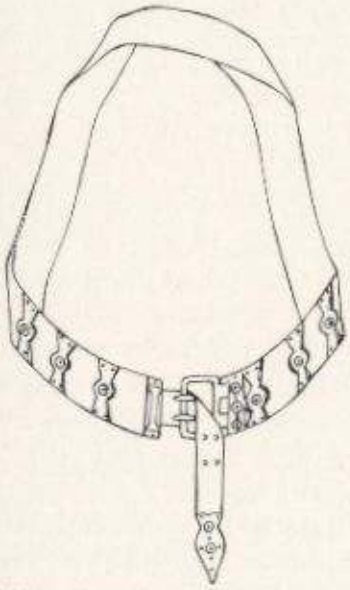
Crtež 11 / Drawing 11

Pravokutne pređice, kao što je T. 20, 9, predstavljaju rjeđi oblik pojasnih kopči, za razliku od ovalnih pređica, koje su bile daleko popularnije. Datiraju se, kao i ove druge, uglavnom u drugu polovinu 3. i u 4. st. /Intercisa II, 460, Abb. 100; Bullinger, 1969, 63/. Široki kožnati opasači, karakteristični za kasnoantičku nošnju, bili su bogato opremljeni ukrasnim metalnim okovima, dekoriranim u specifičnoj tehnici sa efektom duboreza, od kojih su neki imali i funkciju ukručivača kože. Završni okovi na presavijenom, visećem dijelu remena, tzv. pojasni jezičci, također su, pored ukrasne, imali i svrhu održavanja kože u nategnutom položaju. Opravdano se pretpostavlja da su neke od ovih raskošnih pojasnih garnitura, jednako kao i lukovičaste fibule, koje u 4. st. predstavljaju vodeći i gotovo jedini tip fibule, a katkad preko istovjetnog dekora čine set sa pojasom, imale vezu sa društvenim statusom državnih činovnika, a u vojnom sektoru, ako već nisu označavale od-

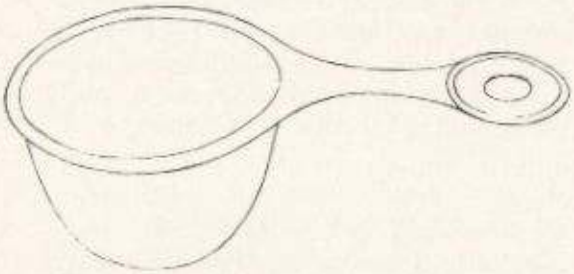
ređeni čin, svakako su ukazivale na izvjestan rang.

Pređice pravokutnog oblika, plastično ukrašenih kutova, obično su imale dvostruku iglu, a javljale su se na pojasevima sa okovima u vidu propelera i jezičcem amforaste forme — kao što je kombinacija pojasnog seta, dokumentirana konkretnim nalazom /crtež 12/ — ali su mogle činiti komplet i sa drukčije oblikovanim i ukrašenim pojasnim okovima. Pređica T. 20, 9, nosi skroman ukras na ojačanim i zaravnjenim uglovima, izveden u »duboreznoj« maniri, sa specifičnim klinastim utorima, dok je dvostruki pločasti okov koji je služio za pričvršćivanje pređice na remen, sa gornje strane ukrašen standardnim ugraviranim linijama. Prema dimenzijama pločastog okova, i izgledu pređice, može se ustanoviti da se radilo o užem remenu i da ona nije pripadala pojasu sa već u potpunosti razvijenim načinom ukrašavanja.

Od brončane kaserole, vrlo starog i raširenog oblika posude, sačuvana je samo drška /T. 21, 11/. Kaserola je dublja posuda, ravnog ili oblog dna, sa dugom horizontalnom drškom, koja je korištena i za kuhanje i za posluživanje pića. Najjači proizvođači brončanih posuda, pa i kaserola, nalazili su se u južnoj Italiji i Galiji i kod nas su one importirane iz tih područja, ali vjerovatno i iz sjeverne Italije. Ranijem vremenu, uglavnom 1. st., pripadaju južnoitalski proizvodi. Oni su proporcionalniji, laganiji i finije izrade, naročito primjerci iz kapuanskih radionica. Galske kaserole su glomaznije i grublje izrade, a njihova proizvodnja pada u 2. st. No, kaserole kao vrsta posude, traju i u 3. st., a možda i duže. Preko žigova, utisnutih na nekim primjercima kaserola, poznato je više italskih i galskih majstora, koji su ih proizvodili /Radnoti, 1938, 11 dalje/.



Crtež 12 / Drawing 12



Crtež 13 / Drawing 13

Na dršci T. 21, 11, nije sačuvan originalni vanjski rub, ali uokolo njega teklo je dvostruko glatko užljebljenje, dok se oko unutrašnjeg otvora nalazila, najvjerovatnije, i šira plastična perlasta traka. Prema obliku otvora, drška bi pripadala tipu kaserole, koji je općenito najrasprostranjeniji, a u Panoniji i najčešće nalažen /Ulbert, 1959, T. 23, 9, 10; 1969, T. 37, 12; Radnoti, 1938, 50 dalje, T. 3, 4, 21, 22/. Karakterizira ga kružni otvor na pločici drške te dublja ili plića posuda sa ili bez prstenastog postamenta sa vanjske strane dna /crtež 13/. Zbog veoma lošeg stanja sačuvanosti, usljed koje se tragovi eventualnog ostatka žiga ne bi dali ustanoviti, mogućnost određivanja varijante tipa kao i pripadnost nekoj od radionica, potpuno je izostala. Promjer kružne pločice, prvobitno je iznosio između 50 i 60 mm, ali proporcije tj. dužinu drške i krivulju njezine izvijenosti, sada nije moguće rekon-

struirati. Odnos veličine otvora prema pločici, odgovara standardima tipa, ali dužina drške od varijante do varijante, različita je. Posuda kojoj je pripadala ova drška, vjerovatno oblikom i-pak nije bila suviše udaljena od poznate kaserole iz Surčina, koja nosi pečat jednog fabrikanta iz Kapue /Radnoti, 1938, 53, T. 21, 2/, a vremenski bi se mogla smjestiti u razdoblje od druge polovine 1. st. nadalje.

Među brončanim materijalom iz Drenja, nalaze se još: jedan otvoreni ring od glatke žice /T. 24, 29/, jedan iskrivljeni komad limene trake /T. 24, 30/, komadići masivnijih pločica različite debljine /T. 24, 35, T. 26, 49, 50/ i dva komada tankog lima /T. 24, 33, T. 25, 41/. Dva posljednja, sada deformirana i nepotpuna nalaza, dijelovi su tanke metalne oplate, koja je pokrivala neku drvenu površinu, a bila je pričvršćena čavlićima.

ŽELJEZO

Željezni nalazi iz Drenja, izuzev nekolicine predmeta, lošije su sačuvani od brončanih, jer željezo općenito u većoj mjeri podliježe razaranju.

Dugi predmet na T. 20, 10, koji na gornjem debljem kraju ima četiri paralelne brazdice, vjerovatno predstavlja iglu, pokrivenu slojem korozije. Oblik predmeta ne može se u potpunosti sagledati, naročito izgled glave i eventualni drugi ukrasi, koji su važni za određivanje tipa. U sadašnjem stanju sačuvanosti, možemo pretpostaviti jednostavnu formu igle sa okruglom glavom, kakva se javlja od ranorimskog doba do kasnog carstva /Walke, 1965, 54, T. 102, 15—22/, ali je češće izrađivana u kosti i bronci. Dužina našeg primjerka, odgovarala bi i ukosnici i odjevnoj igli.

Od tri ključa /T. 21, 12, 14, 16/, dva su pripadala bravama na guranje sa zasunom, koje su također bile od željeza. Takvi ključevi /T. 21, 14, 16/, zastupaju rane i srednjerimske oblike, a u odnosu na ključeve općenito, predstavljaju najčešće nalažene primjerke na rimskim lokacijama /Walke, 1965, 59, T. 123, 1—12/.

Mali ključ T. 21, 12, sa cijevastom šupljinom, izgleda da je pripadao bravi na okretanje /Ulbert, 1959, 77, T. 28, 25, 26/, ali je, čini se, nepotpun tj. bez nastavka u vidu pera. Ovaj drugi tip ključa, rjeđe se javlja, a za oblik, kao što je ovaj iz Drenja, drugdje nema analognih primjera.

Ručka T. 21, 13 i šarka T. 21, 15, predstavljaju metalne funkcionalne dijelove drvenog namještaja /Walke, 1965, 61, T. 134, 7, 10, T. 135, 1; Intercisa II, T. 52, 8/. Jednostavna ručka, sa ugraviranom valovnicom i konično oblikovanim dugmetastim završecima na izvijenim krajevima, sačuvala je i kuku za fiksiranje u drvo a vjerovatno je bila montirana na neku ladicu ili škrinju. Slične ručke, uobičajen su nalaz u većini naseobinskih objekata. Pripadaju 1. i 2. st., ali traju i u 3. st., pa i duže. Tročlana šarka, sa dugim kracima za zabijanje u drvo, prema dimenzijama, mogla je pridržavati vrata ormara ili poklopac kištre. Osim u željezu, ovakve šarke proizvođene su i u bronci.

Noževi su općenito kao osnovni svakodnevni pribor, veoma standardan nalaz, ali njihov oblik dosta varira /Ulbert, 1959, 76, T. 28, 1—15; 1969, T. 49, 8; Ulbert Th., 1981, T. 25, 243; Walke, 1965, T. 119, 14, T. 121, 2/. Prema formi sječiva, dijele se u dvije grupe. Nož T. 22, 18, bliži je noževima sa ravnim sječivom, a njegova neznatna povijenost pokazuje obrnutu krivulju od one kod noževa sa zaobljenim sječivom, ali direktnih analogija za njega, među poznatim primjercima, nema.

Predmet sličan sjekiri T. 22, 17, predstavlja kovački čekić. Ovakvi čekići javljaju se i u ranorimskim kastelima na limesu i u naseljima, ali tokom čitavog razdoblja carstva, zadržavaju

isti oblik. U nekim nebitnim detaljima, razlikuje se keltsko-germanska od rimske varijacije, ali je osnovna forma uvijek ista. Primjerak iz Drenja, ispoljava liniju blisku rimsko-provincijalnoj kovačkoj tradiciji /Pietsch, 1983, 25, T. 6, 96; Ulbert, 1969, T. 48, 23/.

Kod predmeta na T. 23, 23, najvjerovatnije se radi o spravi za bušenje, svrdlu, šilu ili pak okrugloj raspi, ali naslage korozije te, na oba kraja odlomljeni završeci, ne dozvoljavaju točnije opredjeljenje. Temeljni oblik predmeta, odgovarao bi ipak nekoj od navedenih namjena /Pietsch, 1983, T. 12, 260, 292; Ulbert Th., 1981, T. 26, 286; Walke, 1965, T. 128, 18/.

Nepotpuno sačuvani predmet T. 23, 22, među poznatim vrstama zanatskog pribora, također nema odgovarajućeg adekvata u formi. Uz pretpostavku da se na donjem rubu, gdje je slomljen, račvao u dva trna, samim oblikom ovog dijela, podsjećao bi donekle na spravu za vađenje čavala /Pietsch, 1983, T. 17, 425/.

U komadima na T. 22, 19—21, dva zakrivljena trokutna komada debelog lima i prečka koja se na donjem kraju proširuje, ne mogu se prepoznati određene sprave ili njihovi dijelovi.

Deformirani komad sa kružnim otvorom, T. 23, 24, vjerovatno predstavlja završni dio drške neke alatke.

Svijeni komad prečke sa dva duga kraka T. 23, 25, služio je ili kao kuka /slična onoj kod ručke na T. 21, 13/, ili kao jedan od članaka na šarki.

Komad debele, na jednom kraju u omču svijene žice, T. 23, 26, izgleda poput kuke ili klina odnosno čavla, koji umjesto glave ima petlju /Walke, 1965, T. 129, 25/.

Obje žičane omče, T. 23, 27, 28, od kojih je prva bila na kraju učvršćena još i nizom navoja, služile su za stezanje ili su pripadale nekom većem i složenijem objektu nejasne namjene.

Debelo korodirani komad T. 24, 31, nije moguće ni približno definirati: izgleda da je odlomljen sa nekog većeg predmeta, a njegov donji trapezasti dio, ima originalni rub.

Komad presavijenog lima T. 24, 32, služio je kao okov i završni ojačivač, ali predmet koji je njime bio obostrano obložen, na temelju oblika samog lima, nije moguće odrediti.

Nejasno je i čemu su pripadali ulomak sa kukasto povijenim uskim trakastim dijelom. T. 24, 34, kao i masivni komadi željeza sa pravilnim ili nasilno probijenim otvorima ili pak sa naznakom otvora, T. 24, 36, 38, T. 26, 47.

Kod fragmenta na T. 25, 46, vjerovatno se radi o dijelu oštrice noža, dok bi komadići lima na T. 24, 37, T. 25, 42—45, T. 26, 48, 51, mogli predstavljati ulomke većih, grubljih metalnih posuda, kao što su kotlovi i vjedra.

Za komade na T. 25, 39, 40, 44, prema zakrivljenosti linije, moguće je pretpostaviti funkciju oplate odnosno ojačivača.

Kod preostalih željeznih nalaza radi se, sa izuzetkom izvijenih i ravnih komada prečki, različitog presjeka /T. 26, 56—58, T. 27, 59—61/, o kukama u obliku slova »U«, takozvanim pritegačama ili o njihovim dijelovima /T. 26, 52—55/ te o čavlima /T. 27, 62—70, T. 28, T. 29/.

Dužina čavala, kreće se od 43 do 128 mm i više. Glave su im uglavnom nepravilne kružne ili ovalne forme, a kod nekolicine primjeraka četvrtaste su, široko raskovane sa pravilno zaobljenim kutovima /T. 28, 71, 73, 79/. Brižljivo obrađene glave kod ovih zadnjih, ukazuju na to da su bile vidljive i donekle imale ukrasnu namjenu. Presjek trna kod čavala, redovito je četvrtast. Veliki čavli služili su za učvršćivanje teških drvenih konstrukcija i katkad su im trnovi, od sredine naniže, povijeni /T. 27, 67, 70/. Primjercima na T. 29, 86—91, 93, 94, ili nedostaju glave ili se radi o čavlima bez glave odnosno klinovima, koji su također imali četvrtast presjek. Primjerak na

T. 29, 92, predstavlja manji klin sa zaravnjenim četvrtastim gornjim završetkom. Među čavlima iz Drenja, ne pojavljuju se oni u formi slova »T«, kratkog trna i široke glave, karakteristični za krovne drvene konstrukcije. Pritegače, poput one na T. 26, 52, također su bile korištene za učvršćivanje krovnih greda /Ulbert, 1969, T. 15, 11, 15/. Manji čavli, slični onima na T. 27, 62, 63, osim u stolarskom zanatu, služili su i za zabijanje u zid, za vješanje predmeta i slično /Intercisa II, 373, T. 70, 22, 25/.

* * *

Od 94 metalna nalaza iz Drenja, sedamnaest ih je od bronce, a sedamdeset sedam od željeza. Jedan dio brončanih i dobar dio željeznih nalaza, predstavljaju dijelove i ulomke većih predmeta ili odbačene komade, koji se ne daju pobliže odrediti. Od predmeta za svakodnevnu upotrebu, zastupljena je posuda i nož za domaćinstvo (T. 21, 11, T. 22, 18), a od zanatskog pribora, kovački čekić (T. 22, 17) i, vjerovatno, svrdlo ili turpija (T. 23, 23).

Među ukrasne ili odjevne osobne predmete, spadala bi igla (T. 20, 10), ako se uistinu radi o ukosnici ili pribadači za odjeću, zatim fibule koje također služe za pridržavanje odjeće (T. 20, 1—8) te pređica sa remena (T. 20, 9). Nakita, u pravom smislu riječi, za sada nema.

Ručka i šarka (T. 21, 13, 15), pripadaju namještaju, a od tri ključa, oba velika (T. 21, 14, 16), korištena su za otvaranje brava na vratima, dok je treći (T. 21, 12), mogao služiti za otvaranje kovčega.

Među željeznim nalazima, najviše je čavala i klinova, približno trideset komada (T. 27, 62—70, T. 28, T. 29), te nekoliko pritegača (T. 26, 52—55).

Sveukupni inventar metalnih predmeta, spada u standardne nalaze na lokalitetima sa naseobinskom, civilnom ili vojnom arhitekturom. S obzirom na veoma mali dio terena, koji je do danas istražen, on pokriva glavne sektore življenja u jednom naselju ili njegovom ogranku odnosno stambenom objektu, čiji karakter i veličina još ne mogu biti sasvim definirani.

Uočljiv je nedostatak poljoprivrednog oruđa, ali isto tako i oružja. Odsustvo prvoga treba tumačiti kao privremenu posljedicu slučajnih okolnosti usljed nedovoljne istraženosti terena, koja ne dopušta nikakve preuranjene zaključke.

Nema nalaza koji bi bili specifični za vojsku, niti drugih karakterističnih elemenata, a predmeti kao što su noževi, ručke kaserole, alat i drugo, javljaju se inače podjednako i u civilnoj i u vojnoj upotrebi. Opasači ukrašeni okovima, koji su sastavni dio muške odjeće, ne mogu se opredijeliti kao izrazito vojnički, jer su ih mogli nositi i obični građani.

U pogledu fibula, situacija je nešto drukčija. Primjerci čak četiri, od pet tipova, predstavljaju fibule koje su nosili muškarci (T. 20, 1—3, 5—8), a samo fibule tipa sa dva dugmetasta zadebljanja na luku (T. 20, 4), nosile su jedino žene. Osim toga, drži se da su i jako profilirane i prstenaste kao i neki oblici koljenastih te, naravno legionarske fibule, zapravo vojničke kopče, jer ih je uglavnom nosila vojska. To bi, ujedno, bio razlog njihovoj krajnjoj jednostavnosti te izostanku ili sasvim skromnom ukrasu na ovim fibulama. No, konačno izdvajanje

vojnih od civilnih kopči, kao što je slučaj s takvim nastojanjima i kod drugih kategorija metalnog materijala, uvijek je riskantan potez, jer se ne temelji na neprikosnovenim i obilno dokumentiranim arheološkim potvrdama.

U odnosu na porijeklo pojedinog tipa fibula, može se izvesti slijedeća okvirna rekapitulacija. Domaćim oblicima, pripadaju tipovi sa jednim ili sa dva dugmetasta zadebljanja na luku (T. 20, 1—4) i njih se na ovom području mora očekivati. Fibule ovog drugog tipa, po jedna na svakom ramenu, bile su sastavni dio specifične lokalne ženske nošnje na noričko-panonskom području. Koljenasta fibula (T. 20, 6), iako oblikom nije izvorno vezana za naše područje, prema načinu konstrukcije i izvedbe spirale sa vanjskom tetivom, također zastupa ovdašnju varijantu, koju bi uvjetno mogli odrediti kao panonsko-podunavsku. Legionarska fibula (T. 20, 5), predstavlja na ovom prostoru, donekle ili u potpunosti, strani element. To je germanski oblik fibule, ali sa specifičnošću u konstrukciji spirale, koja je atipična za područje njegovog nastanka. Prstenaste fibule (T. 20, 7, 8), smatraju se općenito raširenim oblikom fibule, koji se ne veže za određeno područje.

Datacijski elementi, koje pruža metalni materijal iz Drenja, nemaju ujednačenu vrijednost. Željezni nalazi za datiranje nisu od većeg značaja, pošto se uglavnom radi o oblicima, koji traju kroz čitavo razdoblje carstva. Takav je slučaj naročito sa oruđem, ručkama sa namještaja i sl., a i oblici ključeva i sistemi brava, veoma su dugotrajni.

Pouzdanije vremenske okvire, pružaju brončani nalazi. Sve tri fibule jako profiliranog tipa, pripadaju ranijim razvojnim fazama i zastupaju forme, nastale već u prvoj trećini 1. st. Razdoblju nastanka pojedinog oblika, nužno je dodati vrijeme njegovog trajanja, kao i vrijeme trajanja odnosno nošenja samog pojedinog primjerka. Za navedene fibule tako dobijamo raspon, koji jednim dijelom može zalaziti i u 2. st. Dataciju varijante tipa sa dva dugmetasta zadebljanja, također se od prve polovine 1. st. može protegnuti do 2. st., kojemu pripadaju i legionarska, a vjerojatno djelomično i koljenasta fibula, dok prstenaste idu u 3. i 4. st. Vremenski raspon, u koji se mogu smjestiti brončani nalazi, obuhvaća tako sva četiri stoljeća, ali početno i završno razdoblje, ne može se precizno odrediti. Ovim datacijskim okvirima, odgovaraju i brončana posuda i pređica sa opasača.

Za jedan lokalitet, koji tek očekuje da bude sistematski istražen, a za koji je već dokazano da ima dugi kontinuitet trajanja od više stotina godina, metalni nalazi pokazuju dosta bogatu raznovrsnost predmeta i raznolikost formi. U daljim istraživanjima može se očekivati pojava istovremenih ili sukcesivno nastalih oblika, kao i onih kategorija nalaza, koji su za sada izostali.

R. Koščević

KATALOG METALA

1. Jednočlana fibula jako profiliranog tipa. Nedostaje završni dio noge i držača te igla i spirala sa osovinom i tetivom. Bronca. Duž.: 33 mm. /T. 20, 1/
2. Jednočlana fibula jako profiliranog tipa. Nedostaje spirala sa osovinom i tetivom te igla i njezino ležište. Bronca. Duž.: 45 mm. /T. 20, 2/
3. Dvočlana fibula jako profiliranog tipa. Deformirana je, nedostaje noga, igla i žičana osovina unutar spirale. Bronca. Duž.: 42 mm. /T. 20, 3/
4. Fibula tipa sa dva dugmetasta zadebljanja na luku, polovično sačuvana. Držač je zgnječen, nedostaje noga i njezin završni dio, kao i čitav gornji dio: glava sa spiralom i iglom. Bronca. Duž.: 73 mm. /T. 20, 4)
5. Jednočlana fibula legionarskog tipa, sa tri navoja u spirali i sa unutrašnjom tetivom. Nedostaje držač i veći dio igle. Bronca. Duž.: 38 mm. /T. 20, 5/
6. Dvočlana fibula koljenastog tipa, uzdužno facetiranog korpusa, sa osam navoja u spirali i vanjskom tetivom. Iznad uskog uzdužnog držača igle, nalazi se završna lepezasta pločica sa bradavičastim zadebljanjem, a zaglavni dio završava veoma malom štitnom pločicom. Nedostaje osovina unutar spirale. Bronca. Duž.: 37 mm. /T. 20, 6/
7. Fibula prstenastog tipa, oštrih uzdužnih bridova i cijevasto svijenih, pločasto stanjenih krajeva. Nedostaje igla. Bronca. Pr.: 42 mm. /T. 20, 7/
8. Fibula, kao prethodna. Iskrivljena i oštećena, nedostaje igla i lijevi cijevasti kraj. Bronca. Pr.: 45 mm. /T. 20, 8/
9. Pravokutna pojasna predica, sa dvostrukom pločicom za pričvršćivanje na kožu, na kojoj su sačuvana oba čavlića. Predica ima oštar središnji brid i zakošene strane, dok su kutovi podignuti i zaravnjeni. Površina pločice, ukrašena je glatkim, kosim i horizontalnim brazdicama, a svi rubovi, uključivši i okomiti, koji je izvorno bio raščlanjen zaobljenjima, oštećeni su. Na predici nedostaje igla. Bronca. Duž. predice: 44 mm / pločice: 35 mm. /T. 20, 9/
10. Igla /?/, pokrivena slojem rđe. Na gornjem dijelu, ukrašena je sa četiri paralelne kružne brazdice. Željezo. Duž.: 118 mm. /T. 20, 10/
11. Drška kaserole, sa većim kružnim otvorom na proširenom pločastom dijelu i jednom perforacijom pri kraju suženog dijela. U jednom kraćem potezu, sačuvana je dvostruka glatka brazdica, koja je prvotno tekla oko, sada jako oštećenog vanjskog ruba, dok je otvor bio uokviren i glatkom brazdicom i, vjerojatno, vrpčastom trakom. Drška je napukla. Bronca. Duž.: 105 mm. /T. 21, 11/
12. Ključ sastavljen od prstena i punog cilindričnog dijela, koji prelazi u suženi nastavak s unutrašnjom šupljinom. Šuplja cijevčica, predstavlja dio koji ulazi u bravu, ali ključ nije u cijelosti sačuvan. Željezo. Duž.: 47 mm. /T. 21, 12/
13. Ključ pravokutne forme, sa otvorom na gornjem zaobljenom dijelu i sa tri para zubaca u kutno postavljenom dijelu, koji ulazi u bravu. Postrani zupci zadržali su originalnu visinu, ostali su polomljeni. Željezo. Duž.: 78 mm. /T. 21, 14/
14. Ključ pravokutnog oblika, sa nepravilnim malim otvorom na gornjem kraju. Zbog naslaga korozije, detalji se ne raspoznaju, pa tako ni oblik ni broj zubaca na kutno postavljenom dijelu koji ulazi u bravu. Željezo. Duž.: 82 mm. /T. 21, 16/
15. Ručka sa kukom za fiksiranje u drvo. Svijeni kraj završava stožastim dugmetastim elementom, a sa obje strane ručke teče, sada izlizana, kontinuirana cik-cak linija. Nedostaje lijevi kraj. Željezo. Duž.: 81 mm. /T. 21, 13/
16. Zglobna naprava — šarka, sastavljena od tri članka. Kraci članaka su oštećeni ili djelomično sačuvani, a dugi krak srednjeg članka, na vrhu je povijen. Željezo. Duž.: 120 mm. /T. 21, 15./
17. Kovački čekić sa otvorom za nasad drvene drške. Na jednom kraju je stanjen, a na drugom oblikovan u četvrtastu radnu plohu. Željezo. Duž.: 248 mm. /T. 22, 17/
18. Nož sa drškom, izrađen od jednog komada metala. Na gornjem kraju drške, nalazi se kružna perforacija za pričvršćivanje oplate, najvjerovatnije koštane, od koje nisu sačuvani nikakvi tragovi. Hrbat sječiva, sedlasto je povijen, a nedostaje mu završni dio. Željezo. Duž.: 212 mm. /T. 22, 18/
19. Komad debelog, povijenog lima, rezan pod pravim kutom. Željezo. Duž.: 119 mm. /T. 22, 19/
20. Komad debljeg, pod blagim kutom povijenog lima, koji se naniže jako proširuje. Na kraju gornjeg, užeg dijela, polomljen je. Željezo. Duž.: 87 mm. /T. 22, 20/

21. Komad masivnije prečke, koja je na donjem dijelu proširena, stanjena i blago svijena. Polomljena je na oba kraja. Željezo. Duž.: 97 mm. /T. 22, 21/
22. Predmet nejasne namjene. Donji, masivni dio, na kraju je stanjen i povijen u vidu kuke, a završetak je odlomljen. Deformiran je. Željezo. Duž.: 138 mm. /T. 23, 22/
23. Vretenasto oblikovani predmet, podesan za bušenje ili rašpanje. Napukao je, nedostaje kraj šiljka, a na gornjem kraju, također se vide tragovi loma. Željezo. Duž.: 134 mm. /T. 23, 23/
24. Dio drške sa otvorom za vješanje, iskrivljen u gornjem dijelu. Željezo. Duž.: 46 mm. /T. 23, 24/
25. Kuka sa prstenasto oblikovanom glavom i sa dva kraka, od kojih je jedan polomljen, a drugi oštećen. Željezo. Duž.: 73 mm. /T. 23, 25/
26. Kuka ili klin sa glavom u formi petlje ili dio nekog većeg predmeta. Tragovi loma, vidljivi su na oba kraja. Željezo. Duž.: 77 mm. /T. 23, 26/
27. Deblja žica svijena u omču, jedan kraj omotan je oko drugoga u spiralu od sedam navoja. Iskrivljena je, bez originalnih završetaka na krajevima. Željezo. Duž.: 75 mm. /T. 23, 27/
28. Veliki iskrivljeni obruč, kojem je jedan kraj svijen u petlju a drugi, koji je bio provučen kroz petlju, na prevoju je polomljen. Željezo. Pr.: 107 mm. /T. 23, 27/
29. Otvoreni, deformirani ring od glatke žice. Bronca. Pr.: 34 mm. /T. 24, 29/
30. Komad nepravilno svijene trake, polomljene na oba kraja. Bronca. Duž.: 38 mm. /T. 24, 30/
31. Dio većeg predmeta, odlomljen na gornjem kraju i jako oštećen. Željezo. Duž.: 39 mm. /T. 24, 31/
32. Dio limene obloge, deformiran i napuknut. Željezo. Duž.: 45 mm. /T. 24, 32/
33. Tanka limena pločica sa tri kružne perforacije za pričvršćivanje na podlogu čavlićima. Iskrivljena je, svi rubovi su oštećeni. Bronca. Duž.: 42 mm. /T. 24, 33/
34. Dio većeg predmeta sa uskim kukasto povijenim elementom na donjem kraju. Vanjski obli rub je originalan. Željezo. Duž.: 55 mm. /T. 24, 34/
35. Pločasti fragment sa djelomično sačuvanom perforacijom na lijevom rubu. Bronca. Duž.: 24 mm. /T. 24, 35/
36. Masivna pločica sa jednim kružnim otvorom i, možda, ostatkom čavla u korodiranom sloju na gornjem kraju. Željezo. Duž.: 66 mm. /T. 24, 36/
37. Fragment lagano zaobljene linije u presjeku. Željezo. Duž.: 38 mm. /T. 24, 37/
38. Nepravilna deblja pločica sa djelomično sačuvanim otvorom na gornjem kraju i jednim probojem na donjem dijelu. Trak lima na desnoj strani, zgnječen je. Nedostaje gornji dio. Željezo. Duž.: 86 mm. /T. 24, 38/
39. Blago zaobljena pločica, približno pravokutne forme, sa kružnom perforacijom na gornjem dijelu. Nedostaje gornji i desni dio. Željezo. Duž.: 84 mm. /T. 24, 39/
40. Pločica sa djelomično sačuvanim pravilnim kružnim otvorom. Deformirana je i napukla, te odlomljena na oba kraja. Željezo. Duž.: 68 mm. /T. 25, 40/
41. Pločica od tankog lima sa jednom perforacijom na gornjem dijelu. Jako je oštećena, deformirana i napukla. Vjerojatno dio veće cjeline. Bronca. Duž.: 73 mm. /T. 25, 41/
42. Fragment većeg predmeta. Željezo. Duž.: 36 mm. /T. 25, 42/
43. Fragment veće cjeline. Željezo. Duž.: 31 mm. /T. 25, 43/
44. Blago lučno svijena pločica sa jednom kvadratnom perforacijom i jednim kružnim udubljenjem, na gornjem dijelu. Svi rubovi su oštećeni. Željezo. Duž.: 96 mm. /T. 25, 44/
45. Pločica sa jednim izvorno sačuvanim rubom; ostali su jako oštećeni. Napukla je i probijena. Vjerovatno je odlomljena od nekog većeg predmeta. Željezo. Duž.: 86 mm. /T. 25, 45/
46. Izduženi komad, odlomljen od nekog većeg predmeta. Jedan od rubova ima debljinu hrpta, a drugi je stanjen poput oštrice noža. Željezo. Duž.: 75 mm. /T. 25, 46/
47. Ulomak sa nepravilnom polukružnom udubinom na gornjem dijelu. Donji rub izgleda originalan. Željezo. Duž.: 63 mm. /T. 26, 47/
48. Ulomak koji možda predstavlja kutni dio veće cjeline. Željezo. Duž.: 29 mm. /T. 26, 48/
49. Mali fragment limene pločice. Bronca. Duž.: 17 mm. /T. 26, 49/
50. Ulomak masivnije pločice. Bronca. Duž.: 25 mm. /T. 26, 50/
51. Dva pločasta dijela iste veće cjeline. Željezo. Duž.: 43 i 35 mm. /T. 26, 51/
52. Pritegača za drvo, iskrivljena. Željezo. Duž.: 73 mm. /T. 26, 52/
53. Pritegača za drvo, iskrivljena. Željezo. Duž.: 52 mm. /T. 26, 53/
54. Pritegača /?/, polomljena na oba kraja. Željezo. Duž.: 57 mm. /T. 26, 54/

55. Pritegača /?/, polomljena na oba kraja. Željezo. Duž.: 43 mm. /T. 26, 55/
56. Tri iskrivljena ulomka prečke, koja sada ne čine cjelinu. Željezo. Duž.: 66, 73 i 60 mm. /T. 26, 56/
57. Komadić iskrivljene prečke, na oba kraja odlomljen. Željezo. Duž.: 56 mm. /T. 26, 57/
58. Komadić deblje šipke. Željezo. Duž.: 51 mm. /T. 26, 58/
59. Dio šipke ili nekog većeg predmeta, na gornjem kraju odlomljen. Željezo. Duž.: 78 mm. /T. 27, 59/
60. Dio trakasto oblikovanog predmeta, u donjem dijelu suženog i zadebljanog. Na oba kraja je odlomljen. Željezo. Duž.: 67 mm. /T. 27, 60/
61. Dio šipke, na gornjem kraju pod naslagama korozije. Željezo. Duž.: 59 mm. /T. 27, 61/
62. Čavao nepravilne kružne glave, oštećenog vanjskog ruba. Napukao je, nedostaje šiljak na trnu. Željezo. Duž.: 29 mm. /T. 27, 62/
63. Čavao ovalne pločaste glave, oštećenih rubova. Željezo. Duž.: 43 mm. /T. 27, 63/
64. Čavao ovalne ili pačetvorinaste, oštećene glave. Nedostaje donji dio trna. Željezo. Duž.: 52 mm. /T. 27, 64/
65. Čavao kojem nedostaje veći dio glave i završni dio trna. Željezo. Duž.: 59 mm. /T. 27, 65/
66. Čavao neodredivog oblika glave, zbog naslaga korozije. Nedostaje donji dio trna. Željezo. Duž.: 65 mm. /T. 27, 66/
67. Čavao nepravilne kružne glave i povijenog trna, kojem nedostaje završni dio. Željezo. Duž.: 58 mm. /T. 27, 67/
68. Čavao ovalne ili četvrtaste glave i kratkog debelog trna. Željezo. Duž.: 60 mm. /T. 27, 68/
69. Čavao ovalne glave. Nedostaje donji dio trna. Željezo. Duž.: 57 mm. /T. 27, 69/
70. Čavao kružne, oštećene glave i povijenog trna. Željezo. Duž.: 60 mm. /T. 27, 70/
71. Čavao četvrtaste, pravilno oblikovane pločaste glave sa zaobljenim kutovima, kojoj su oštećeni rubovi. Trn je veoma dug. Željezo. Duž.: 115 mm. /T. 28, 71/
72. Čavao četvrtaste glave, kao kod prethodnog primjerka. Trn je uzak i izdužen. Željezo. Duž.: 83 mm. /T. 28, 72/
73. Čavao sa velikom pačetvorinastom glavom, zaobljenih kutova, koja je oštećena na desnoj strani. Nedostaje dio trna. Željezo. Duž.: 65 mm. /T. 28, 73/
74. Čavao sa ovalnom glavom, oštećenih rubova i vrlo dugim trnom. Željezo. Duž.: 128 mm. /T. 28, 74/
75. Čavao neodredivog oblika glave, zbog naslaga korozije. Željezo. Duž.: 118 mm. /T. 28, 75/
76. Čavao sa velikom glavom četvrtaste forme, kod koje je sačuvan samo jedan ugao. Trn je kratak. Željezo. Duž.: 69 mm. /T. 28, 76/
77. Čavao ovalne glave i nepotpuno sačuvanog trna. Željezo. Duž.: 83 mm. /T. 28, 77/
78. Čavao kružne ili četvrtaste glave, oštećenih rubova. Željezo. Duž.: 85 mm. /T. 28, 78/
79. Čavao sa djelomično sačuvanom četvrtastom glavom, fino zaobljenog ugla, kojemu nedostaje najveći dio trna. Željezo. Duž.: 21 mm. /T. 28, 79/
80. Čavao ovalne ili četvrtaste glave, jako korodiran. Nedostaje dio trna. Željezo. Duž.: 73 mm. /T. 28, 80/
81. Čavao nepravilne oštećene glave, približno kružne forme. Nedostaje dio trna. Željezo. Duž.: 61 mm. /T. 29, 81/
82. Čavao ovalno oblikovane glave. Nedostaje dio trna. Željezo. Duž.: 81 mm. /T. 29, 82/
83. Čavao ovalne ili pačetvorinaste glave, oštećenih rubova. Željezo. Duž.: 89 mm. /T. 29, 83/
84. Povijeni, napuknuti trna čavla. Željezo. Duž.: 61 mm. /T. 29, 84/
85. Prečka ili trn vrlo dugog čavla. Željezo. Duž.: 137 mm. /T. 29, 85/
86. Trn čavla /?/. Željezo. Duž.: 92 mm. /T. 29, 86/
87. Trn čavla ili klin. Željezo. Duž.: 76 mm. /T. 29, 87/
88. Trn čavla. Željezo. Duž.: 70 mm. /T. 29, 88/
89. Trn čavla ili klin /?/, koji u donjem suženom dijelu, mijenja presjek. Odlomljen na oba kraja. Željezo. Duž.: 69 mm. /T. 29, 89/
90. Trn čavla. Željezo. Duž.: 53 mm. /T. 29, 90/
91. Dio trna od čavla /?/, odlomljen na oba kraja. Željezo. Duž.: 41 mm. /T. 29, 91/
92. Klin. Željezo. Duž.: 51 mm. /T. 29, 92/
93. Dio trna od čavla /?/. Željezo. Duž.: 48 mm. /T. 29, 93/
94. Trn čavla. Željezo. Duž.: 50 mm. /T. 29, 94/

Na cijelom istraženom terenu pronađeno je ukupno 19 novčića. Od njih samo je jedan neodređen primjerak (možda Hadrijan). Donosimo ih poredane kronološkim redom.

