

Most na Soči

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ŽELEZNODOBNO NASELJE MOST NA SOČI. RAZPRAVE
THE IRON AGE SETTLEMENT AT MOST NA SOČI. TREATISES

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ŽELEZNODOBNO NASELJE MOST NA SOČI
RAZPRAVE

THE IRON AGE SETTLEMENT AT MOST NA SOČI
TREATISES

Uredila / Editors:

Janez Dular, Sneža Tecco Hvala



LJUBLJANA 2018

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NASELBINSKA KERAMIKA Z MOSTA NA SOČI

POTTERY FROM THE SETTLEMENT AT MOST NA SOČI

Lucija GRAHEK

Analiza naselbinske keramike z Mosta na Soči vključuje vse oblike keramičnega posodja in predmetov z izjemo velikih silosov, glinenih plošč in kosov stenskega ometa.¹ Opravljena analiza tako temelji na pregledu več kot 10.000 kosov keramike. Večinoma gre za zelo fragmentirane najdbe, ki v največji meri (82,73 % ali 8.955 kosov) izvirajo iz raziskanih hiš. Poleg njih so bile v analizo vključene še najdbe z območij z razpršenimi sledmi poselitve (8,92 % ali 965 kosov), obravnavane so po posameznih sondah,² in najdbe iz raziskanih ostalin naselbinskih ulic ali poti (7 % ali 758 kosov). Najmanj obravnavanih najdb izvira iz predvsem s hišo 23 povezanega jarka (1,35 % ali 146 kosov).

Količina najdb po posameznih hišah se po pričakovanih močno razlikuje (*sl. 1*), saj vse hiše niso bile ohranjene in raziskane v enakem obsegu. Enako velja za količino najdb po posameznih gradbenih fazah hiš (*sl. 2*), kjer je količina ohranjenih najdb odvisna tudi od sprememb v namembnosti (npr. hiša 6) in obsegu (npr. hiše 14, 16, 22A, 30);³ v primeru hiš 10 in 15 pa najstarejša faza ni bila (v celoti) izkopana.⁴ Prav tako ne preseneča dejstvo, da je pri objektih z več gradbenimi fazami običajno slabše ohranjena (naj)mlajša faza, saj gre praviloma za višje ležeče ostaline, ki so bile z mlajšimi posegi in aktivnostmi bolj poškodovane.

Osnova analize naselbinske keramike je sistematičen pregled 2.037 kosov tipološko opredeljive in/ali okrašene keramike (*sl. 3*), ki predstavljajo 18,82 % vseh najdb. Približno tolikšen je v povprečju tudi delež opredeljivih najdb po posameznih hišah. Reprezentativen del izrisane opredeljive keramike je kataloško predstavljen v objavi gradbenih izvidov naselja z Mosta na Soči (Svoljšak, Dular 2016), tako se v nadaljevanju vsi citati tabel nanašajo prav na to delo.

The ceramic finds discussed below comprise pottery, hearth utensils and several other kinds of ceramic artefacts with the exception of large containers, terracotta plaques and pieces of clay daub that are presented elsewhere.¹ The analysis involved over 10,000 ceramic pieces. Most of them are highly fragmented (82.73% or 8,955 pieces) and originate from the excavated houses, while others originate from the locations of dispersed habitation traces (8.92% or 965 pieces) presented according to trenches,² from the path through the settlement (7% or 758 pieces) and from the drainage ditch mainly connected with House 23 (1.35% or 146 pieces).

The number of finds differs considerably from house to house (*App. 1*) in consequence of the differing states of preservation and degrees of investigation. The same is true of the number of finds from different construction phases of a house (*Fig. 2*), which also depends on the changes in function (e.g. House 6) and extent (e.g. Houses 14, 16, 22A, 30),³ while Phase 1 of Houses 10 and 15 could not even be excavated in their entirety.⁴ It is not surprising that of the houses with several construction phases the remains of the last phase were usually least preserved, as they were mainly highest in stratigraphy and more exposed to later interventions and activities.

The analysis involved a systematic examination of 2,037 pieces of typologically determinable and/or decorated ceramics (*Fig. 3*) that represent 18.82% of all ceramic finds. This is also roughly the share of determinable finds according to individual houses. A representative portion of the drawn determinable ceramics is presented in the form of a catalogue in the first volume of the publication on the settlement at Most na Soči (Svoljšak, Dular 2016) and the plates cited below are referenced to the plates in that volume.

¹ Dular, Tecco Hvala hic.

² Svolfjšak, Dular 2016, 222 ss.

³ Dular, Tecco Hvala hic.

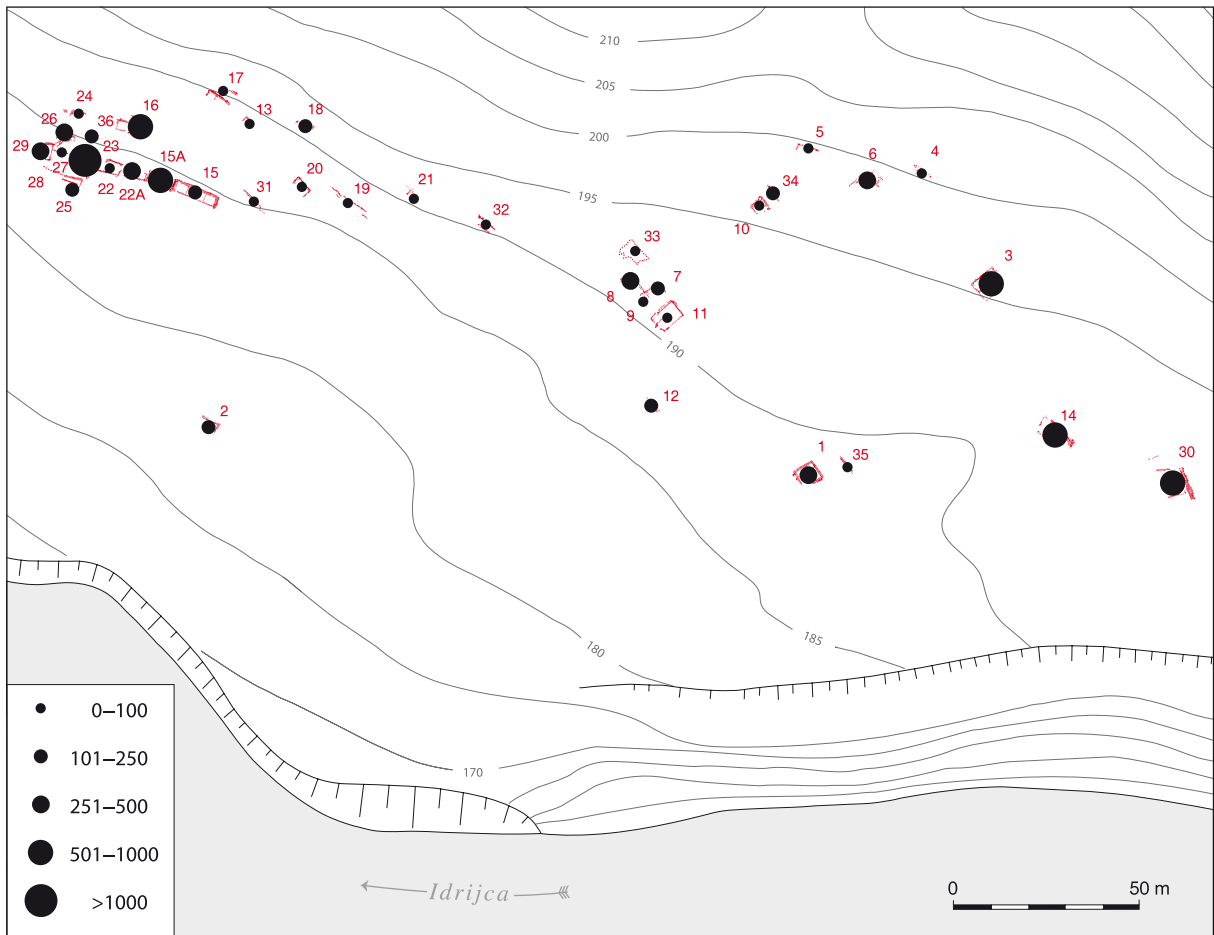
⁴ Svolfjšak, Dular 2016, 87 in 113.

¹ Dular, Tecco Hvala hic.

² Svolfjšak, Dular 2016, 222 ff.

³ Dular, Tecco Hvala hic.

⁴ Svolfjšak, Dular 2016, 87 and 113.



Sl. 1: Razprostranjenost keramičnih najdb.
 Fig. 1: Distribution of ceramic finds.

NAČIN IZDELAVE IN TEHNOLOŠKE ZNAČILNOSTI KERAMIKE

Pri vseh opredeljivih fragmentih keramike sem po kriterijih Horvatove⁵ opazovala način izdelave, zrnavost in sestavo lončarske mase na makroskopskem nivoju, način žganja in trdoto ter obdelavo in barvo površine.

Večina analizirane keramike (96,07 % ali 1.957 kosov) je prostoročne izdelave (sl. 4). Pri redkih kosih, predvsem finega posodja, so bile opažene sledi oblikovanja na ročnem ali počasnem lončarskem vretenu (2,85 % ali 58 kosov). Ker so v analizo vključene tudi najdbe iz hiš, ki so bile poseljene v času mlajše železne dobe, ne preseneča dejstvo, da smo prepoznali sledi uporabe hitrega lončarskega vretena na nožni pogon (1,08 % ali 22 kosov).

Makroskopsko opazovanje sestave lončarske mase je hitro pokazalo, da ta praviloma vsebuje razmeroma veliko primesi kalcijevega karbonata⁶ (71,38 % ali 1.454

SHAPING TECHNIQUE AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Using the criteria established by Milena Horvat,⁵ the determinable ceramic fragments have been examined as to the shaping technique, grain size and fabric composition on a macroscopic level, as well as the firing technique, hardness, surface treatment and colour.