Za pomoć pri određivanju, a posebno objavi, zahvaljujem se kolegi Željku Demi.

1. TIBERIJE
   av.: (div)VS AVGVSTVS PAT(er), (?) Poprsje na l., radijalna kruna.
   rv.: S — C na l. i d., PROVIDENT u egzergu; oltar sa dvostrukim vratima, neodređen ukras na vrhu.
   As; R o m a, c. 22/23—?30. g. n.e.
   RIC I /revised edition/, 1984, p. 99 Nr. 81.
2. NERVA
   av.: DIVVS AVGVStus, glava na desno.
   rv.: IMP NE(rva caes avg rest, sc) /reversni prikaz nečitljiv; ovakav ne sliči niti jednom od meni poznatih tipova ?/
   ?As; R o m a, 98 g.
   RIC II, p. 232 f. /Nr. ?/ — Serija je izdana u čast božanskog Augusta, poč. Nervine vladavine.
3. TRAJAN
   av.: IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM P M, poprsje na desno, radijalna kruna.
   rv.: TR POT (cos iii p p sc). Božica sjedi na tronu okrenuta l. s rogom obilja, u d. ruci vertikalni skeptar, l. ruka na pojasu drži draperiju.
   Dupondij (metal navodno orihalkum); R o m a, 99—100. g. /ili 101—102/
   RIC II, p. 274 Nr. 411 /za god. 99—100/ ili p. 275 Nr. 428 /za god. 101—102/
4. TRAJAN
   av.: (imp caes nervae trai)ANO AVG GER DAC (p m tr p cos v p p), ovjenčano poprsje na d.
   rv.: (spqr optimo principi), car jaše na d., uperio koplje na Dačana ispod konja.
   Sestercij; R o m a, c. 103—111. g.
   RIC II, p. 282 Nr. 543
   /novac slabo čitljiv; za istu vrstu reversa postoji verzija s carem koji kopljem goni Dačanina pred sobom/.
5. HADRIJAN
   av.: (hadrianus augustus), ovjenčano poprsje na d., draperija na l. ramenu.
   rv.: (cos III), Janus sprijeda, drži skeptar u d. ruci, l. ruka na boku.
   As; R o m a, 125—128. g.
   RIC II, p. 426 Nr. 662 /BMC III, p. 437 Nr. 1335, Pl. 82 : 10 — dat. seriju COS III u rasponu od 119—138.g./.
6. HADRIJAN
   av.: (imp caesar tra)IANVS HADR(ianvs avg p m tr p cos iii), poprsje na d. radijalna kruna, draperija na l. ramenu.
   rv.: (virtvti avgvsti, s — c), Virtus stoji na d., drži koplje d. a parazonium l. rukom.
   Dupondij; R o m a, 119—121. g.
   RIC II, p. 418 Nr. 605, dif. /zbog draperije na l. ramenu/; BMC III, p. 422 Nr. 1240—1241, Pl. 79 : 14-revers /ima draperiju na l. ramenu/.

7. LUCILLA /žena Lucija Vera, kći Marka Aurelija/
av.: LVCILLAE AVG ANTO(nini avg f), poprsje na d.
rv.: FECVN-DITAS, S — C, Plodnost stoji na d., drži skeptar d. rukom, u l. ruci novorođenče.
Sestercij; R o m a, ?161—169? g. **hibrid**
RIC III—; BMC IV, —
/Sestercij je hibrid Lucillinog aversa i reversa Faustine II, žene Marka Aurelija — Revers Faustine: RIC III, p. 345 Nr. 1638; BMC IV, p. 531 Nr. 905—908. Novac vjerojatno datira na početak Lucillinog kovanja./

8. AURELIJAN
av.: IMP AVRELIANVS AVG, poprsje u oklopu i plaštu na d., radijalna kruna.
rv.: VICT-ORI-A AVG, $\overline{\text{P}}$, Viktorija u pokretu na d., drži vijenac i palmu.
Antoninijan; n e p o z n a t a k o v n i c a /tzv. II period/
RIC V/1, p. 311 Nr. 406 dif. /nema u egzergu/.
/Novci nepoznate kovnice kod nas su veoma česti. U literaturi je novac ove kovnice poznat i po atribuciji Delfin-kovnica, jer pojedini primjerci nose prikaz delfina u egzergu/.

9. AURELIJAN
av.: IMP AVRELIANVS AVG, poprsje u oklopu na d., radijalna kruna.
rv.: IOVI CON-SER, $\overline{\text{III}}$, car na d., drži koplje ili skeptar, prima globus od Jupitera koji drži skeptar.
Antoninijan: n e p o z n a t a k o v n i c a /tzv. II period/
RIC V/1, p. 279 Nr. 129.

10. PROB
Primjerak je, nažalost, jako korodirao. Unatoč tome može se sa sigurnošću kazati da pripada tipu ROMA AETER/ROMAE AETERNAE i sl. varijacije koje na reversu nose prikaz hrama u kojem sjedi Roma. Ovakav tip imaju Rim i Sisak. Na aversu je car — u konzulskoj odjeći sa skeptrom na čijem je vrhu orao. Legenda je na žalost nedovoljno čitljiva. U Rimu se ovakav tip reversa kuje već od 277. g.

11. KONSTANS
av.: dN CONSTA — NS P f avg, poprsje na d., plašt i oklop, perldijadema /CS 8/.
rv.: FEL.TEmp.repARatio, /SIS·, Feniks ovjenčan stoji na kamenoj humci okrenut na desno /Feniks 1/
S i s c i a, 348—350. g. /2 grupa, 1 serija/.
LRBC, p. 69 Nr. 1128 /346—350.g./
RIC VIII /rev. ed./, p. 366 Nr. 232 /2 grupa, 1 serija — 348—350./

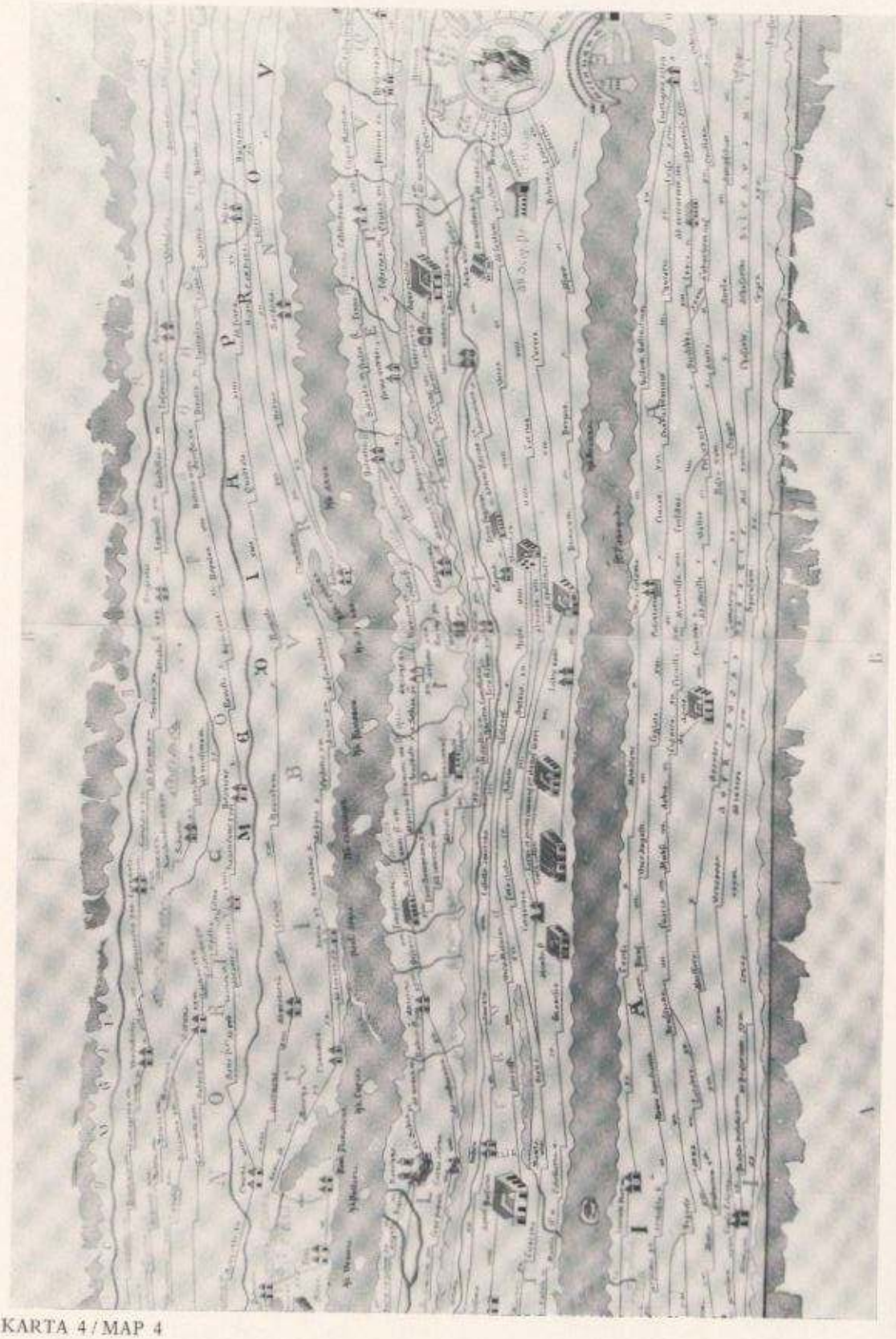
12. VALENTINIJAN I
av.: DN VALEN....., poprsje u plaštu i oklopu na d.
rv.: GLORIA RO....., $\frac{|*}{\text{SMAQ/}}$, car u vojnoj odjeći na d., rukom pritišće zarobljenika, u l. ruci drži labarum ↓
A q u i l e i a, 364—367. g.
LRBC, p. 67 Nr. 997.

13. VALENTINIJAN I
av.: k.g.
rv.: k.g., $\frac{|}{\text{SMAQ/}}$
A q u i l e i a, 364—367. g.
LRBC, p. 67 Nr. 993.

14. VALENTINIJAN I
av.: k.g.
rv.: k.g., $\frac{\text{TE}}{\text{SMSD}}$
Aquileia, 364—367. g.
LRBC, p. 67 Nr. 981.
15. VALENTINIJAN I/VALENS/GRACIJAN
Primjerak je veoma loše čitljiv, ali vjerujem da pripada grupi SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE iz 367—375. g. Kovnicu nije moguće pobliže odrediti.
16. VALENTINIJAN I/VALENS/GRACIJAN
k.g.
17. VALENTINIJAN I/VALENS/GRACIJAN
k.g.
18. Neodređen primjerak (Hadrijan?).

N. P. Posljednji primjerak (Nr. 19), koji nije uvršten u gornji popis predstavlja reducirani folis **Galerija Maksima** ili **Maksimina** cezara iz grupe GENIO AVGVSTI $\frac{\text{*}\ \Delta}{\text{SM}\ \text{SD}}$, prema ovako identificiranom reversu mogla bi to biti Serdica /kraj 307—308. g./. U tom slučaju aversna legenda bila bi GAL MAXIMIANVS P F AVG /RIC VII, p. 499 Nr. 35; Situla 23, 1983, p. 78 Nr. 470, Pl. XVI: 470/.

Za kratice korištene literature vidi stranu 101.



KARTA 4 / MAP 4

ZAKLJUČNA RAZMATRANJA

Najvažniji prometni pravci koji su prolazili ovim dijelom Hrvatske u antičko doba registrirani su u povijesnim izvorima (Tabula Peutingeriana /karta 4/, Itinerarium Antonini) i možemo s dosta točnosti rekonstruirati njihov položaj. To su ceste Poetovio (Ptuj) — Andautonia (Ščitarjevo) — Siscia (Sisak) i Emona (Ljubljana) — Neviodunum (Drnovo kraj Krškog) — Siscia. Za nas je mnogo zanimljivija ova druga cesta, budući da prolazi u neposrednoj blizini Drenja, tj. s desne obale Save, uz zadnje obronke planinskog masiva Žumberak — Gorjanci. Antički izvori navode i imena mjesta koja su se na cestama nalazila, pa tako na dionici od Neviodunuma do Siscije bilježe tri (karta 4):

NOVIODUNI

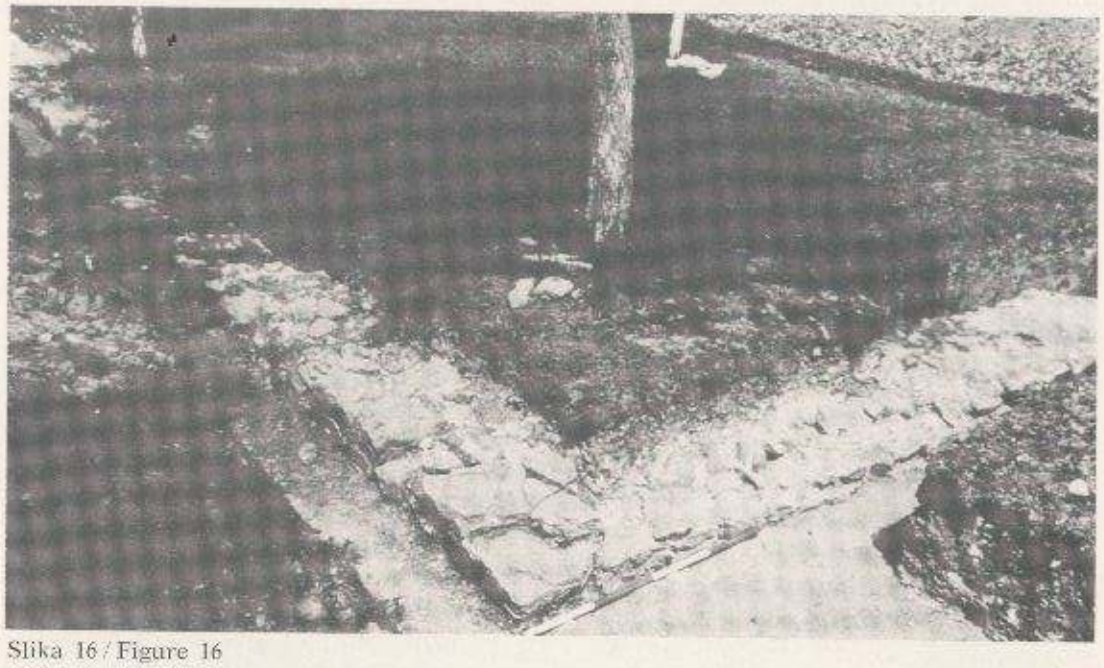
ROMULA	m. p. X
QUADRATA	m. p. XIV
AD FINES	m. p. XIV
SISCIA	m. p. XX

P. Petru je Romulu ubicirao kraj Ribnice (2,5 km zapadno od Drenja s desne obale Save), dok je pitanje smještaja preostala dva mjesta još uvijek neriješeno (Petru P., 1961, 199). Neosporno je da je naseobinski kompleks u Drenju, zbog blizine ove prometnice i rječnog prijelaza preko Save, imao veliki značaj.

Sava je u antici bila plovna do Neviodunuma, gdje se nalazila i jedna od luka. Rječno pristanište otkriveno je i u Andautoniji, a na širem zagrebačkom području registrirano je i nekoliko rječnih prijelaza koji su se koristili još u antici, npr. kod Ivanje Reke, u Trnju, kod Stenjevca, Podsuseda (Gregl, 1984, 10) a i u Drenju. Ovaj posljednji vjerojatno je bio veza ceste uz Sutlu s pravca Emona — Siscia, kao i veza na sada već vrlo jasnu prometnicu Dobova — Podsused.

Ovom terenu iz smjera zapada, osim spomenutih, gravitirale su prometnice iz još dvaju pravaca. Prvi je dolazio dolinom rijeke Krke, a na njega se nastavljao pravac koji možemo rekonstruirati zahvaljujući najnovijim istraživanjima na žumberačko-gorjanskom masivu: smjer Gornja Vas (nekropola; Gregl, 1985, 105) — Bratelji (nekropola, tragovi rimske arhitekture — ovogodišnja istraživanja) — Gradec nad Podbočjem (vila; Guštin, 1985, 148) — Bušeča Vas (rimski grobovi; ANS1, 1975, 249; termalni izvor) — Krška Vas (antički most — ANS1, 1975, 250 — i vjerojatna nekropola).

Intenzivno naseljavanje lijeve obale Save čini logičan nastavak kolonizacije Krškog polja, gdje je moguće nabrojiti preko dvadeset nalazišta naseobinskog značaja (Petru P., 1962, 68). Ova naša istraživanja popunjavaju prazninu koja je na karti antičkih lokaliteta postojala između Dobove i Podsuseda i dokazuju kontinuitet rimskog naseljavanja uz Savu. Ukazuju također na nastavak najvažnije vicinalne ceste koja je sjekla Zagreb poprijeko od Ivanje Reke na istoku do Podsuseda na zapadu (Gregl, 1984, 11). U Podsusedu smo, rekognoscirajući teren, naišli na prometnicu čiji toponim »rimska cesta« govori sam za sebe. Ona nastavlja svoj put iz Podsuseda jugozapadnim obroncima Medvednice i dalje uz Savu prema zapadu. Na krajnjem zapadnom rubu Medvednice račvala se barem u još dva smjera. Prvi se desnom obalom rijeke Krapine uz obronke zagorskih brežuljaka nastavlja prema Petoviju (Klemenc, 1952/3, 82, s bilješkama), a drugi (to bi mogao biti »stari« ili »crkveni« put, cesta koju tako nazivaju stanovnici sela Bistra i Poljanica) sjeverozapadnim obroncima Medvednice kreće preko Kraljevog vrha, Stubičkih toplica i dalje do ceste Petovio — Andautonija — Siscia.



Slika 16 / Figure 16

Dosadašnja istraživanja antike između Save i Brdovečkog prigorja pokazala su da je antičko naseljavanje ovog područja započelo najvjerojatnije još u prvoj trećini 1. st. n. e. Na to ukazuju, osim najstarijeg dosad pronađenog novca (Tiberije, sonda 11, dubina 70 cm), i ostali pronađen sitan arheološki materijal (vidi zaključke poglavlja Keramika i Metal). Objekt u Drenju, prema današnjem stanju istraživanja, prestao je funkcionirati krajem 4. st. n. e. Smatramo da dosadašnja istraženost objekta ne omogućava donošenje zaključaka kako u odnosu na konačne vremenske datacije, tako i u odnosu na namjene samog objekta. Bez sumnje je vojno-strateški i komunikacijski položaj uvjetovao nastanak objekta, no njegov karakter i dimenzije još ne možemo sa sigurnošću odrediti.

Unatoč relativno maloj površini koja je dosad istražena, možemo jasno razlikovati tri vremenska horizonta graditeljske aktivnosti u Drenju.

Prvi, julijevsko-klaudijevski (prva polovica 1. st. n. e.), za sada vežemo uz zidove u sondama 11 (sl. 16), 12 i zidove ispod i iznad podova u sondama 17 (sl. 10) i 19, (sl. 17) no vjerojatno je objekt iz vremena prvog horizonta bio i veći. Na to ukazuje i zid u jugozapadnom kutu segmenta A, koji je stariji od okolnog zida.

Drugi vremenski horizont možemo datirati u razdoblje od Flavijevaca do markomanskih ratova (69—166). To je doba kad se građevina širi i dograđuje. Uzimajući u obzir potpunu arheološku sliku tog horizonta, on svakako predstavlja vrijeme najintenzivnijeg života u Drenju. Naravno da je markomansko haranje Panonije i ovdje ostavilo svoj trag, no normalan život očito je bio nastavljen, pa makar i repopulacijom.

Trećem vremenskom horizontu pripadala bi dogradnja zida u sondi 9, kao i podnica (sl. 14) i razrovani pod u segmentu A.

Iako je broj primjeraka novca malen, predstavlja dobar uzorak za njegov opticaj na ovom lokalitetu. Četiri su razdoblja u kojima novac intenzivnije kola:

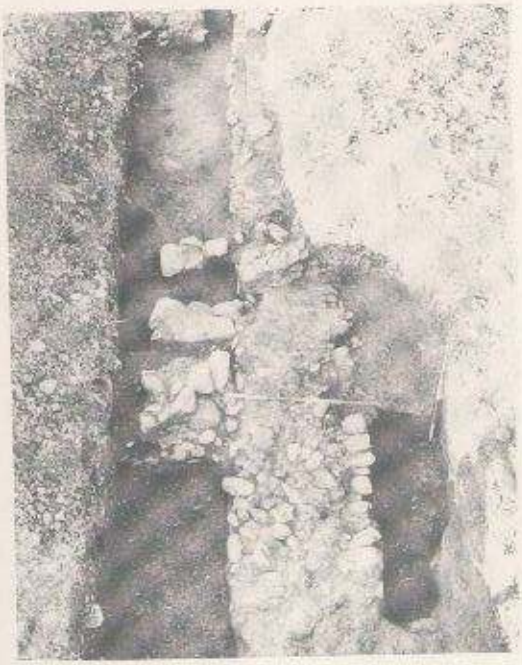
1. 22/23. g. n. e. 1 komad
(možda početak gradnje)
2. 98—169. g. 6 komada
(+ 1 neodređen)

3. 270—280. g. 3 komada
4. 348/350—364/375. g. 7 komada

Za ovo se mogu navesti različita objašnjenja, od kojih jedno pretpostavlja vezu ova četiri razdoblja s graditeljskim aktivnostima u Drenju. Izgleda da se razdoblja kolanja novca i graditeljske aktivnosti u Drenju poklapaju.

Usporedimo li naše novčane nalaze s dijagramom novčanih nalaza iz Neviodunuma (Petru P., 1978, 33), primijetit ćemo da novci vrlo slično kolaju i na tom lokalitetu.

Istraživanje antičkih nekropola u blizini područja koje obrađujemo dala su podatke o početku i kraju njihova korištenja. Groblje u Dobovi datira se u 1. i 2. st. n. e. s time da većina grobova pripada 1. st. n. e. (Petru P., 1969, 39). U Mihalovcu kraj Dobove također su nedavno pronađeni ostaci manje nekropole s kraja 1. st. i iz 2. st. (Guštin, 1985, 152). U Ribnici se ukapanje obavljalo, prema nalazima, između prve polovine prvog stoljeća i kraja trećeg stoljeća (Petru P., 1969, 39). Nekropola u Stenjevcu pripada 1. st. i prvoj polovici 2. st. (Klemenc, 1938, 37; Gregl, 1981).



Slika 17 / Figure 17

Vrijeme ukopa na spomenutim nekropolama u potpunosti odgovara kronološkim podacima do kojih smo došli istraživanjem naseobinskih objekata, naročito u pogledu njihova nastanka i vremena najintenzivnijeg života u njima.

»Dosadašnja istraživanja antičkih naselja na području sjeverozapadne Hrvatske ukazala su na činjenicu, da ona nisu nastajala po nekom klišeju nego da su imala specifične uvjete razvoja koji su prije svega bili uslovljeni geografsko-strateškim položajem, reljefom tla i predrimskom tradicijom. Međutim, ono što je svima srodno i na neki način zajedničko jeste primjena urbanih i građevnih elemenata nove rimske civilizacije — izgradnja u kamenu i opeci, upotreba suvremenih komunalnih uređaja kao: kanalizacija, vodoobskrba, mreža putova, zatim uvođenje hipokaustičnog grijanja, oprema objekata žbukama, zidnim slikarijama i podovima, mozaicima, taracima i sl. Sve to ukazuje da se urbanizacija u ovom dijelu južne Panonije odvijala uspješno i relativno brzo.« (Vikić-Belančić, 1975, 44).

Sigurno da je cijelo područje uz najkraći i najlogičniji kopneni put iz Italije u Panoniju bilo i najranije pacificirano. To potvrđuje i činjenica da je Siscija bila u augustovsko doba najznačajnije rimsko uporište — Tiberijev glavni stan u oba ustanka, kao i činjenica da već za Flavijevaca na cesti Emona — Siscia stoje dvije kolonije i dva municipija (Emona, Neviodunum, Andautonia, Siscia). Ovdje je proces naseljavanja započeo još u prvoj trećini 1. st. n. e. za što smo našli potvrdu i u Drenju.

Iskopavanja antičkih lokaliteta s lijeve obale Save između Sutle i Krapine upotpunjuju naša saznanja o naseljenosti ovog područja u rimskom carskom razdoblju, a buduća će istraživanja dati odgovore na probleme koje u ovom radu još nismo mogli u potpunosti raspraviti.

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POPIS CRTEŽA U TEKSTU:

1.: Fibula iz Šibica.

2.—4.: Koščević, 1980, T. XI, 78, T. X, 66, T. XVII, 123.

5.: Garbsch, 1965, 27.

6.—8.: Böhme, 1972, T. 3, 126, T. 7, 395, 402.

9.—10.: Koščević, 1980, T. XXIV, 196, T. XXII, 171.

11.: G. Simpson, Some British and Iberian penannular brooches and other early types in the Rhineland and the »Decumates Agri«, The Antiquaries Journal LIX, 1969, T. LVII, 17.

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INTRODUCTION

In the place where the central European mountains descend to the Pannonian plain, along the corridor 'carved' by the Sava River, life flourished in all periods of human history. The valleys of the Sava, Sutla and Krapina Rivers and the foothills of the nearly mountains and the northwestern part of Medvednica (today the Zaprešić district) possesses all the conditions necessary for the development of settlements.

Despite this, the region has not received any meaningful attention from archaeologists, although it certainly does not deserve this. This is indicated by several chance finds from this region, among which are two stone axes found in Brdovec, and one stone and one copper axe used in the neolithic and eneolithic were found in Marija Gorica (unpublished). The hoard from Ivanec Bistranski (Vinski-Gasparini, 1973, 180, Pl. 113) should be particularly emphasized, as together with the hoard from Miljana it makes up the IVth horizon of the late bronze age hoards of northwestern Croatia which should be chronologically placed in the 10th century BC (Vinski-Gasparini, 1983, 662). Recently the Brdovec Museum bought two hollow bronze axes found during excavation of a gravel pit near Savski Marof (unpublished); they would belong to the same horizon.

A *simpulum* (Archaeological Museum in Zagreb) belonging to the period of roman colonization was found at the beginning of the century in »a Sava sandbank« near Brdovec. A *simpulum* is a scoop or ladle for liquids of a certain volume measurement which served in cult services (burial rituals, for example) and in ordinary life. The Brdovec example is made of sheet metal bronze, has a rather special decoration and is broadly dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD (Hoffiller, 1903/4, 115, Fig. 62:5; Radnoti, 1938, 97, 103, 104, Pl. XXXVIII:9).

It is possible that the controversial statuette from Jablanovec which was published twice and variously dated by J. Brunšmid (1898, 201; 1912, 189) is also datable to this same period.

From 1983, when detailed field survey of this region was undertaken, to date we have gathered much new data and located 27 new sites from various periods, which will be presented on a separate occasion. However, the density of settlement on the left bank of the Sava between the Sutla and Krapina Rivers in the roman period and the size of the roman structures in Drenje and its immediate vicinity induced us to state something more for this exhibition and to bring this to date poorly investigated region to the attention of both the public and professionals in the field.

In this introductory passage it is necessary to additionally note that this catalogue is the result of the joint work of Rajka Makjanić, MA (Pottery), Remza Koščević, MA (Metals), and the author, who has directed excavations at Drenje since 1983.

Although the year 11 BC is considered to be the official date of the establishment of the roman province of Pannonia by the Roman Empire, it is probable that 35 BC is the most important date in its history. In those years the emperor Octavian moved on Illyricum with a large army (8—12 legions). After Caesar's death, roman influence in Illyricum had been entirely lost, with the exception of several cities on the Adriatic coast. Defeating the Japodi at the end of that year, the Romans conquered a very important strategic point — Segestica (Siscia, Sisak), which later served them as a base for further operations in Illyricum. The pannonian tribes in the Sava valley were subjugated then, so that although Tiberius completed the conquest of all of Pannonia somewhat later, the presence of Romans along the Sava River is certain from the last decades of the 1st century BC.

That the conquest and establishment of Roman government in Pannonia was not a fast, easy and simple task for the Romans is shown by the numerous clashes with the indigenous population. One such rebellion in 12—9 BC, somewhere between the Sava and Drava, was bloodily put down by Tiberius, who subsequently received triumphal honors for these victories (Móscy, 1974, 34).

The last large conflict between the Romans and the Illyrian-Celtic tribes took place from 6—9 AD in the period of the great Pannonian-Dalmation rebellion (Bato's Rebellion). Three roman legions were stationed in Pannonia at the time of the death of Augustus: the VIII Augusta in Poetovio (Ptuj), the XV Apollinaris in Emona (Ljubljana) and the IX Hispanica in Siscia (Sisak). After pacification, Pannonia developed relatively quickly, as Tiberius had already moved the roman border to the Danube. The retention of Legio XIII Gemina in Poetovio to just before the end of the 1st century AD could be interpreted as representing a second line of defense for the roman *limes*. Its lengthy retention in Ptuj could also have been caused by the rebellions of the indigenous population, as was certainly the case in Dalmatia, where Legio VII Claudia in Gardun (near Sinj) and Legio XI Claudia and its successor Legio IV Flavia in Burnum (Ivoševci near Kistanje) remained to the second half of the 1st century AD. It is apparent that the Romans did not wish to leave this region without military control. With the removal of Legio XIII Gemina from Poetovio to Vindabona (Vienna), the last remnant of the former Augustan defense system disappeared (Saria, 1939, 131).

The romanization of Pannonia can be followed in its two waves: the first, military, and the second, civilian. The latter began with the Flavians, at the end of the sixth decade of the 1st century AD.

In the period of Trajan (98—117 AD), the number of legions on the Danube was increased and the until then single province of Pannonia was divided into two military zones: Pannonia Superior (Upper) and Pannonian Inferior (Lower) (Map 1). After Trajan were Hadrian (117—138) and Antonius Pius (138—161). The period of their reigns was relatively peaceful in Pannonia, which enabled quick development and represented the time of the most intensive romanization of the province. During the reign of Antonius Pius' successor, Marcus Aurelius (161—180), the germanic tribes of the Marcomanni, Quadi and others broke through the *limes* into Pannonia in 166 AD and seriously devastated it. In 171, Marcus Aurelius was again to be found on the Danubian border and even crossed the Danube

and established two new provinces — Marcomannia and Sarmatia. His son Commodus (180—192) changed these provinces to the status of allied states, returning to the old system with which the Romans guarded their boundaries.

Commodus had no heir, and civil war broke out after his death. Lucius Septimus Severus (193—211) was chosen as emperor; he came into power mainly due to the help of the pannonian legions. Although during his reign in Pannonia it was peaceful, the entire third century was full of crises and fights, which only ended with the arrival of Diocletian (284—305) as emperor. He introduced many reforms intended to strengthen the economic and political state of the Empire. One result of these reforms was a new division of Pannonia into four regions (provinces): Pannonia Prima, Valeria, Savia and Pannonia Secunda (Map 2). The reign of Constantine the Great (306—337) represented a continuation of Diocletion's reforms. He recognized Christianity (313), which after the Council of Niceum became the religion of preference in the Roman Empire. Constantine's successors were not successful in preserving a united Empire; penetrations by barbarian tribes and infighting for power completely debilitated the Empire. After the death of Theodosius (379—395), the Empire was divided into eastern and western parts, and although the year 476 AD is considered the year of the fall of the Western Roman Empire, this short historical review of the roman rule in Pannonia may be ended earlier. This could be after the fall of the pannonian *limes* ca. 400, or perhaps after the attack of the Visigoths under Alaric in 403, or certainly to the middle of the 5th century, when the last traces of the administrative structure of the roman state in Pannonia disappeared.

Let us return for a moment to the beginning in order to note something about the very sensitive question of the ethnic groups who lived in this region. The main historical sources about the distribution of the pannonian tribes are Pliny the Elder, 1st century, and Ptolemy, 2nd century (Mócsy, 1959, 15). In addition to the tribes which were known before the establishment of the province (Boii, Taurisci, Breuci, Andizioti, Amantini, Scordisci and Latobici), Pliny cites a whole series of tribes which are mentioned for the first time in the Imperial period (Naturalis historia, book 3). A considerable number of tribes on his list have Latin names, which led to the idea that these were new groups organized by the Romans (Mócsy, 1974, 53). Some of these »new« tribes received their names according to the largest town near which they were found, such as the Cornates — Cornacum (Sotin in eastern Slavonia), and others from the names of rivers near which they lived, like the Colapiani — Colapis (Kupa River). In terms of the geographical location of our site, the most interesting are the tribes of the Varciani, who are considered to have lived in the region of the later municipium of Andautonia (Ščitarjevo near Zagreb), and the Latobici, in the region of the municipium of Nevidunum (Drnovo near Krško).

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF THE SITE OF DRENJE

The archaeological site in the village of Drenje is located at a height of 140 m above sea level, ca. 500 m from the junction of the Sutla and the Sava Rivers. Insignificantly raised above the surrounding land, the site is located between the northeastern foothills of the Žumberak-Gorjanski Massif on the south and the southern foothills of the Brdovečko Prigorje on the northern side. It should be noted that the site is placed in the narrow coridor (Brežicka vrata) which divides Krško plain from the Sava Valley, the latter gently broadening towards the east (Map. 2).

It is immediately apparent that the site is located in an important strategic and communication point at a Sava crossing (Jesenice na Doljenskom-Drenje) and

the crossroads of routes through the river valleys. This location represents a natural connection between the Pannonian lowlands and the pre-Alpine or southeastern Alpine region. Its position in the centre of a fertile plain also undoubtably determined the character of the site in the developed classical period.

HISTORY OF RESEARCH

There were no archaeological excavations in the Zaprešić district until 1980. In that year, the Brdovec Museum, in cooperation with the Archaeological Department of the Philosophy Faculty of the University of Zagreb, excavated the remains of a roman grave with several fragments of roman pottery in the courtyard of Milan Landrpet (I odvojak Savska 4, Javorje, Brdovec). Earlier, Mr. Landrpet had given a roman vessel he found while digging in his garden to the Brdovec Museum.

After that, the first trench excavations began in the village of Drenje on the site »Gorica«, where remains of Roman period structures had been found. Since then, excavations have been carried out every year (except 1982), with the help of archaeology students from the University of Zagreb. The first excavations in 1980 and 1981 were directed by Prof. Aleksandar Durman. Since 1984, the Archaeology Department of the Centre for Historical Sciences of the University of Zagreb has also participated in the excavations of Drenje.

Through field survey on the left bank of the Sava between the Sutla and the Krapina Rivers, several new facts about the presence of the Romans in this region were discovered (Map 3). We already know that in the immedite vicinity of the structure excavated in Drenje there are at least three further structures: one 80 m north, the second 100 m WSW and the third 80 m to the east. Other than these, 250 m to the north in the courtyard of Krsto Hutinac (Savski put 26) at least three walls which extend north-south were found. Verbal questioning of the inhabitants of Drenje elicited information about traces of roman constructions on some other spots in the village, but this not been confirmed by excavation and the surface situation did not permit certain identification. However, the situation is different at »Zadrugarsko« — a place name on the eastern edge of the village (Map 3), where surface finds show that two structures ca. 200 meters apart were located here. The same is true for the field of Stipe Mandić (Ivana Huline 28) on the western edge of the village of Prudnice.

Along with the already mentioned finds from Brdovec, the traces of a presumed roman road which are visible in the field of Joža Koprivšek (I. Gregorića 83, Brdovec) between the railroad track Zaprešić—Dobova and the road from Zaprešić to Dobova (Map 3) should be mentioned. The hypothesis that there are remains of roman construction in the foundations of the parish church of St. Vid has been proven to be true. According to information received from the parish priest Mirko Cigrovski, during exavation of the church floor for a heating system, traces of some earlier construction were found. The description of the fill, the stone and the separate bricks which had been excavated previously permit assuming that a roman structure existed here. All of these finds and indications require us to pay more attention to research into the roman period in Brdovec itself.

This short review of the history of research into the roman period between the Sava and the Brdovec Prigorje will conclude with two more large roman sites. The first is located in the village of Šibica, immediately next to the right bank of the Lužnica stream, cut in half by the railroad track from Zagreb to Ljubljana. Excavation in 1984 (Plan 1) uncovered the probable remains of a villa (agricultural estate) which was once located here. The site is 60 m wide (this fact was unfortunately learned thanks to a sewage trench dug across the site) and in this area we succeeded in registering nine walls built along N-S axes. Its length could be, according to surface finds, between 120 and 150 meters. The very well preserved floor in trench C (Fig. 1) indicates that on the northern side of the train tracks the site is well preserved, particularly as the land on that side is higher than on the southern side. Along with pottery, much other small archaeological material was found. The majority of finds can be dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Drawing 1 illustrates a fibula found in trench B. It is a bronze fibula of the sharply profiled type, with a brown patina, 62 mm long. It is single part, with 5 coils in both parts of the spring. It is missing the terminal part of the pin and the wire axis of the spring. The fibula has all the characteristics of a type which was produced in Siscia (Koščević, 1980, 20). Similar examples from closed graves are dated to ca. 70 AD (Marić, 1968, 36, Pl. 21:40).

The second site, excavated in 1986, is located not quite 600 meters from the first house on the northern side of the village of Drenje. Since the field in which it is located has no particular name, we called it Drenje-Laduč, as it is located on the left hand side of the road which leads from Laduč to Drenje (immediately after the railroad crossing). Our fear that it had been mostly destroyed by deep ploughing proved to be unfounded (Fig. 2). The trench we excavated contained two walls in a north-south direction and a preserved part of a hypocaust (Plan 2). Compared to trenches in Drenje and Šibica, in this trench the amount of objects found was very small (pottery and small finds). Only a few fragment of pottery (mainly stamped grey ware) indicate a 1st-2nd century AD date. The size of the site (200 × 150 m) and the height of the foundations (to a depth of 140 cm) lead to the conclusion that it may have been a very large and important structure (Plan 2a).

EXCAVATIONS IN DRENJE

The first sixteen trenches were excavated on the land of Jure Pasarić (I. Jurmana 76), trenches 17 and 20 on the land of Štef Perić (I. Jurmana 78), trench 18 on the land of Stjepan Hotka (Hotkova 11), trench 19 on the land of Viktor Hotka (Savski put 21) and segment A in a field of Vlado Hotka.

In the first three years of excavation, 20 trenches were excavated (Plan 3) which were dug to the depth of the level of the foundations (Fig. 3). In the first phase by following the walls it was attempted to establish the size of the structure (Fig. 4), or rather the general distribution of the entire site. But it became apparent that the structure (or rather structures) had much larger dimensions than was originally supposed. (Fig. 5). In 1984, with segment A we were finally able to establish to what distance the structure extends to the west and also its size. The building is 95 × 45 (Plan 3), and its western wing leans on a wall with which it forms a larger, as yet undefined, structure. Other than this western side, no single side of the structure has been entirely excavated (particularly not the north), but nonetheless the contours of the structure can be perceived. All the walls excavated to date in Drenje were built in a similar manner and differ mainly in terms of their width, which varies from 55—80 cm. The single exception is the wall in trench 9, which is both narrower (40 cm) and shallower, and considering that three

small coins were found in that trench (all Valentinian I), it can be dated to some later adaptations in the 4th century AD.

In the foundation trenches dug for the walls, a 40 cm layer of large river pebbles was placed, which was 20—30 cm wider than the wall constructed on it. The walls were constructed in the »opus incertum« technique with a large quantity of mortar, and the area between the two wall facades was filled with large broken stones and gravel, also with abundant mortar, but of a rougher structure than that on the wall facade (Fig. 6). The corners of the walls were built of very regular dressed stone blocks (Fig 7). The walls were constructed of halfworked stone (mainly limestone, more rarely sandstone) and were mortared. The floors in segment A were destroyed, but their level could still be followed along the walls. In trenches 17 and 19 (1983), floors were entirely preserved and their manner of construction was visible. Above a layer of river pebbles and large gravel there was a 10—15 cm layer of very coarse mortar with gravel, and that level was covered with a 5—10 cm layer of fine grey-white mortar. These two trenches were significant because many fragments of wall frescoes (Fig. 8) and relief stuccoes (Fig. 9) were found on the floor levels. The background of the frescoes was a dark red colour decorated with floral ornamentation, garland and stripe motifs. These designs were carried out in pale blue, green, yellow, ochre and white colours. From the description of the frescoes in »Mausoleum II« from Draškovićeva Street, it seems that these were similar, except for the background, which was lighter on the latter site (Vikić-Belančić, 1981, 149). In general, in the last third of the 1st century, frescoes in the settlements of western Pannonia copy the style and follow the example of Italian ornamentation (Thomas, 1980, 308).

The relief stucco — row of eggs design (Eierstab) — very attractively made, was found in various parts of the structure, which is not a common occurance on the roman settlement complexes excavated to date in NW Croatia.

In trenches 17 and 19, a wall is visible which is entirely covered by a floor, and thus two separate phases can be clearly distinguished (Fig. 10).

Other than mortar floors, there were mosaic floors in the structure as is shown by the large quantity of grey square mosaic stone cubes excavated in segment A. In the same area, next to the western wall of the structure, one floor of flat slabs and partially of round stones was found, which according to its stratigraphy (immediately below the first layer) must belong to the last building phase of the structure (Plan 3).

The many fragments of window glass found indicate that the building had glass windows, and the remains of *tubulae* (roman hollow brick for the transmission of hot air) indicate that it had a heating system. Large column bases (120 × × 120 cm; Fig. 11) discovered on the southeastern wing represent an open but covered area which could perhaps have been the main entrance to the structure. The base of an interior column (disturbed; Fig. 12) excavated in segment A could indicate a peristyle area such as could be expected in this type of roman structure. Five channels are visible on the plan of the structure. Four of them, located along the walls, served for the drainage of rain water outside the residential area and were uniformly constructed (Fig. 13), while the fifth channel (in trench 16) is different. It is walled and covered by bricks (Fig. 13a) and drained water from the structure and probably led to the central atrium area.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that to date 730 m² have been excavated in Drenje. That figure is not significant, but if we consider that it represents 15% of the to date known extent of the site, it is apparent that it is not much and additionally only 3% of the surface area has been systematically surveyed.

METHOD

The area excavated in 1984 was divided into $2 \times 2\,m^2$ quadrants. All the pottery found in these quadrants was gathered and numbered and the data filed into forms with the following columns: 1. quadrant, 2. depth, 3. structure, 4. information on whether it is rim, wall, base or handle of the vessel, and, if possible, 5. description of the vessel (ie. bowl, platter, etc.). Then the data were put into a personal computer in order to number and classify the fragments.

As far as is known, this was the first time that Roman pottery in the Zagreb region was treated in such a way. Therefore, not knowing what kind of pottery should be expected and in which quantity, even a brief work on the results revealed some defects of the method:

1. It has become evident that just to number the fragments is not sufficient. The pottery should also be weighed because of various dimensions of the vessels.

2. It is not noted what percentage of each vessel has been preserved, ie. whether the material found was so fragmented that it could be called debris or whether the pottery was still in use up to the abandonment of the site. In general, most often very small fragments were found, and that indicates that it was contemporary (Roman) debris.

3. As the structure could have been a villa in use over a long period, we cannot speak of its precise stratigraphy as there are no closed finds nor any basis for the establishment of an absolute chronology. What is being studied is a very small part of the whole structure, therefore the picture of pottery thus obtained will not correspond to the pottery from another (residential) part of the presumed villa.

4. The fragmentary state of the pottery necessarily raises the question of correct attributions to the types of vessels, hence the attributions were made on the basis of composition and parallels with already published similar finds. An entire series of bases of various vessels could not be attributed to any definite forms.

TYPES

The main classification was according to the fabric of the pottery. An exception is stamped pottery, ie. those fragments decorated with stamped ornaments including all the grey and red coated specimens. This is the only group which is distinguished according to ornament and not fabric. This shall be corrected and the criteria will be made more uniform in the next excavations.

The types and quantities of pottery (100% — 7373 fragments) are as follows:

1. Coarse, partly hand-made	59.54%
2. Orange and yellow	23.95%
3. Orange, red slip	8.97%
4. Grey	5.11%
5. Grey, black slip	1.27%
6. Fine (pottery with thin walls)	0.65%
7. Stamped	0.42%
8. Sigillata	0.26%

1. Coarse pottery — easily recognizable, walls of the vessels are thick, clay mixed with coarse pieces of grit and organic material which left holes in the walls after firing. Three types can be distinguished within this group:

a) pieces with two-coloured and black section, huge white inclusions up to 5 mm in diameter; the outside surface is yellow-red, red, brown, grey or black, interior black;
b) the same as a), only with smaller inclusions (ca. 2 mm);
c) the surface is very rough, black, inclusions are very small — such a fabric is particularly characteristic of the tripod vessels.

2. Orange and yellow pottery — clay is mixed without larger inclusions, finely ground and chalky, with glittering sand inclusions. Yellow pottery is more characteristic of flagons and amphorae.

3. Orange, red coated pottery — clay is soft, finely ground, with sand inclusions. Two types can be distinguished:

a) orange clay with dark red slip,
b) light yellow clay with orange-red slip.

4. Grey pottery — this group consists of two types:

a) section and surface are identical, light grey, clay is either soft or of medium hardness, inclusions are very small and the surface is rough,
b) clay is dirty yellow or light brown, hard, mixed with white inclusions; surface is dark grey and glittering because of the sand added.

5. Grey, black coated pottery — appears in two types:

a) clay is dirty yellow, mixed with sand, surface is grey, painted black; paint is mainly falling off;
b) clay is light grey or grey, hard, with very small inclusions or quite without them, surface has a shiny grey slip.

Graph no. 1 shows the quantity of each group of pottery by layer. As mentioned above, we cannot speak of strictly defined stratigraphy. The first layer is to the depth of 20 cm. Tiles for a »summer kitchen« were found in the southwestern part of the excavated area. On their northern side they were bordered by stamped earth full of ceramic fragments, in an area of ca. 16 m² (Fig. 14). Thus the pottery from that area is presented as a separate layer, 20 cm deep.

Two layers follow, each of them 20 cm thick. The layer from 60 to 80 cm has been explored only along the southern wall in two quadrants.

The layer richest in pottery was the one immediately below the dirt floor, as is evident on the diagrams: examples of most groups were most numerous in that layer.

It is interesting that, while the quantity of most types decreases in deeper layers, the quantity of the so-called »fine« (table) ware (fine, stamped pottery and sigillata) increases considerably in lower layers. This is not a coincidental phenomenon; spatial analysis shows that the types in question can be found on the entire site in the layer between 40 and 60 cm, so it can be concluded that in lower, and thus historically older, layers fine table ware is more frequent. Its frequency in the lowest layer, the one between 60 and 80 cm, should be ascribed to the context in which it was found. Most stamped fragments were found in the floor of the room at the depth of 60 cm.

Such a general and relative picture of the varying quantities of different types can be explained in several ways. However, it is most probable that the structure had another purpose at that segment. At a depth between 40 and 60 cm the remains of floors appear, very fragmented and damaged, which are not present in higher levels. Also, coarser kitchen pottery found at a depth of 40 cm

suggests a new function for the room, which is at the 20 cm level partially defined by a brick tile and ceramic floor which most probably served as part of a foundation for a mosaic.

Graph no. 2 shows the proportions of all types of pottery in different layers. Down to the lowest layer coarse pottery is prevalent, and the percentage of other sorts does not change much. But in the lowest layer one can see a sudden increase of stamped pottery and sigillata, as mentioned and explained above.

An interesting phenomenon is the absence of table ware in the dirt floor at the 20 cm level, as well as an exceptionally high percentage of coarse kitchen pottery. These oscillations of »fine« pottery are also interesting because all three »fine« groups hardly total more than 1% of all the pottery. Whether this is also so on other sites or whether the fine pottery is scarce due to the specific utilization of this special area cannot be concluded due to the lack of any comparative material.

FORMS

Within each group, defined according to the fabric, a typological classification of the forms was completed. Terminological difficulties occurred here as well as in defining the forms themselves from the fragments. The pottery was classified as follows:

Pots — vessels with a neck; their diameters are smaller than their heights;

Dishes — in attributing fragments to a dish or a platter there were considerable doubts and difficulties because of the undefined point at which a platter becomes a dish;

Jugs — on the basis of the preserved fragments of rims it was difficult to determine the difference between types of jugs and amphorae;

Lids — this type was also not always easy to define because of fragmentary conditions. Therefore, with specimens without preserved handles the attribution was done on the basis of experience;

Tripods — a specific form of vessel, the attribution of which was not always quite certain;

Platters — the same as above;

Cups — sometimes called flagons, but because the utensils in question were most likely used for drinking, I thought it best to call them cups;

Pithoi — »storage vessel« would be a by far more adequate term, but I kept pithos for the sake of simplicity. The group consists of samples which, due to their size, most likely had a permanent place and could not be used for cooking;

Amphorae — the same as jugs;

Graters — no »classic« grater has been preserved, i.e. a vessel with the inside deliberately roughened with sand and grit, but the vessels with a spout are included here because they are equivalent in form;

Small bowls — very small specimens, in form similar to dishes, but produced in fine and stamped ceramic, and

Censers — the very form of these vessels determine their function.

Plate no. 17 shows small lamps not included in the statistics. Plate 13:17 shows a cheese-press, another example for which the function is quite certain.

Graph no. 3 shows the quantities of each form according to the layers. During the entire period of the structure's existence pots were undoubtedly most frequent. However, in the lowest layer, their percentage decreases and is almost equal to the percentage of dishes. An interesting fact is their absolute predominance at the depth of 20 cm, ie. in the dirt floor around the tiles — for deliberately made dirt floors fragments of the coarsest, the most used, thus the most breakable pot-

tery were used — while more scarce forms were not used for this purpose at all (pithoi, amphorae, graters, bowls and censers). Another noticeable fact is a very high percentage of jugs compared with an almost irrelevant number of cups, which indicates certain drinking habits — either the cups were made of glass, which seems improbable, or the pots and dishes were used for drinking, which is more likely.

The percentage of tripod dishes as also high. The tripods indicate the way of preparing the food, ie. they were undoubtedly used for cooking on an open fire or live coals onto which a tripod was placed. If we accept such an explanation, then the assumption that a »summer kitchen« was located in the excavated area is secondarily confirmed.

Low percentages of »table« ware, ie. platters, cups and small bowls, can be explained in the same way. For more precise determination we will have to wait for material from other parts of the villa as well as from other sites.

1. COARSE POTTERY P. 1—6

The most frequent ware in terms of quantity (59.54 %). Clay was used in the production of pots, tripod dishes and lids. All these forms were used in cooking, and the lids covered both pots and tripods. Within the group the percentage of each of these forms is as follows:

pots	62.31 %
tripods	17.69 %
lids	20.00 %

according to layer:		0—20 cm	20—40 cm	40—60 cm
	pots	60.71 %	61.02 %	26.67 %
	tripods	17.86 %	16.95 %	40.00 %
	lids	21.43 %	22.03 %	33.33 %

In the lower layer the number of tripods increases. This fact supports hypotheses that the tripod is an old form, known even before the period of romanization (Vikić-Belančić, 1962/63, 107; Bonis, 1942, 52).

Pots Pl. 1—3

Almost all the specimens have an oval body with a rim more or less everted outwards, with a flat base and a brushed decoration performed rather carelessly. This form appears in three main variants:

a) The joint between the neck of the vessel and its body is gently biconical (Pl. 1). Such a form is known in Ljubljana, from the Claudian-Neronian period (Plesničar-Gec, 1977, 41).

b) The body is smooth, the rim slightly everted (Pl. 2:5-11). An exception is 2:5 with its markedly everted rim;

c) The rim is very everted, on the top it is either flattened (Pl. 3:3—7) or pronounced and slanted. Such an outline is known in Ljubljana, from the first half of the 2nd cent. and in general in the Dolenjska region from the 1st cent. (Plesničar-Gec, 1977, 41).

Although there are no standards of dimension, it can be said that smaller pots were found, with the rim diameter between 12 and 18 cm, and some larger with diameters from 22 to 24 cm. The corresponding bases are shown on Pl. 4.

Rare and individual examples of pots of coarse fabric are shown on Pl. 3:8-15. The examples on Pl. 14:13—14 have bumps on their necks and correspond

to examples from the Claudian-Neronian period found in Ljubljana (Plesničar-Gec, 1977, Pl. 4:8).

The pot on Pl. 3:15 is an interesting one; it belongs to the so-called Auerberg type, which is generally assigned to the Roman army and is not usually found on sites in southern Pannonia.

The type of pots with combed decoration falls into the 1st cent. and the first half of the 2nd cent. (Bonis, 1942, 36; Plesničar-Gec, 1977, 38—41; Vikić-Belančić, 1962/63, 31, prolongs their existence up to the end of the 2nd cent.; Grünewald, 1979, 53, in Cornuntum, in the Claudian-Flavian period, etc.). Some examples from Drenje still bear on their exterior surface visible traces of pitch, so it is not impossible that a combed decoration was used to make the pitch (used because of its waterproof qualities) stick better.

Tripod dishes Pl. 5

Three (?) variants appear in Drenje:

a) Pl. 5:1—10, 17 — the dish is deep, its rim drawn in to a sharp arch, thinned in some examples; the ornamentation is brushed, or the body of the vessel is divided by wide grooves (Pl. 5:1—2);
b) Pl. 5:11—12 — the dish is oval, its rim very everted, but it is not certain whether these forms are tripods at all;
c) Pl. 5:14 — the dish is biconic, its rim flatly cut and everted; biconical shape may be a later innovation in this type of pottery (Vikić-Belančić, 1962/63, 108), but the example from Drenje comes from a deeper layer.

As mentioned already, the form of a tripod dish is generally considered to represent a pre-Roman form which spread in Noricum and in some places in Pannonia (Pahič, 1965, 44). In Ljubljana it was rarely found, but at Drenje a considerable quantity of cooking ware is of this shape.

Lids Pl. 6

Most numerous are lids with a deep, curved body (Pl. 6:1—6), with brushed decoration, or with a flat body. Handles are cork-like and recessed.

2. ORANGE AND YELLOW POTTERY Pl. 7—9, Pl. 17:6

A whole series of forms was produced in orange and yellow clay which was neither coated nor painted: pots, lids, platters, pithoi, jugs, amphorae, cups and censers. The fragments of large massive vessels (pithoi and amphorae) are much more numerous than those of smaller ware, therefore the percentage of orange/yellow pottery is rather high (23.95 %). Without the fragments of these two forms the percentage of orange pottery would be much smaller. Because of this disproportion in the number of vessels and the number of excavated fragments all the pottery should be weighed.

Pithoi Pl. 7:1—4.

The only »classic« pithos is Pl. 7:2 with a pitched rim; the body was, according to the fragments found, decorated with horizontal notches alternating with wave-like lines. Brukner (1981, type 1) dates them in the first two centuries A.D. In Ljubljana they appear from the second half of the 1st cent. to the first half of the 2nd cent. (Plesničar-Gec, 1977, 45). The large pots on Pl. 7:1—3 were included in this category of storage vessels because of their size.

Pots Pl. 7:4—5, 7, 11, 12

The examples 7:4—5 are smaller variants of the storage vessels, and 7:7 is a sample of an »urn with a cylindrical neck«, dated generally in the first two centuries A.D. (Gregl, 1981, 62).

Lids Pl. 7:13—15, 9

There are two basic shapes of lids in orange clay:

a) deep body with protruding rib (Pl. 7:13), and
b) more shallow, lightly rounded body with a strengthened rim and a cork-like handle.

Most probably 7:9 was also a lid.

The same forms were produced with red slip (cf. Pl. 11). These vessels have not been dated, but Grünewald (1979, 47) thinks that the shallower forms were in use in the first two centuries, and Brukner (1981, Pl. 130, 16) dates the type with a protruding rib in the 4th cent.

Jugs Pl. 8:1—6, 11—12, 16

The form of a jug with one handle and a wave-like rim (8:1) is known from Ljubljana from the second half of the 1st cent. to the first half of the 2nd cent. (Plesničar-Gec, 1977, Pl. 3:17—19), and also in Neviodunum (Petru S. and Petru P., 1978, Pl. 39:5).

A jug type with a markedly profiled rim was also found in Carnuntum, where it was in use from the middle of the 1st cent. to the middle of the 2nd cent. (Grünewald, 1979, 43, Pl. 29:1).

The bases of the jugs are presented on Pl. 8:11—12, 16, and the profiles of handles on Pl. 8:13—15.

Amphorae Pl. 8:7—10

The rim 8:7 most probably belonged to the amphora type Dressel 6 B, dated in the first two centuries. The example 8:9 may also be a jug with two handles, with a pronounced rim and a protruded strip under it, like those in use in Ljubljana in the first years of Tiberius's reign and which did not continue beyond the first century (Plesničar-Gec, 1977, Pl. 3:31). Such early datation applies as well to the example from Drenje found in the deepest layer of the settlement.

Cups Pl. 8:17

A small cup, made very roughly, with thick walls, used probably as a stopper for an amphora.

Platters

In terms of form the platters made of orange clay correspond to those with red slip on Pl. 9.

Censers Pl. 17:6

On the whole site the fragments of only two censers were found — one at the 60 cm level, the other in the layer between 40 and 60 cm. In the upper layers small lamps used for illumination were found.

3. ORANGE, RED COATED POTTERY Pl. 9—11; 16:3—6

Orange clay, painted red or dark orange (8.79%), was used in the production of a whole series of forms:

Platters Pl. 9:1—9

Platters have flat bases, the walls are more or less slanted, the unpronounced rim is gently to biconically curved inwards. Their diameter varies from 20 to 31.2 cm. Most fragments were found in the layer just below the dirt floor (20 to 40 cm), but they were found in other layers too. This is the most characteristic form of a Roman provincial platter which appeared in the 1st cent. and existed up to the 4th cent. Grünewald (1977, 39, 41) considers that the specimens with an inturned rim appeared earlier, under the influence of the Italic form. These platters, painted red, can be found in Carnuntum in the 1st and 2nd cent. layers.

Larger quantities of these platters appear in Ljubljana in the Flavian period, although they were known from the middle of the 1st cent. and throughout the entire 2nd cent. (Plesničar-Gec, 1977, 55).

Deep platters / Bowls Pl. 9:10—12

The rim is rounded and there is a groove beneath it. The fragment 9:10 preserved a biconic join with the base. No doubt this form imitates the sigillata form Drag. 31. The diameter varies from 22 to 28 cm.

Dishes Pl. 9:13—15; Pl. 10:1—13; Pl. 11:1—3; Pl. 16:3—6

Basic forms of dishes produced with red slip:

a) Dishes with lightly everted rim and grooves on the wall, or with a smooth wall (Pl. 9:13—15); diameters from 25 to 31 cm.
b) Dishes with a horizontal rim, which may be smooth (Pl. 10:1—3) or wave-like (Pl. 10:4—7) or »buttony« (Pl. 10:8—10). A variant of this form has a rim decorated with wheel-made notches (Pl. 10:5). The same forms also appear in grey with black slip (Pl. 15), but without the »buttony« variant. Rim diameters are from 26.8 to 31.2 cm. Such dishes were frequently found in Neviodunum (Petru S. and Petru P., 1978, Pl. 53:3, 9, 18). They are rare in Ljubljana, so Plesničar-Gec (1977, 59) thinks that they were produced in Drnovo. This is Brukner's type 4 and 4a, dated by the author to the 1st and first half of the 2nd cent., also in red and black variants.
c) Deep dishes with a rounded body and a coiled lip (10:11—12); rim diameter 17.6 or 27.4 cm.
d) A fragment of a dish with a horizontal rib (10:3); it is not possible to determine whether it had a spout.
e) Dishes decorated with lines of wheel-made notches (16:3—6). Rims are differently shaped: unpronounced (16:4), thickened (16:3), cut on the bias with grooves on the outer side (16:5—6). Rim diameters from 22 to 26 cm. Most of them were found in lower layers. Their by far most numerous counterparts are grey dishes, black coated, with notches (Pl. 14). Pl. 11:1—3 shows possible bases for the above vessels, although no example has been entirely preserved.

Grater Pl. 10:14

Lids Pl. 11:4—7

There are also forms without red slip, see above.

Pots Pl. 11:8—9

This form can also be without a slip, see above.

Pithoi — large vessels for storing food Pl. 11:10—11

The example 11:10 is very finely produced of light yellow clay with dark orange slip, decorated with deep grooves; the example 11:11 is decorated with lines of tiny cuts.

4. GREY POTTERY Pl. 12—14

Although a whole series of forms was made of grey clay (5.11 %), forms with horizontal rims are predominant.

Pots Pl. 12:1—8

Pear-shaped pots with a horizontally laid rim which sometimes slants inwards (12:5—8). Quite flat bases (12:16—18) probably belong to this form too. Rim diameter varies from 8 cm (small specimens may be drinking utensils) to 16 cm. They are equally distributed in all the layers. Numerous variants are known from Noricum, the Rhine region and Pannonia (Grünewald, 1978, 57).

Tripod dishes (?) Pl. 12:9—12

Dishes with rims resembling those of the pots, with a wave-like or biconical wall section, were perhaps parts of tripods. Tripod legs in a similar fabric were also found, but in a small number. The biconical shape of the walls would correspond to examples of biconical tripods from other sites (Vikić-Belančić, 1962/63, fig. 42, 7).

Pl. 13:1—8 shows the dishes which have a shape typical for grey »tripods«, but they are made of clay which has a light brown to brown section and a black surface.

Dishes with a horizontal rim seem to be the favoured shape in many places during the first two centuries A. D. (Grünewald, 1979, 57).

Other forms of pots Pl. 12:19—21; Pl. 13:15,9

The examples 12:19 and 13:15 are grey variants of the »urns with a cylindrical neck« (see above); the other forms might have belonged to cups with handles and bases as in 12:13—15. Grey fragments decorated with horizontal lines of dots (13:9) are numerous, but none of their rims or bases have been preserved. Most probably the form in question is a well-known type of pot with dotted notches (Bonis, 1942, Pl. 14; Vikić-Belančić, 1962/63, fig. 30).

Dishes — fabric b) Pl. 13:10—14

These dishes have a half-rounded body, some examples have a biconical part below the rim, while the rim is more or less everted outwards. The ringlike bases (13:12—13) most likely belong to them. They are of very fine production, their surfaces are burnished. They appear in the upper layers.

Cheese-press Pl. 13:17

A specially shaped stepped interior decorated with cuts and holes for filtration are characteristic for a cheese-press. The item in question was found during the excavation of 1985 and is included here merely to demonstrate certain activities in the structure.

5. GREY, BLACK COATED POTTERY Pl. 14—15

The percentage of black coated pottery is small (1.27%), and the forms correspond to some forms of the red coated pottery. They are all dishes, in several shapes:

a) Dishes on a ringlike foot (?), decorated with wheel-made notches, without a pronounced rim (14:1—9) or with a rim everted outwards (14:10), and with a half-spherical body. The rim diameter is either 26 cm, or 16 to 20 cm. Notches were made with a small wheel in two (?) lines; some examples also have lines of notches on the base interior. Most fragments were found in lower layers. Near Drenje dishes from the Claudian period were found (in Stenjevec; Vikić-Belančić, 1962/63, 106), but they are more usual from the end of the 1st cent. and in the first half of the 2nd cent. (Grünewald, 1979, 33). They are frequently found in Drnovo, but a date from beginning of the 3rd cent. may be too late (Petru S. and Petru P., 1978, 40). However, these dishes should be considered together with the dishes similar in form and fabric which in addition to decorative notches also have stamped ornamentation (see above).

b) Dishes with a semicircular body, with an everted and flat rim which is divided by two wide grooves and has a wave-like cutting; most examples have a rim slightly slanting inwards (Pl. 15:1—6). A biconical variant is 15:11. Rim diameter from 24 to 33.2 cm. Most fragments were found in the highest, ie. the latest layer (48%); in the following layers the quantity decreases considerably and in a lower layer (40—60 cm) fragments are again more numerous (20%). Dishes of similar form, but with decorative wheel-made notches on

their wave-like rims (15:7—13), to which the above mentioned red example belongs, certainly originated from the same workshops. Diameters range from 27 to 31.4 cm. Most of them (although the total number is small) were found in the lower layer.

Regarding the relative chronology, we can say that the forms developed from the examples with thickened, sloping, notch decorated rims (15:13 — found on the floor level at 60 cm), subsequently the rim became larger and longer with two wide grooves separated by wheel-made notches, leading to the undecorated examples which are shallower and sometimes biconical. It is interesting that no two decorated fragments were made with the same instrument, which also applies to the dishes with cut decoration on the walls.

As noted for the red dishes, the closest parallels come from Drnovo (Petru S. and Petru P., 1978, Pl. 53:3, 9, 18).

6. STAMPED POTTERY Pl. 16:1—2, 7—10

It has already been emphasized that red painted examples, grey pottery and those examples with black slip are in this category. Their common characteristic is their decoration — lines of notches and a stamp decoration. As to the shapes, there are dishes with a semicircular body without a marked rim (16:7—8) or with a thickened rim and protruding rib (16:1) and smaller pots with variously shaped necks (16:9—10). Two types of grey stamped pottery can be noted:

a) Yellow-grey section, surface grey, finely ground, with sand inclusions, slip is shiny, grey-black or brown-black, falls off.

Stamps:

1. Pine branch with a double central line, height 1.4 or 1.1 cm
2. Small wheel of two concentric circles, the outer with 18 bars, the inner with 9 bars, diameter 0.90 cm (16:10)
3. Small wheel without a central circle, diameter 1.1 cm.

b) Grey fine clay, grey burnished surface.

Stamps:

1. Small wheel of two concentric circles, the inner one is empty, the outer has 18 bars, diameter 0.90 cm (16:9)
2. Pine branch without central lines, height ca. 0.6 cm (16:8).

Two samples of red coated stamped pottery have the following fabric: the the clay is orange, soft, with tiny sand inclusions, the dark red slip is falling off.

Stamps:

1. Pine branch with one central line, height 1.7 cm
2. Small wheel with smooth centre, diameter 1.2 cm (16:1). A line of notches at the base.

Stamped pottery is most numerous in the lowest layers and on the floors at the depth of 40 and 60 cm.

7. FINE POTTERY (Pottery with thin walls) Pl. 17:1—5

Fine pottery was found in very small fragments and the total percentage is almost insignificant (0.65%).

Cups Pl. 17:4—5

The clay is finely ground, yellow, surface has uneven orange slip.

Cups Pl. 17:1—2

The clay is soft, yellow-orange, the slip is of bad quality, brown-red. Decoration consists of zig-zag grooves.

These are probably fragments of »cups with thin walls« as found in Ljubljana, but grey (Plesničar-Gec, 1977, Pl. 2:1, 2). There the cups were considered northern Italian products from the first half of the 1st cent. (Plesničar-Gec, 1977, 21).

Small bowl Pl. 17:3

The clay is yellow, with no inclusions and with a brown-red slip which falls off leaving a light orange layer. The upper part bears a barbotine ornament, in the lower part there is a series of notches. It also comes from a northern Italian workshop. Such bowls are frequently found in Ljubljana, but also throughout Pannonia. In Ljubljana most of them are found in tombs from the Claudian-Neronian period, and they remain in use throughout the second half of the 1st cent. (Plesničar-Gec, 1977, 18). One specimen from Carnuntum is also known. Generally, they are dated to the Flavian period (Grünewald, 1979, 35).

8. SIGILLATA Pl. 18

Sigillata is least represented, in percentage (0.26%) as well as in number of shapes.

Drag. 36 Pl. 18:1—3

The examples on Pl. 18:1—2 belong to the variant c) according to Gabler (AAAH 30, 1978, 405). The example 18:1 shows the preserved part of a barbotine ornament, a curl surrounding a lily, and 18:3 is the usual smooth variant (Gabler's b).

Drag. type 36 is dated to the second half of the 1st and the first half of the 2nd cent. A.D. and it is abundant on all Roman sites. It was most probably produced in northern Italian workshops; the fabric of the specimens from Drenje with their slip in layers which falls off also indicates this. All three examples were found in the lower and the lowest stratum.

Drag. 37 Pl. 18:4—5

18:4 — six fragments of a relief decorated dish. Rheinzabern. Ovolo, Ricken-Fischer E 11; leaf, Ricken-Fischer P 58; double leaf Ricken-Fischer P 145. Style Cerialisa vi, which belongs to Bernhard's group II a (Germania 59/1981), most probably from the middle of the 2nd cent.

Pl. 18:5 — the foot of the dish Drag. 37.

LAMPS Pl. 17:7—9

Fragments of only five small lamps have been preserved, all of them the type with the mark of the producer (Firma lamps). They were found in the upper layers, 17:7 being the only fragment with an inscription, DESSI. Dessius was a famous workshop in northern Italy, producing in the 2nd cent.

GRAFFITI Pl. 17:10

One of the fragments bears a graphic inscription of which only V/N2/INI . . . has survived.

* * *

In working on the pottery excavated in 1984 a method was applied which, in spite of some defects, led to the following conclusions:

1. Although at first sight particular layers cannot be strictly separated, we can define the relative development of some forms of the pottery. Also, we can guess about changes in the ways of cooking in the course of time (ie. the relation: pots — tripod dishes).

2. Increase or decrease in the quantity of certain types of pottery indicates:
a) a change brought about in the course of time, but also
b) changes in the use of the structure.

3. Taking into consideration all the pottery, a relationship between different types of ware was established, and a special emphasis was put on the small, almost insignificant percentage of the table ware. This absence could be a result of the purpose of the excavated segment, as well as an indication of habits in preparing and serving the meals.

4. All the pottery that could be compared with corresponding types on other dated sites is dated in the first two centuries A.D., and most forms are dated up to the middle of the 2nd cent.

5. Without comparative material from other sites in the vicinity of Drenje, from northwestern Croatia and Slovenia, possible workshops, absolute chronology, relations between different pottery, cooking and eating habits, etc., cannot be discussed.

POTTERY FROM THE PIT — EXCAVATION IN 1983 — Pl. 19

The material shown on Pl. 19 represents the only closed find in Drenje. It is a pit (Fig. 15) in which the following pottery was found: one pot, two cups, four small bowls, two platters and one tripod.

Two small bowls (2 and 3) have rather thick walls, and no. 2 bears a stamp in the quadrangle, unfortunately illegible. The letters: L//O/T/V// can be seen. The form of the bowls with flattened, sloping and horizontally laid rims on a rounded or biconical body and a ringlike foot is a form borrowed from the sigillata industry (Lud Tf). In »local« patterns they were also found on other sites, ie. in Ptuj (Mikl-Curk, 1965, Pl. V:4), Singidunum (Bojović, 1977, No. 380), etc..