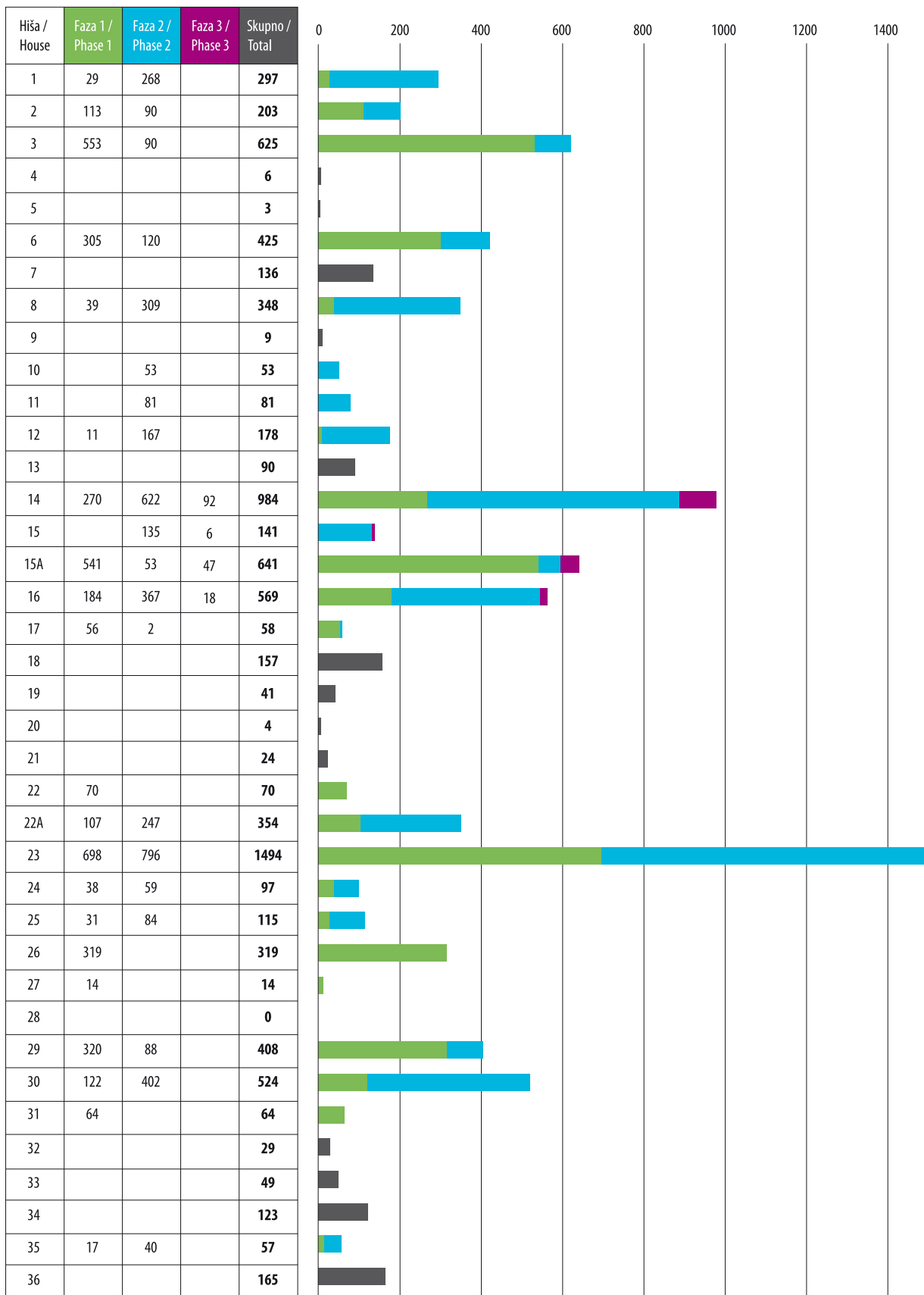
Most of the analysed pottery (96.07% or 1,957 pieces) is hand-built (Fig. 4) and only few pieces, mainly fineware, show traces of being thrown on a hand-powered or slow wheel (2.85% or 58 pieces). The examination also revealed rare pieces of pottery thrown on the fast, foot-powered wheel (1.08% or 22 pieces), which is understandable given that the analysis included the finds from houses also inhabited in the Late Iron Age.

Macroscopic examination has shown that the fabrics usually include a relatively high amount of cal-

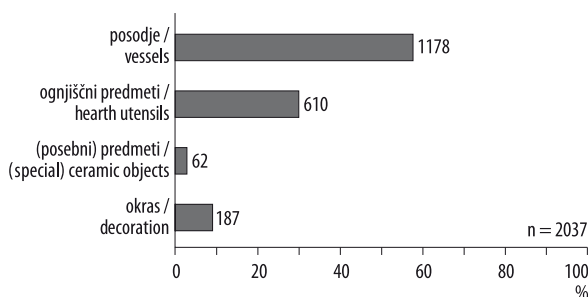
⁵ Horvat 1999.

⁶ Za kemijsko-geološko analizo značilne sestave lončarske mase glej Grahek, Košir hic.

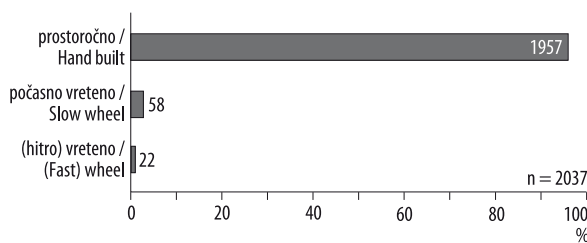
⁵ Horvat 1999.



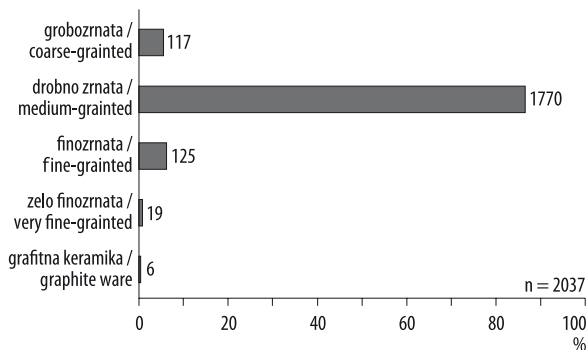
Sl. 2: Delež analiziranih keramičnih najdb po gradbenih fazah posameznih hiš.
 Fig. 2: Shares of the analysed ceramic finds according to the individual house and the construction phases.



Sl. 3: Delež osnovnih skupin tipološko analizirane keramike.
Fig. 3: Shares of the basic groups of the analysed ceramic finds.



Sl. 4: Delež analiziranih najdb glede na način izdelave.
Fig. 4: Shares of the analysed ceramics according to the shaping technique.



Sl. 5: Delež analizirane keramike glede na zrnastost.
Fig. 5: Shares of the analysed ceramics according to grain size.

kosov), kar velja tako za grobo kot tudi bolj fino keramiko. Po zrnastosti (sl. 5) namreč močno prevladujejo kosi drobnozrnatih sestave (86,89 % ali 1.770 kosov). Vsebnost finega kalcitnega peska smo opazili tudi pri večini keramike iz finozrnatih mas (6,14 % ali 125 kosov). Podobno velja za najdbe grobozrnatih sestave (5,74 % ali 117 kosov), vendar pa moramo tu razlikovati med svitki in posodjem iz grobozrnatih mas. Pri svitkih lahko namreč zasledimo predvsem bolj redke kose zelo grobega peska, ki ga gre obravnavati kot nečistoče in ne kot primes lončarski masi. Primesi kalcitnega peska pa niso bile prepoznane pri redkih kosih keramike iz zelo finozrnatih mas (0,93 % ali 19 kosov). Pri teh gre

ium carbonate temper⁶ (71.38% or 1,454 pieces), which is true of both the coarse and finer wares. The great majority of the examined pottery (Fig. 5) is medium-grained (86.89% or 1,770 pieces) and contains fine carbonate sand. This temper has also been observed in most pieces of fine-grained fabric (6.14% or 125 pieces), as well as most pieces of coarse-grained fabric (5.74% or 117 pieces), though in the latter case we should distinguish between ceramic rings and pottery. The rings include rare pieces of very coarse-grained sand that should be seen as impurities rather than intentional additives. No such inclusions have been identified in the rare pieces of very fine-grained fabric (0.93% or 19 pieces). These are mainly shards of imported, predominantly Roman pottery of a highly refined fabric. Comparably with the rare piece of graphite ware (0.30% or 6 pieces), these were mainly found in the Late Iron Age houses.

The ceramic finds were predominantly fired in an oxidising atmosphere (Fig. 6), of that either in a complete oxidising (43.40% or 884 pieces), an incomplete oxidising (26.02% or 530 pieces) or an incomplete oxidising atmosphere with smoking in the final phase (1.42% or 29 pieces). A much lower share is that of pottery fired in a reducing atmosphere, with a complete reducing atmosphere (17.77% or 362 pieces) slightly better represented than a reducing atmosphere with oxidation in the final phase (11.39% or 232 pieces).

The atmosphere and temperature of firing, as well as the fabric, also determine the hardness of the ceramic (Fig. 7).⁷ The examined shards are mainly hard (85.47% or 1,741 pieces), to a smaller degree also very hard (5.84% or 119 pieces). As the very hard pieces do not differ from the rest in fabric composition, I presume that they were only better fired. Also connected with the firing technique is the lower share of soft ceramics (8.69% or 177 pieces), most of which were pieces that suffered secondary burning or were burnt through.

Exposure to secondary burning is visible as a rough surface of the finds (5.25% or 107 pieces). Most of the ceramic finds have a wet-smoothed surface (92.19% or 1,878 pieces). On the very fine-grained pieces and the pieces that were burnt through, the smooth surface may also be dusty (2.01% or 41 pieces). Some and mainly fineware pieces have a burnished surface (1.92% or 39 pieces), while the surface of the coarseware was in some cases smoothed without the use of water (0.64% or 13 pieces).

The surface colour mainly depends on the firing technique, but has not been examined in detail because it is excessively susceptible to post-depositional changes.⁸ The predominantly oxidation-fired ceramics are red to

⁶ For the chemical and geologic analysis of the fabric see Grahek, Košir *hic*.

⁷ Horvat 1999, 56.

⁸ Cf. Grahek 2016, 106.

praviloma za uvožene, večinoma že rimskodobne kose keramike iz zelo dobro prečiščene gline. Te kot redki kosi grafitne keramike (0,30 % ali 6 kosov) praviloma izvirajo iz mlajšeželeznodobnih hiš.