The other pair of small bowls, with a flat base and a body widening outwards (5 and 6), has a form which can also be found on many sites: a miniature example from Pristava pri Trebljem was found in a grave together with material from the middle of the 1st cent. (Knez, 1969, Pl. 9:8). In Lower Pannonia it appears in the 2nd and in the first half of the 3rd cent. (Brukner, 1981, type 20), and in the first half of the 3rd cent. (Brukner, 1981, type 20), and in Hrušica in the 2nd and 3rd cent. (Giesler, 1981, Pl. 52).

A platter/bowl of the form Drag. 31 (1) with two barbotine cluster ornaments and a tripod dish could be generally dated from the middle of the 2nd cent..

A set of a pot and two cups is interesting, suggesting that the pot served for liquids, if we consider it as a set at all. But the other earthenware found in pairs seems to suggest that pieces of a »service« were deposited there.

A small lamp (11) of provincial manufacture was produced in a worn mould, suggesting a date in the end of the 2nd and 3rd cent. (Vikić-Belančić, 1975, 53).

The difference is evident between the pottery in the pit and the pottery excavated in 1984. It becomes manifest not only in terms of small dimensions (compare the tripod dishes on Pl. 5 with the dish Pl. 19:7, the platters on Pl. 9 with the platter Pl. 19:4, bowls 2—3, 5—6), but also in the form, because in the area excavated in 1984 vessels of the same form were not found. Whether the reason should be searched for in the temporal gap between deposition in the pit and the settlement in the southwestern part of the structure — although both sites are quite near each other — will be possible to say only after the material from the entire area of the structure has been studied.

If we add to the pottery from the pit the handle of a bronze casserole from the 1st cent. (see Pl. 21:11) and a small platter for mixing cosmetics (12), not dated, it can be concluded that the pit contained waste material which can be dated from the middle of the 1st cent. to the end of the 3rd cent. and that the material was most likely deposited sometime in the 2nd century.

DRENJE 1984 — CATALOGUE OF THE POTTERY

Abbreviations:

C	clay	Rd	rim diameter
S	surface	Bd	base diameter
inc.	inclusions	Fd	foot diameter
P	place of finding	Hd	handle diameter

Pl. 1 — COARSE POTTERY, POTS (rims)

1. C: brown-red; large inc. of quartz; S: outside brown to black, inside red-brown; P: A7 20—40; Rd: 25 cm
2. C and S as no. 1; P: C6 20; Rd: 21.6 cm
3. S: outside dark brown, inside light brown, the line where the rim joins the wall is painted black; P: 1s; Rd: 25.4 cm
4. S: outside brown to black, inside brown; C: various, tiny inc.; P: 1s; Rd: 24 cm
5. C: many small inc. and sparse large quartz inc.; S: light brown, rough; P: C5 20; Rd: 24 cm
6. C: black, huge white inc.; S: dirty yellow; P: C5 20—40; Rd: 24 cm
7. C and S: brown, inc. of medium size; P: B4 40—60; Rd: 20 cm
8. C: black, large white inc.; S: black to yellow-brown; P: C4 20; Rd: 23.8 cm
9. C: black, large white inc.; S: black-brown; P: 1s; Rd: 18 cm
10. S: outside light brown, inside brown, rough; P: 1s north; Rd: 20 cm
11. S: outside red to black, inside black; C: large white inc. of medium density; P: C5 20——40; Rd: 18.8 cm
12. C: black, tiny white inc.; S: outside red; P: C6 20; Rd: 12.4 cm

Pl. 2. — COARSE POTTERY, POTS (rims)

1. S: black-brown, inside brown, rough; C: numerous inc. different sizes; P: C6 20; Rd: 23.6 cm
2. As no. 1; P: A7 20—40; Rd: 25 cm
3. S and C: black, huge white inc., very coarse; P: 1s north; Rd: 25.6 cm
4. S and C: black, huge white inc.; P: A7 20—40; Rd: 24 cm
5. C: black, a lot of white inc. of different sizes; S: light brown; P: A6 20—40; Rd: 19.8 cm
6. C and S: red-light brown, tiny sand and grit inc.; P: B6 20—40; Rd: 18 cm
7. C: brown-black, huge white inc.; S: brown-black, very rough; P: C5 20—40; Rd: 22 cm
8. S: black, inside brown except on the rim; C: tiny sand inc.; P: C7 20—40; Rd: 12.2 cm
9. S and C: black, huge white inc.; P: 1s; Rd: 25 cm
10. S and C: brown, very small inc.; P: 20—40; Rd: 13.8 cm
11. As no. 10; P: C7 20; Rd: 11.8 cm

Pl. 3 — COARSE POTTERY, POTS (rims)

1. C: brown, sparse large white inc.; S: brown, outside black on the rim; P: C5 20; Rd: 28 cm
2. C: black, tiny and larger white inc.; S: outside black, inside light brown; P: C7 20—40; Rd: 27 cm
3. C and S: orange to brown, sparse large white inc., black slip on the inside of the rim; P: C4 20; Rd: 26 cm
4. C and S: light brown-red to dark brown, white inc. of diferent sizes, black slip on the inside of the rim; P: A8 20—40; Rd: 25.4 cm
5. S: dirty yellow, inside dark brown; C: tiny white inc.; P: southern enlargement; Rd: 19.8 cm
6. S: brown to black, outside black; C: large white inc.; P: E3 20—40; Rd: 14.2 cm
7. C: red-brown to black, large white inc.; P: C4 40—60; Rd: 16 cm
8. C: black, huge flint inc.; S: outside light brown, inside black; P: B5 20—40; Rd: 16 cm
9. C: black, many huge white inc.; S: grey-black, P: C4 20; Rd: 14.8 cm
10. C: black, large white inc.; S: outside red to black, inside black; P: B6 40—60; Rd: 15.8 cm
11. S and C: black, large and small flint inc., rough; P: B6 40—60; Rd: 9.8 cm
12. C: brown-black, tiny white inc.; S: black; P: C6 20; Rd: 8.8 cm
13. C and S: light to dark brown, sparse white inc.; P: C6 20; Rd: 20.4 cm
14. C: yellow-brown, sparse large white inc.; S: yellow-brown, inside black, rough; P: C5 20—40; Rd: 25.6 cm
15. S: inside black, outside black-brown; S: tiny and large dense white inc., sand; P: 1s; Rd: 21.4 cm

Pl. 4 — COARSE POTTERY, POTS (bases)

1. C: dark grey, huge grit inc.; S: red-brown; P: 1s; Rd: 23.6 cm
2. C: black, white inc. of different sizes; S: outside red, inside dark brown; P: C 45 20; Bd: 14 cm
3. S and C: light to dark brown, smaller white inc., very irregular; P: B7 20—40; Bd: 11 cm
4. As no. 3; P: B6 20—40; Bd: 13.4 cm
5. S: outside red, black at the bottom, inside brown-red; C: huge white inc.; P: C4 20; Bd: 12 cm
6. S: outside red, inside black, large quartz inc.; P: 1s; Bd: 12.2 cm
7. C: black, large white inc.; S: red P: C7 20 Bd: 12.4 cm
8. C: red-black, huge white inc.; S: red to brown; P: C5 20—40; Bd: 11 cm
9. S: outside red, inside black; C: huge white inc.; P: C5 20—40; Bd: 12 cm
10. C: black, a lot of tiny white inc.; S: outside red to black, inside black; P: C4 20; Bd: 9 cm
11. S and C: violet-brown; P: B4 20; Bd: 10 cm
12. S: light brown; C: very small inc.; P: C5 20; Bd: 8 cm
13. S and C: black; P: C5 20—40; Bd: 8 cm
14. C: brown-black, huge white inc.; S: outside brown, inside black; P: C7 20—40; Bd: 9 cm
15. C: black, huge white inc.; S: light brown; P: C4 20; Bd: 10 cm
16. C: black, sparse huge white inc.; S: outside orange-red, inside dark brown; P: C5 20; Bd: 12 cm

Pl. 5 — COARSE POTTERY, TRIPOD DISHES (rims 1—14; feet and bases 15—17)

1. S and C: black, very rough, huge white inc.; P: B6 40—60; Rd: 26 cm
2. S and C: black, very rough; P: 1s; Rd: 18.6 cm
3. As no. 3; P: C4 20;Rd: 19.2 cm
4. C: black, tiny white inc.; P: C7 20—40; Rd: 14.4 cm
5. S: outside black, inside brown, rough; C: tiny white inc.; P: B4 20; Rd: 20 cm
6. S: outside black, inside brown, rough; C: sparse white inc.; P: B6 40—60; Rd: 20.6 cm
7. S: outside dark brown, black at rim, inside brown; C: large white inc.; P: C5 20—40; Rd: 19.2 cm
8. S and C: black, tiny white inc.; P: B5 40—60; Rd: 16 cm
9. S: brown to black; C: smaller inc.; P: B6 20—40; Rd: 22cm
10. As no. 9; P: B7 20—40; Rd: 20 cm
11. S and C: black, tiny inc.; P: C7 20—40; Rd: 22.8 cm
12. As no. 11; P: C7 20—40; Rd: 16 cm
13. As no. 11; P: B7 20—40; Rd: 18 cm
14. As no. 11, quartz inc.; P: B4 40—60; Rd: 22.8 cm
15. As no. 11; P: C5 40—60; Bd: 12.4 cm
16. S: red, inside of the bottom black, rough; P: southern enlargement; Bd: 19 cm
17. As no. 11; P: B8 20—40; Bd 10.6 cm

Pl. 6 — COARSE POTTERY, LIDS

1. S and C: black, tiny white inc.; P: B6 20—40; Rd: 21.8 cm; Hd: 5.6 cm
2. S and C: black, white inc. of different sizes; P: 1s; Rd: 18 cm
3. S and C: brown to black, tiny white inc., rough; P: C2 20—40; Rd: 13.2 cm
4. C: black, large white inc.; S: outside red-brown, inside black; P: B4 40—60; Rd: 17 cm
5. S and C: black, huge white inc.; P: A7 20—40; Rd: 21 cm
6. S: outside pale yellow, inside brown to dark brown; C: huge white inc.; P: C1 20—40; 20 cm
7. As no. 6; P: B6 20—40; Rd: 23.8 cm
8. S: red-brown to black; C: tiny white inc.; P: C7 20; Rd: 26.6 cm
9. S: outside yellow-red to dark brown, inside yellow-red, rough; C: many inc. of different sizes; P: C2 20—40; Rd: 19.8 cm
10. S: outside brown, black at the rim, inside black; C: tiny white inc.; P: C7 20—40; Rd: 20 cm
11. C and S: black, inc. of different sizes; P: B4 20;
12. C and S: black, very small inc.; P: B4 40—60; Rd: 19 cm
13. C: black, many white inc.; S: pink-brown; P: B8 20—40; Hd: 6.2 cm
14. C: black, many flint inc.; S: outside light brown, inside black; P: C5 40—60; Hd: 7.4 cm
15. As no. 13; P: B1 20—40; Hd: 5.6 cm
16. C: black, tiny white inc.; S: red to black; P: B6 40—60; Hd: 5.4 cm
17. C: black, tiny white inc.; S: brown-red; P: 1s; Hd: 6 cm
18. C and S: black, many quartz inc.; P: 1s; Hd: 5.8 cm
19. C: black, white inc.; S: outside light brown to grey, inside black; P: D3 20—40; Hd: 6 cm

20. C and S: light brown, many tiny white inc.; P: B6 40—60; Hd: 6.4 cm
21. C and S: black, tiny white inc.; P: B8 20—40; Hd: 5.6 cm
22. As no. 21; P: 1s north; Hd: 5 cm
23. As no. 21; P: 1s; Hd: 4.8 cm
24. C: black, white inc.; S: red; P: C6 20—40; Hd: 5.8 cm
25. C: black; S: light brown; P: B7 20—40; Hd: 5.8 cm

Pl. 7 — ORANGE AND YELLOW POTTERY, STORAGE VESSELS (1—4), POTS (5—12), LIDS (13—15)

1. C: orange, with no visible inc.; P: northern enlargement; Rd: 36 cm
2. C: orange, pitch-blackened at the rim and 2 cm under it; P: B7 20—40; Rd: 24 cm
3. C: orange, huge grit inc., rough; P: B5 20—40; Rd: 29.4 cm
4. C: light orange; P: C3 20—40; Rd: 19.6 cm
5. C: bright orange, soft; P: A6 20—40; Rd. 16.8 cm
6. C: orange; P: C2 20—40; Rd: 26.6 cm
7. C: dark orange, sand inc.; P: C6 20—40; Rd: 13.6 cm
8. C: yellow, P: B6 20—40; Rd: 14 cm
9. C: orange, soft; P: B9 20—40; Rd: 20 cm
10. C: orange; P: 1s; Rd: 16 cm
11. C: yellow, sand inc.; P: C1 80—100; Rd: 11.6 cm
12. C: orange, sand inc.; P: B8 40—60; Rd: 10 cm
13. C: orange, inside very rough, unburnished; S: dark red to brown slip, uneven; P: C4 20; Rd: 12.2 cm
14. C: orange, sand inc., black specks at the rim; P: B8 20—40; Rd: 19.4 cm; Hd: 4.6 cm
15. C: orange, black specks at the rim; P: C1 40—60; Rd: 25.6 cm

Pl. 8 — ORANGE AND YELLOW POTTERY, JUGS, AMPHORAE, FLAGONS (rims, bases, handles)

1. C: yellow, soft, chalky, finely ground; P: B6 20—40; Rd: 4.6 cm
2. C: light orange, soft, chalky; P: B8 40—60; Rd: 11 cm
3. C: pale orange, soft, sand inc.; P: C 89 20—40; Rd: 11.6 cm
4. C: pale yellow, soft; P: B4 40—60; Rd: 9 cm
5. C: dark orange; P: B6 40—60; Rd: 6 cm
6. C: yellow, soft; P: 1s; Rd: 7.6 cm
7. C: yellow, sand inc.; P: A8 40—60; Rd: 11.6 cm
8. C: orange; P: 1s Rd: 9.8 cm
9. C: light yellow-brown core; S: yellow-red; P: C1 80—100; Rd: 7.8 cm
10. C: yellow-orange, soft, sand inc.; P: C1 40—60; Rd: 10 cm
11. C: orange; P: 1s; Bd: 10 cm
12. C: orange; P: C 89 20—40; Bd: 6.8 cm
13. C: orange; P: B9 20—40
14. C: orange; P: B9 20—40
15. C: yellow; P: B8 20—40
16. C: orange; P: B4 20; Bd: 13.8 cm
17. C: pale yellow, sand inc., coarse, rough; P: B4 20; Rd: 4.6 cm; Bd: 2.4 cm

Pl. 9 — ORANGE, RED COATED POTTERY, PLATTERS, DISHES

1. C: orange, sand inc.; S: dark red slip, falls off; P: C5 20; Rd: 22 cm
2. C and S as no. 1; P: C 4/5 20; Rd: 22.6 cm
3. C: orange, soft, sand inc.; S: dark red inner slip, outside no slip; P: southern enlargement; Rd: 30 cm
4. C and S as no. 3; P: 1s; Rd: 27.6 cm
5. C: orange, sand inc.; S: outside dark red slip, inside dark brown slip; P: northern enlargement; Rd: 26 cm
6. C: orange, soft, sand inc.; S: dark red slip; P: C 4/5 20; Rd: 27.2 cm
7. C and S as no. 6; B5 20; Rd: 20.8 cm
8. C: orange, brown specks, without slip; P: B8 20—40; Rd: 17.4 cm
9. C: orange, soft, sand inc.; S: inside dark red slip, outside traces of black paint; P: C6 20—40; Rd: 30 cm
10. C: orange, soft, sand inc.; S: dark red slip, falls off; P: C4 20—40; Rd: 28 cm
11. C and S as no. 10; P: C7 20—40; Rd: 24 cm
12. C and S as no. 10; P: B6 20—40; Rd: 22 cm
13. C and S as no. 10; P: B6 40—60; Rd: 27.6 cm

14. C and S as no. 10; P: southern enlargement; Rd: 31 cm
15. C and S as no. 10; P: southern enlargement; Rd: 27.8 cm

Pl. 10 — ORANGE, RED COATED POTTERY, DISHES

1. C: orange, soft, sand inc.; S: dark red slip, falls off, outside traces of black paint; P: C6 60; Rd: 25 cm
2. C: orange, soft, sand inc.; S: traces of dark red slip; P: A8 40—60; Rd: 31 cm
3. C: orange, soft, sand inc.; S: dark red slip, falls off; P: C3 20—40; Rd: 28.8 cm
4. C: orange, soft, sand inc.; S: inside traces of dark red slip, outside black; P: C6 20—40; Rd: 32 cm
5. C: orange, sand inc.; S: dark red slip, falls off; P: C3 20—40; Rd: 28.8 cm
6. C and S as no. 5; A6 20—40; Rd: 31.4 cm
7. C and S as no. 5; P: C7 20—40; Rd: 27 cm
8. C and S as no. 5; P: B5 20; Rd: 33 cm
9. C: orange, sand inc.; S: inside dark red slip, outside traces of black paint; P: C6 20; Rd: 31.2 cm
10. C: yellow, soft, sand inc.; S: dark red slip, falls off; P: A6 20—40; Rd: 26.8 cm
11. C: orange, sand inc.; S: dark red slip, falls off; P: north 20—40; Rd: 27.4 cm
12. C and S as no. 11; P: C6 20—40; Rd: 17.6 cm
13. C and S as no. 11; P: B4 20—40; diameter of the rib 28 cm
14. C and S as no. 11; P: B4 40—60; Rd: 23 cm

Pl. 11 — ORANGE, RED COATED POTTERY, BASES OF DISHES, LIDS, POTS, STORAGE VESSELS

1. C: orange, sand inc.; S: dark red slip, falls off; P: C7 20—40; Fd: 11 cm
2. C and S as no. 1; B5 20; Fd: 10 cm
3. C and S as no. 1; P: B6 20—40;Fd: 11.6 cm
4. C and S as no. 1; P: C6 20; Rd: 22.6 cm; Hd: 5.6 cm
5. C and S as no. 1; P: B1 20—40; Hd: 3.8 cm
6. C: pale yellow, sand inc.; S: outside brown slip; P: B8 40—60; Rd: 23.8 cm
7. C: pale yellow, without slip; P: B6 40—60; Rd: 13.8 cm
8. C: dark orange, sand inc.; S: red slip, mostly fallen off; P: B6 20—40; Rd: 11.4 cm
9. C: yellow, sand inc.; S: dark red slip; P: C6 20; Rd: 14 cm
10. C: yellow, soft; S: orange slip; P: C6 20; Rd: 13.8 cm
11. C and S as no. 10; P: 1s

Pl. 12 — GREY POTTERY, FLAGONS, DISHES, LIDS

1. C: light grey yellow core, tiny white inc. and sand; S: light grey, rough; P: B4 40—60 Rd: 13 cm
2. C: orange-red, sand inc.; S: dark grey; P: B5 20—40; Rd: 15 cm
3. C: orange, tiny white inc.; S: light yellow, rough; P: great wall; Rd: 12 cm
4. C: orange-red, very small white inc.; S: dark grey-black; P: C7 20—40; Rd: 8 cm
5. C and S as no. 4; P: A4 20—40; Rd: 16 cm
6. C: yellow-brown, very small white inc.; S: dark grey; P: 1s; Rd: 11 cm
7. C and S as no. 6; P: 1s; Rd: 12 cm
8. C: yellow-grey; S: grey; P: B5 20; Rd: 10 cm
9. C and S as no. 8; P: C5 20—40; Rd: 18 cm
10. C: yellow, white inc.; S: dark grey-black, rough; P: A5 40—60; Rd: 22 cm
11. C: light grey, yellow core, tiny white inc.; light grey, rough; P: B6 40—60; Rd: 19.4 cm
12. C and S as no. 11; P: C7 20—40; Rd: 20 cm
13. C: light grey, soft, tiny inc.; S: rough; P: B4 20—40; Bd: 8 cm
14. C and S as no. 13; P: B7 20—40; Bd: 5 cm
15. C and S as no. 13; B4 20—40; Bd: 6.4 cm
16. C and S as no. 13; P: B5 20—40; BD: 5.6 cm
17. C and S as no. 13; P: C5 20—40; Bd: 6 cm
18. C and S as no. 13; P: A9 canal; Bd: 4 cm
19. C and S: light grey; P: B5 20—40; Rd: 13.8 cm
20. C: light grey, medium hardness, sand inc.; S: traces of black slip; P: C6 20; Rd: 13.6 cm
21. C and S: grey-black, rough; P: A4 20—40; Rd: 10 cm
22. C: reddish, tiny inc.; S: grey; P: C4 20—40; Fd: 10 cm
23. C: grey, very small sand inc.; finely ground; S: grey; P: 1s; Fd: 12.2 cm
24. C: yellow-red; S: grey-black; P: C4 40—60; Hd: 5.8 cm
25. C and S as no. 24; P: B7 20—40; Hd: 3.6 cm
26. C and S as no. 24; P: B4 20—40; Hd: 5.6 cm
27. C and S as no. 24; P: A8 20—40; Hd: 5 cm

Pl. 13 — GREY, BLACK POTTERY, DISHES, POTS

1. C: light brown to brown, tiny white inc. and sand; S: black; P: A3 20—40; Rd: 27.2 cm
2. C and S as no. 1; P: B5 20—40; Rd: 26 cm
3. C and S as no. 1; P: B5 20—40; Rd: 26 cm
4. C: light brown, white inc., S: grey, rough; P: B4 20—40; Rd: 24 cm
5. C: light brown, white inc. and sand; S: black-grey to light brown, inside black slip; P: C4 20—40; Rd: 18 cm
6. C: black, sand inc.; S: black; P: B6 20—40; Rd: 16 cm
7. C: brown, white inc. and sand; S: black to brown, rough, inside and at the rim black slip; B4 20—40; Rd: 21.8 cm
8. C: yellow-brown, larger white inc. and sand; S: grey, rough; P: 1s; Rd: 22 cm
9. C and S: grey, very rough, many black and white inc.; P. C 4/5 20
10. C: dirty yellow, in layers; S: dark grey, glittering; P: C1 E1 20—40; Rd: 30 cm
11. C: pale yellow-red, hard, white inc.; S: dark grey; P: B5 20; Rd: 22 cm
12. C: red to black; S: brown; P: B7 20—40; Fd: 8.4 cm
13. C and S as no. 12; P: C5 20—40; Fd: 11 cm
14. C: light brown, hard, very small white inc.; S: light brown to dark grey; P: C5 20—40; Rd: 19.4 cm
15. C: cinnamon-coloured, hard; S: dark grey, sand inc.; P: B6 40—60; Rd: 15.2 cm
16. C: pale yellow-red, hard, very small white inc. and sand; S: dark grey; P: A9 canal
17. C: grey, sand inc.; S: grey; P: excavation in 1985, E1 20—40; Rd: 18 cm; Bd: 14.2 cm

Pl. 14 — GREY, BLACK-GREY COATED POTTERY, DISHES

1. C: dirty yellow, tiny sand inc.; S: dark brown slip, outside no slip; P: 1s; Rd: 26 cm
2. C: dirty yellow, very small sand inc.; S: grey, traces of black slip; P: 20—40; Rd: 26 cm
3. C: cinnamon-coloured, many sand inc.; S: black, inside black slip; P: B4 20; Rd: 19 cm
4. C: light grey, hard; S: grey, shiny, burnished; P: B6 40—60; Rd: 20 cm
5. C: dirty yellow, sand inc.; S: grey, black slip; P: C4 20; Rd: 19.6 cm
6. C: dirty yellow-grey, sand inc.; S: grey, black slip; P: C6 20—40; Rd: 19.6 cm
7. C: dirty yellow; S: grey, black slip; P: B6 20—40; Rd: 15.8 cm
8. C and S as no. 7; P: 20—40; Rd: 18 cm
9. C and S as no. 7; P: C7 20—40; Rd: 20 cm
10. C: dirty yellow, sand inc.; S: black, black slip, shiny; P: C4 40—60; Rd: 21.4 cm
11. C: dirty yellow-grey, sand inc.; S: black slip; P: A5 40—60; Fd: 12 cm
12. C and S as no. 11; P: C8 20—40; Fd: 11.6 cm
13. C: grey, hard, very small inc.; S: outside dirty grey slip, shiny, no grey slip on the outer side of the foot; P: 1s; Fd: 11.8 cm
14. C: dirty yellow, sand inc.; S: grey, painted black; P: B6 20—40; Fd: 9.4 cm
15. C and S as no. 14; P: C7 20—40; Fd: 7.6 cm

Pl. 15 — GREY, BLACK COATED POTTERY, DISHES

1. C: dirty yellow, in layers, sand inc.; S: dark grey-black, black slip; P: B6 20—40; Rd: 33.2 cm
2. C and S as no. 1; P: B5 20; Rd: 25 cm
3. C: dirty yellow-reddish, hard, very small inc.; S: light grey, glittering, trace of black slip; P: E1 40—60; Rd: 27.2 cm
4. C and S as no. 3; P: B5 20; Rd: 25 cm
5. C: dirty yellow, in layers, sand inc.; S: dark grey, black slip, very fine; P: G1 60 (floor); Rd: 24 cm
6. C: dirty yellow-reddish, hard, S: light grey, black silp; P: 1s; Rd: 27.4 cm
7. C: pink-brown; S: black, dark slip; P: B4 20; Rd: 31.4 cm
8. C: light grey; S: grey, black slip; P: C4 40—60; Rd: 28.4 cm
9. C: pale yellow, in layers; S: black, black slip; P: 1s; Rd: 31.4 cm
10. C: yellow-ocher; S: light grey, dark grey slip, falls off; P: A3 40—60; Rd: 28.8 cm
11. C: dirty yellow, in layers; S: black, black slip; P: C8 20—40; Rd: 32.8 cm
12. C: pale yellow, grey; S: grey, dark grey slip; P: C5 20; Rd: 28.4 cm
13. C: light orange; S: grey, black slip; P: C1 60 (floor); Rd: 27 cm
14. C: dirty yellow, soft, sand inc.; S: light grey, black slip; P: B5 20; Fd: 12 cm
15. C: dirty yellow, hard; S: dark grey, black slip; P: A7 20—40; Fd: 8 cm
16. C and S as no. 15; P: A7 40—60; Fd: 8 cm
17. C: grey, hard; S: dark grey, black slip; P: B6 40—60; Fd: 11.6 cm
18. C: dirty yellow, soft, sand inc.; S: light grey, black slip; P: C1 20—40; Fd: 12 cm

Pl. 16 — STAMPED POTTERY, ORANGE RED COATED

1. C: yellow-orange, sand inc.; S: red slip, falls off; P: B1 40—60; Rd: 31.6 cm
2. C: orange, soft, sand inc.; S: dark red slip; P: C1 60 (floor); Rd: 22 cm
3. C and S as no. 2; P: southern enlargement; Rd: 28.8 cm
4. C and S as no. 2; P: B1 40—60; Rd: 26 cm
5. C: pale yellow, soft, sand inc.; S: orange-red slip; P: C4 40—60; Rd: 18 cm
6. C and S as no. 5; P: C4 40—60; Rd: 21.6 cm
7. C: grey; S: inside dark grey slip; P: A3 40—60; Rd: 12.8 cm
8. C: grey, sand inc.; S: dark grey-black slip, falls off; P: A3 40—60; Rd: 17.6 cm
9. C: grey; S: grey, burnished, shiny; P: B2 (floor); Rd: 14.2 cm
10. C: grey, sand inc.; S: dark grey-black slip, inside no slip; P: B2 (floor); Rd: 10 cm

Pl. 17 — FINE POTTERY, CENSER, LAMPS, GRAFFITI

1. C: yellow-orange, soft; S: brown-red slip, badly preserved; P: B7 20—40
2. C and S as no. 1; P: 1s
3. C: yellow; S: interior brown-red slip, on the outer side the slip falls off leaving light orange layer; P: B6 40—60
4. C: orange, very small sand inc.; P: A6 40—60; Rd: 7.6 cm
5. C: orange, soft; S: interior matt brown-red slip, outside in places only, black at the top; P: B4 20; Fd: 2.6 cm
6. C: pale yellow, finely ground, many sand inc.; P: C1 60 (floor); Rd: 29 cm
7. C: orange, soft; stamp DESSI; P: B8 20—40
8. C as no. 7; P: C7 20—40
9. C as no. 7; P: B9 20—40
10. C: dark grey; S: black; P: B5 20—40

Pl. 18 — SIGILLATA

1. C: pink, soft, chalky; S: orange-brown matt slip; P: A4 40—60; Rd: 24.8 cm
2. C: dark pink, soft, chalky; S: brown-orange matt slip; P: B1 60—80; Rd: 21.5 cm
3. C: ocher-yellow, soft chalky, S: brown-orange, falls off in layers; P: A1 40—60; Rd: 16 cm
4. C: orange, soft; S: dark brown-orange slip; P: southern enlargement; Rd: 18 cm
5. C: red-orange, soft, chalky; S: dark red; P: 1s; Fd: 7.6 cm

Pl. 19 — POTTERY FROM THE PIT, EXCAVATION 1983

1. C: dirty yellow-brown; S: dark red, almost brown slip; Rd: 19.6 cm; Dish Drag. 36
2. C: orange; S: dark red slip, in places traces of black slip, falls off; Rd: 11 cm; Fd: 6.6 cm; Small bowl
3. C: bright orange; S: black (?) slip, falls off; Rd: 15 cm; Fd: 5.8 cm
4. C and S; dark red; Rd: 15.4 cm; Bd: 13.2 cm; Platter
5. C: bright orange; S: dark red slip; Rd: 11. 6 cm; Bd: 5.2 cm
6. S: outside light yellow, inside light brown; Rd: 1 cm; Bd: 5 cm
7. C: red-light brown, huge white inc.; S: rough; Rd: 14.4 cm; Tripod dish
8. C: grey, partly white; Rd: 11 cm; Bd: 6.4 cm; Pot
9. C: light yellow-orange; Rd: 7.2 cm; Bd: 3.2 cm; Cup
10. C: speckled, grey-orange; Rd: 6.4 cm; Bd: 3.4 cm; Cup
11. C: yellow-brown; Lamp

METAL

The metal objects found during the course of the excavations of the roman architectural complex at Drenje were made of bronze and iron and can be differentiated into several categories. They were mainly articles of attire (fibulae, belt buckles), household equipment (keys), cooking elements (casserole handle, knife), room equipment (hinges, handles), tools (hammer), parts of various plating and nails and hooks which were a part of the construction itself. Drawings of artifacts are included in the text of this catalogue to make understanding the material easier as well as providing analogies whether close or distant with other material. These drawings are not reconstructions of the artifacts found at Drenje, but rather merely have shapes similar to those from Drenje or are some of the basic forms related to them. They are presented as graphic information.

BRONZE

Fibula are the most common of the bronze finds. There were eight examples (Plate 20:1—8) which according to shape belong to five different types. Four of these types are bow fibulae, and one is penannular.

Three examples (Pl. 20:1—3) are of the strongly profiled type, characterized by a button-like disc on the bow. These fibulae represent an indigenous type of fastener which developed in the Pannonian-Norican region and with time spread throughout the Roman Empire. The chronological period of the origin of this type encompasses the 1st and part of the 2nd centuries, during which its shape passed through several developmental phases, and it continued to the 3rd century. The most numerous find of this fibula type — ca. 500 examples — comes from Siscia, where the majority of variations were produced. The fibula from Šibica was probably made there (Drawing 1).

None of the three examples of the strongly profiled fibula type are completely preserved, but their state permits fairly accurate determination of their variant types. All of the examples have a rectangular shield above the spring and are mainly distiguished according to the shape of the initial and upper parts of the bow.

The fibula shown on Pl. 20:1 belongs to the variant type of single-part fasteners with a 10-coiled spring, an elliptically cross-sectioned flattened bow initial, a nearly conical button on the end, and circular punch holes or hollows on the catch-plate, or sometimes even an entire catch-plate (Drawing 2). These fibulae are most often found in Dalmatia and Bosnia and are dated to the first half of the 1st century (Kovrig, 1937, 117, Pl. 5:49, Pl. 23:2; Marić, 1968, 36, Pl. 20:1, 2, 23, 24).

The fibula shown on Pl. 20:2 is also a variant of the one-part type. The number of coils in the spring varies, but most commonly there are eight. The initial part of the bow is entirely flat and is often facetted on the exterior surfaces, the final element of the leg has a button form, and the catch-plates have the same three variants as for the previous type (Drawing 3). Our example either had a solid catch or only one circular perforation, and the surfaces of the initial and upper parts of the bow were smooth. Similar examples are often found in continental Croatia and in Slovenia, as well as in Dalmatia and Bosnia. This type is dated to the early 1st century, to the first two decades AD (Petru S., 1972, Pl. 25:26, Pl. 37:1; Kovrig, 1937, 116, Pl. 5:42; Marić, 1968, 36, Pl. 20:57).

Judging by its preserved elements, the fibula illustrated on Pl. 20:3 is closest to the variant which has both single and double part forms. The spring has eight to ten coils, the initial part of the bow is flattened and its surface, as well as the surface of the wide upper part of the bow, has long facettings (Drawing 4). This variant is chronologically identical to the preceeding one and other than in its native Pannonian-Norican region, it is often found in the Danube basin. More outstanding examples of this form can have tiny zig-zag engraved decoration (Patek, 1942, 93, 96, Pl. 4:3,4; Kondić, 1961, Pl. 1:7—8).

The fibula on Pl. 20:4 belongs to a type with two button-like discs on the bow, which also had its source in Noricum and Pannonia, approximately contemporaneous with the preceeding type. These fibulae are most concentrated in their native area and are very rarely found outside it. They are usually of very large dimensions, as is shown by examples found in Novo Mesto, Drnovo, Ljubljana, Sisak, etc.. In the later phase of development, in the form in which this type spread far beyond its native region, the catch plate took the shape of a frame as there was a large triangular perforation in it. The exteremely poor preservation of the example on Pl. 20:4 makes it difficult to precisely determine to which variant it belongs. However, according to the similar placement of the discs as well as the linear piece of sheet-metal on the crushed catch-plate — the remains of a partition between the decorative holes — it is most probably Garbsch A236a/ /4 (a one-part fibula with a spring of 8 coils, a flattened bow head and catch-plate with stair-like holes: Drawing 5) which is chronologically placed in the first half of the 1st century (Garbsch, 1965, 27).

The fibula illustrated on Pl. 20:5 represents a simple type of single-part fasteners with a parallelogram shaped catch-plate, and a 4-coiled spring. In contrast to all the other bow fibula from Drenje, which have only the spring preserved, this is the only one with a preserved inner axis (Drawing 6). This is an example of a functional fibula of the legionary type. Its region of origin was the Rhine valley, and it appeared in the second half of the 1st century, but was most popular in the first half of the 2nd century. Outside of Germania and Gallia, they are very rare (Böhme, 1972, 93, Pl. 3, 4). In Croatia this type of fibula is known from Siscia, where examples of rare variants with sharply angled bows were found (Koščević, 1980, 26, Pl. 25:202, 203, 205, 206). The Siscian legionary fibulae have an interior axis, but like this example from Drenje, in several cases they differ in one detail: in place of 4 coils, as examples of this type from Germany and France have regularly and without exception, there appear an odd number of either three or five coils in the spring. During production of these fibulae, one of the coils was left out or, respectively, added. This deviation does not seem of any great significance for forming hypotheses about the production of legionary type fibulae, although these wire fibulae could be produced in a very modest workshop. However, changing the number of coils in the spring nonetheless violated the original construction. Similar anomalies could be indicators for the taking over of a fibula form, during production of which some details are accidentally neglected since the type had no roots in the region of production.

Last among the arched bow types, fibula Pl. 20:6 belongs to the knee-shaped type of fibula. This is a long lasting and broadly distributed type with numerous variants and variations, which are mainly dated to the 2nd century and extend to the 3rd century, but then, pushed out by other shapes of fibulae, it was already on the decline (Böhme, 1972, 111, Pl. 6, 7). Knee-shaped fibulae are two-part, the bow is bent like a knee, the bow extension or foot is widened and flat on the end or has a button end, and the number of coils in the spring varies considerably. The catch-plate is placed lengthwise, but is high and narrow, and the shield above the spring is fan shaped and is often decorated with

tiny zig-zag etching or rows of impressed squares. Similar variants are found in Germania and Pannonia and the essential difference between them is in the construction: germanic examples have an inner or lower axis (Drawing 7) and on pannonian and norican examples, the axis is on the outer or upper side of the spring (Drawing 8). On the latter types, the surface may be facetted along the length. There as also a variant of knee-shaped fibulae where the spring is partially or entirely enclosed in a metal cylinder (Drawing 9). The fibula from Drenje shows mixed but also some contrary elements, and thus there are no completely appropriate analogies. It is closest to the variant with a square shield which more or less covers the spring (Drawing 10). On the example in question, the shield is very weakly expressed, and the barely indicated terminals reach only to the axis on the spring. Knee-shaped fibulae with rectangular shields, as compared to other variants, are quite scarce. They have been found in Belgrade and Vrsac in large numbers with small shields, but their form and leg ends are differently shaped and they have smooth exterior surfaces. They are dated to the 3rd century (Bojović, 1983, 56, Pl. 21:191—198, Pl. 22:199, 202, 203; Kondić, 1961, 205, Pl. 5:43). Fibulae of similar appearance should probably be connected to the Danube basin area.

The fibulae represented on Pl. 20:7—8 are flat penannular brooches with tubular turned-up rolled terminals. Penannular brooches are closely related to the omega fastener type, which also has open terminals, but they are bent backwards and are often decorated, especially the smaller examples. Both types appear in the La Tene period and represent long lasting shapes which continue without changing their appearance throughout the entire roman period. Depending on the dimensions, they could have been worn as cloak fasteners or as belt buckles (Drawing 11). These brooches can be dated to a quite long period, the 3rd-4th centuries (Ettlinger, 1975, 133, Pl. 15:14; Böhme, 1972, 336, Pl. 31:1226, 1227).

Rectangular belt buckles, like that on Pl. 20:9 are rare, as oval buckles were much more popular. They are dated mainly in the second half of the 3rd and in the 4th centuries (Intercisa II, 460, Abb. 100; Bullinger, 1969, 63).

Wide leather belts, characteristic for the late roman period, were richly ornamented with metal buckle plaques, decorated in a specific technique giving the effect of engraving, of which some had the function of stiffening the leather. The terminal buckle plaques on the folded part of the belt, the so-called belt tongues, besides being decoration had the function of holding the leather in a tight position. It is rightfully suggested that some of these luxurious belt sets, like bulb-shaped fibulae which is the leading and almost only type of fibula in the 4th century and sometimes appears as a set with the belts, were connected to the social status of a state official, and in the military sector if they did not actually mark a specific rank they certainly indicated it.

Rectangular belt buckles with relief decorated corners ordinarily had a double pin and appeared on belts with plaques in the form of propellers and tongue-like amphora forms as a combination belt set, as has been documented by concrete finds (Drawing 12), but they could have been part of a set with differently shaped and decorated belt buckle plaques. The belt buckle illustrated on Pl. 20:9 has a modest decoration on the strengthened and flat corners, carried out in a bevelled style with wedge shaped grooves, while the double flat plaque served to attach the buckle to the belt. Its upper side was decorated with the standard engraved lines. According to the dimensions of the belt plaque and the appearance of the buckle, it is possible to establish that it was a narrow belt and that it did not belong to the class of belt with an already completely developed style of decoration.

Of a bronze casserole, a very old and widespread shape of vessel, only a handle was preserved (Pl. 21:11). A casserole is a deep vessel with a flat or rounded bottom, with a long horizontal handle, used for cooking and for serving drinks. The main workshops for bronze vessels, including casseroles, were located in southern Italy and Gallia, and examples found in our region were imported from those regions and probably also from northern Italy. In the earlier period, mainly 1st century, they were of southern Italian production. They are better proportioned, lighter and more finely worked, particularly examples from the Capua workshops. Gallian casseroles are bulkier and more roughly made, and were produced in the 2nd century. As a type of vessel, casseroles extend into the 3rd century and perhaps longer. Through stamps present on some casserole examples the names of several italian and gallic craftsmen who made them are known (Radnoti, 1938, 11 ff.).

The original exterior edge of the handle (Pl. 21:11) has not been preserved, but a smooth double groove ran along the edges, while there was probably a wide beaded track around the inner opening. According to the shape of the opening, the handle belonged to a type of casserole which was generally the most widely distributed and most frequently found in Pannonia (Ulbert, 1959, Pl. 23:9—10; Idem, 1969, Pl. 37:12; Radnoti, 1938, 50 ff., Pl. 3, 4, 21, 22). It is characterized by a round opening on the handle plate, and either deep or shallow vessels with or without fingerlike bases on the exterior bottom surface (Drawing 13). As our example is extremely poorly preserved, it was not possible to find any traces of the remains of a stamp mark, and hence it was impossible to determine the exact type and at which workshop it was produced. The diameter of the circular plate originally measured 50—60 mm, but further proportions (length of the handle and the angle of attachment) are not possible to reconstruct. The ratio of the opening size to the plate agrees with the standard type but the length of the handle varies from type to type. The vessel to which this handle was attached probably was not far removed in shape from the well known casserole from Surčin, which has the stamp of a craftman from Capua (Radnoti, 1938, 53, Pl. 21:2), and could be dated to the period from the second half of the 1st century onwards.

Other bronze material was found at Drenje: one open ring of smooth wire (Pl. 24:29), one bent piece of a sheet metal band (Pl. 24:30), pieces of massive slabs of various thicknesses (Pl. 24:35; Pl. 26:49, 50) and two pieces of thin sheet metal (Pl. 24:33; Pl. 25:41). The two latter finds, now deformed and not complete, were parts of a thin metal sheeting which covered a wooden surface and were fastened with nails.

IRON

The iron finds from Drenje, excepting a few artifacts, were worse preserved than those of bronze, as iron in general is more susceptible to decay.

The long object on Pl. 20:10 with 4 parallel lines on the upper thicker end is probably a pin, covered with a layer of corrosion. The shape cannot be completely distinguished, especially the appearance of the head and other possible decorations, which are important for determining the type. In its present state of preservation, we can hypothesis a simple form of pin with a circular head which was in use from the early roman to the late imperial periods (Walke, 1965, 54, Pl. 102: 15—22), but were more often made of bone or bronze. From the length of our example it could either be a hairpin or a pin for clothing.

Of three keys (Pl. 21:12,14,16), two were to locks with bolts, which were also iron. Such keys (Pl. 21:14, 16) represent early and middle roman shapes, and in

terms of keys generally, are the types most commonly found on roman sites (Walke, 1965, 59, Pl. 123: 1—12).

The small key shown on Pl. 21:12, with a tubular hollow, seems to have belonged to a turning lock (Ulbert, 1959, 77, Pl. 28:25, 26) but is apparently incomplete, missing the quill shaped extension. This second type of key is rarely found and there are no analogies for the shape.

The handle (Pl. 21:13) and hinge (Pl. 21:15) represent metal functional parts of wooden furnishings (Walke, 1965, 61, Pl. 134: 7—10, Pl. 135:1; Intercisa II, Pl. 52:8). The simple handle, with engraved wavy lines and a conically shaped button-like end on the bent terminal, included a hook for fixing into wood and was probably mounted on a drawer or chest. Similar handles are usual finds on larger settlement sites. They are dated to the first and second centuries, but continue to the 3rd century and even longer.

The three part hinge (Pl. 21:15) with long spurs for driving into wood could have held the doors of a wardrobe or the cover of a trunk. Such hinges were produced in bronze as well as iron.

Knives, as a basic everyday utensil, are generally standard finds, but their shapes vary considerably (Ulbert, 1959, 76, Pl. 28:1—15; Idem, 1969, Pl. 49:8; Idem, 1981, Pl. 25:243; Walke, 1965, Pl. 119:14; Pl. 121:2). They are divided into two groups according to the form of the blade. The knife on Pl. 22:18 is closer to knives with straight blades, and its insignificant bend shows a curve opposite to the knives with rounded blades, but among known examples there is no direct analogy for this knife.

The object similar to an axe (Pl. 22:17) is a smith's hammer. These types of hammers appear in early roman fortifications on the *limes* and in settlements, but during the course of the entire imperial period they keep the same shape. In some unimportant details the celtic-germanic types differ from the roman varieties, but the basic form is always the same. The example from Drenje holds to a line close to the roman-provincial blacksmith tradition (Pietsch, 1983, 25, Pl. 6:96; Ulbert, 1969, Pl. 48:23).

The object on Pl. 23:23 is probably either a device for boring, a drill, an awl or even a circular file, but the corrosion deposit and the broken ends do not permit exact identification. The basic shape of the object would nonetheless indicate one of the above purposes (Pietsch, 1983, Pl. 12:260, 292; Ulbert, 1981, Pl. 26:286; Walke, 1965, Pl. 128:18).

The incompletely preserved object on Pl. 23:22 also has no analogy in terms of form among the known types of craftwork tools. If the lower edge, where it is broken, bifurcated into two thorns, then in terms of the shape of this part it would be somewhat reminiscent of a tool for removing nails (Pietsch, 1983, Pl. 17:425).

The pieces illustrated on Pl. 22:19—21, two bent triangular pieces of thick sheet metal and a bar which widens at the lower end, cannot be identified with any certain tool or its parts.

The deformed piece with a circular opening (Pl. 23:24) probably represents the terminal part of the handle of some tool.

The bent bar with two long extensions (Pl. 23:25) served either as a hook attachment (similar to that on the handle on Pl. 21:13) or one of the elements of a hinge.

The piece of thick wire with a loop on one end (Pl. 23:26) appears to be a hook or a nail which has a knot in place of a head (Walke, 1965, Pl. 129:25).

Both wire loops illustrated on Pl. 23:27, 28, of which no. 27 was strengthened by a row of coils (noose), served for exerting pressure or belonged to some larger and more complex object of unclear purpose.

The thick corroded object on Pl. 24:31 cannot even approximately be defined; it seems that it was broken off of some larger object. Its lower trapezoidal part preserves the original edge.

The fragment of bent sheet metal (Pl. 24:32) served as a plaque and terminal strengthener, but the object to which it was attached on both sides cannot be determined only on the basis of the shape of the sheet metal.

It is unclear to what object the fragment with a thin hooked banded end belonged (Pl. 24:34), as is the case with the massive pieces of iron with regular, violently perforated or merely designations for holes (Pl. 24:36, 38; Pl. 26:47). The fragments illustrated on Pl. 25:46 are probably parts of the blade of a knife, while the sheet metal fragments on Pl. 24:35, Pl. 25:42—45 and Pl. 26:48, 51 could be remains of large coarse metal vessels such as kettles or buckets. According to the curve of their lines, the fragments on Pl. 25:39, 40, 44 could have had the function of plating or a strengthener.

The remaining iron finds, with the exception of bent and straight pieces of bars with various cross-sections (Pl. 26:56—58; Pl. 27:59—61), were composed of hooks in the shape of a »U«, so-called tighteners or their parts (Pl. 26:52—55) and nails (Pl. 27:62—70; Pl. 28; Pl. 29).

The length of the nails ranges from 43 to 128 mm. The heads are mainly irregularly circular or oval, but several examples are square, forged widely with regular rounded corners (Pl. 28:71, 73, 79). The carefully worked heads of these latter examples show that they were visible and to some extent had a decorative purpose. The shank of the nail had a square cross-section. The large nails served for securing heavy wooden constructions and sometimes their shanks were bent perpendicularly from the centre (Pl. 27:67, 70). The examples on Pl. 29:86—91, 93, 94 are either nails without heads (spikes) or are missing their heads and also had square cross-sections. The example on Pl. 29:29 is a smaller spike with a flat square upper end. Nails in the form of the letter T, with a short shank and wide head, characteristic for wooden roof construction were not found among the nails from Drenje. Staples, such as the one on Pl. 26:52 were also used for securing roof beams (Ulbert, 1969, Pl. 15:11, 15). Smaller nails, similar to those on Pl. 27:62—63, in addition to being used in the carpentering trade, also served for hanging objects on the wall, etc. (Intercisa II, 373, Pl. 70:22, 25).

* * *

Of 94 metal finds from Drenje, 17 were bronze and 77 were iron. A part of the bronze and a large part of the iron objects were segments and fragments of larger objects or discarded pieces which cannot be defined further. Of objects for everyday use, there were a vessel and a knife for household use (Pl. 21:11; Pl. 22:18), and of craft tools, a smith's hammer (Pl. 22:17) and probably a bore or file (Pl. 23:23).

Among decorative personal effects are included a pin (Pl. 20:10) either a hairpin or a clothing pin, fibulae which served to hold clothing in place (Pl. 20:1—8) and belt buckles (Pl. 20:9). Jewellery, in the true sense of the word, has not been found to date.

A handle and a hinge (Pl. 21:13, 15) were part of furniture, and of three keys, both large ones (Pl. 21:14, 16) were used for opening locks on doors, while the third (Pl. 21:12) could have been used for opening a chest.

Among iron finds most numerous were nails and spikes, approximately 30 pieces (Pl. 27:62—70; Pl. 28; Pl. 29), and several frame supports or staples (Pl. 26: 52—55).

The entire inventory of metal material falls into the category of standard finds from sites with settlement, civil or military structures. Considering the very small part of the site excavated to date, it covers the main dwelling sector in a settlement or a part of it or even a residential structure whose character and size cannot yet be fully defined.

The lack of agricultural tools is visible, as is the lack of weapons. The absence of the former should be intepreted as a temporary result of chance circumstances resulting from the insufficient state of investigation of the site, which does not permit any premature conclusions.

There are no finds which would be specifically for the military nor other characteristic elements, and objects such as knives, casserole handles, tools, etc. appear equally in civilian and military use. Belts with decorated plaques, an integral part of male attire, cannot be defined as explicitly military as they could have been worn by ordinary citizens.

The situation in terms of fibulae is somewhat different. Four out of five types represent fibulae worn by men (Pl. 20:1—3, 5—8), and only the fibula type with two button-like discs on the bow (Pl. 20:4) was worn exclusively by women. Other than that, it is considered that strongly profiled and penannular fibulae, as well as some types of knee-shaped and, of course, legionary fibulae were military fibulae, as they were mainly worn by soldiers. That could be the reason for their total simplicity and the absence of, or only modest decoration, on these fibulae. However, to definitely distiguish military from civilian fibulae is always a risky move (as is the case with such efforts for other categories of metal materials) as it is not based on inviolable and abudant documented archaeological confirmations.

In terms of the origin of individual types of fibulae, the following general recapitulation can be made. Native shapes are the types with one or two button--like discs on the bow (Pl. 20:1—4) and they should be expected in this region. Fibula of the latter type, worn one on each shoulder, were an integral part of a specific female attire in the Norican-Pannonian region. Although knee-shaped fibulae (Pl. 20:6) in terms of their shape were not tied to this region in terms of origin, according to the manner of construction and the execution of the spring with an exterior axis represented on this variant, they could be conditionally defined as pannonian-danubian. Legionary fibulae (Pl. 20:5) are to some degree or completely an alien element in this region. It is a germanic shape of fibula, but with specific elements in the spring construction which are atypical for the region where it originated. Penannular fibulae (Pl. 20:7, 8) are considered a generally widely circulated shape of fibula which is not connected to a particular region.

The elements for dating offered by the metal material from Drenje are not of equal value. Iron finds are not of great significance for dating as the shapes mainly continue throughout the entire imperial period. That is particularly the case with tools, furniture handles, and so forth, and key shapes and lock systems are extremely long lasting.

Bronze finds offer a more reliable chronological framework. All three fibulae of the strongly profiled type belong to the earlier developmental phases and are forms which originated as early as the first third of the 1st century. It is necessary to add the period of existence to the period of origin of individual shapes, as well as the period of existence or rather use of individual examples. For the above fibulae we thus get a range which can in one part extend into the 2nd century.

The dating of the variant type with two button-like discs can also be extended from the first half of the 1st century to the 2nd century, while penannular brooches are from the 3rd and 4th centuries. The chronological range of the bronze finds thus encompasses all four centuries, but the beginning and ending periods cannot be precisely determined. This dating framework also applies to the bronze vessels and belt buckles.

For a site which has not yet been systematically excavated and has already shown that it has a long continuity of several hundred years, the metal finds show a fairly rich variety of objects and diversity of form. In further research, the appearance of contemporary or successively originating shapes, as well as those categories of finds which are presently absent, could be expected.

R. Koščević

CATALOGUE OF METAL OBJECTS

1. Single-part strongly profiled fibula. Missing the terminal part of the bow and catch-plate as well as the pin and the spring with axis and holder. Bronze. Length: 33 mm (Pl. 20:1).
2. Single-part strongly profiled fibula. Missing spring with axis and holder, as well as the pin and its catch-plate. Bronze. Length: 45 mm (Pl. 20:2).
3. Two-part strongly profiled fibula. Deformed and lacking the terminal part, pin and interior wire axis of the spring. Bronze. Length: 42 mm (Pl. 20:3).
4. Fibula with two button-like discs on the bow, half preserved. The catch plate is deformed, and the bow extension and its terminal, the pin, the spring and the initial part of the bow are missing. Bronze. Length: 73 mm (Pl. 20:4).
5. Single-part legionary fibula, with a three coiled spring with an inner loop. Missing the catch-plate and most of the pin. Bronze. Length: 38 mm (Pl. 20:5).
6. Two-part knee-shaped fibula, with a body facetted along the length, and eight-coil spring and an external loop. Above the narrow elongated catch-plate is a terminal fan-shaped plate with a wart-like button, and the initial part of the bow ends with a very small protective plate. The axis inside the spring is missing. Bronze. Length: 37 mm (Pl. 20:6).
7. Penannular brooch with sharp bevelled edges and tubular flat rolled terminals. Missing pin. Bronze. Diameter: 42 mm (Pl. 20:7).
8. Penannular fibula as above. Bent and damaged, missing pin and the left tubular terminal. Diameter: 45 mm (Pl. 20:8).
9. Rectangular belt buckle, with a double plaque for attachment to the leather with both nails preserved. The buckle has a sharp central edge and oblique edges, while the corners are raised and flattened. The plaque surface is decorated with smooth oblique and horizontal lines, and all edges are damaged. The buckle pin is missing. Bronze. Length of the buckle: 44 mm; plaque: 35 mm (Pl. 20:9).
10. Pin (?) covered by a layer of corrosion. Decorated with four parallel circular lines on the upper part. Iron. Length: 118 mm (Pl. 20:10).
11. Casserole handle with a large circular opening on the wide flat part and one perforation at the end of the narrow part. In one area the remains of double lines which originally encircled the now very damaged outer edge are visible. The opening was framed by smooth engraving and probably a ribbon band. The handle is cracked. Iron. Length: 105 mm (Pl. 21:11).
12. Key composed of a cylindrical ring which is attached to a hollow narrow extension. The hollow tube represents the part which was used in the lock, but the key is not entirely preserved. Iron. Length: 47 mm (21:12).
13. Rectangular key, with an opening on the upper rounded end and three pairs of teeth on the perpendicularly placed part which was used in the lock. The teeth on the side retained their original height while the remainder were broken. Iron. Length: 78 mm (Pl. 21:14).
14. Rectangular key with a small irregular opening on the upper end. Because of a corrosion deposit, details such as the shape and the number of teeth on the perpendicularly placed part which was used in the lock were not visible. Iron. Length: 82 mm (Pl. 21:16).
15. Articulated hinge composed of three parts. The shorter elements are damaged and partially preserved, and the long leg of the central element is bent on the end. Iron. Length: 120 mm (Pl. 21:15).

16. Handle with a hook for attaching to wood. The bent terminal ends with a conical button element. On each side of the handle is a continuous now worn zig-zag line. Missing left terminal. Iron. Length: 81 mm (Pl. 21:13).
17. Smith's hammer with an opening for a wooden (?) handle. One end is wedge shaped and the other is shaped into a square working surface. Iron. Length: 248 mm (Pl.22:17).
18. Knife with a tang, made of one pice of metal. On the upper end of the tang is a circular perforation for attaching the handle, probably bone, of which no traces remain. The upper edge of the blade is saddle shaped and the end of the blade is missing. Iron. Length: 212 mm (Pl. 22:18).
19. A piece of thick curved sheet metal, cut along a right angle. Iron. Length: 119 mm (Pl. 22:19).
20. A piece of thick sheet metal, bent at a non-acute angle, which widens considerably at the base. Broken at the end of the upper narrower part. Iron. Length: 87 mm (Pl. 22:20).
21. Piece of a massive bar, the lower end of which is wide, thin and gently bent. Broken on both ends. Iron. Length: 97 mm (Pl. 22:21).
22. Object of uncertain purpose. The lower massive part is thinned and bent into a hook shape on the end and is broken. Deformed. Iron. Length: 138 mm (Pl. 23:22).
23. Spindle shaped object, suitable for drilling or filing. Broken, missing the pointed end, with traces of breakage on the upper end as well. Iron. Length: 134 mm (Pl. 23:23).
24. Part of a handle with an opening for hanging, bent in the upper part. Iron. Length: 46 mm (Pl. 23:24).
25. Hook with a ring-shaped head and two legs, one broken and the other damaged. Iron. Length: 73 mm (Pl. 23:25).
26. Hook or spike with a loop-shaped head, or part of some larger object. Traces of breaking are visible on both ends. Iron. Length: 77 mm (Pl. 23:26).
27. Thick wire bent into o loop with one end made into a noose with seven coils. Bent, without the original terminals on the ends. Iron. Length: 75 mm (Pl. 23:27).
28. Large bent hoop, with one end bent into a loop and the other which passed through the loop is broken at the junction. Iron. Diameter: 107 mm (Pl. 23:27).
29. Open deformed ring of smooth wire. Bronze. Diameter: 34 mm (Pl. 24:29).
30. Piece of an irregularly bent band, broken on both ends. Bronze. Length: 38 mm (Pl. 24:30).
31. Part of a larger object, broken on the upper end and very damaged. Iron. Length: 39 mm (Pl. 24:31).
32. Part of a sheet-metal covering, deformed and cracked. Iron. Length: 45 mm (Pl. 24:32).
33. Thin sheet-metal plate with three circular perforations for nails which attached it to a base. Bent, with damaged edges. Bronze. Length: 42 mm (Pl. 24:33).
34. Part of a larger object with a thin hook-shaped bent element on the lower end. The exterior rounded edge is original. Iron. Length: 55 mm (Pl. 24:34).
35. Plate fragment with a partially preserved perforation on the left edge. Bronze. Length: 24 mm (Pl. 24:35).
36. Massive plate with one circular opening and possibly the remains of a nail in the corroded layer on the upper end. Iron. Length: 66 mm (Pl. 24:36).
37. Fragment with a slightly rounded shape. Iron. Length: 38 mm (Pl. 24:37).
38. Irregularly thick plate with a partially preserved opening on the upper end one perforation in the lower part. A strip of sheet metal on the right side is crushed. The upper part is missing. Iron. Length: 86 mm (Pl. 24:38).
39. Gently rounded plate, nearly rectangular with a circular perforation on the upper part. The upper and right parts are missing. Iron. Length: 84 mm (Pl. 24:39).
40. Plate with a partially preserved regular circular opening. Deformed and craked, and broken on both ends. Iron. Length: 68 mm (Pl. 25:40).
41. Plate of thin sheet metal with one perforation on the upper part. Extremely damaged, deformed and cracked. Probably part of a larger object. Bronze. Length: 73 mm (Pl. 25:41).
42. Fragment of a larger object. Iron. Length: 36 mm (Pl. 25:42).
43. Fragment af a larger object. Iron. Length: 31 mm (Pl. 25:43).
44. Gently arched plate with one square perforation and one circular hollow on the upper part. All edges are damaged. Iron. Length: 96 mm (Pl. 25:44).
45. Plate with one preserved original edge. The rest are very damaged. Cracked and perforated. Probably broken off of some larger object. Iron. Length: 86 mm (Pl. 25:45).
46. Long fragment broken off of some larger object. One of the edges is thickened like a spine and the other is thin like the blade of a knife. Length: 75 mm (Pl. 25:46).
47. Fragment with an irregular semicircular hollow on the upper part. The lower edge appears original. Iron. Length: 63 mm (Pl. 26:47).

48. Fragment which perhaps represents the corner of a larger object. Iron. Length: 29 mm (Pl. 26:48).
49. Small fragment of sheet-metal plating. Bronze. Length: 17 mm (Pl. 26:49).
50. Fragment of more massive plating. Bronze. Length: 25 mm (Pl. 26:50).
51. Two plates of the same larger object. Iron. Lengths: 43 and 35 mm (Pl. 26:51).
52. Support element for wooden constructions, bent. Iron. Length: 73 mm (Pl. 26:52).
53. Support element for wooden constructions, bent. Iron. Length: 52 mm (Pl. 26:53).
54. Staple or support (?), broken on both ends. Iron. Length: 57 mm (Pl. 26:54).
55. Staple or support, broken on both ends. Iron. Length: 43 mm (Pl. 26:55).
56. Three bent fragments of a bar. Iron. Lengths: 66, 73 and 60 mm (Pl. 26:56).
57. Fragment of a bent bar, broken on both ends. Iron. Length: 56 mm (Pl. 26:57)
58. Fragment of a thick rod. Iron. Length: 51 mm (Pl. 26:58).
59. Fragment of a rod or other large object, broken on the upper end. Iron. Length: 78 mm (Pl. 27:59).
60. Part of a band shaped object, narrow and thick in the lower part. Broken on both edges. Iron. Length: 67 mm (Pl. 27:60).
61. Part of a rod with a layer of corrosion on the upper end. Iron. Length: 59 mm (Pl. 27:61).
62. Nail with an irregular circular head damaged on the outer edge. Broken, missing the spike on the shank. Iron. Length: 29 mm (Pl. 27:62).
63. Nail with an oval flat head and damaged edges. Iron. Length: 43 mm (Pl. 27:63).
64. Nail with an oval or rectangular damaged head. Missing the lower part of the shank. Iron. Length: 52 mm (Pl. 27364).
65. Nail missing the greater part of the head and the end of the shank. Iron. Length: 59 mm (Pl. 27:65).
66. Nail with an unidentifiable head shape (corrosion deposit). Missing the lower part of the shank. Iron. Length: 65 mm (Pl. 27:66).
67. Nail with an irregular circular head and bent shank missing the lower part. Iron. Length: 58 mm (Pl. 27:67).
68. Nail with an oval or rectangular head and short thick shank. Iron. Length: 60 mm (Pl. 27:68).
69. Nail with an oval head. Missing the lower part of the shank. Iron. Length: 57 mm (Pl. 27:69).
70. Nail with a circular damaged head and bent shank. Iron. Length: 60 mm (Pl. 27:70).
71. Nail with a square, rectangular flat head with rounded corners the edges of which are damaged. The shank is very long. Iron. Length: 115 mm (Pl. 28:71).
72. Nail with a square head as in the preceeding example. The shank is narrow and elongated. Iron. Length: 83 mm (Pl. 28:72).
73. Nail with a large rectangular head and rounded corners, damaged on the right side. Part of the shank is missing. Iron. Length: 65 mm (Pl. 28:73).
74. Nail with an oval head, damaged edges and a very long shank. Iron. Length: 128 mm (Pl. 28:74).
75. Nail with unidentifiable head shape due to a layer of corrosion. Iron. Length: 118 mm (28:75).
76. Nail with a large rectangular head, of which only one corner is preserved. The shank is short. Iron. Length: 69 mm (Pl. 28:76).
77. Nail with an oval head and incompletely preserved shank. Iron. Length: 83 mm (Pl. 28:77).
78. Nail with a circular or rectangular head and damaged edges. Iron. Length: 85 mm (Pl. 28:78).
79. Nail with a partially preserved rectangular head, one well-rounded corner, which is missing most of the shank. Iron. Length: mm (Pl. 28:79).
80. Nail with an oval or rectangular head, very corroded. Missing part of the shank. Iron. Length: 73 mm (Pl. 28:80).
81. Nail with an irregular damaged head, approximately circular. Missing part of the shank. Iron. Length: 61 mm (Pl. 29:81).
82. Nail with an oval damaged head. Missing part of the shank. Iron. Length: 81 mm (Pl. 29:82).
83. Nail with an oval or rectangular head, edges damaged. Iron. Length: 89 mm (Pl. 29:83).
84. Bent and cracked nail shank. Iron. Length: 61 mm (Pl. 29:84).
85. Bar or the shank of a very long nail. Iron. Length: 137 mm (Pl. 29:85).
86. Nail shank (?). Iron. Length: 92 mm (Pl: 29:86).
87. Nail shank or a spike. Iron. Length: 76 mm (Pl. 29:87).
88. Nail shank. Iron. Length: 70 mm (Pl. 29:88).

89. Nail shank or spike (?), which in the lower narrow part changes its cross-section. Broken on both edges. Iron. Length: 69 mm (Pl. 29:89).
90. Nail shank. Iron. Length: 53 mm (Pl. 29:90).
91. Part of the shank of a nail (?), broken on both ends. Iron. Length: 41 mm (Pl. 29:91).
92. Spike. Iron. Length: 51 mm (Pl. 29:92).
93. Part of a nail shank (?). Iron. Length: 48 mm (Pl. 29:93).
94. Nail shank. Iron. Length: 50 mm (Pl. 29:94).

COINS T.30 / Pl.30

* The numbers in the catalogue correspond to the numbers of the plates

A total of 19 coins were found in the entire excavated area. Only one of these has not been classified (possibly Hadrian). They are presented here in chronological order.

For help in classification and particularly the descriptions, I would like to thank Željko Demo.

Tiberius (14/37)

1 As 22/23—30 Rome RIC 81

Nerva (96/98)

2 As 98 Rome RIC 128/133

Traianus (98/117)

4 Dp 99/102 Rome RIC 411 or 428
5 S 103/111 Rome RIC 543

Hadrianus (117/138)

5 As 125/128 Rome RIC 662
6 Dp 119/121 Rome BMC 1240/1

Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus for Lucilla (161/169)

7 S 161/169 Rome RIC — (BMC —)
(Hybrid with obv. LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F and rev. of Faustina II: RIC 1638; BMC 905—908. For the type see D. of Lucilla: RIC 767).

Aurelianus (270/275)

8 An 270/275 Thess? RIC 406 dif.? _ _//_ Γ
9 An 270/275 Med RIC 129 _ _//_

Probus (276/282)

10 An 277/278 Sis RIC 737—42?

Constans (337/350)

11 Fol 348/350 Sis LRBC 1128

Valentinianus I (364/375)

12 Cen 364/367 Aq LRBC 997 _ ★//SMAQ.
13 Cen 364/367 Aq LRBC 993 _ _//SMAQ.
14 Cen 364/367 Aq LRBC 981 _E//· · · · · ·

Valentinianus I/Valens/Gratianus (364/375)

15—17 Cen 364/367 ? ?
(rev.: SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE)

Undetermined

18 AE 2nd AD ? ?
19 Fol 4th AD ? ?

List of abbreviations

AE	Bronze
An	Antonianius
As	As
Cen	Centenionalis
Dp	Dupondius
Fol	Follis
S	Sestertius

Aq	Aquileia
Med	Mediolanum
Rom	Roma
Sis	Siscia
Thess	Thessalonica

BMC British Museum Catalogue:
H. Mattingly and Others, Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum, I—IV, London 1923 ff.

LRBC P. V. Hill / J. P. C. Kent / A. G. Carson, Late Roman Bronze Coinage, London 1972 (reprinted).

RIC H. Mattingly / E. A. Sydenham, The Roman Imperial Coinage, London.
From 31 BC to AD 69, 1984 (rev. ed.).
II. Vespasian-Hadrian, 1926.
III. Antoninus Pius-Commodus, 1930.
V/1. Valerianus-Florianus, 1927.
VIII. The Family of Constantine I, A. D. 337—364, 1981 (rev. ed.).

CONCLUSION

The most important transportation routes which crossed this part of Croatia in the Roman period are noted in historical sources (Tabula Peuntingeriana, Intinerarium Antonini) and it is possible to reconstruct with considerable accuracy their positions. These are the routes Poetovio (Ptuj) — Andautonia (Ščitarjevo) — Siscia (Sisak) and Emona (Ljubljana) — Neviodunum (Drnovo near Krško) — Siscia. The latter road is much more interesting for us, as it passes in the immediate vicinity of Drenje, ie. on the right bank of the Sava along the last foothills of the mountain massif of Žumberak-Gorjanci. The classical sources mention the names of places located on these roads, and on the segment from Neviodunum to Siscia three are noted (Map 3):

NOVIODUNI	
ROMULA	m.p. X
QUADRATA	m.p. XIV
AD FINES	m.p. XIV
SISCIA	m.p. XX

P. Petru (1961) placed Romula near Ribnica (2.5 km west of Drenje on the right bank of the Sava), while the question of the location of the remaining two stations is still unresolved. It is indisputable that the settlement complex at Drenje, because of the closeness of this route and the ford across the Sava, had great importance.

In the classical period, the Sava was navigable to Neviodunum, where one of the harbours was located. The river dock at Andautonia has been discovered, and in the broader Zagreb region several river crossings have been found which were used in the Roman period, such as those near Ivanja Reka, in Trnja, at Stenjevec, at Podsused (Gregl, 1984, 10) and in Drenje. The latter probably was the connection point of the road from the Sutla valley in the directions of Emona and Siscia, as well as the connection to the now very clear route from Dobova to Podsused.

From the west, in addition to the above, routes from another two directions arrived in this area. The first was along the Krka River valley, and the other continued in a direction which can be reconstructed thanks to recent research in the Žumberak-Gorjanski Massif: Gornja Vas (cemetery; Gregl, 1985, 105) — Bratelji (cemetery, remains of roman architecture; from this year) — Gradec nad Podbočjem (villa; Guštin, 1985, 148) — Bušeča Vas (roman graves; ANS1, 1975, 249; also a thermal source) — Krška Vas (roman bridge; ANS1, 1975, 250; probably also a cemetery).

The intensive settlement of the left bank of the Sava is a logical continuation of the colonization of the Krško plain, where over 20 finds of a settlement character were noted (Petru, 1962, 68). Our research has filled the blank on maps of roman sites between Dobova and Podsused and shows the continuity of roman settlement along the Sava. It also shows the continuation of the most important local roads which cut diagonally across Zagreb from Ivanja Reka on the east to Podsused on the west (Gregl, 1984, 11). During field survey in Podsused we found a route whose toponym »rimska cesta« (roman road) speaks for itself. This continues from Podsused through the southwestern foothills of Medvednica and further along the Sava to the west. On the furthest western

edge of Medvednica it forked in at least two more directions. The first continues towards Poetovio on the right bank of the Krapina River through the Zagorje hills (Klemenc, 1952/3, 82), and the other (which could be the »old« or »church« road, as one road is called by the inhabitants of the villages of Bistra and Poljanica) goes along the northwestern foothills of Medvednica via Kraljevi Vrh, Stubičke Toplice and further to the Poetovio-Andautonia-Siscia road.

Research to date in the region between the Sava and the Brdovečko Prigorje has shown that roman settlement in this area most probably began in the first third of the 1st century AD. This is supported by the archaeological small finds (see the conclusions of the chapters on pottery and metal), as well as the earliest coin found to date (Tiberius, Trench 11, 70 cm depth). The structure in Drenje, according to the present state of research, ceased to function at the end of the 4th century AD. It is our opinion that the excavation carried out on the structure to the present does nor permit conclusions either about final dating or the purposes of the structure. Undoubtably its military-strategic and communication position caused the structure to be built, but its character and dimensions have not yet been determined with certainty.

Despite the relatively small area excavated to date, three chronological horizons of construction activity in Drenje can be clearly distinguished.

The first or Julio-Claudian phase (first half of the 1st century AD) for now can be related to walls in trenches 11 (Fig. 16) and 12 and walls above and below the floor in trenches 17 (Fig. 10) and 19 (Fig. 17). It is likely that the structure from the first horizon was larger, as is shown by the wall in the southwestern corner of segment A which is older than the surrounding walls.

The second chronological horizon can be dated to the period from the Flavians to the Marcomannic Wars (69—166 AD). In this period, additions and alterations were made to the structure. Considering the entire archaeological picture of this phase, it certainly represents the period of the most intensive settlement in Drenje. Of course, the Marcomannic devastation of Pannonia left its trace here, but normal life obviously was continued, even if through repopulation.

The third chronological horizon would include the wall addition in trench 9, as well as the floor and destroyed floor in segment A.