Za obravnavano keramiko je značilno, da močno prevladuje oksidacijski način žganja (sl. 6). In sicer je bila največkrat ugotovljena popolna oksidacija (43,40 % ali 884 kosov), sledita ji nepopolno oksidacijski način žganja (26,02 % ali 530 kosov) in nepopolna oksidacija s končnim dimljenjem (1,42 % ali 29 kosov). Mnogo manjši je delež redukcijsko žgane keramike, pri kateri je popolna redukcija (17,77 % ali 362 kosov) nekoliko bolj razširjena kot redukcijsko žganje s končno oksidacijo (11,39 % ali 232 kosov).

Od načina in temperature žganja ter seveda same sestave lončarske mase je odvisna tudi trdota keramike (sl. 7).⁷ Ta je povečini trda (85,47 % ali 1.741 kosov), ugotovljen pa je bil tudi manjši delež zelo trde keramike (5,84 % ali 119 kosov). Ker se ta po sestavi mase ne razlikuje od preostale, domnevamo, da je bila le bolj kvalitetno žgana. Z žganjem posredno povezujemo tudi manjši delež najdb iz mehke keramike (8,69 % ali 177 kosov). Večinoma gre namreč za sekundarno ožgane ali prežgane najdbe.

Sekundarno (pre)žganje je opazno tudi na površini najdb. Tovrstne najdbe imajo običajno hrapavo površino (5,25 % ali 107 kosov). Velika večina obravnavane keramike je bila sicer mokro brisana in ima zato gladko površino (92,19 % ali 1.878 kosov). Pri zelo finožrnati keramiki ali kosih, ki so bili sekundarno prežgani, je gladka površina lahko tudi prašnata (2,01 % ali 41 kosov). Predvsem fina keramika je imela dobro zglajeno površino (1,92 % ali 39 kosov), bolj groba keramika pa je bila lahko zgolj glajena ali na suho obrisana (0,64 % ali 13 kosov).

Barva površine je v prvi vrsti odvisna od načina žganja, vendar ni podrobneje analizirana, saj je preveč dovzetna za kasnejše spremembe.⁸ Ker prevladuje oksidacijsko žgana keramika, je ta rdeče do rjavo obarvana. Svetlejših odtenkov rdeče, rdeče-rumene do blede rjave barve so pogostejše ognjiščna keramika in svitki. Ti so bili domnevno žgani pri nižji temperaturi, v nekaj primerih najverjetneje zgolj sušeni. Redukcijsko žgana keramika je praviloma temnejše barve, tako pri njej prevladujejo temno rjavi do črni odtenki barve površine.

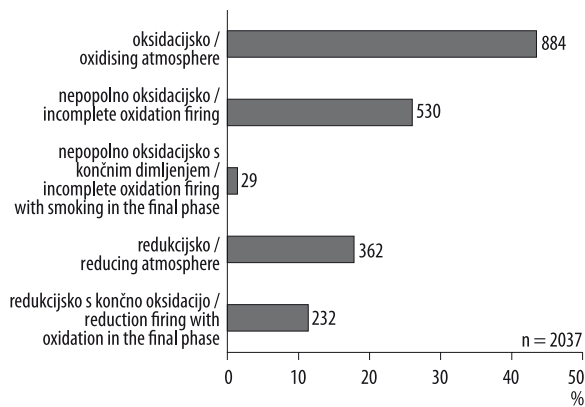
TIPOLOŠKA RAZVRSTITEV KERAMIKE

Velika zbirka keramičnih najdb iz raziskovanj železnodobnega naselja na Mostu na Soči je dobra osnova za oblikovno, funkcionalno, tehnološko in tudi kronološko analizo svetolucijske nasebnske keramike. S tipološko razvrstitvijo sem kot v primeru Stične in dolenjske halštatske skupine⁹ skušala preseči okvirje

⁷ Horvat 1999, 56.

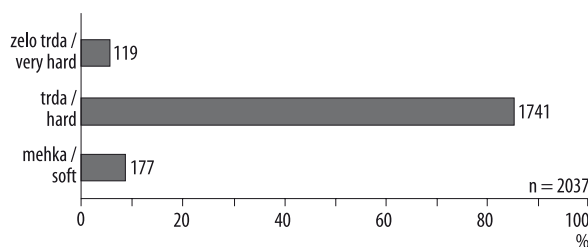
⁸ Prim. Grahek 2016, 106.

⁹ Grahek 2016, 106 ss.



Sl. 6: Delež analizirane keramike glede na način žganja.

Fig. 6: Shares of the analysed ceramics according to the firing technique.



Sl. 7: Delež analizirane keramike glede na trdoto.

Fig. 7: Shares of the analysed ceramics according to hardness.

brown in colour. The ceramics used on the hearth and the ceramic rings are lighter red, red-yellow to pale brown; they were presumably fired at lower temperatures and in some cases only dried. The ceramics fired in a reducing atmosphere are mainly darker, predominantly dark brown to black.

TYOLOGY

The body of the ceramic finds from the Iron Age settlement at Most na Soči is substantial and allows us to perform formal, functional, technological and chronological analyses. Similarly as in analysing the pottery from the hillfort at Stična, in the Dolenjska Hallstatt group,⁹ however, I attempted to evaluate the ceramic finds not only as to their significance within the settlement, but also wider within the cultural group, making general inferences on the pottery used in the settlements of the Sveta Lucija group. The typological classification involves all the 2.037 determinable pieces. With the exception of some decorated shards that cannot be typolo-

⁹ Grahek 2016, 106 ff.

posodje / vessels	ognjiščni predmeti / hearth utensils	(posebni) predmeti / (special) ceramic objects	okras / decoration (O)
pitosi / pithoi (Pi) lonci / jars (L) situle / situlae (Si) lončki / beakers (Lo) kelih / goblets (K) sklede / dishes (Sk) ročaji / handles (Ro) pokrovi / lids (Po) dna / bases (D) noge / pedestals (N)	pekve / baking lids (Pe) prenosne pečke / portable ovens (Pp) pladnji / platters (Pl) ognjiščne koze / firedogs (Ok) svitki / ceramic rings (S)	motki / bobbins (M) uteži / weights (U) vretenca / spindle whorls (Vr) drugi predmeti / other objects uvožena keramika / imported ceramics Lt-rimska keramika / LT-roman ceramics	plastični okras / plastic decoration vrezani in vtisnjeni okrasi / incised or impressed decoration barvni okras / painted decoration

Sl. 8: Preglednica tipološko analizirane keramike po osnovnih skupinah.

Fig. 8: List of the typologically determinable and decorated ceramic finds according to basic groups.

najdišča samega. Tipološko sem tako skušala razvrstiti vse opredeljive kose keramike (2.037 kosov). Z izjemo nekaj okrašenih fragmentov (9,18 % ali 187 kosov), ki so vključeni zgolj v analizo okrasa, najdbe v prvi vrsti po namenu uvrščam v tri osnovne skupine keramike: posodje, ognjiščne ter druge, posebne predmete (sl. 3, 8).

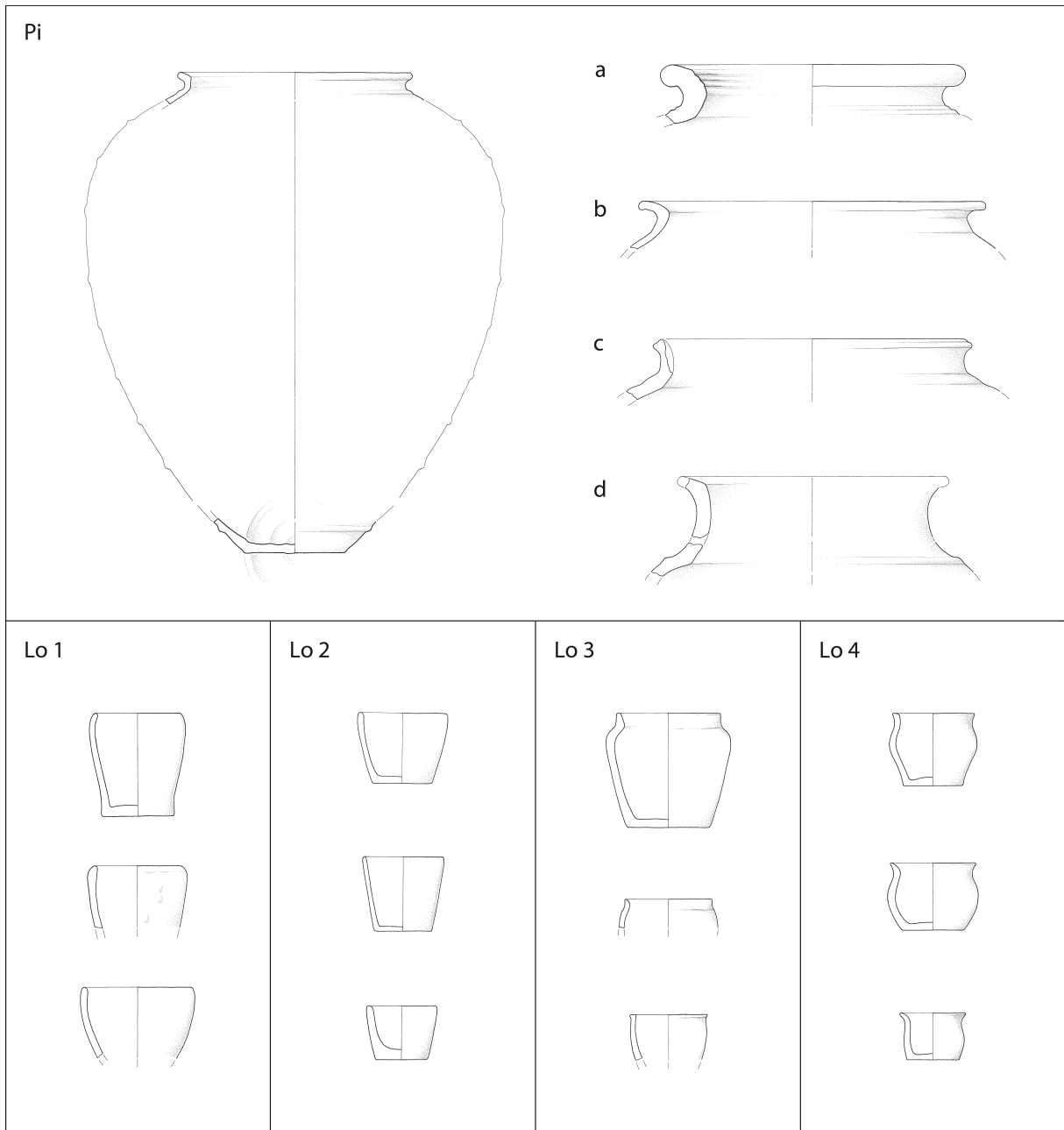
Daleč najštevilčnejša je skupina posodja (57,83 % ali 1.178 kosov), kamor so poleg različnih oblik večinoma globokega posodja uvrščeni še pokrovi, fragmenti dna in nog ter tisti okrašeni fragmenti ostenij, ki omogočajo zanesljivo prepoznavo vrste (in tipa) posode. V skupino ognjiščnih predmetov (29,95 % ali 610 kosov) poleg najštevilčnejših svitkov sodijo še prenosne pečke in ognjiščne koze, pekve ter pladnji, ki so lahko služili tudi kot pekači. Kot druge, posebne predmete obravnavam najdbe (3,04 % ali 62 kosov), ki jih lahko povezujemo s tekstilno (motki, vretenca, piramidalne uteži) ali metalurško obrtjo (livarski lončki, zajemalki) ter domnevno lončarstvom (keramične krogle iz hiše 23). Poleg njih so v to skupino uvrščeni še kosi uvožene keramike, in sicer tako grško-italske kot tudi kosi latensko-rimske keramike iz mlajšeželeznodobnih hiš.