Although there are few coins, they illustrate coin circulation on this site well. There are four periods in which coins circulate intensively:

1. 22/23 AD (perhaps the beginning of construction)	1 example
2. 98—169 AD	6 examples (+ 1 undetermined)
3. 270—280 AD	3 examples
4. 348/350 — 364/375	7 examples

Various explanations can be offered for this, of which one hypothesizes a connection between these four periods and construction activities in Drenje. It seems that the periods of coin circulation and construction activity in Drenje coincide.

If these coin finds are compared to the diagram of coin finds from Neviodunum (Petru, 1978, 33), it is apparent that there was very similar circulation on that site.

»Excavation of roman settlements in the region of northwestern Croatia to date has shown that they did not originate according to any plan but rather that they had specific conditions of development which were caused above all by geographic-strategic position, relief features and pre-Roman traditions. However, what they all share and what is in some sense uniform is the acceptance of urban

and construction elements of the new roman civilization — construction in stone and brick, the use of modern communal systems like drainage, water supply, a road network, then the introduction of hypocaust heating, the outfitting of structures with strucco, frescoes, floors, mosaics, terraces and so forth. All of this indicates that in this part of southern Pannonia urbanization developed successfully and relatively quickly.« (Vikić-Belančić, 1975, 44).

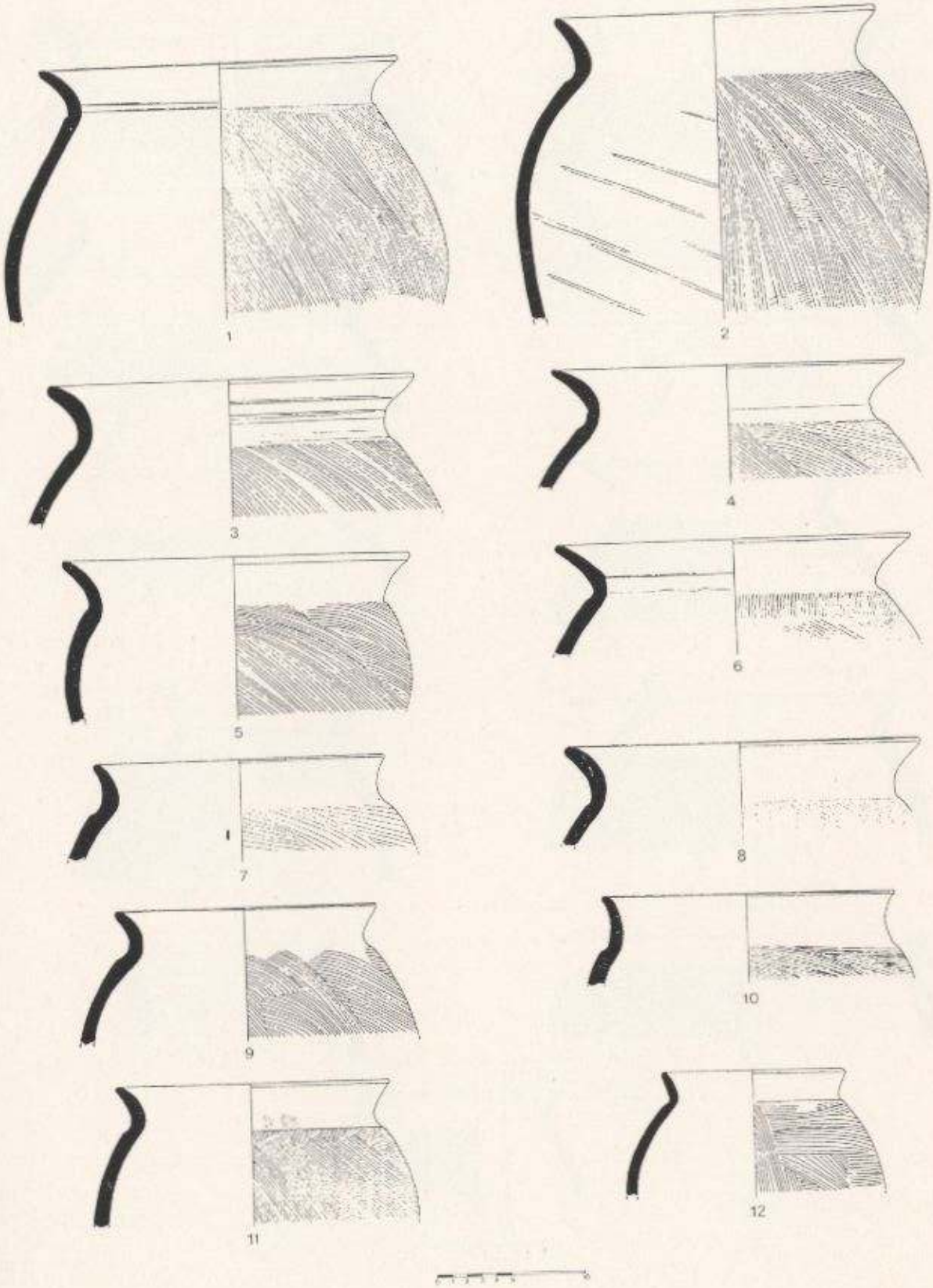
The excavation of roman cemetries near the region under consideration has given information about the beginning and end of their use. The cemetery in Dobova is dated to the 1st-2nd centuries AD, with the majority of graves from the 1st century (Petru, 1969, 39). In Mihailovac near Dobova the remains of a small cemetery from the end of the 1st century and the 2nd century were recently found (Guštin, 1985, 152). According to the finds, burial took place in Ribnica between the first half of the 1st century and the end of the 3rd century (Petru, 1969, 39). The cemetery in Stenjevec is dated to the 1st century and the first half of the 2nd century (Klemenc, 1938, 37; Gregl, 1981).

The period of burial at the above cemeteries completely agrees with the chronological data received through excavation of the settlement structure, particularly in terms of its origin and the period of most intensive life in it.

It is certain that the entire region along the shortest and most logical overland route from Italy to Pannonia would have been the earliest pacified. This is confirmed by the fact that in the Augustan period Siscia was the most important roman stronghold (Tiberius' headquarters in both uprisings), as well as the fact that even in the Flavian period there were two *coloniae* and two *municipia* on the Emona-Siscia route (Emona, Neviodunum, Andautonia, Siscia). The process of settlement began here as early as the first third of the 1st century AD, for which fact proof was found at Drenje.

The excavation of roman sites on the left bank of the Sava between the Sutla and the Krapina Rivers has supplemented our knowledge of the population of this region in the Imperial period, and further research will provide answers to problems which we have not been able to discuss in detail in this work.

Ž. Škoberne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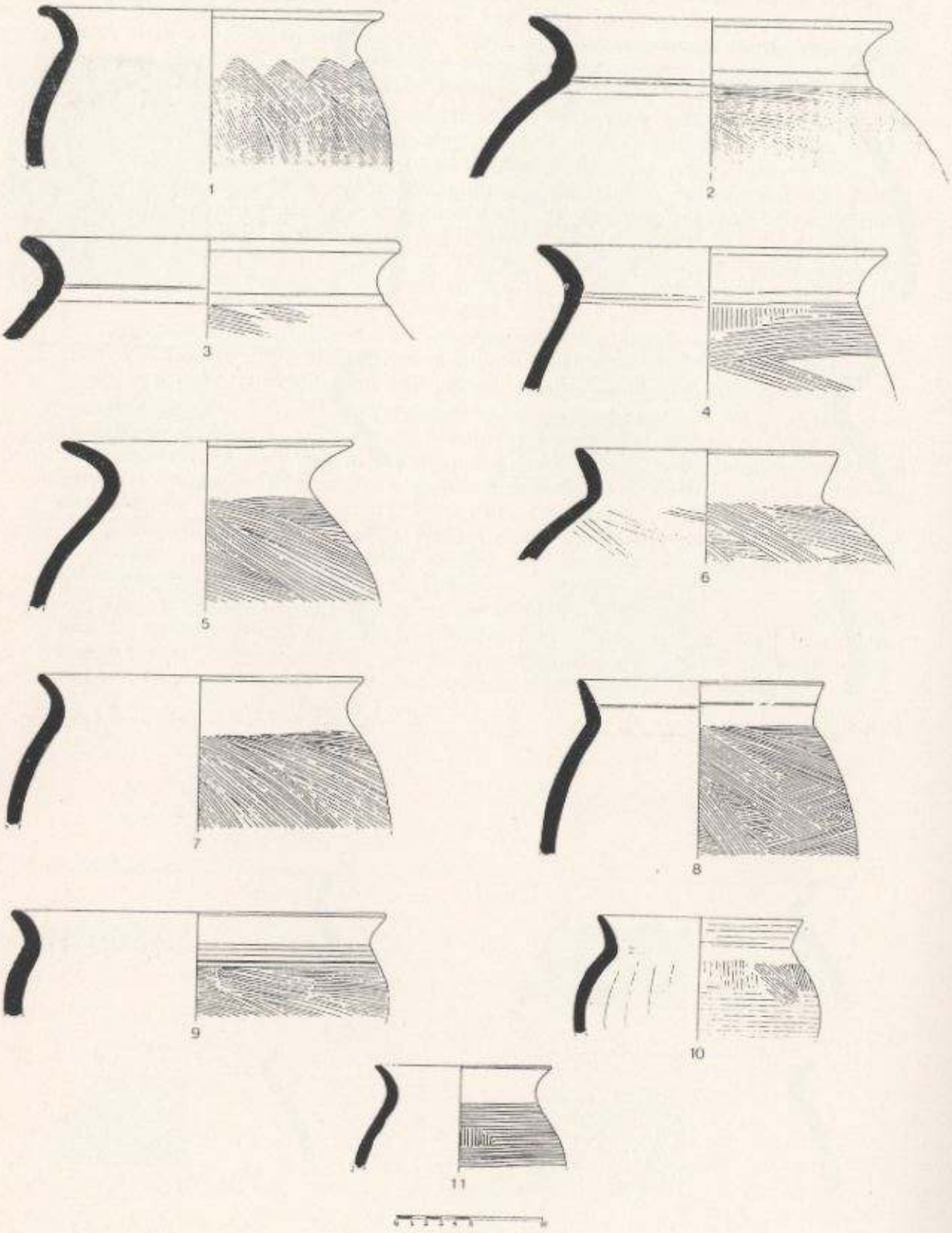
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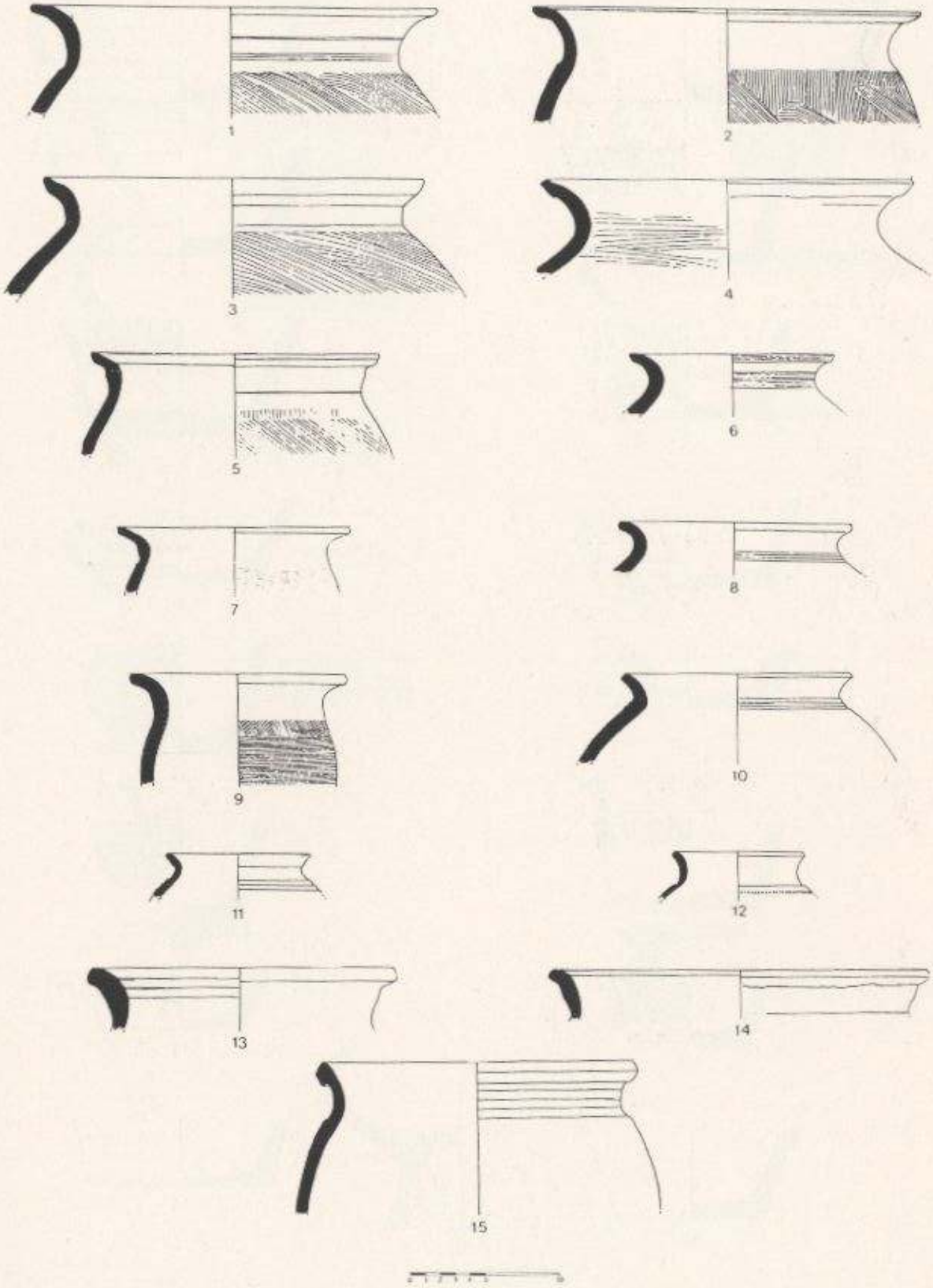
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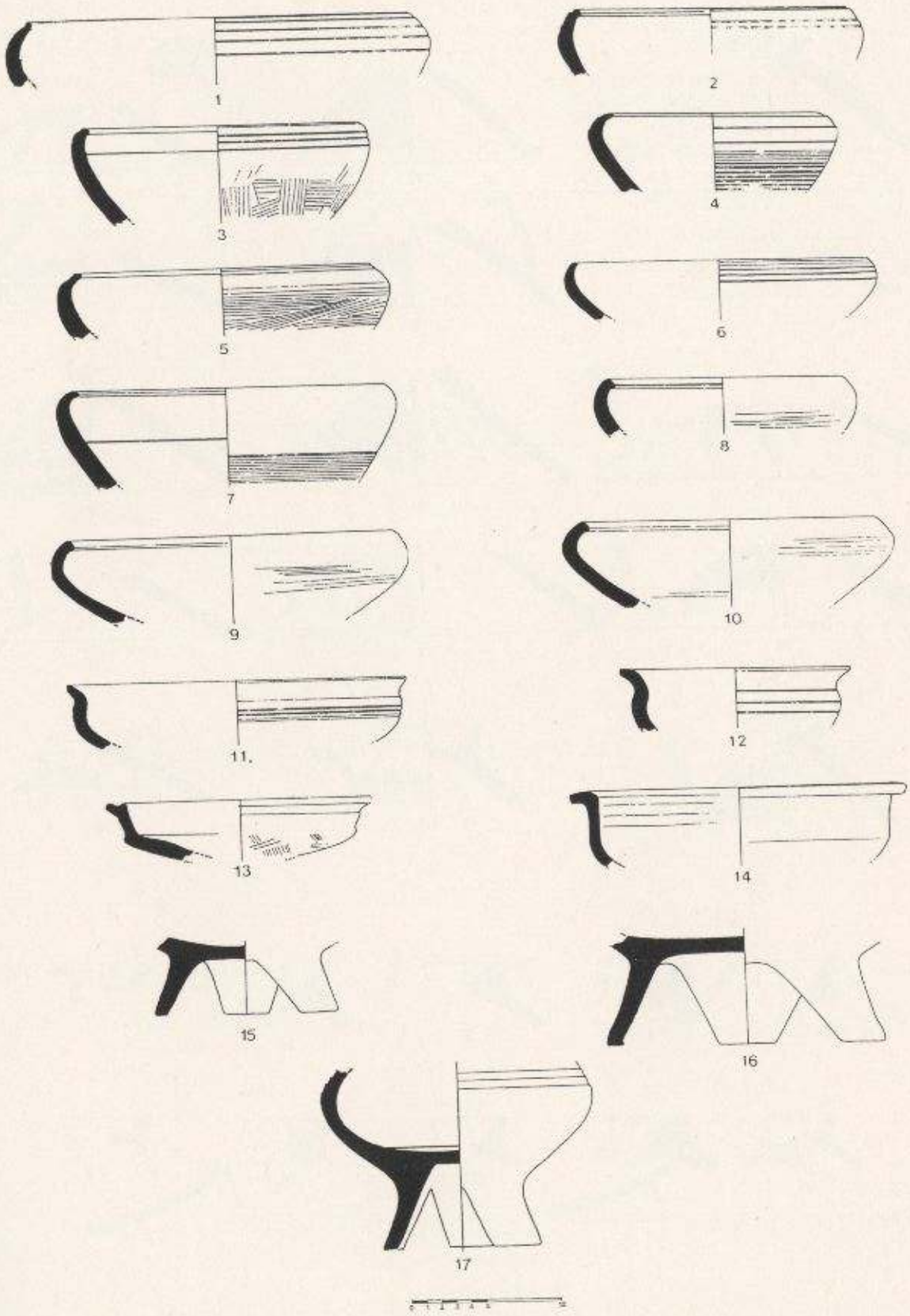
T.4 / Pl.4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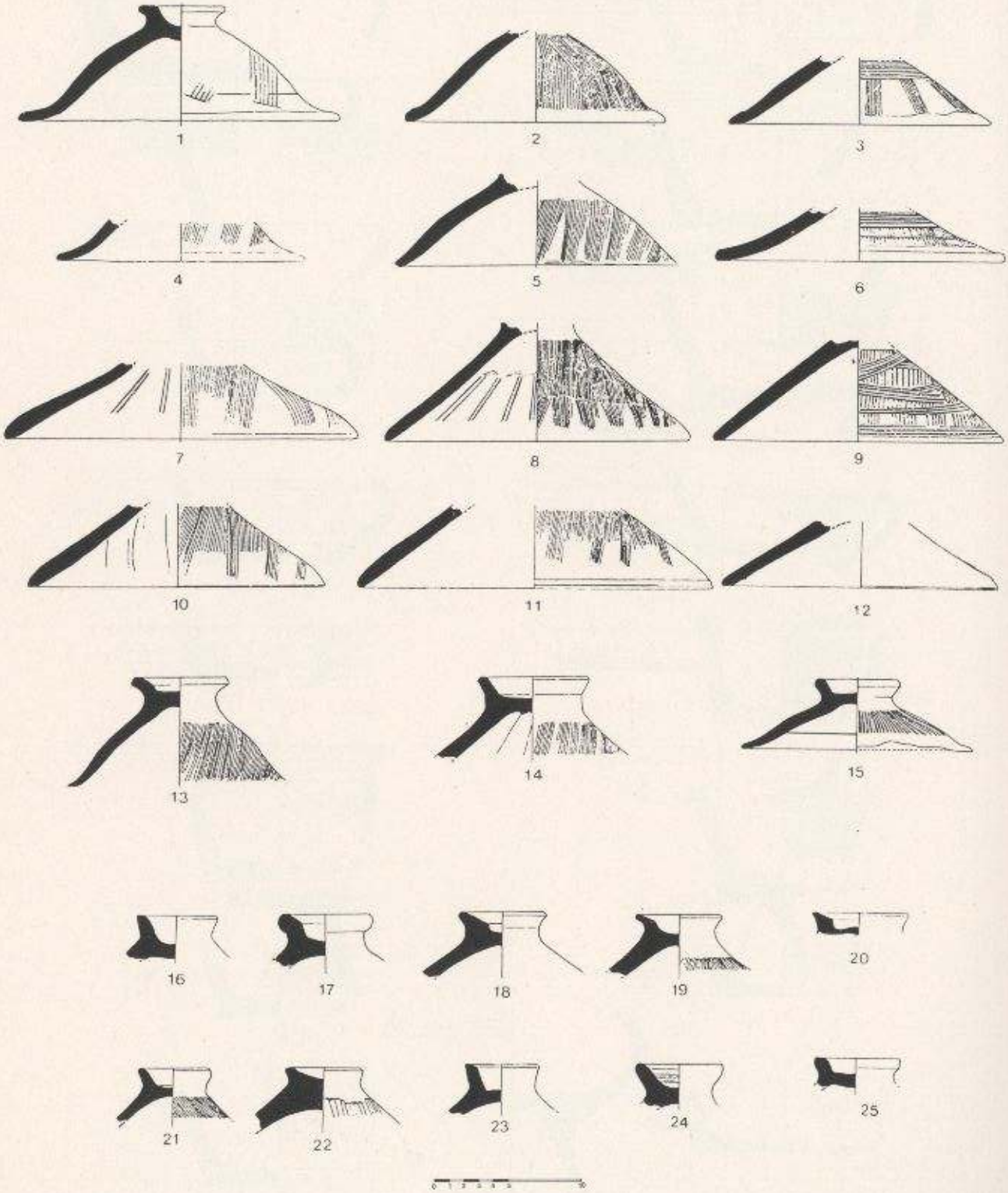

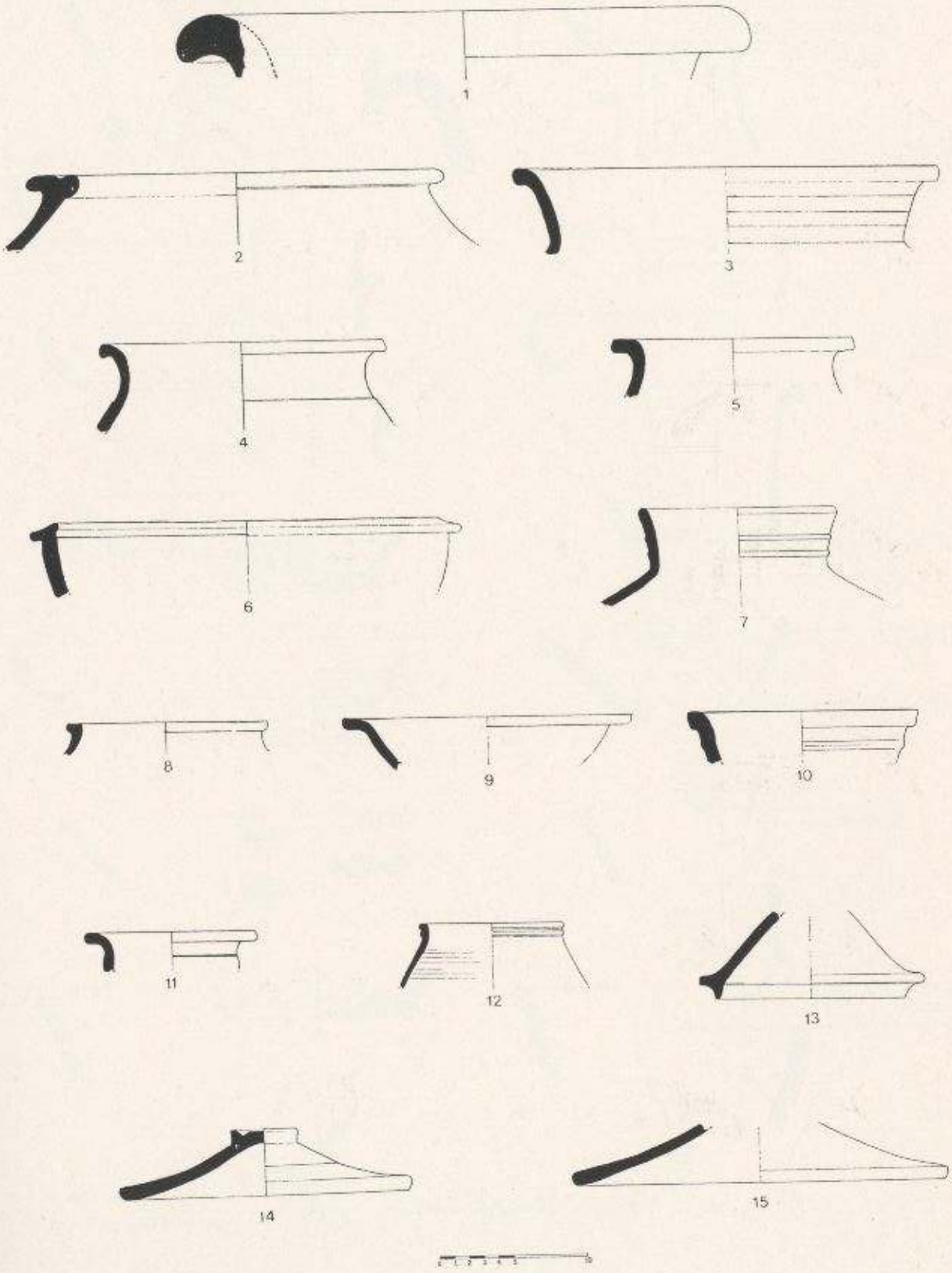
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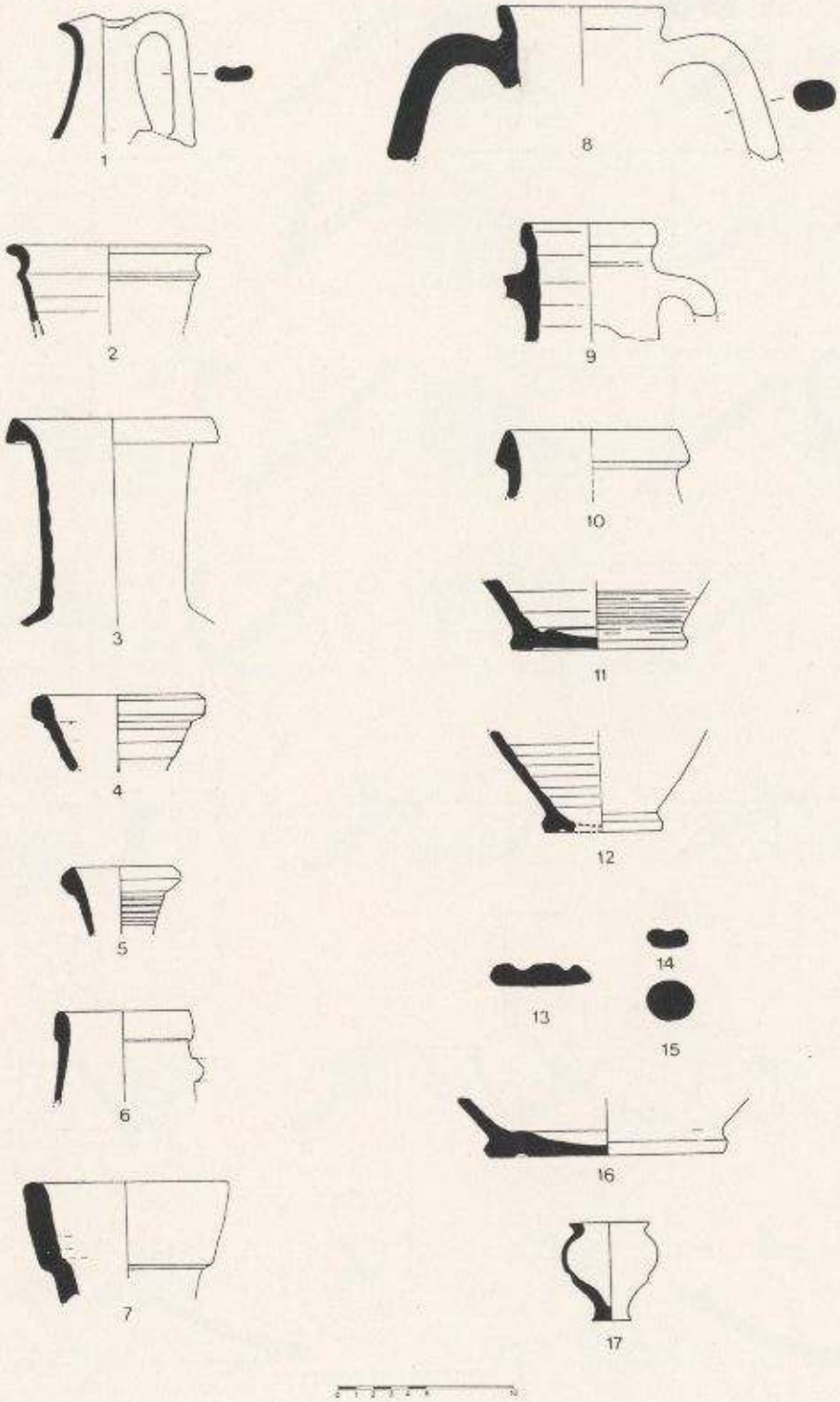
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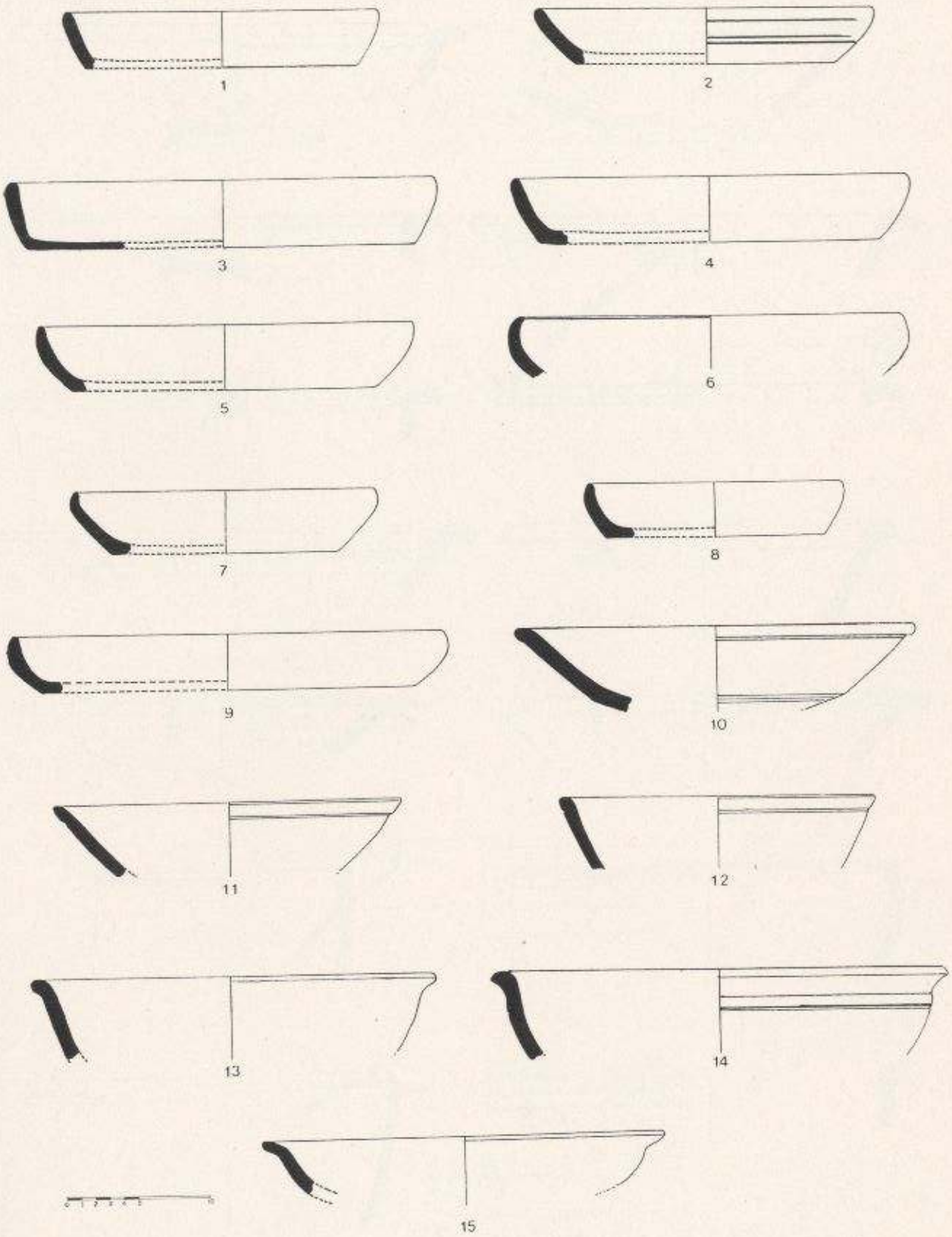
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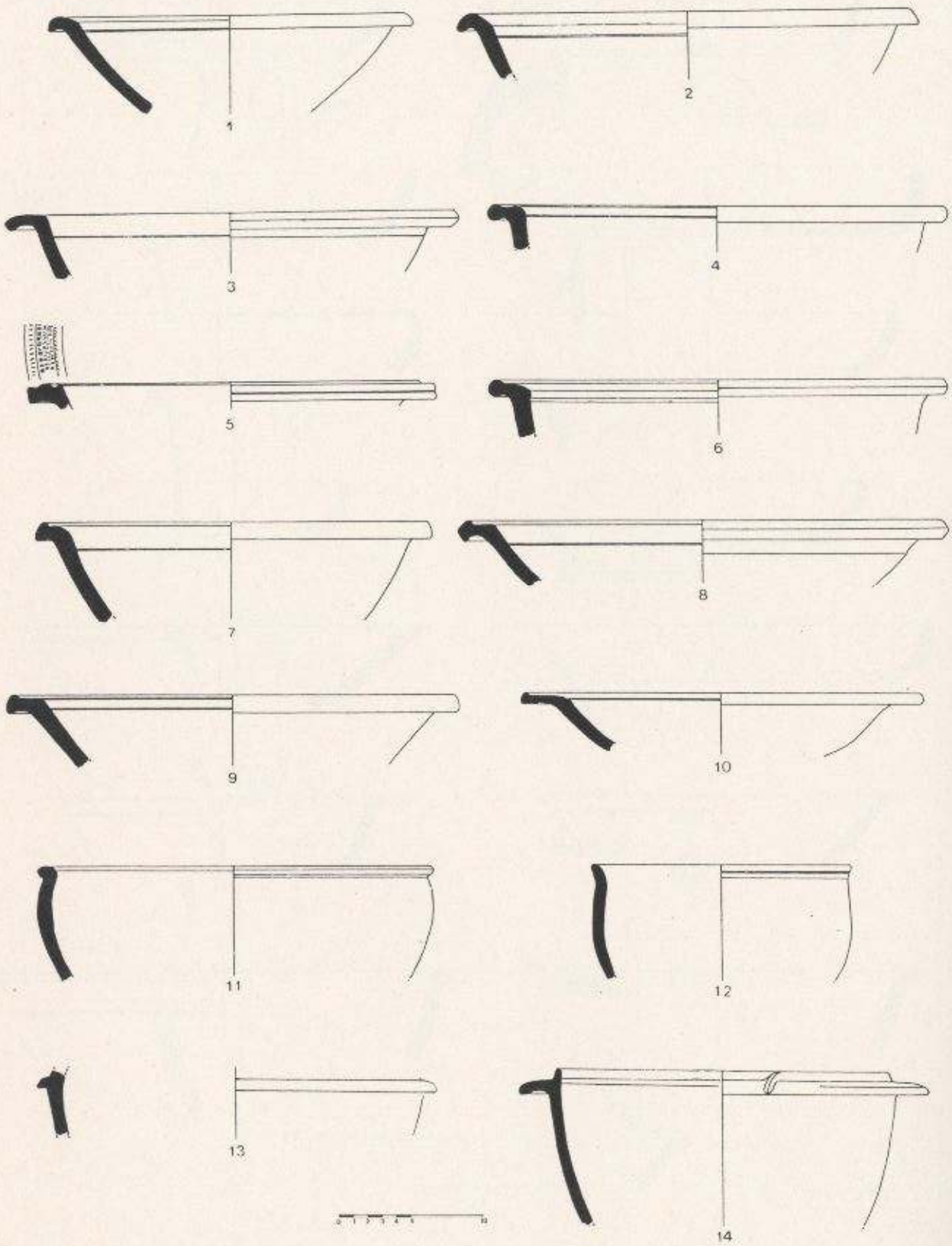
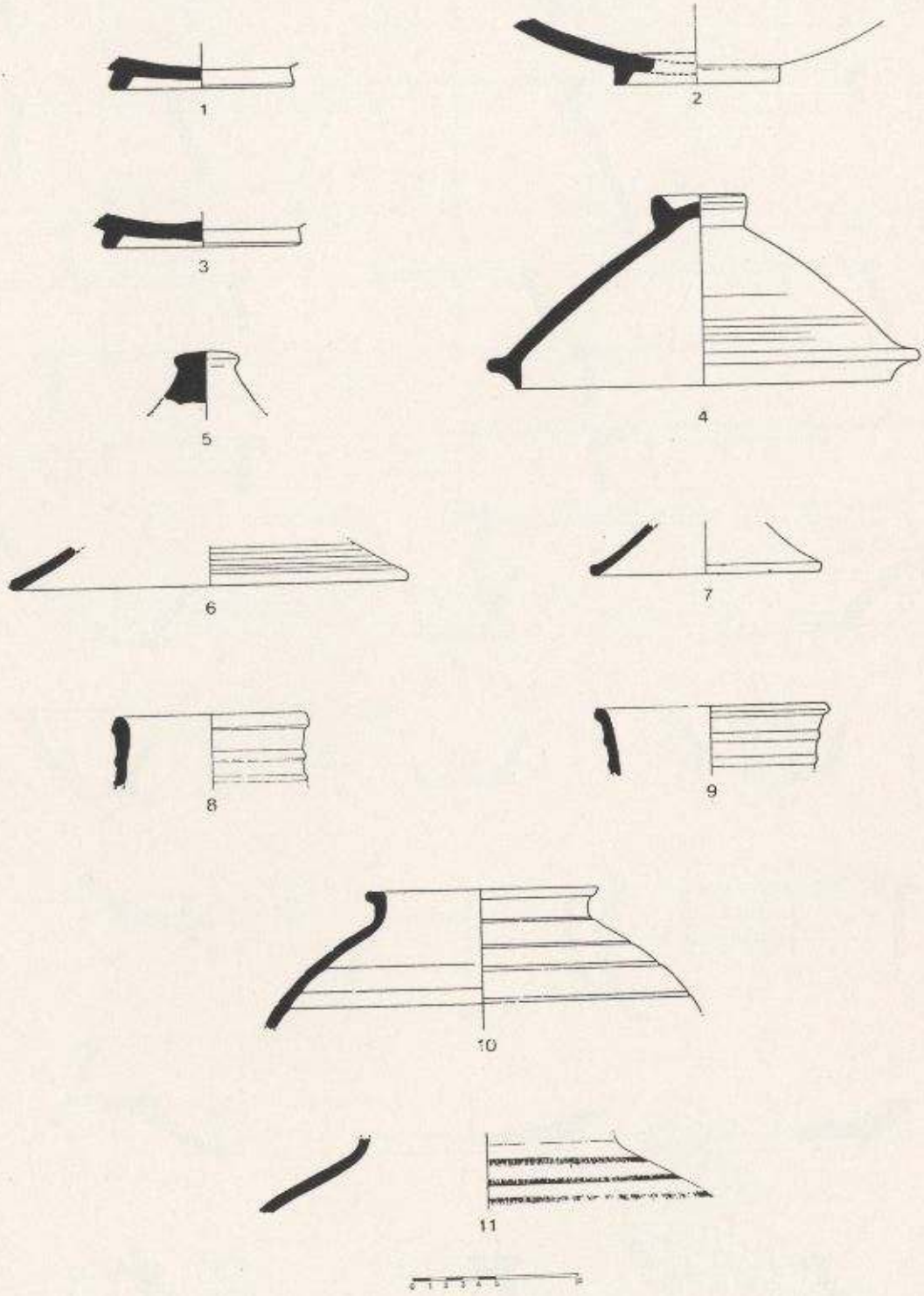
T.10 / Pl.10