V okviru osnovnih skupin keramike so posamezne oblike posodja in vrste predmetov razvrščene v več tipov, le če so ti dovolj izraziti in številčno zastopani. Najprej je definirana *oblika*, sledijo ji podatki o *izdelavi*. V rubriki *najdbe* so predstavljeni izrisani in kataloško objavljeni kosi (Svoljšak, Dular 2016), v *stratigrafsko kronološkem orisu* pa so zbrani podatki, v katerih hišah in fazah (npr. 1. in 2. gradbena faza hiše 14 = 14(1,2)) se pojavljajo vse najdbe obravnavanega tipa. Na koncu so v *opombah* navedene morebitne primerjave z grobno keramiko, opostavljene so tudi vse izjeme.

logically determined and are discussed separately (9.18% or 187 pieces), I divided the finds into three main groups: pottery, hearth utensils and miscellaneous objects (Figs. 3, 8).

The group of pottery is by far the best represented (57.83% or 1,178 pieces) and includes vessels proper, lids, base and pedestal shards, as well as decorated shards that can be positively determined with regard to their type. The second group, of hearth utensils (29.95% or 610 pieces), comprises ceramic rings and less numerous portable ovens and firedogs, baking lids and platters that may have served as baking pans. Miscellaneous objects (2.99% or 61 pieces) are those connected with textile production (bobbins, spindle whorls, pyramidal weights), metallurgy (casting pots, ladles) and presumably pottery making (ceramic balls from House 23). Discussed under miscellanea are also pieces of imported pottery, both the Greek-Italic pottery and the La Tène-Roman pottery from the houses inhabited in the Late Iron Age.

Within these basic groups, the finds are classified according to types, which have been determined as such if their form is specific and their number high enough. Each type is first defined as to its *form*, followed by data on *manufacture*. The heading of *finds* lists the drawn pieces presented in the catalogue (Svoljšak, Dular 2016), while the *chrono-stratigraphic attribution* lists the houses and their phases (e.g. Phases 1 and 2 of House 14 = 14(1,2)), or other structures, in which the finds were unearthed. The description ends with *notes* that relate the comparable finds from cemeteries, but also possible exceptions within a type.



Sl. 9: Pitosi (Pi) in lončki tipa 1–4.
 Fig. 9: Pithoi (Pi) and beakers of Types 1–4.

POSODJE

PITOSI (Pi)

Pitosi ali velike shrambne posode so med najdbami razmeroma maloštevilno zastopani (33 kosov). Prepoznali smo zgolj tip pitosov z okrasom vodoravnih plastičnih reber.

Oblika: Velike posode z navzgor pomaknjenimi rameni, proti dnu zožujočim se trupom in nizkim vratom, okrašene z vodoravno nalepljenimi ali izvlečenimi

POTTERY

PITHOI (Pi)

The finds from the Iron Age houses include relatively few pithoi or large storage vessels (33 pieces), all of which bear cordons.

Form: Large vessels with a short neck, high shoulder and body that narrows towards the base, bearing either applied or drawn out cordons. Several pieces show red painted exterior, but also alternating

rebri. V več primerih imajo zunanjo površino rdeče obarvano, pasovi med rebri pa so izmenoma pre-mazani še s črno smolnato barvo. Izvihano ustje je na notranji strani lahko rahlo nažlebljeno, redkeje fasetirano. Po obliki vrata in ustja razlikujemo med več inačicami (*sl.* 9: Pi). Prvo (a) predstavljajo pitosi z nizkim vratom in kratkim, masivnim izvihanim ustjem, ki je običajno kroglasto odebeljeno; drugo (b) pitosi s kratkim stožčastim vratom in močno izvihanim dolgim ustjem; tretjo (c) pitosi s kratkim vratom in rahlo navzven obrnjenim robom ustja; četrto (d) pa pitosi z visokim vratom in kratkim izvihanim ustjem.

Izdelava: Prostoročno, praviloma iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase izdelani pitosi so bili običajno oksidacijsko žgani. Površina je največkrat gladka in trda.
Najdbe: t. 2: 4; 8: 12; 11: 11; 29: 13; 30: 9; 31: 22; 37: 16; 40: 10; 41: 1,3; 54: 6; 88: 7; 89: 11; 92: 9; 99: 4,5.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Deli pitosov so najdeni v hišah 1(2), 2(1), 3(1,2), 8(2), 10(2), 13, 15(2), 15A(1,2,3), 16(2), 24(2), 25(2), 29(2) in 35(1) ter na poti pri hiši 23. Največ najdb izvira iz hiš 26, 36 in 15A, predvsem 1. faze.

Opombe: Naselbinske najdbe pitosov ustrezajo pitosom tipa 2 po Dularju,¹⁰ ki se pojavijo že v grobovih stopnje Sv. Lucija Ic. V grobovih so najbolj razširjeni v času stopnje Sv. Lucija Ila, kjer so služile kot žara.

LONCI (L)

Lonci predstavljajo skoraj polovico (49,24 % ali 580 kosov) vsega posodja in jih razvrščamo v 21 tipov.

Tip L 1

Oblika: Lonci s trupom valjaste oblike, ki so proti dnu lahko nekoliko zoženi. Zaobljeno ali ravno odrezano, redko rahlo navzven odebeljeno ustje je pokončno ali rahlo nagnjeno navznoter (*sl.* 10: L 1).

Izdelava: Prostoročno, navadno iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase z veliko primešanega peska, so bili lonci običajno oksidacijsko ali nepopolno oksidacijsko žgani. Površina je praviloma gladka.

Najdbe: t. 8: 3,4; 9: 11; 13: 1–5; 14: 10; 25: 5; 32: 15; 41: 6,7,9; 58: 8; 59: 5,15; 58: 7; 60: 11; 66: 12,13; 70: 10; 71: 9; 72: 1,2,4,5,7–9; 79: 4–6; 80: 13; 88: 11; 89: 27; 96: 3; 100: 8.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Lonce tipa 1 prepoznamo med gradivom iz hiš 1(1,2), 2(1,2), 3(1,2), 6(1,2), 8(1,2), 11(2), 12(2), 14(2), 15(2), 15A(1,3), 16(1), 18, 19, 21, 22(1), 22A(1,2), 23(1,2), 24(2), 25(2), 26(1), 29(1,2), 30(1,2), 32, 35(1) in 36, iz jarka ter

bands of black resinous paint between the cordons. The everted rim may have shallow grooves on the interior, rarely facets. The shape of the neck and rim allows us to distinguish between four variants (*Fig.* 9: Pi): (a) pithoi with a short neck and usually a roundly thickened everted rim; (b) pithoi with a short conical neck and a strongly everted broad rim; (c) pithoi with a short neck and an only slightly everted lip; (d) pithoi with a long neck and a short everted rim.

Manufacture: Hand-built, mainly of medium-grained fabric, usually fired in an oxidising atmosphere, surface mostly smooth and hard.

Finds: Pls. 2: 4; 8: 12; 11: 11; 29: 13; 30: 9; 31: 22; 37: 16; 40: 10; 41: 1,3; 54: 6; 88: 7; 89: 11; 92: 9; 99: 4,5.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 1(2), 2(1), 3(1,2), 8(2), 10(2), 13, 15(2), 15A(1,2,3), 16(2), 24(2), 25(2), 29(2), 35(1) and the path at House 23, most numerous in Phase 1 of Houses 26, 36 and 15A.

Notes: They correspond with the pithoi of Type 2 after Dular,¹⁰ which in funerary contexts already appear in the Sv. Lucija Ic phase and are most common serving as urns in Sv. Lucija Ila.

JARS (L)

Jars represent almost half (49.24% or 580 pieces) of all the recovered pottery and can be classified into 21 types.

Type L 1

Form: Cylindrical jars with a rounded or flat lip, a vertical or slightly inturned rim that it is rarely externally thickened and a body that narrow slightly towards the base (*Fig.* 10: L 1).

Manufacture: Hand-built, usually of medium-grained fabric with a high amount of sand temper, usually fired in an oxidising or incomplete oxidising atmosphere, surface mainly smooth.

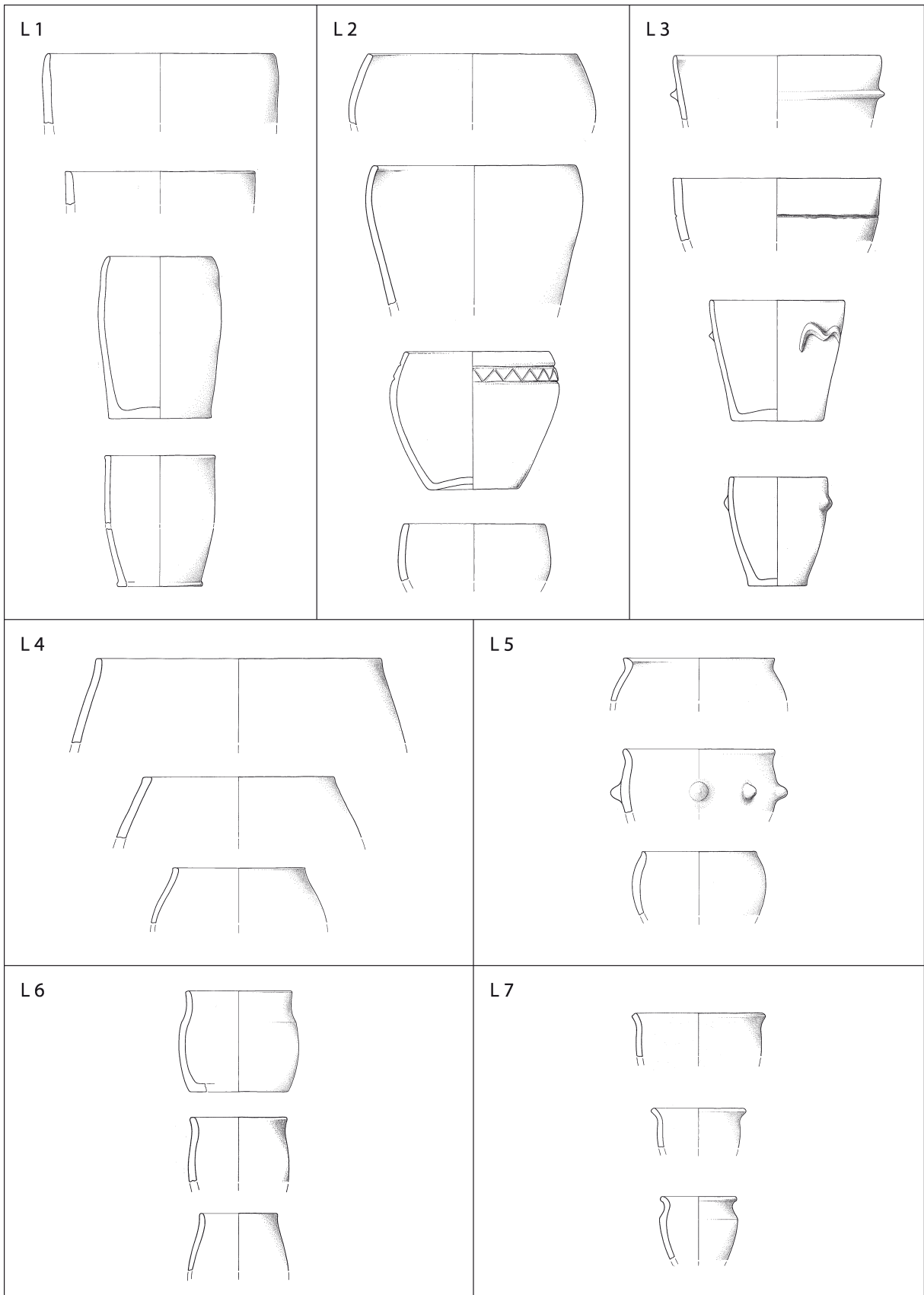
Finds: Pls. 8: 3,4; 9: 11; 13: 1–5; 14: 10; 25: 5; 32: 15; 41: 6,7,9; 58: 8; 59: 5,15; 58: 7; 60: 11; 66: 12,13; 70: 10; 71: 9; 72: 1,2,4,5,7–9; 79: 4–6; 80: 13; 88: 11; 89: 27; 96: 3; 100: 8.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 1(1,2), 2(1,2), 3(1,2), 6(1,2), 8(1,2), 11(2), 12(2), 14(2), 15(2), 15A(1,3), 16(1), 18, 19, 21, 22(1), 22A(1,2), 23(1,2), 24(2), 25(2), 26(1), 29(1,2), 30(1,2), 32, 35(1), 36, the drainage ditch and Trenches 1 and 1A, most numerous from Phase 1 of Houses 15A and 26.

Notes: The rare decorated pieces bear horizontal U-sectioned incisions or shallow grooves (*Pls.* 60: 11; 71: 9), applied knobs (*Pls.* 13: 1; 66: 12) or a

¹⁰ Dular 1982, 93 ss, sl. 6: 2,10.

¹⁰ Dular 1982, 93 ff, Fig. 6: 2,10.



Sl. 10: Lonci tipa 1–7.
Fig. 10: Jars of Types 1–7.

sond 1 in 1A, pri čemer največ primerkov izvira iz najstarejših faz hiš 15A in 26.

Opombe: Lonci tipa 1 so redko okrašeni z vodoravnimi topimi vrezi ali plitkimi kanelurami (*t. 60: 11; 71: 9*), nalepljenimi bradavicami (*t. 13: 1; 66: 12*) ali rebrom,¹¹ odtisi prsta (*t. 32: 15*) in metličanjem.¹² Neokrašenim loncem tega tipa je nekoliko podoben tudi dobro ohranjen, a deformiran in nesimetričen lonec iz najstarejše gradbene faze hiše 15A, ki pa ima kratko rahlo navzven zapognjeno ustje (*t. 42: 5*). Sicer lahko lonce tipa 1 v okviru grobne keramike primerjamo z lonci tipa 3 po Dularju,¹³ vendar jih v grobovih z Mosta na Soči bolj redko zasledimo in so največkrat edini pridelek.¹⁴

Tip L 2

Oblika: Lonci z navzgor pomaknjenimi zaobljenimi rameni, ki se proti dnu zožujejo. Zaobljen ali ravno odrezan rob ustja je običajno močno nagnjen navznoter (*sl. 10: L 2*).

Izdelava: Oblikovani so prostoročno iz drobnozrnate mase, ta ima običajno primešanega veliko peska, in so bili največkrat oksidacijsko žgani. Površina je praviloma gladka.

Najdbe: *t. 9: 2,8; 25: 4; 42: 1; 66: 6; 69: 14,15; 72: 6; 91: 9.*
Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 2(2), 3(1), 6(1), 15(3), 15A(1), 26(1) in 29(1), največ pa iz hiše 23(1).

Opombe: Vrezan okras zasledimo le na ožganem in delno deformiranem loncu iz hiše 2 (*t. 9: 2*), ki ga po okrasu morebiti lahko še najbolje primerjamo z neohranjeno skodelo iz groba S-369 z Mosta na Soči¹⁵ ali pa skledo iz groba 366 v Tolminu.¹⁶ Sicer lonce tipa 2, ki sodijo med lonce tipa 3 po Dularju,¹⁷ v grobovih z Mosta na Soči redko zasledimo.¹⁸

Tip L 3

Oblika: Lonci s koničnim ali valjastim trupom, ki se proti zaobljenemu ali ravno odrezanemu robu ustja lijakasto razširijo, proti dnu pa močno zožijo. Pogosto imajo plastičen okras v obliki vodoravnega

cordon,¹¹ finger impressions (*Pl. 32: 15*) or brushing.¹² Resembling the undecorated jars of this type is a well-preserved, but deformed and asymmetrical jar from the earliest phase of House 15A, which has a short and slightly everted rim (*Pl. 42: 5*). The Type 1 jars are comparable with the jars of Type 3 after Dular,¹³ which are rare in the graves at Most na Soči and most often represent the only good in a grave.¹⁴

Type L 2

Form: Jars with a rounded or flat lip, usually a strongly inturned rim, a high shoulder and a body that narrows towards the base (*Fig. 10: L 2*).

Manufacture: Hand-built, of medium-grained fabric usually with a high amount of sand temper, mainly fired in an oxidising atmosphere, surface mainly smooth.

Finds: Pls. 9: 2,8; 25: 4; 42: 1; 66: 6; 69: 14,15; 72: 6; 91: 9.
Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 2(2), 3(1), 6(1), 15(3), 15(1), 26(1) and 29(1), most numerous from House 23(1).

Notes: These jars are usually undecorated, incised decoration is only present on a burnt and partially deformed jar from House 2 (*Pl. 9: 2*) and most closely resembles the decoration on the unpreserved bowl from Grave S-369 at Most na Soči¹⁵ or that on a dish from Grave 366 at Tolmin.¹⁶ The jars are comparable with those of Type 3 after Dular,¹⁷ which are rare in the graves at Most na Soči.¹⁸

Type L 3

Form: Jars with a body that widens towards a rounded or flat lip and narrows significantly towards the base. They often bear cordons, knobs and other applied decoration, sometimes also horizontal incisions (*Fig. 10: L 3*).

Manufacture: Same as for the jars of Type 2.

Finds: Pls. 8: 10; 23: 14; 41: 8; 42: 6,7; 55: 4; 71: 2,7; 72: 3; 80: 8–11; 88: 10; 91: 1.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 1(2), 2(1), 3(2), 6(1), 15A(1), 16(1), 19, 23(1,2), 24(2), 26(1), 29(1) and Trench 21-22, most numerous from House

¹¹ Inv. št. P 2409 iz 2. faze hiše 1.

¹² Inv. št. P 5570, 5579 in P 2334 iz 2. faze hiše 22 in 2. faze hiše 1.

¹³ Dular 1982, 95, sl. 6: 7.

¹⁴ Npr. Teržan et al. 1984–1985, 105, sl. 30; 112, sl. 32; 282, sl. 123; t. 108: F; 114: G, J; 158: F.

¹⁵ Teržan et al. 1984–1985, 91, sl. 23.

¹⁶ Svoljšak, Pogačnik 2001, t. 70: 11.

¹⁷ Dular 1982, 95, sl. 6: 7.

¹⁸ Teržan et al. 1984–1985, t. 170: C; 171: F/3.

¹¹ Inv. No. P 2409 from House 1, Construction phase 2.

¹² Inv. Nos. P 5570, 5579 and P 2334 from House 22, Construction phase 2 and House 1, Construction phase 2.

¹³ Dular 1982, 95, Fig. 6: 7.

¹⁴ E.g. Teržan et al. 1984–1985, 105, Fig. 30; 112, Fig. 32; 282, Fig. 123; Pls. 108: F; 114: G, J; 158: F.

¹⁵ Teržan et al. 1984–1985, 91, Fig. 23.

¹⁶ Svoljšak, Pogačnik 2001, Pl. 70: 11.