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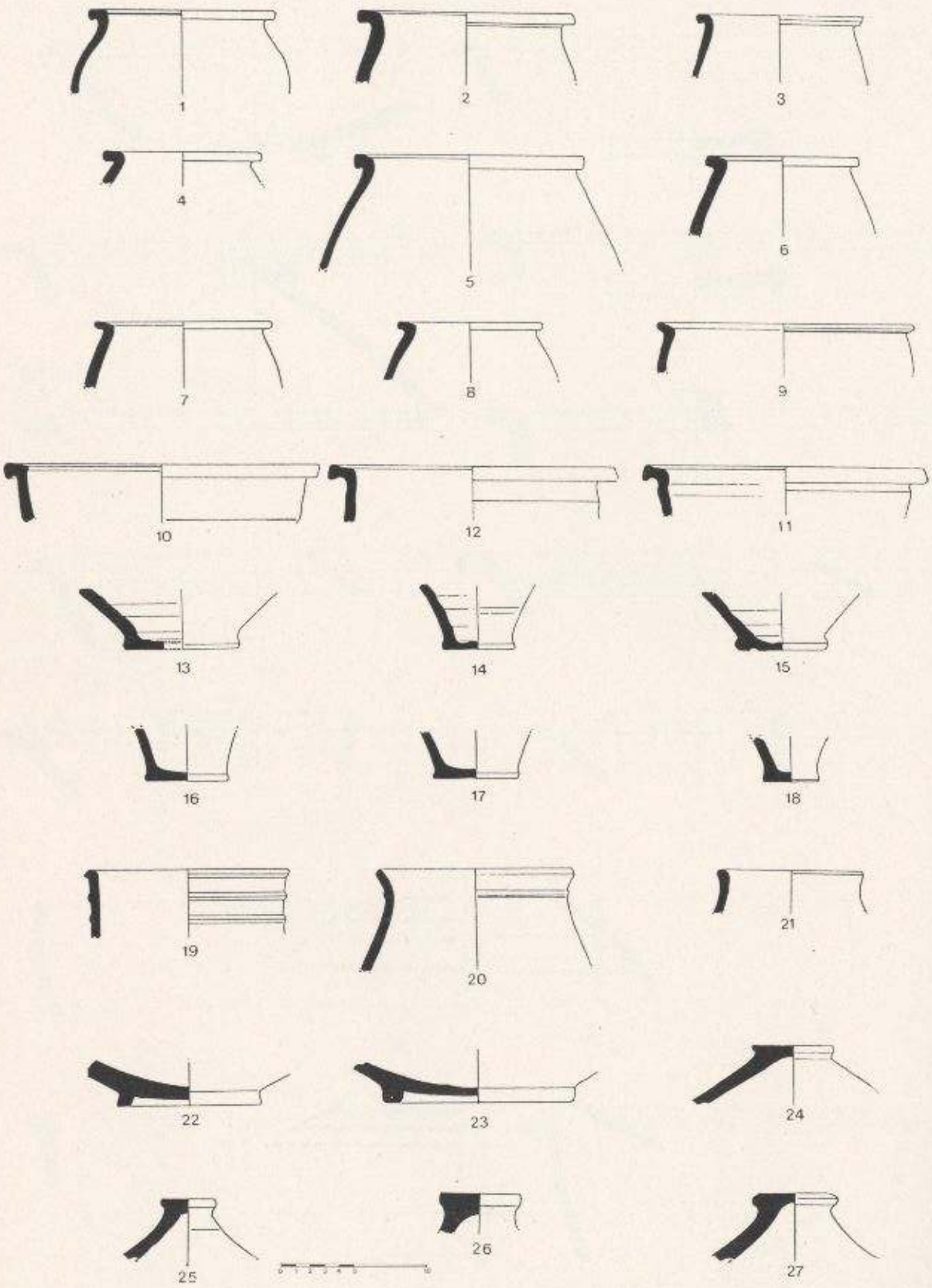

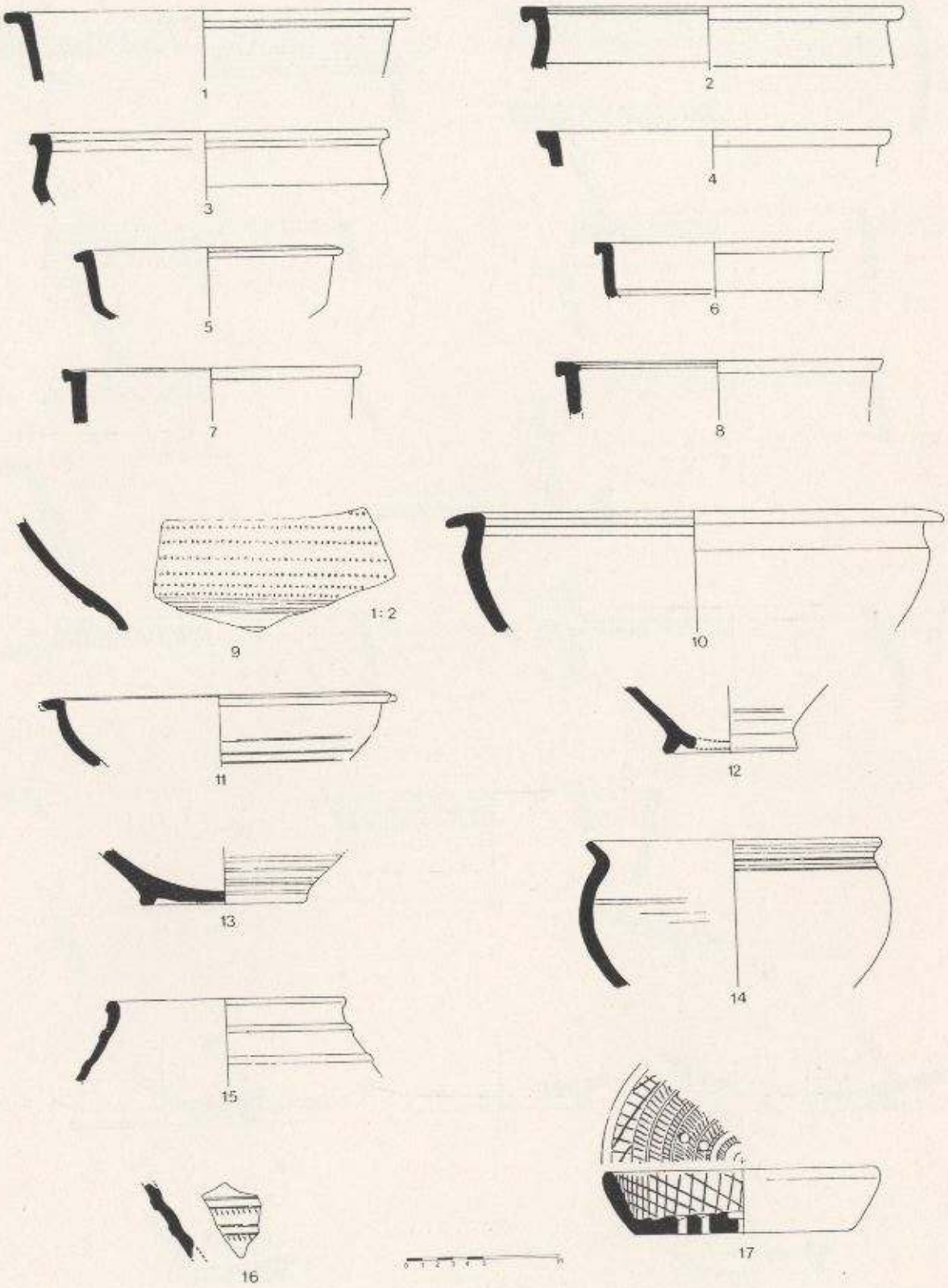
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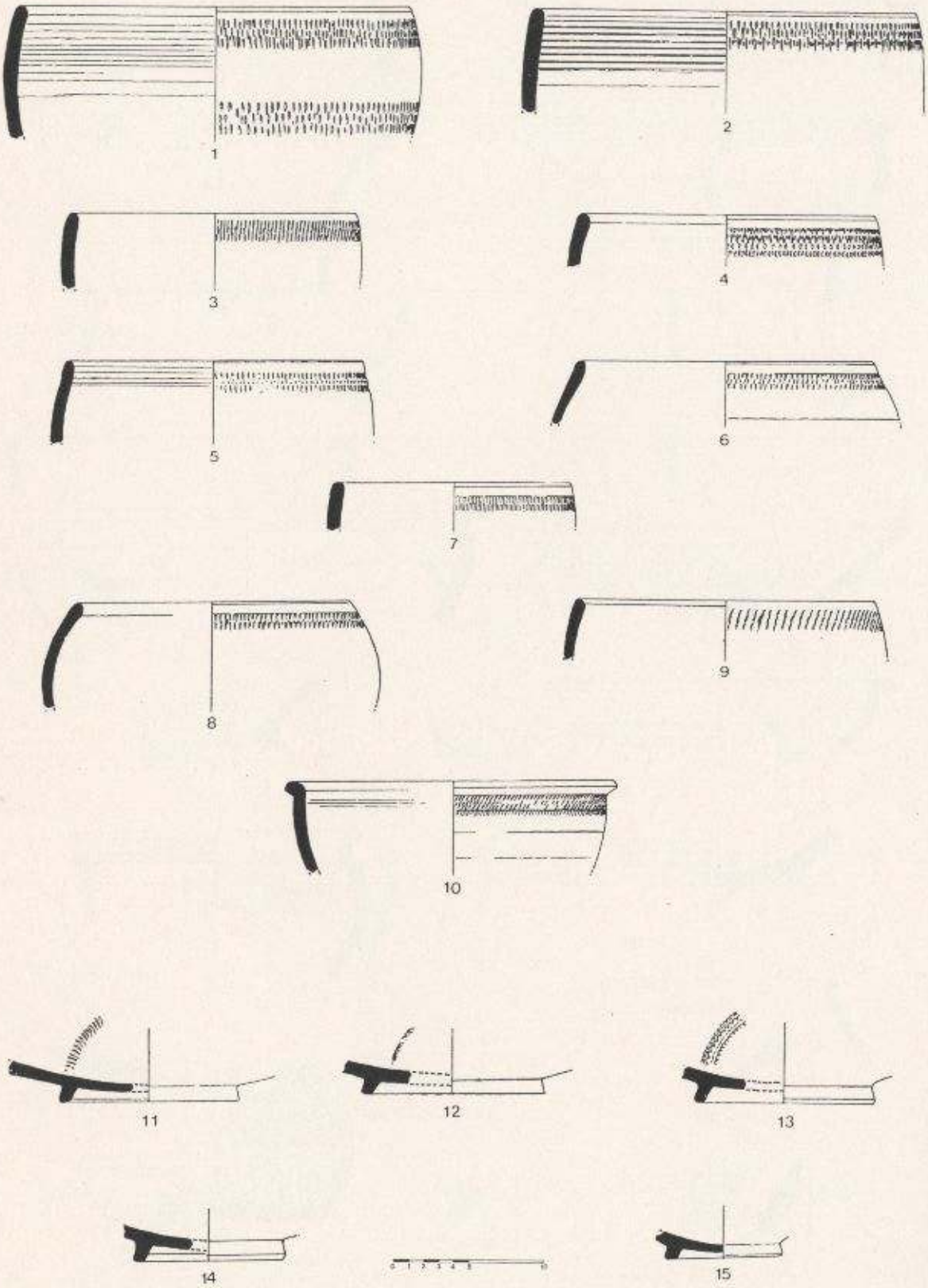

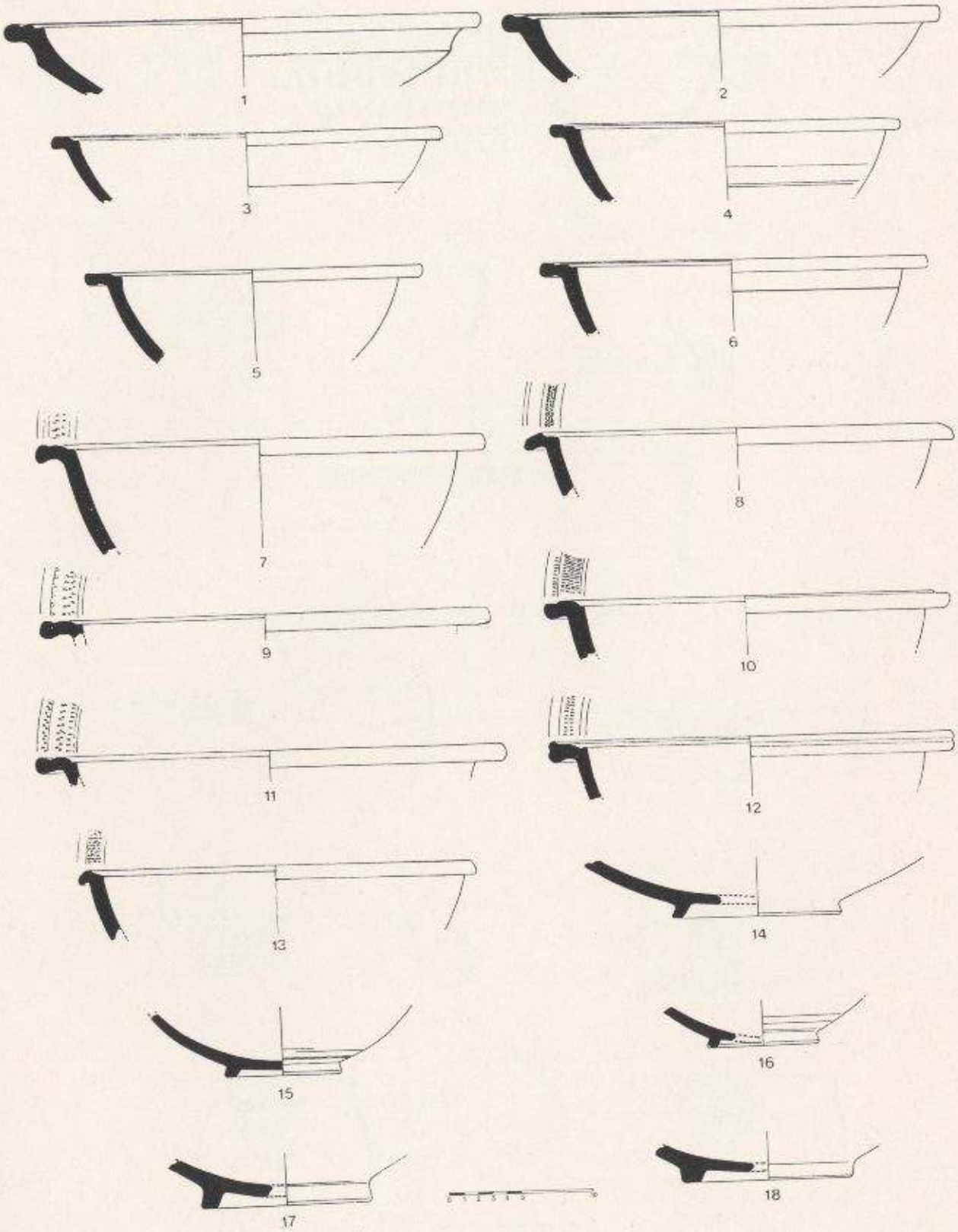
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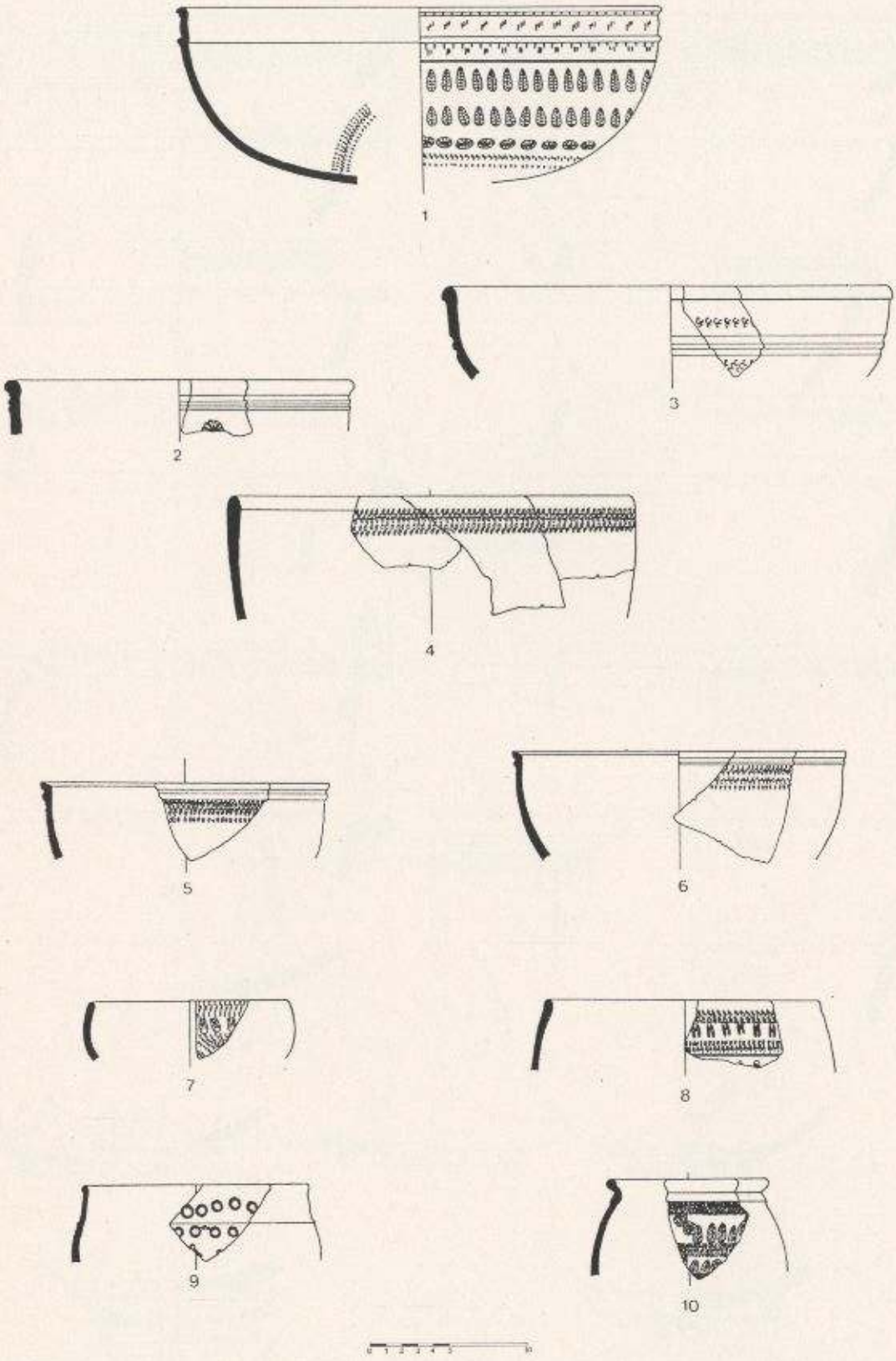
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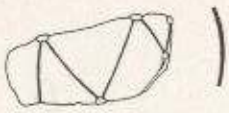

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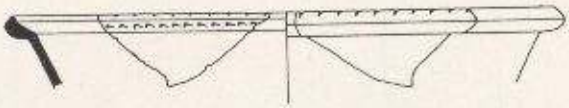

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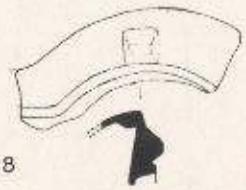

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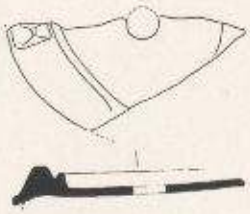

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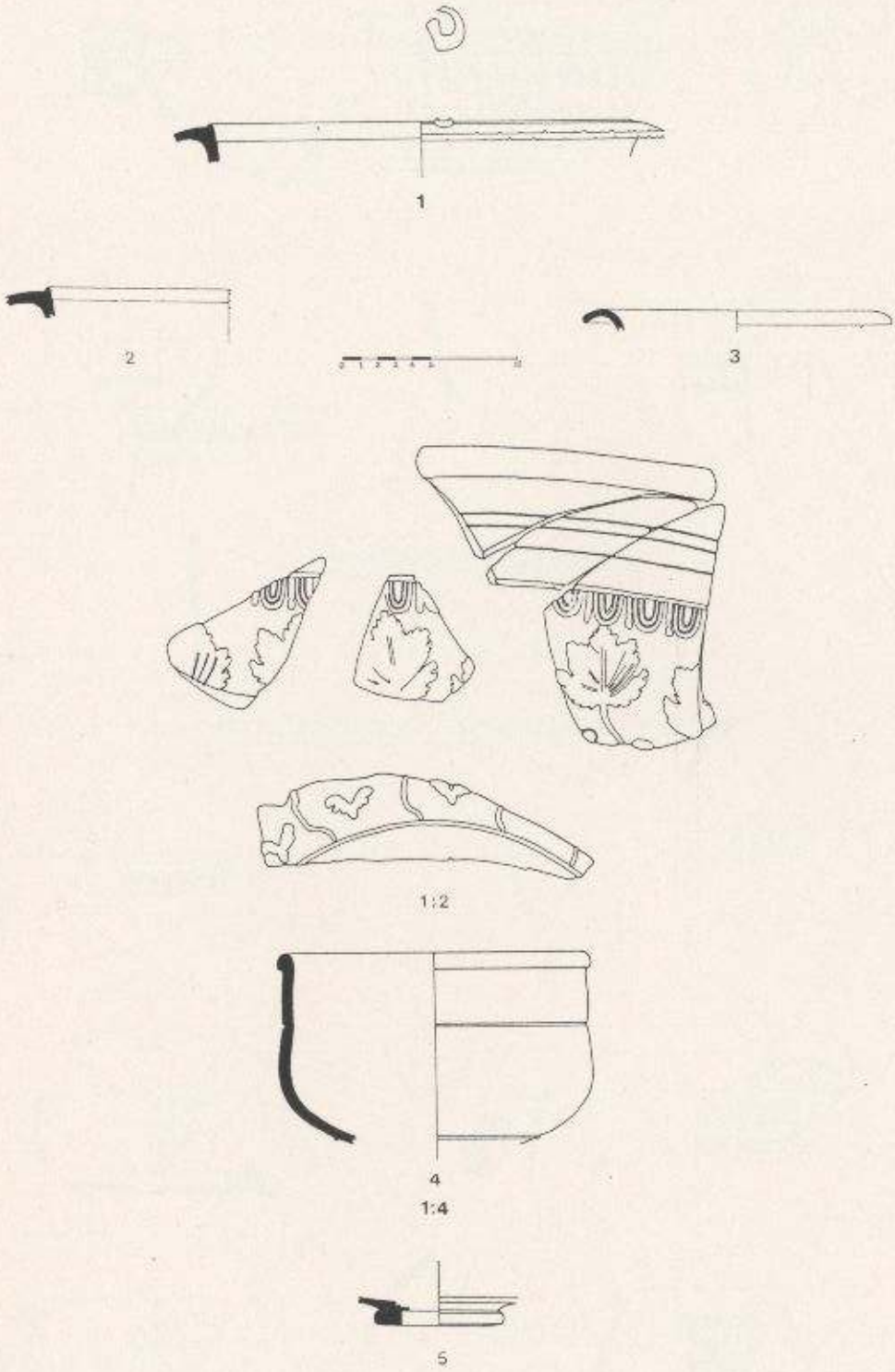
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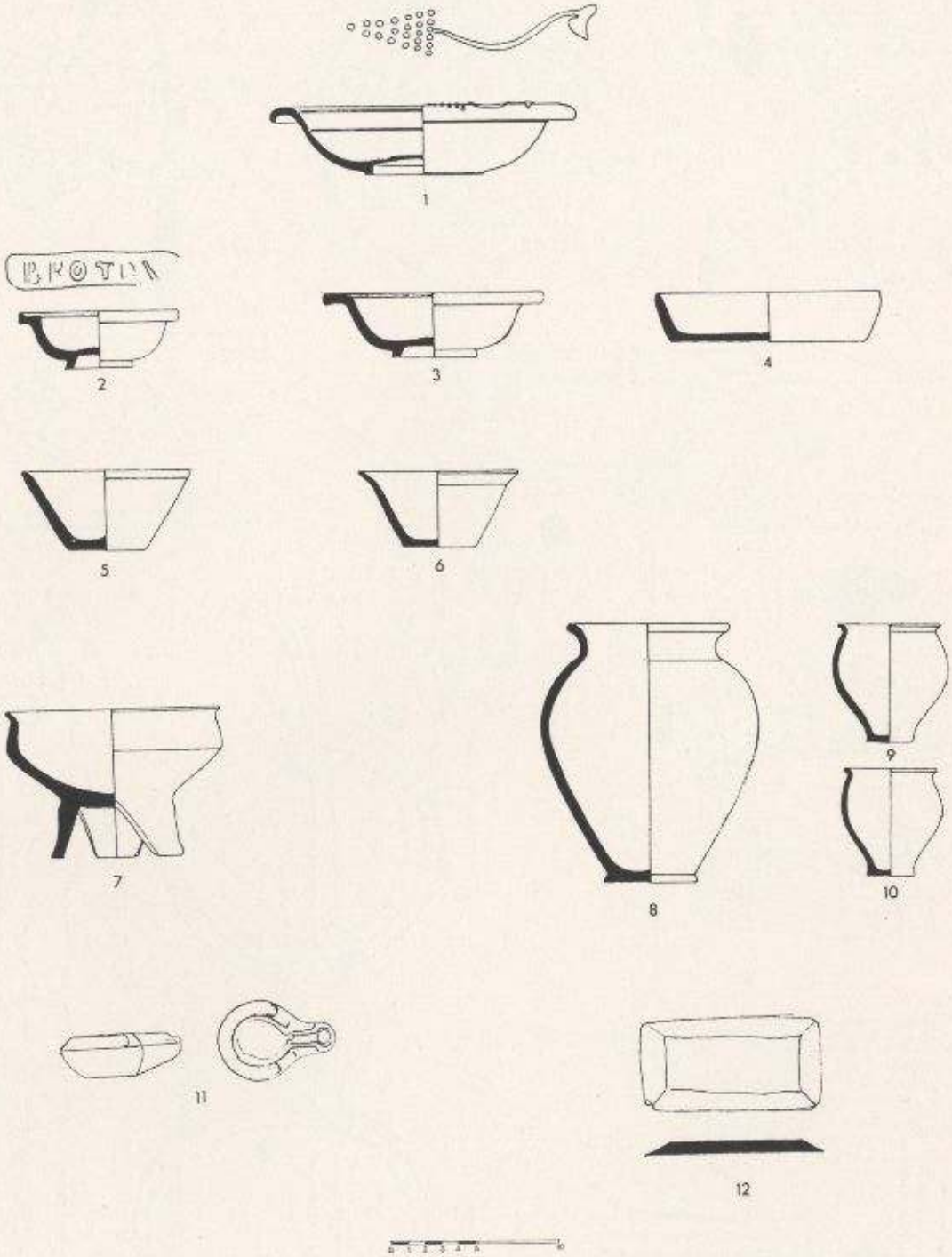
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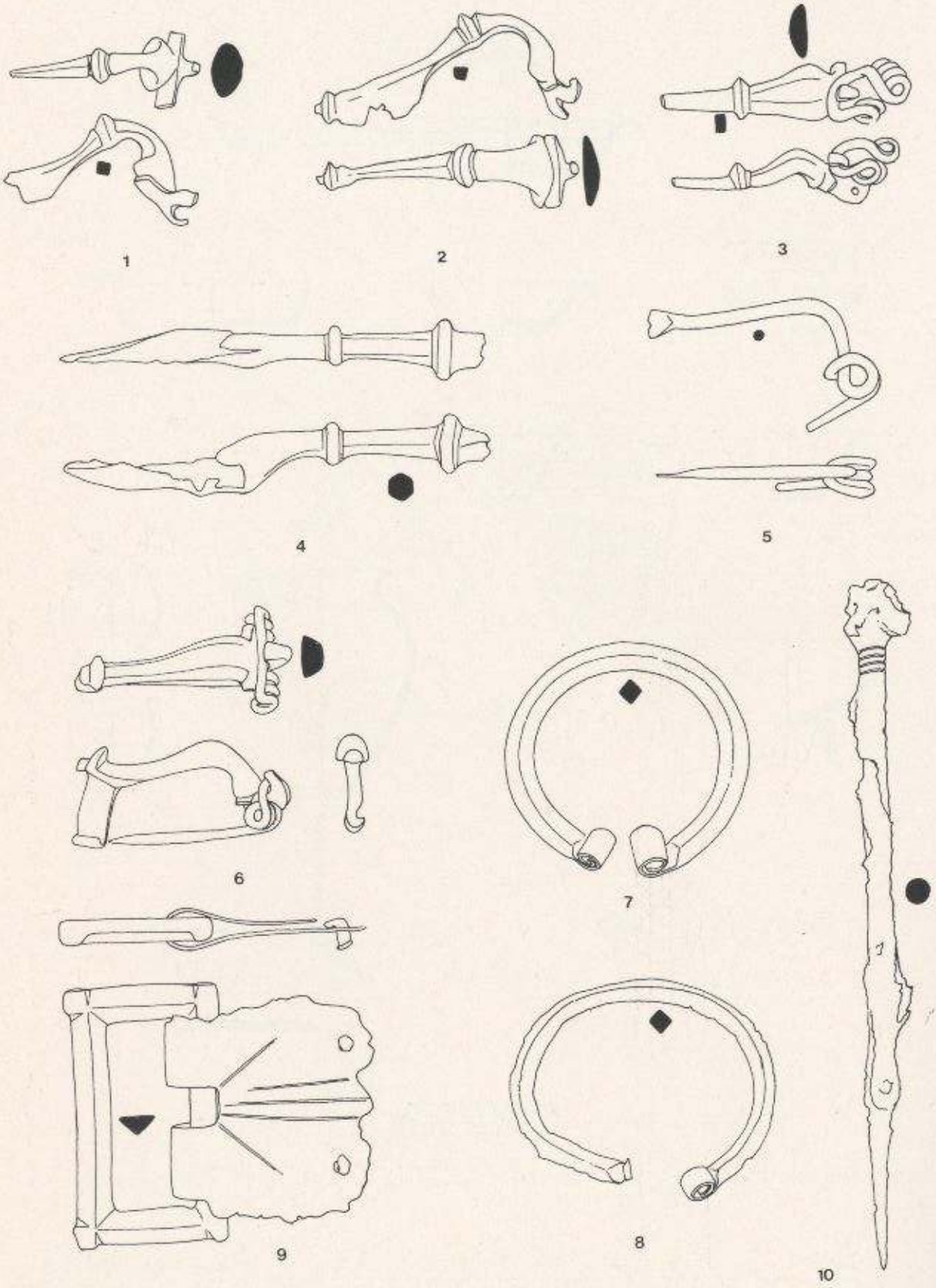
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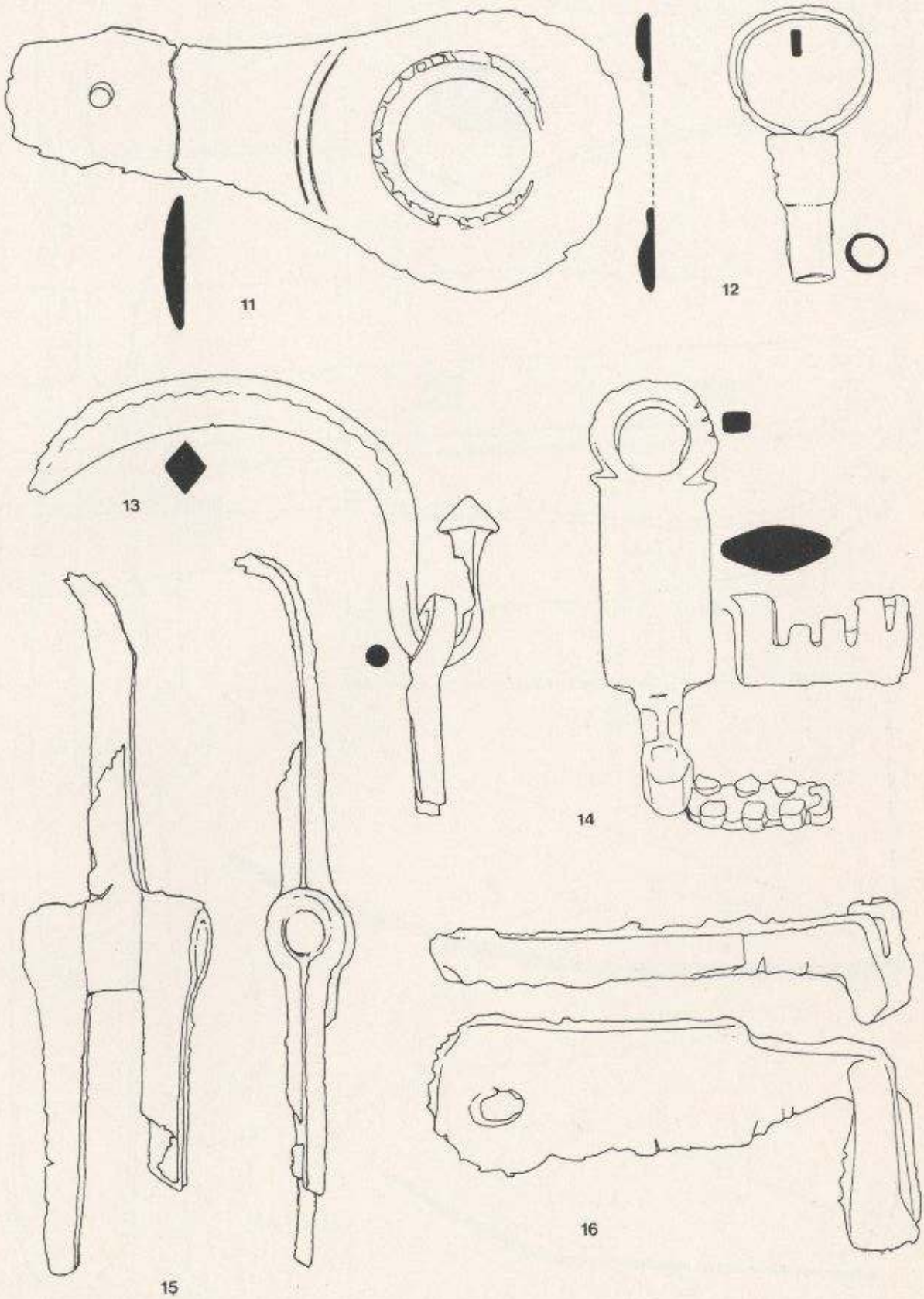
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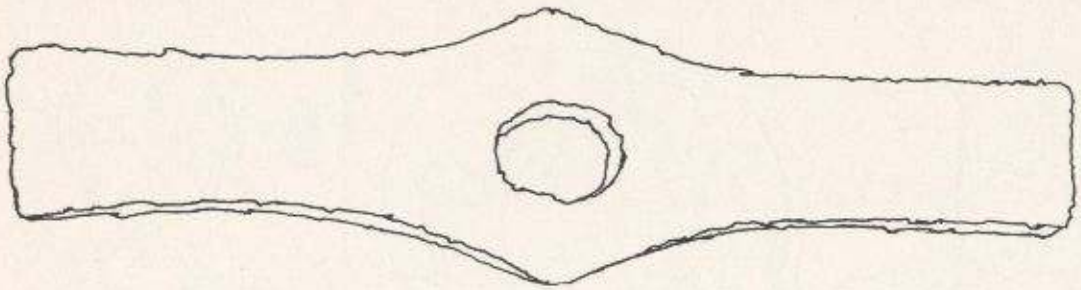