¹⁷ Dular 1982, 95, Fig. 6: 7.

¹⁸ Teržan et al. 1984–1985, Pls. 170: C; 171: F/3.

rebra, bradavic in drugih nalepk ali pa so okrašeni z vodoravnimi vrezi (*sl. 10: L 3*).

Izdelava: Kot lonci tipa 2.

Najdbe: t. 8: 10; 23: 14; 41: 8; 42: 6,7; 55: 4; 71: 2,7; 72: 3; 80: 8–11; 88: 10; 91: 1.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 1(2), 2(1), 3(2), 6(1), 15A(1), 16(1), 19, 23(1,2), 24(2), 26(1) in 29(1) ter sonde 21–22. Pri tem je bilo največ primerkov najdeno v hiši 23, in sicer enako v obeh fazah, ter najstarejši fazi hiše 15A.

Opombe: Tudi lonce tipa 3 redko zasledimo med grobno keramiko¹⁹ in jih lahko primerjamo z lonci tipa 3 po Dularju.²⁰

Tip L 4

Oblika: Trebušasti lonci z visoko pomaknjenimi rameni, ki se proti ravno odrezanemu robu ustja stožčasto zožijo (*sl. 10: L 4*).

Izdelava: Prostoročno oblikovani lonci, običajno iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska, so bili najpogosteje oksidacijsko ali redukcijsko žgani s končno oksidacijo. Površina je praviloma gladka.

Najdbe: t. 3: 2; 8: 2; 11: 6; 70: 12; 71: 8.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Redki primerki loncev tipa 4 izvirajo iz hiš 1(2), 2(1), 3(1), 19, 23(1) in 30(1).

Tip L 5

Oblika: Manjši, kroglasti ali trebušasti lonci z navzven zapognjenim robom ustja ali kratkim izvihanim ustjem (*sl. 10: L 5*).

Izdelava: Prostoročno oblikovani lonci iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska so bili najpogosteje (nepopolno) oksidacijsko žgani in imajo gladko površino.

Najdbe: t. 8: 5; 33: 7; 41: 5; 42: 4; 53: 7; 79: 12; 89: 12; 90: 13; 91: 2.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 1(1), 2(1), 3(1), 8(2), 12(2), 23(2), 25(2) in 29(1); največ primerkov izvira iz hiše 15A(1,2). Tu so bili številčnejše zastopani med gradivom najstarejše faze hiše.

Opombe: Z nalepljenimi bradavicami je okrašen lonec iz hiše 29 (*t. 91: 2*), ki ga lahko primerjamo s fragmenti lonca iz groba S-72 z Mosta na Soči.²¹ Sicer lahko ustja, opredeljena kot lonci tipa 5, pripadajo tudi neokrašenim kelihom kot npr. fragmenti iz groba S-1925.²²

¹⁹ Npr. Teržan et al. 1984–1985, t. 11: E; Marchesetti 1885, t. 2: 1.

²⁰ Dular 1982, 95, sl. 6: 7.

²¹ Teržan et al. 1984–1985, t. 9: F/4.

²² Teržan et al. 1984–1985, t. 187: A/3.

23 (equally represented in both phases), and Phase 1 of House 15A.

Notes: Such jars are rare in funerary contexts¹⁹ and are comparable with the jars of Type 3 after Dular.²⁰

Type L 4

Form: Ellipsoid jars with a flat lip and a high conical shoulder (*Fig. 10: L 4*).

Manufacture: Hand-built, usually of medium-grained fabric with some sand temper, most frequently fired in either a oxidising or a reducing atmosphere with final oxidation, surface is mainly smooth.

Finds: Pls. 3: 2; 8: 2; 11: 6; 70: 12; 71: 8.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Rare, from Houses 1(2), 2(1), 3(1), 19, 23(1) and 30(1).

Type L 5

Form: Small globular or ellipsoid jars with a slightly everted rim (*Fig. 10: L 5*).

Manufacture: Hand-built, of medium-grained fabric with some sand temper, most frequently fired in an (incomplete) oxidising atmosphere, surface is smooth.

Finds: Pls. 8: 5; 33: 7; 41: 5; 42: 4; 53: 7; 79: 12; 89: 12; 90: 13; 91: 2.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 1(1), 2(1), 3(1), 8(2), 12(2), 23(2), 25(2) and 29(1); most numerous from House 15A, particularly Phase 1.

Notes: The jar from House 29 (*Pl. 91: 2*) bears applied knobs and is comparable with the fragments of a jar from Grave S-72 at Most na Soči.²¹ It should be noted that the rims ascribed to the jars of Type 5 may also have belonged to goblets, such as is the case with the fragments from Grave S-1925.²²

Type L 6

Form: Small and more or less cylindrical jars with an unpronounced shoulder and a slightly everted rim (*Fig. 10: L 6*).

Manufacture: Same as for the jars of Type 2.

Finds: Pls. 42: 3; 79: 1,3; 92: 12; 100: 5.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Rare, from Houses 14(2), 15A(1), 22(1), 23(2), 29(2), the drainage ditch and Trench 2.

¹⁹ E.g. Teržan et al. 1984–1985, Pl. 11: E; Marchesetti 1885, Pl. 2: 1.

²⁰ Dular 1982, 95, Fig. 6: 7.

²¹ Teržan et al. 1984–1985, Pl. 9: F/4.

²² Teržan et al. 1984–1985, Pl. 187: A/3.

Tip L 6

Oblika: Manjši lonci z valjastim trupom, neizrazitimi rameni in rahlo izvihanim ustjem (*sl. 10: L 6*).

Izdelava: Kot lonci tipa 2.

Najdbe: t. 42: 3; 79: 1,3; 92: 12; 100: 5.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Redki primerki loncev tipa 6 izvirajo iz hiš 14(2), 15A(1), 22(1), 23(2) in 29(2), ter jarka in sonde 2.

Tip L 7

Oblika: Majhni lonci z rahlo napetimi, lahko s klekom poudarjenimi rameni, ki se proti dnu močno zožujejo in imajo izvihano ustje (*sl. 10: L 7*).

Izdelava: Prostoročno oblikovani lonci, običajno iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska, so najpogosteje redukcijsko žgani in imajo gladko površino.

Najdbe: t. 55: 7; 60: 10; 63: 3; 100: 7.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Redki primerki loncev tipa 7 izvirajo iz hiš 6(1), 8(2), 16(1,2), 21, 22(1) in 22A(2) ter jarka in sonde 1A.

Tip L 8

Oblika: Trebušasti lonci z visoko pomaknjenimi zaobljenimi rameni in lijakasto izvihanim ustjem (*sl. 11: L 8*).

Izdelava: Prostoročno oblikovani lonci iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase, ki praviloma vsebuje veliko peska, so bili najpogosteje nepopolno oksidacijsko ali redukcijsko žgani in imajo gladko površino.

Najdbe: t. 1: 1; 2: 7,8,12; 23: 13,16; 25: 10; 27: 22,23; 28: 16,20; 29: 1,6,14; 30: 2,5,14; 33: 6; 34: 8,12; 37: 8,11,12,15; 53: 8; 54: 7; 55: 5,11; 57: 4,6,7; 58: 2; 61: 13; 62: 10,16; 63: 7; 88: 1; 90: 12,14; 91: 5; 94: 8; 95: 5-9; 96: 1.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 1(1,2), 3(1,2), 6(1,2), 7, 8(2), 11(2), 12(2), 14(1-3), 15(2), 15A (2,3), 16(1,2), 17(2), 19, 22A (1,2), 24(1), 29(1), 30(1,2) in 32, ter s poti pri hiši 23 in sond 1, 21-22 in A8/3R. Največ primerkov izvira iz 2. faze hiše 30, pri čemer so tudi drugod lonci tipa 8 številčneje zastopani v mlajših fazah hiš.

Opombe: Redko pri loncih tipa 8 zasledimo vtisnjen (*t. 1: 1; 29: 1; 33: 6; 34: 12; 37: 12*), vrezan (*t. 23: 16; 29: 1*) ali plastičen okras (*t. 30: 14; 37: 8*). Primerjamo jih lahko z lonci tipa 1 po Dularju, pri čemer se tovrstni lonci v grobovih svetolucijske skupine razmeroma redko pojavljajo, in to predvsem v grobovih stopnje Sv. Lucija Ic in Ila.²³

²³ Dular 1982, 93 ss, sl. 6: 5, 9: 5; 10.

Type L 7

Form: Small jars with an everted rim, a slight and sometimes carinated shoulder and a body that narrows towards the base (*Fig. 10: L 7*).

Manufacture: Hand-built, usually of medium-grained fabric with some sand temper, most frequently fired in a reducing atmosphere, surface is smooth.

Finds: Pls. 55: 7; 60: 10; 63: 3; 100: 7.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Rare, from Houses 6(1), 8(2), 16(1,2), 21, 22A(2), 23(1), the drainage ditch and Trench 1A.

Type L 8

Form: Ellipsoid jars with a funnel-shaped rim and a high rounded shoulder (*Fig. 11: L 8*).

Manufacture: Hand-built, of medium-grained fabric usually with a high amount of sand temper, most frequently fired in an incomplete oxidising or a reducing atmosphere, surface is smooth.

Finds: Pls. 1: 1; 2: 7,8,12; 23: 13,16; 25: 10; 27: 22,23; 28: 16,20; 29: 1,6,14; 30: 2,5,14; 33: 6; 34: 8,12; 37: 8,11,12,15; 53: 8; 54: 7; 55: 5,11; 57: 4,6,7; 58: 2; 61: 13; 62: 10,16; 63: 7; 88: 1; 90: 12,14; 91: 5; 94: 8; 95: 5-9; 96: 1.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 1(1,2), 3(1,2), 6(1,2), 7, 8(2), 11(2), 12(2), 14(1-3), 15(2), 15A (2,3), 16(1,2), 17(2), 19, 22A (1,2), 24(1), 29(1), 30(1,2), 32, the path at House 23, as well as Trenches 1, 21-22 and A8/3R, most numerous from Phase 2 of House 30, but also the jars from other houses are better represented in later phases.

Notes: The jars of this type rarely bear decoration, which consists of impressions (*Pls. 1: 1; 29: 1; 33: 6; 34: 12; 37: 12*), incisions (*Pls. 23: 16; 29: 1*) or plastic decoration (*Pls. 30: 14; 37: 8*). They are comparable with the jars of Type 1 after Dular, which occur fairly rarely in the graves of the Sveta Lucija group, mainly in those attributed to the Sv. Lucija Ic and Ila phases.²³

Type L 9

Form: Ellipsoid jars with a short everted rim, a high shoulder and a body that narrows significantly towards the base (*Fig. 11: L 9*).

Manufacture: Hand-built, of medium-grained fabric with some sand temper, most frequently fired in a reducing or an incomplete oxidising atmosphere, surface usually smooth.

Finds: Pls. 10: 5; 11: 4; 12: 1; 13: 9; 29: 15; 30: 1,3,6,7; 34: 3,10; 60: 12; 62: 14; 63: 4.

²³ Dular 1982, 93 ff, Figs. 6: 5; 9: 5; 10.

Tip L 9

Oblika: Trebušasti lonci z visoko pomaknjenimi rameni, ki se proti dnu močno zožujejo in imajo kratko izvihano ustje (*sl. 11: L 9*).

Izdelava: Prostorčno oblikovani lonci iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska so bili najpogosteje redukcijsko ali nepopolno oksidacijsko žgani. Površina je praviloma gladka.

Najdbe: t. 10: 5; 11: 4; 12: 1; 13: 9; 29: 15; 30: 1,3,6,7; 34: 3,10; 60: 12; 62: 14; 63: 4.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Lonci tipa 9 so prepoznani med gradivom iz hiš 2(2), 3(1,2), 8(2), 13, 14(1-3), 15A(1), 16(1,2), 19, 20, 22(1), 22A(2) in 30(1,2) ter sonde 1. Pri tem največ primerkov izvira iz mlajše faze hiše 8 in pa najstarejše gradbene faze hiše 14.

Opombe: Lonci tipa 9 se v okviru grobne keramike uvrščajo med lonce tipa 1 po Dularju (cf. op. 23). K loncem tipa 9 uvrščamo tudi primerek lonca z vrezanim in metličnim okrasom iz hiše 14(2),²⁴ ki mu po okrasu vrezane valovnice najdemo primerjave v estenskih grobnicah.²⁵

Tip L 10

Oblika: Trebušasti lonci z zaobljenimi, visoko pomaknjenimi rameni in kratkim izvihanim ustjem z ravno odrezanim robom (*sl. 11: L 10*).

Izdelava: Kot lonci tipa 9.

Najdbe: t. 1: 6; 25: 3; 30: 8; 34: 15; 37: 13; 61: 12; 63: 2; 90: 15.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Razmeroma maloštevilni primerki loncev tipa 10 izvirajo iz hiš 1(1), 2(2), 3(1), 6(1), 8(2), 14(1,2), 15(2), 16(2), 22A(1,2) in 29(1) ter sonde 1A. Pri hišah z več gradbenimi fazami so običajno številčnejše zastopani med gradivom iz najstarejše faze.

Opombe: Lonci tipa 10 se v okviru grobne keramike uvrščajo med lonce tipa 1 po Dularju (cf. op. 23).

Tip L 11

Oblika: Kroglasti lonci s kratkim pokončnim ali rahlo navzven nagnjenim ustjem z zaobljenim ali ravno odrezanim robom (*sl. 11: L 11*).

Izdelava: Kot lonci tipa 8.

Najdbe: t. 9: 7; 14: 1; 25: 9; 34: 7,9,19; 62: 15; 89: 22.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Redke najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 2(2), 3(1), 6(1), 14(1,3), 22A(2), 26(1) in 30(2).

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 2(2), 3(1,2), 8(2), 13, 14(1-3), 15A(1), 16(1,2), 19, 20, 22(1), 22A(2), 30(1,2) and Trench 1, most numerous from Phase 2 of House 8 and Phase 1 of House 14.

Notes: They are comparable with the jars of Type 1 after Dular (cf. Fn. 23). They also include an example with incised and brushed decoration from House 14(2),²⁴ which is comparable with some examples from the tombs at Este in the decoration of incised wavy lines.²⁵

Type L 10

Form: Ellipsoid jars with a flat lip, a short everted rim and a high rounded shoulder (*Fig. 11: L 10*).

Manufacture: Same as for the jars of Type 9.

Finds: Pls. 1: 6; 25: 3; 30: 8; 34: 15; 37: 13; 61: 12; 63: 2; 90: 15.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Fairly few, from Houses 1(1), 2(2), 3(1), 6(1), 8(2), 14(1,2), 15(2), 16(2), 22A(1,2), 29(1) and Trench 1A. From the houses with more than one construction phase, these jars are more numerous in the early phases.

Notes: They are comparable with the jars of Type 1 after Dular (cf. Fn. 23).

Type L 11

Form: Globular jars with a round or flat lip and a short vertical or slightly everted rim (*Fig. 11: L 11*).

Manufacture: Same as for the jars of Type 8.

Finds: Pls. 9: 7; 14: 1; 25: 9; 34: 7,9,19; 62: 15; 89: 22.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Rare, from Houses 2(2), 3(1), 6(1), 14(1,3), 22A(2), 26(1) and 30(2).

Type L 12

Form: Ellipsoid jars with a rounded lip, a strongly everted rim that is frequently roundly thickened, a narrow neck and a high rounded shoulder (*Fig. 11: L 12*).

Manufacture: Same as for the jars of Type 8.

Finds: Pls. 57: 5; 58: 4; 62: 12; 70: 5,9; 92: 8.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 3(1), 13, 14(1), 15(2), 16(2), 18, 22A(2), 23(1), 26(1), 29(2), 33, as well as Trenches 1A and 4, most numerous from Houses 15 and 16.

Notes: Some examples of these jars are decorated with series of impressions (*Pls. 58: 4; 62: 12*) or with a

²⁴ Inv. št. P 4816.

²⁵ Capuis, Chieco Bianchi 2006, t. 1: B/1; 7: 18.

²⁴ Inv. No. P 4816.

²⁵ Capuis, Chieco Bianchi 2006, Pls. 1: B/1; 7: 18.

Tip L 12

Oblika: Trebušasti lonci z visoko pomaknjenimi zaobljenimi rameni in kratkim, močno zoženim vratom. Izrazito navzven zapognjeno ustje ima zaobljen, nemalokrat kroglasto odebeljen rob (*sl. 11: L 12*).

Izdelava: Kot lonci tipa 8.

Najdbe: t. 57: 5; 58: 4; 62: 12; 70: 5,9; 92: 8.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 3(1), 13, 14(1), 15(2), 16(2), 18, 22A(2), 23(1), 26(1), 29(2) in 33 ter sond 1A in 4, pri čemer je bilo največ primerkov najdenih v hišah 15 in 16.

Opombe: Nekaj primerkov loncev tipa 12 je okrašeno z nizi vtisov (*t. 58: 4; 62: 12*) ali plastičnim okrasom vodoravnega rebra.²⁶ Lonce tipa 12 lahko v okviru grobne keramike primerjamo z bolj redko zastopanimi lonci tipa 2 po Dularju.²⁷

Tip L 13

Oblika: Trebušasti ali kroglasti lonci z zoženim, usločenim vratom in izvihanim ustjem, z nemalokrat odebeljenim robom (*sl. 11: L 13*).

Izdelava: Prostorčno oblikovani lonci, običajno iz drobnorzrate lončarske mase z nekaj peska, so najpogostejše (nepopolno) oksidacijsko ali redukcijsko žgani s končno oksidacijo. Površina je praviloma gladka.

Najdbe: t. 1: 2; 28: 19; 33: 4; 34: 5,6; 38: 2; 41: 4; 60: 18; 62: 11; 70: 8; 91: 4; 96: 4,5.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Razmeroma številne najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 1(1,2), 3(1), 6(1), 7, 12(2), 13, 14(1-3), 15(2), 15A(1), 16(1,2), 22(1), 22A(2), 23(1,2), 24(2), 25(2), 26(1), 29(1), 30(1,2) in 36 ter sonde 21-22.

Opombe: Lonce tipa 13 lahko primerjamo z lonci tipa 4 po Dularju, ki se redko pojavljajo v grobovih stopnje Sv. Lucija Ic in IIa.²⁸

Tip L 14

Oblika: Trebušasti lonci z zaobljenimi rameni in običajno klekastim prehodom v kratek vrat. Kratko ustje z običajno nekoliko odebeljenim robom je zapognjeno navzven (*sl. 12: L 14*).

Izdelava: Prostorčno oblikovani, lahko tudi na počasnem vretenu dodelani lonci iz običajno drobnorzrate lončarske mase z nekaj peska so najpogostejše redukcijsko žgani ali pa so žgani redukcijsko s končno oksidacijo. Površina je gladka.

Najdbe: t. 2: 5, 59: 1; 79: 7,11; 92: 7.

cordon.²⁶ In general, these jars are comparable with the rare jars of Type 2 after Dular.²⁷

Type L 13

Form: Ellipsoid or globular jars with an everted and frequently thickened rim, as well as a narrow and curved neck (*Fig. 11: L 13*).

Manufacture: Hand-built, usually of medium-grained fabric with some sand temper, most frequently fired in an (incomplete) oxidising or a reducing atmosphere with final oxidation, surface is mainly smooth.

Finds: Pls. 1: 2; 28: 19; 33: 4; 34: 5,6; 38: 2; 41: 4; 60: 18; 62: 11; 70: 8; 91: 4; 96: 4,5.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Fairly frequent, from Houses 1(1,2), 3(1), 6(1), 7, 12(2), 13, 14(1-3), 15(2), 15A(1), 16(1,2), 22(1), 22A(2), 23(1,2), 24(2), 25(2), 26(1), 29(1), 30(1,2), 36 and Trench 21-22.

Notes: They are comparable with the jars of Type 4 after Dular, which are rare finds in the funerary contexts of the Sv. Lucija Ic and IIa phases.²⁸

Type L 14

Form: Ellipsoid jars with a short everted and usually slightly thickened rim, a short neck, usually a carinated neck-shoulder junction and a rounded shoulder (*Fig. 12: L 14*).

Manufacture: Hand-built and sometimes finished on a slow wheel, usually of medium-grained fabric with some sand temper, most frequently fired in a reducing atmosphere with or without final oxidation, surface is smooth.