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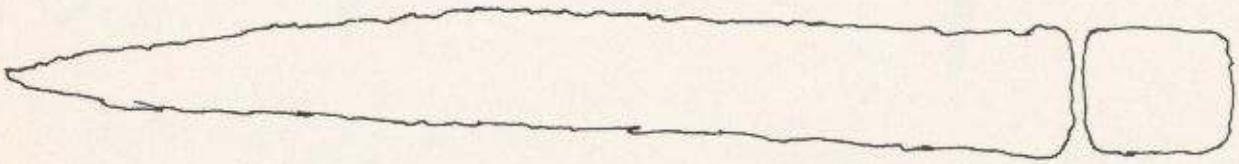

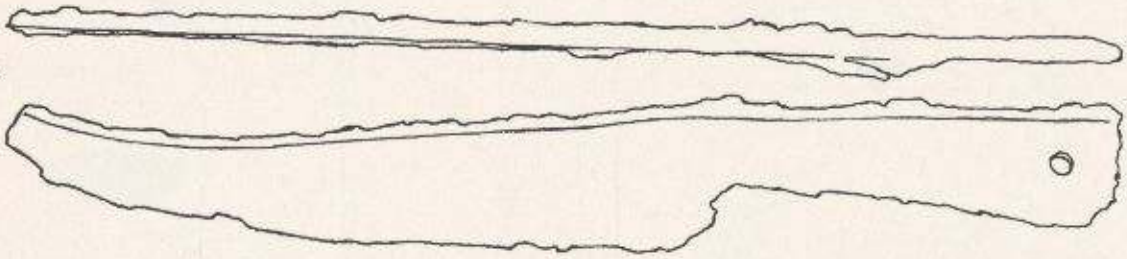

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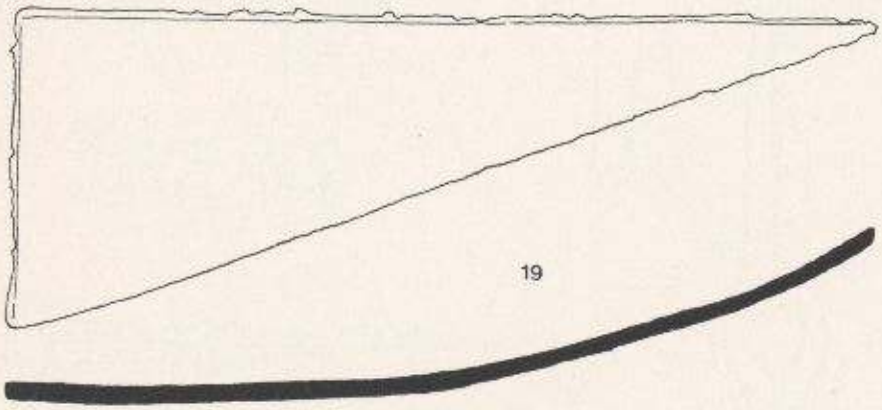

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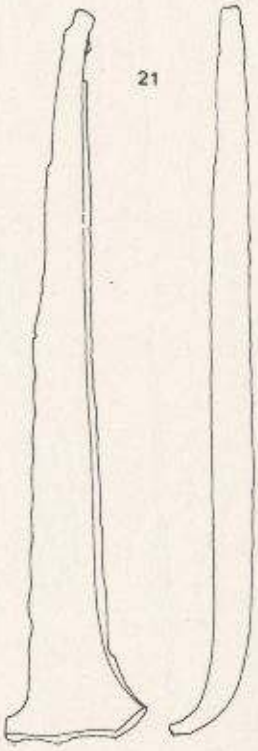

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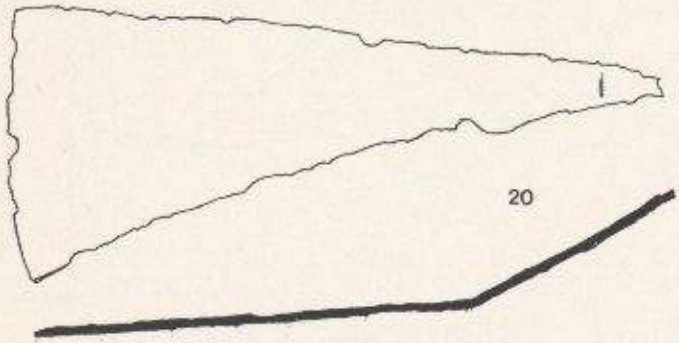

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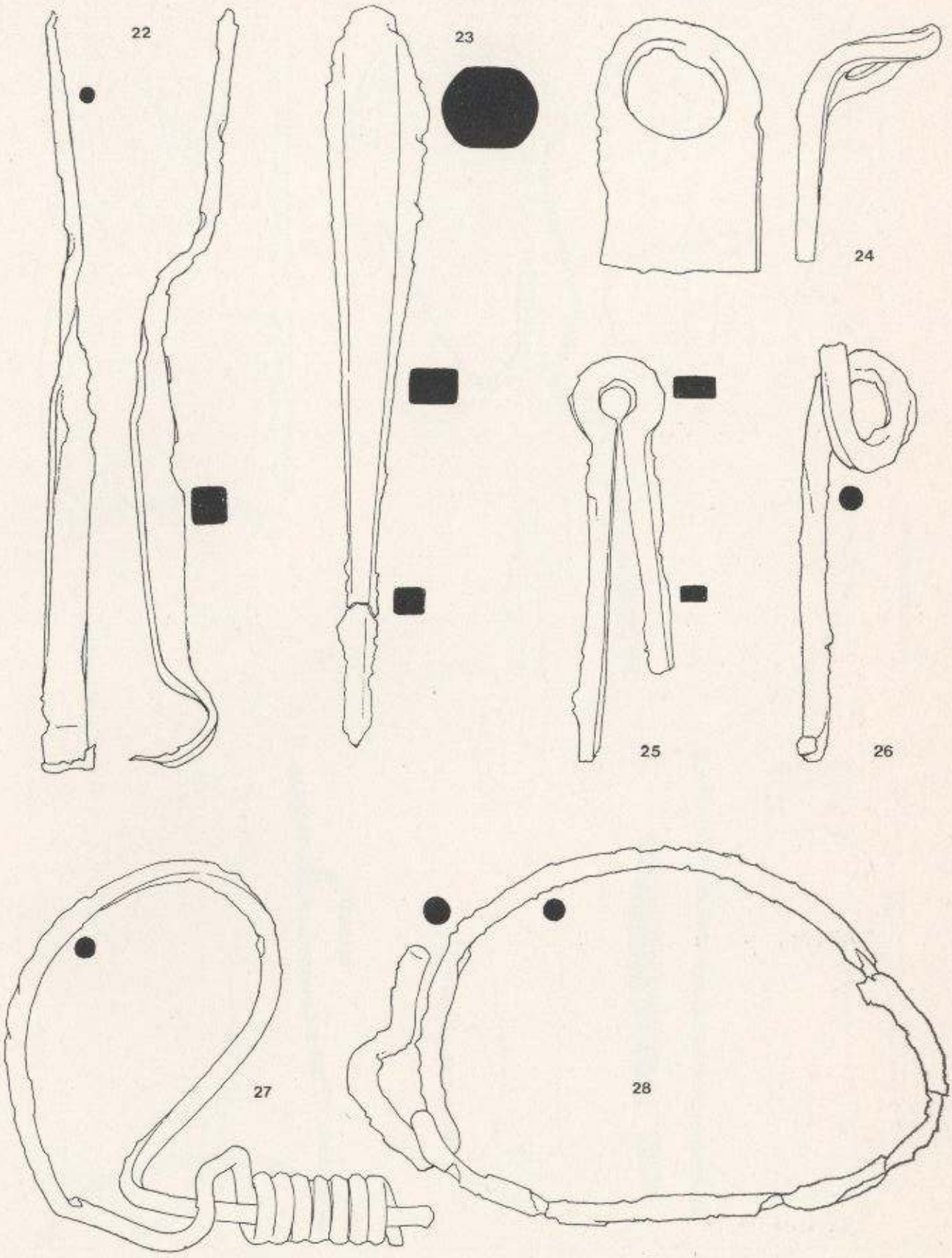
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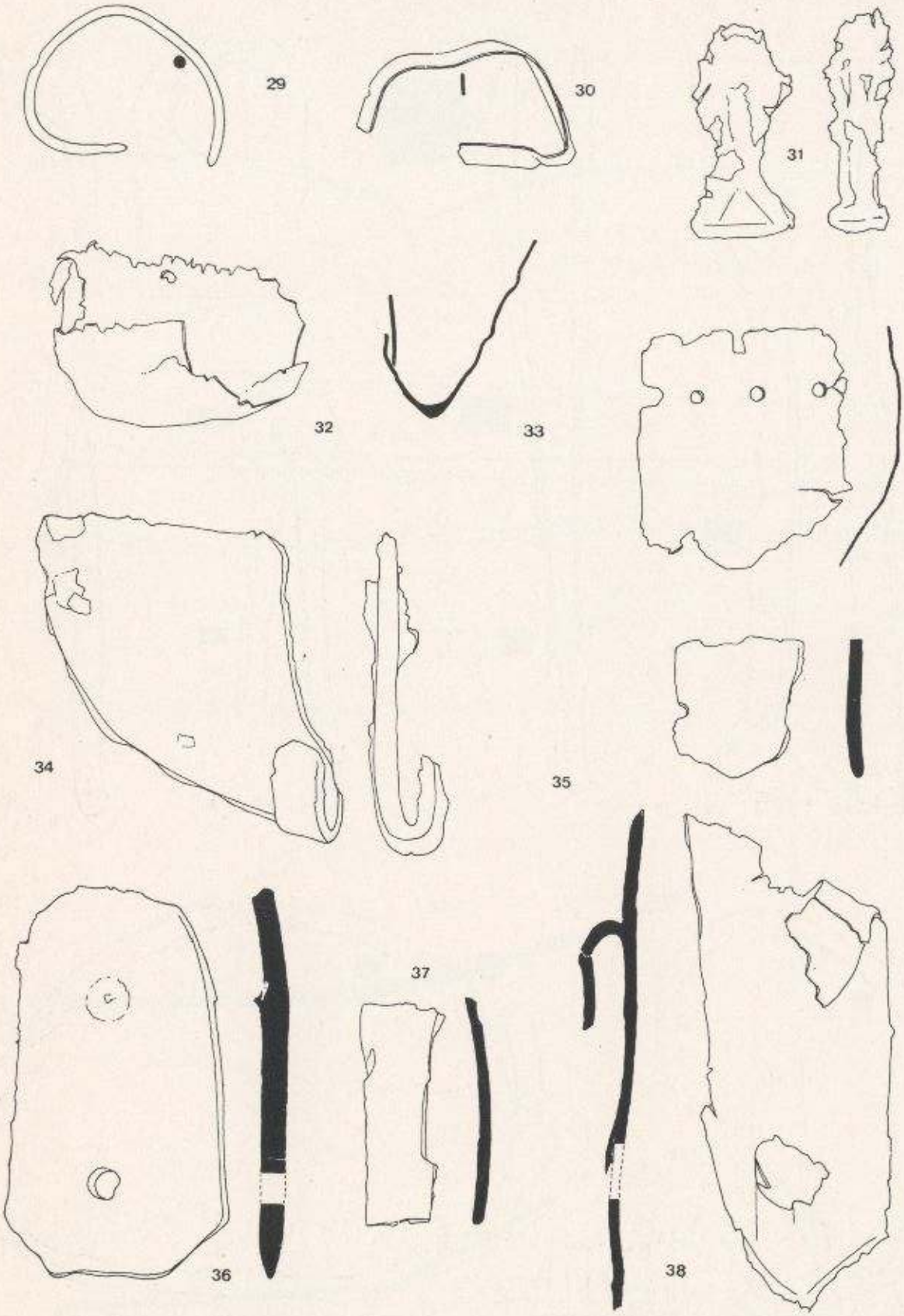
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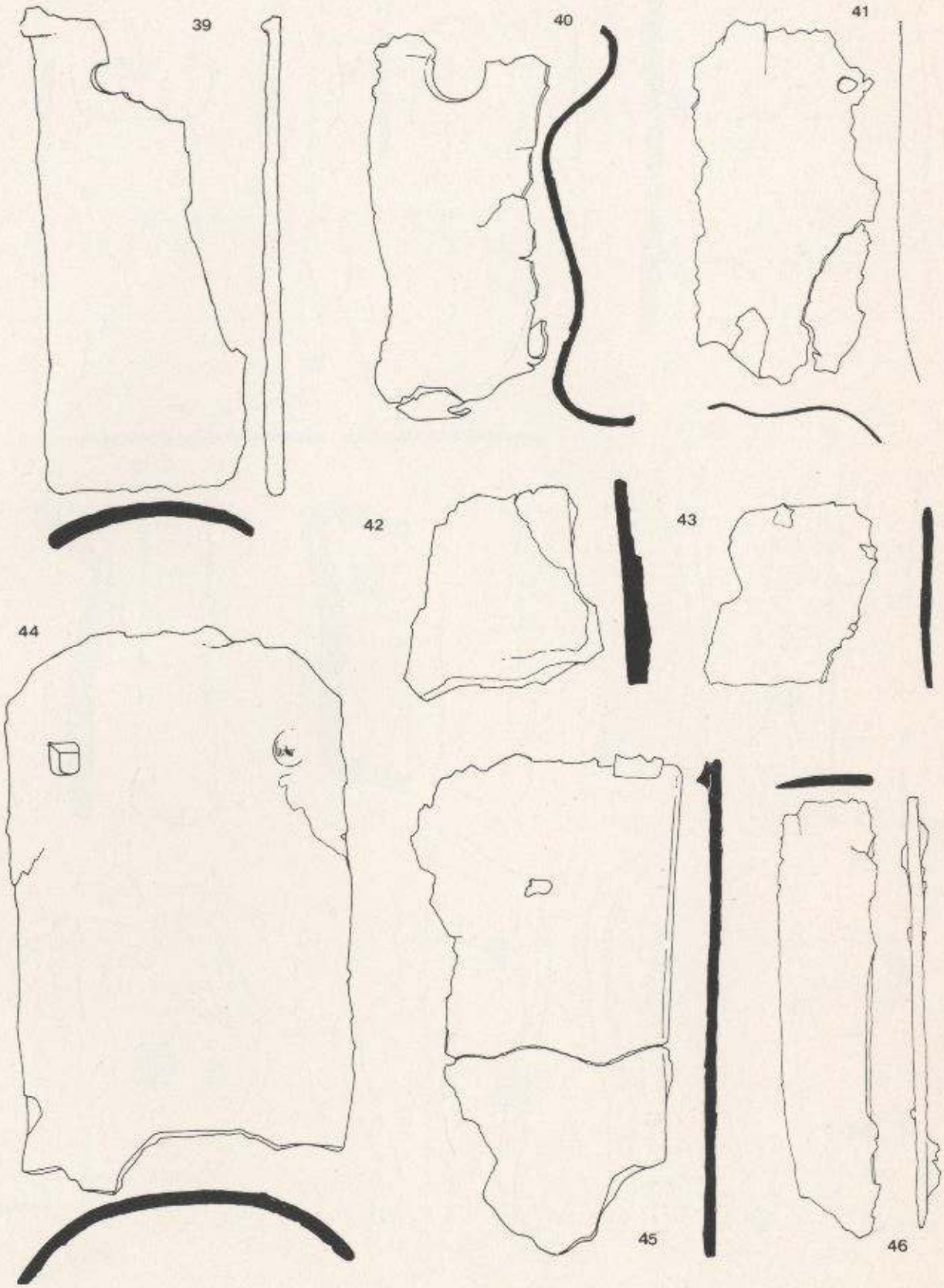
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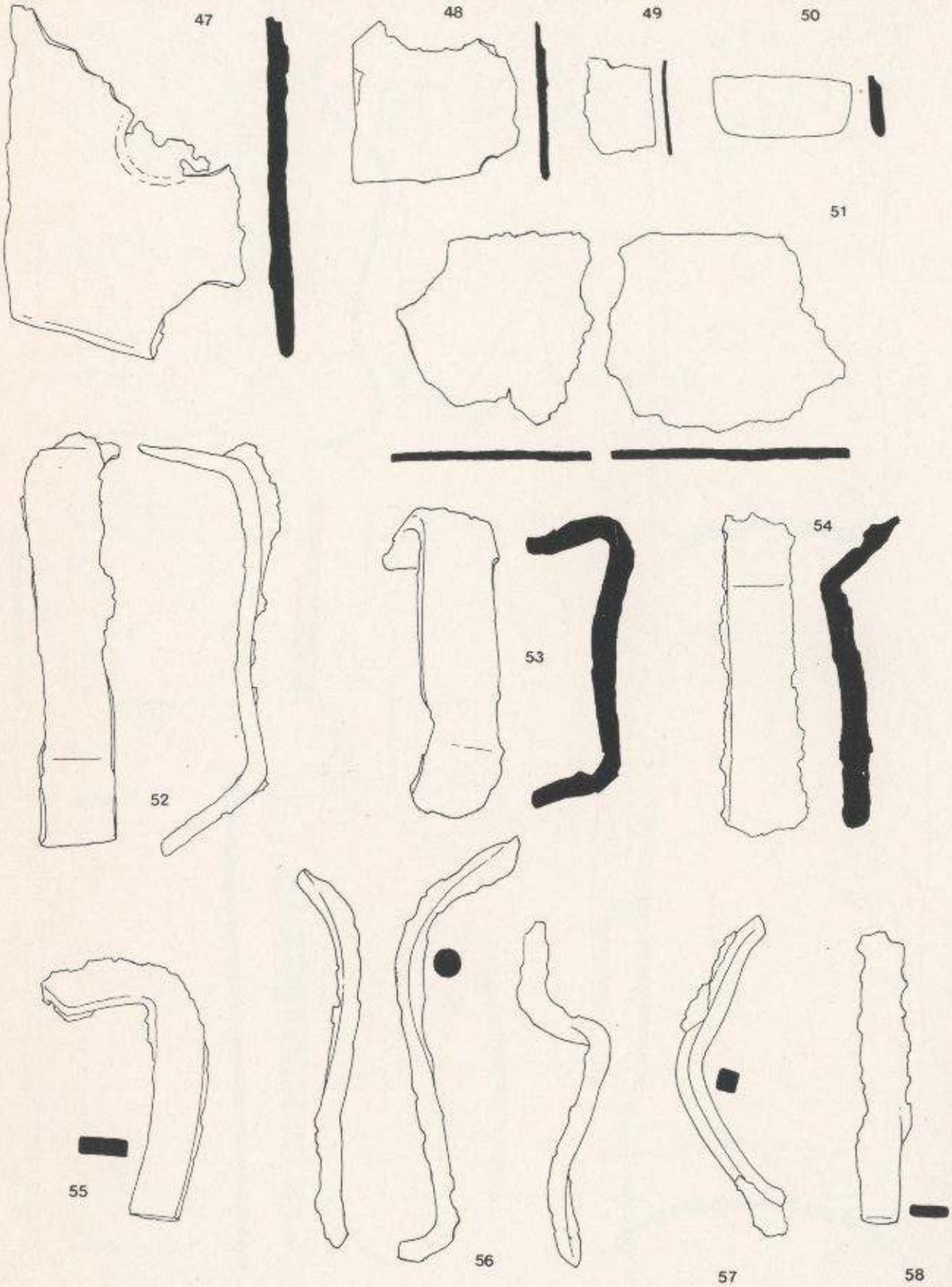

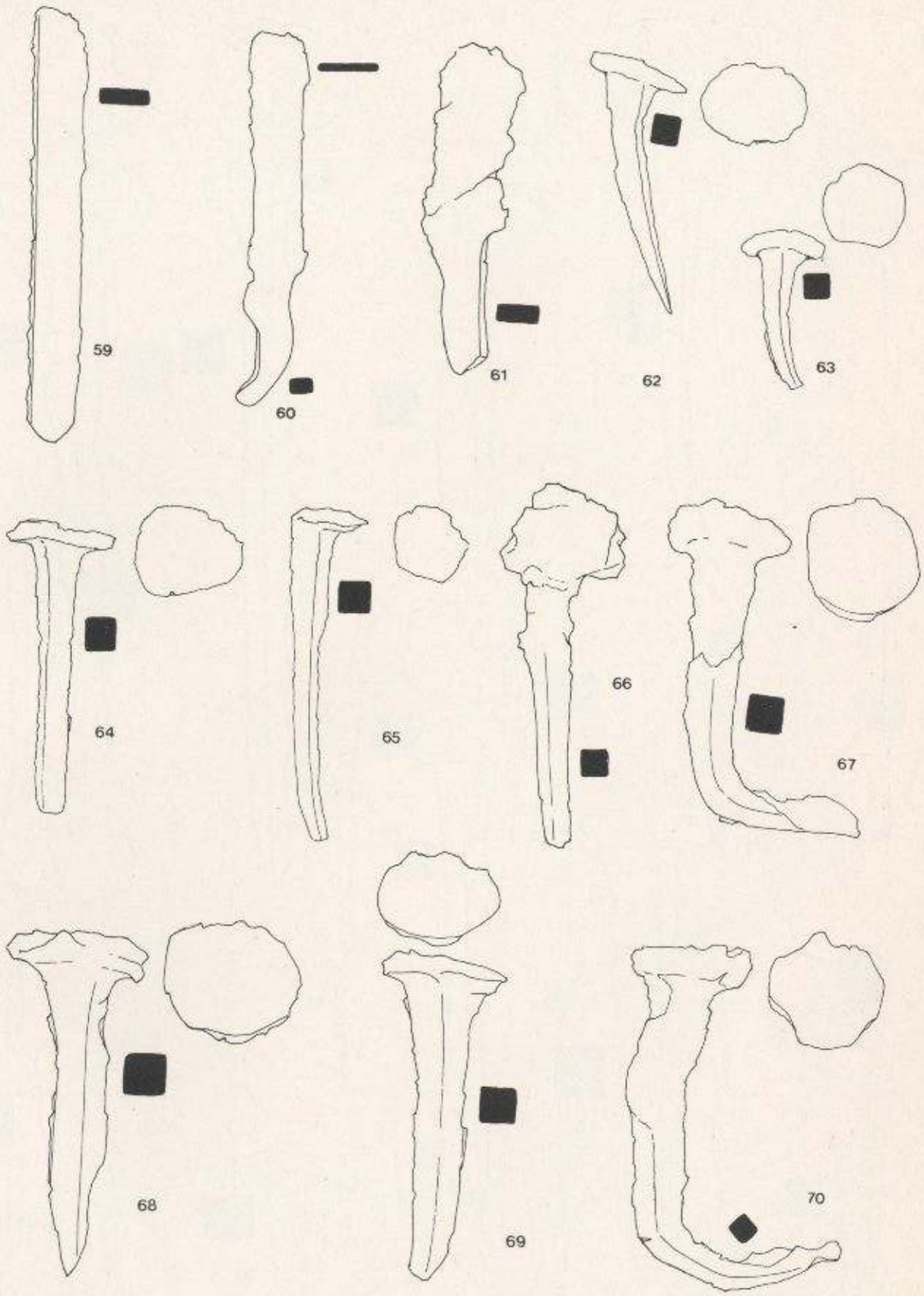
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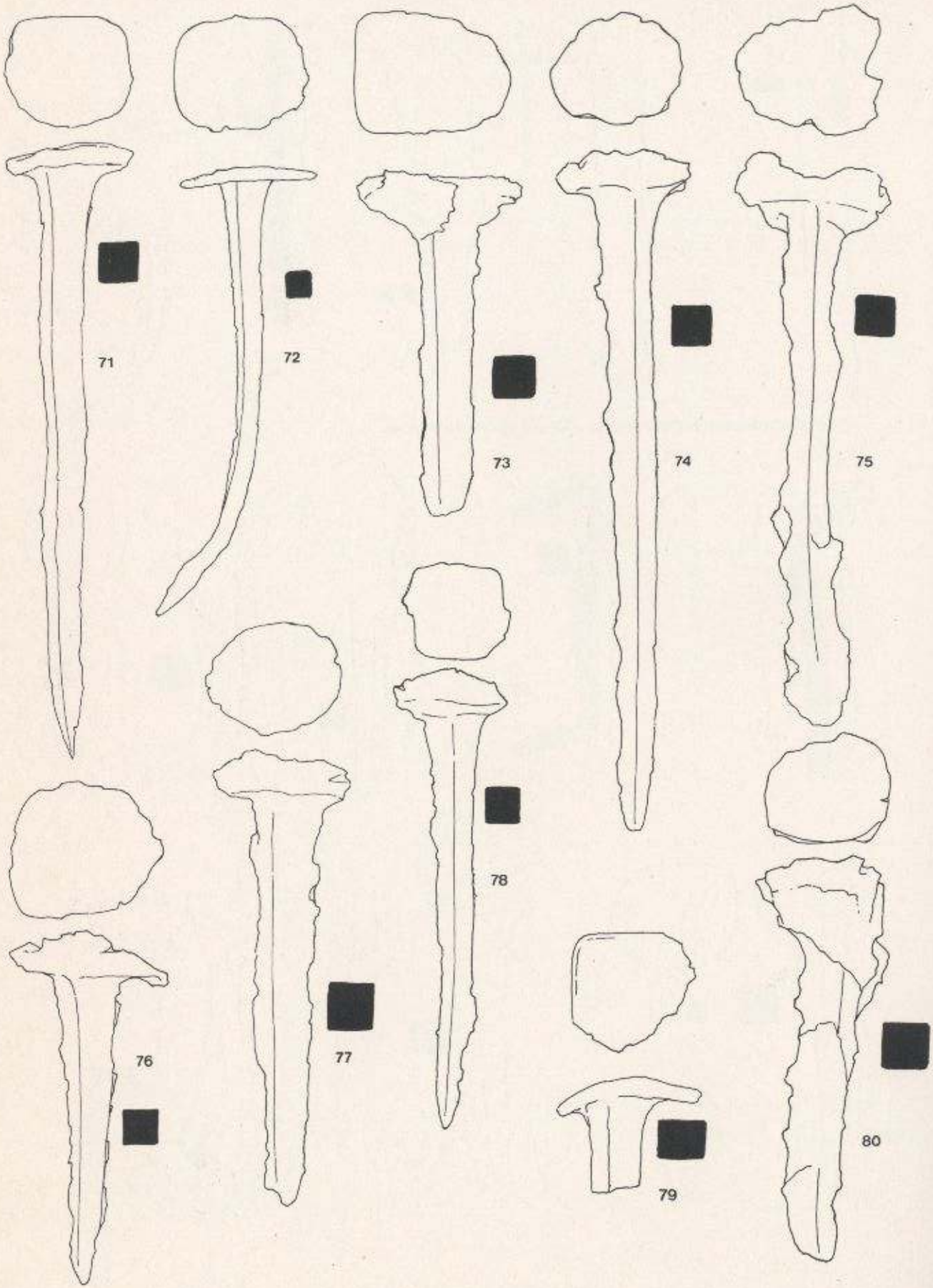
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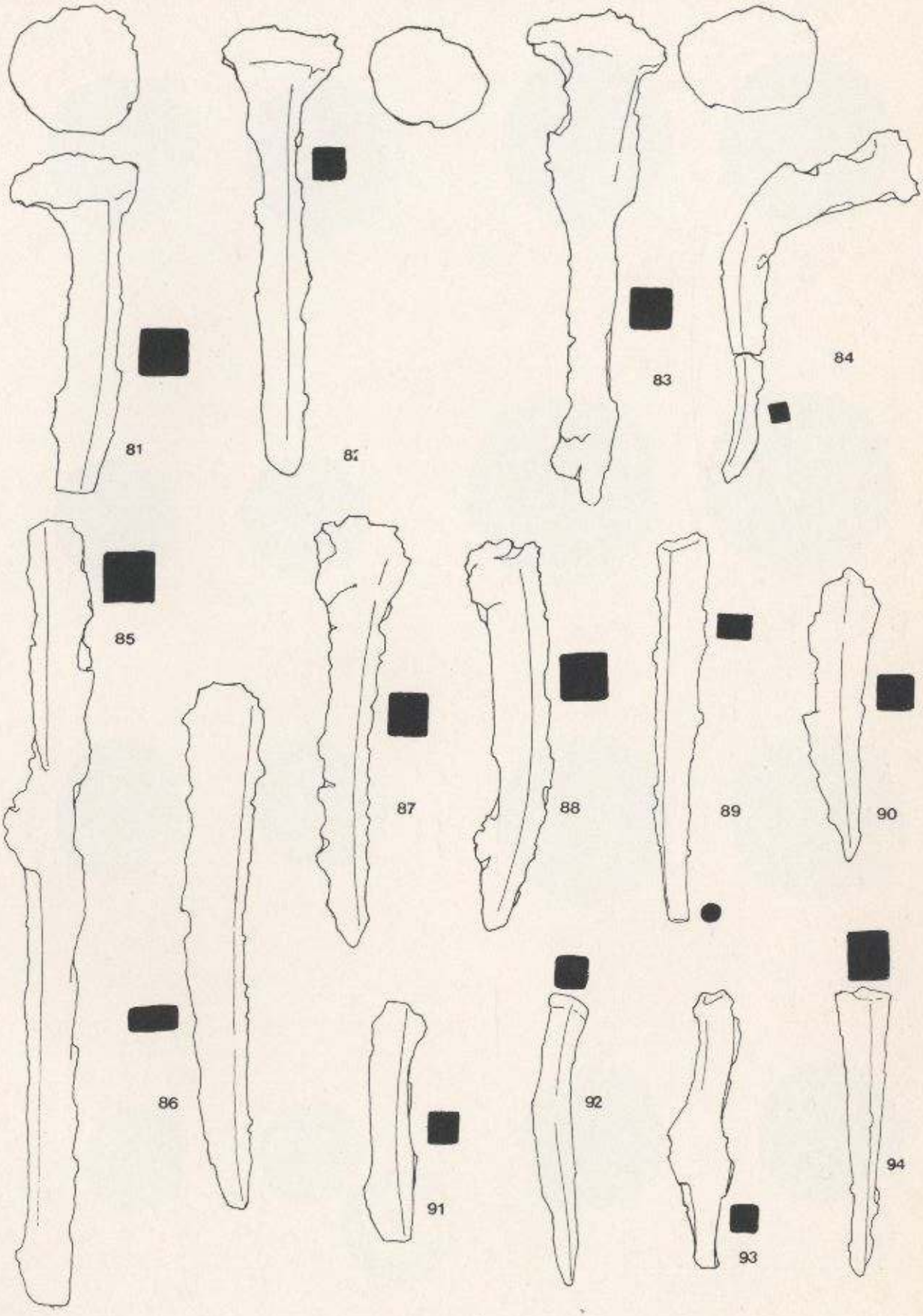
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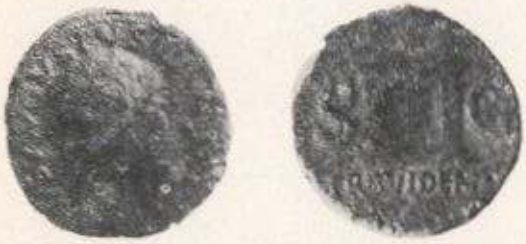

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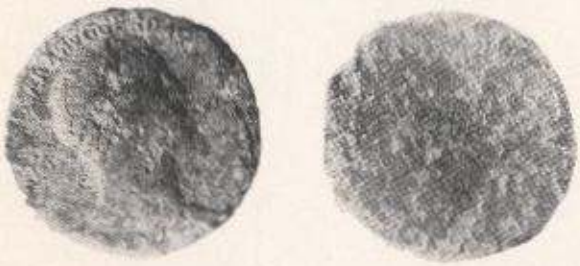

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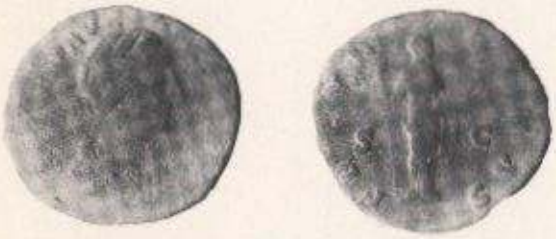

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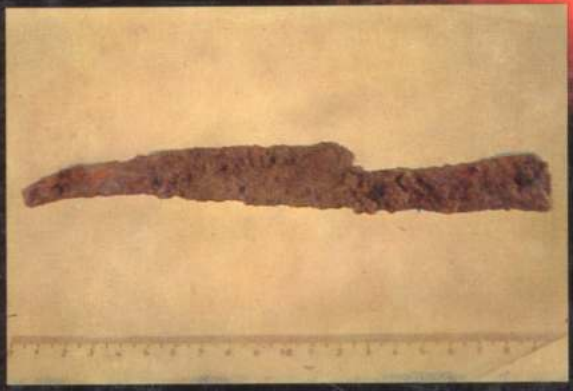
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