Finds: Pls. 2: 5, 59: 1; 79: 7,11; 92: 7.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 1(2), 3(2), 8(1), 12(2), 15(2), 15A(1,2), 16(2), 19, 21, 23(2), 25(2), 29(2), as well as Trenches 1 and 1A, most numerous from House 23, but also other houses yielded such jars most commonly in later phases.

Notes: The jar from House 19 (*Pl. 59: 1*) stands apart in its technological characteristics, because it has a red painted exterior and was probably not produced locally. In general, these jars are comparable with those of Type 6 after Dular, which occur in the graves of the Sv. Lucija Ib and Ic phases.²⁹

²⁶ Inv. št. P 4841 iz 1. faze hiše 14; P 5423 iz 2. faze hiše 16.

²⁷ Dular 1982, 93 ss, sl. 6: 6; 9: 6.

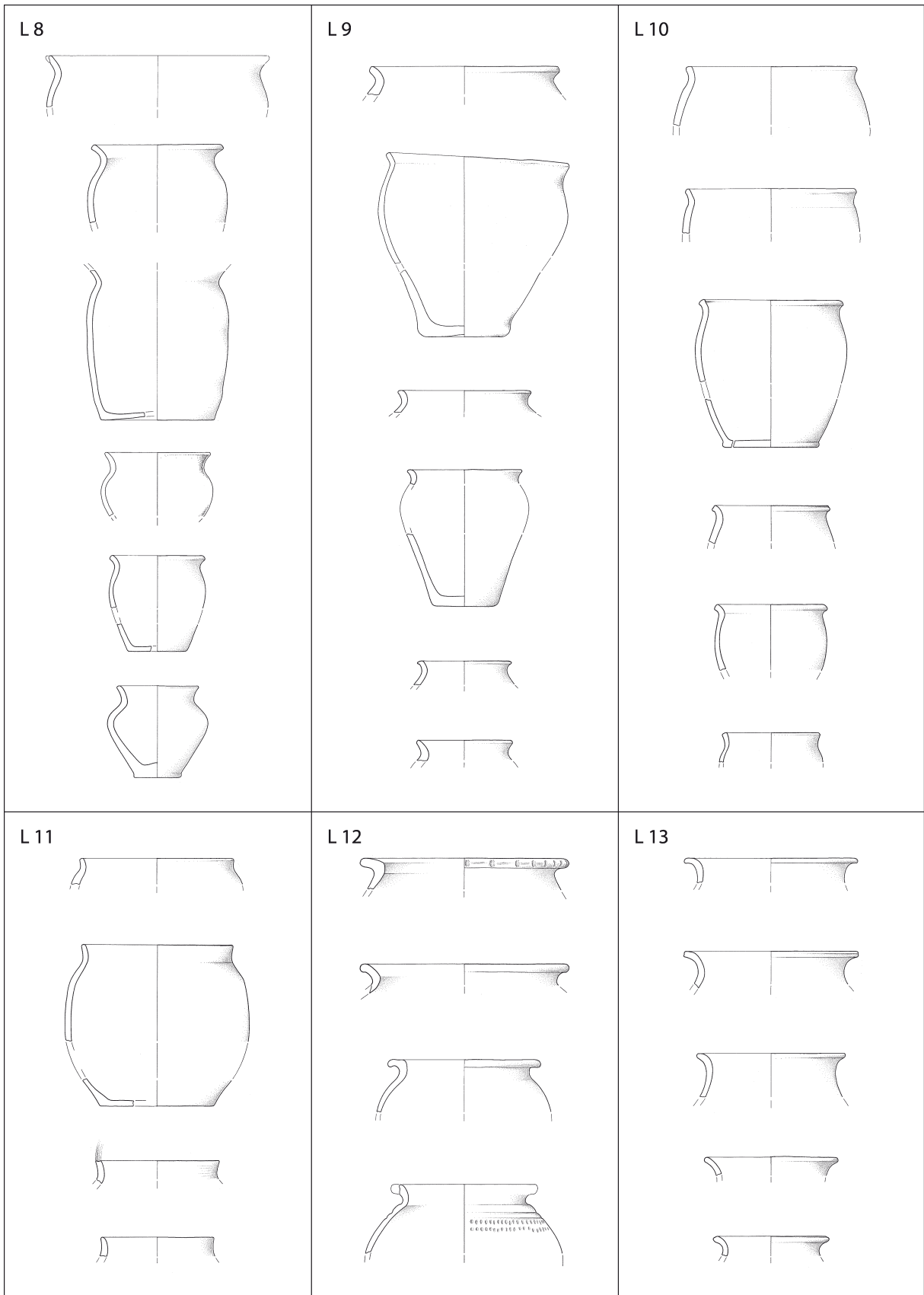
²⁸ Dular 1982, 95 ss, sl. 6: 8; 9: 8,10.

²⁶ Inv. No. P 4841 from House 14, Construction phase 1; P 5423 from House 16, Construction phase 2.

²⁷ Dular 1982, 93 ff, Figs. 6: 6; 9: 6.

²⁸ Dular 1982, 95 ff, Figs. 6: 8; 9: 8,10.

²⁹ Dular 1982, 95 ff, Figs. 7: 10; 10.



Sl. 11: Lonci tipa 8-13.
 Fig. 11: Jars of Types 8-13.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 1(2), 3(2), 8(1), 12(2), 15(2), 15A(1,2), 16(2), 19, 21, 23(2), 25(2) in 29(2) ter sond 1 in 1A. Največ primerkov je bilo najdenih v hiši 23 in tudi pri drugih hišah so tovrstni lonci pogosteje zastopani med gradivom iz mlajših gradbenih faz.

Opombe: Med lonci tipa 14 po tehnoloških lastnostih izstopa primerek iz hiše 19 (*t.* 59: 1), ki je bil zunaj rdeče premazan in verjetno ni lokalni izdelek. Sicer lahko lonce tipa 14 primerjamo z lonci tipa 6 po Dularju, ki so bili pridani v grobove stopnje Sv. Lucija Ib in Ic.²⁹

Tip L 15

Oblika: Trebušasti lonci, ki se proti ustju močno zožijo. Kratko, običajno odebeljeno ustje je zapognjeno navzven, na zgornjem robu ima pogosto utor za pokrov (*sl.* 12: L 15).

Izdelava: Kot lonci tipa 14.

Najdbe: *t.* 30: 4,10; 33: 2; 36: 10; 55: 12; 59: 3,4; 62: 8; 79: 8; 89: 20,21; 92: 5.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 3(2), 8(2), 12(2), 14(1,2), 15A(1,2), 16(1,2), 19, 22A(2), 23(2), 26(1), 29(2) in 30(2) ter sonde 1, pri čemer je bilo še največ primerkov najdenih v 2. fazi hiše 14.

Opombe: Lonci so na ramenih redko okrašeni z vtisi (*t.* 59: 3; 89: 20).³⁰

Tip L 16

Oblika: Trebušasti lonci z visoko postavljenimi zaobljenimi rameni, ki so s klekom oddvojena od kratkega usločenega vratu in izvihanega ali navzven nagnjenega ustja (*sl.* 12: L 16).

Izdelava: Kot lonci tipa 5.

Najdbe: *t.* 14: 6; 62: 13; 70: 4,7,11; 96: 2.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Redke najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 3(1), 7, 12(2), 15(2), 15A(1), 22A(2), 26(1) in 30(2) ter najštevilčnejše iz 1. faze hiše 23.

Tip L 17

Oblika: Trebušasti lonci z zaobljenimi rameni in izvihanim ustjem, okrašeni z metličanjem (*sl.* 12: L 17).

Izdelava: Kot lonci tipa 9.

Najdbe: *t.* 9: 6; 28: 15; 29: 3,7; 32: 16; 59: 12; 61: 14; 62: 7; 63: 6; 97: 16; 98: 4.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Primerki loncev tipa 17 so najdeni v hišah 1(2), 2(2), 3(2), 6(1), 7, 8(1), 11(2), 14(1,2), 16(1), 19, 22A(1,2), 33 in 34 ter sondah

²⁹ Dular 1982, 95 ss, sl. 7: 10; 10.

³⁰ Inv. št. P 4735 iz 2. faze hiše 14.

Tip L 15

Form: Ellipsoid jars with a short, everted and usually thickened rim, frequently with a lid seat, and a narrow neck (*Fig.* 12: L 15).

Manufacture: Same as for the jars of Type 14.

Finds: Pls. 30: 4,10; 33: 2; 36: 10; 55: 12; 59: 3,4; 62: 8; 79: 8; 89: 20,21; 92: 5.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 3(2), 8(2), 12(2), 14(1,2), 15A(1,2), 16(1,2), 19, 22A(2), 23(2), 26(1), 29(2), 30(2) and Trench 1, most numerous from Phase 2 of House 14.

Notes: A small number of these jars bear impressions on the shoulder (*Pls.* 59: 3; 89: 20).³⁰

Tip L 16

Form: Ellipsoid jars with an everted rim, a short curved neck, a carinated neck-shoulder junction and a high rounded shoulder (*Fig.* 12: L 16).

Manufacture: Same as for the jars of Type 5.

Finds: Pls. 14: 6; 62: 13; 70: 4,7,11; 96: 2.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Rare, from Houses 3(1), 7, 12(2), 15(2), 15A(1), 22A(2), 26(1) and 30(2), most numerous from Phase 1 of House 23.

Tip L 17

Form: Ellipsoid jars with an everted rim, a rounded shoulder and brushed decoration (*Fig.* 12: L 17).

Manufacture: Same as for the jars of Type 9.

Finds: Pls. 9: 6; 28: 15; 29: 3,7; 32: 16; 59: 12; 61: 14; 62: 7; 63: 6; 97: 16; 98: 4.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 1(2), 2(2), 3(2), 6(1), 7, 8(1), 11(2), 14(1,2), 16(1), 19, 22A(1,2), 33, 34, as well as Trenches A8/3R and 36, most numerous from Phase 2 of House 14.

Notes: Jars with brushed decoration only rarely occur in the graves at Most na Soči.³¹ The greatest number of them is known from the Late Hallstatt (R 42, 45) and La Tène (R 25) graves from Repelc,³² where pieces of such pottery have also been found at the ustrinum.³³

Tip L 18

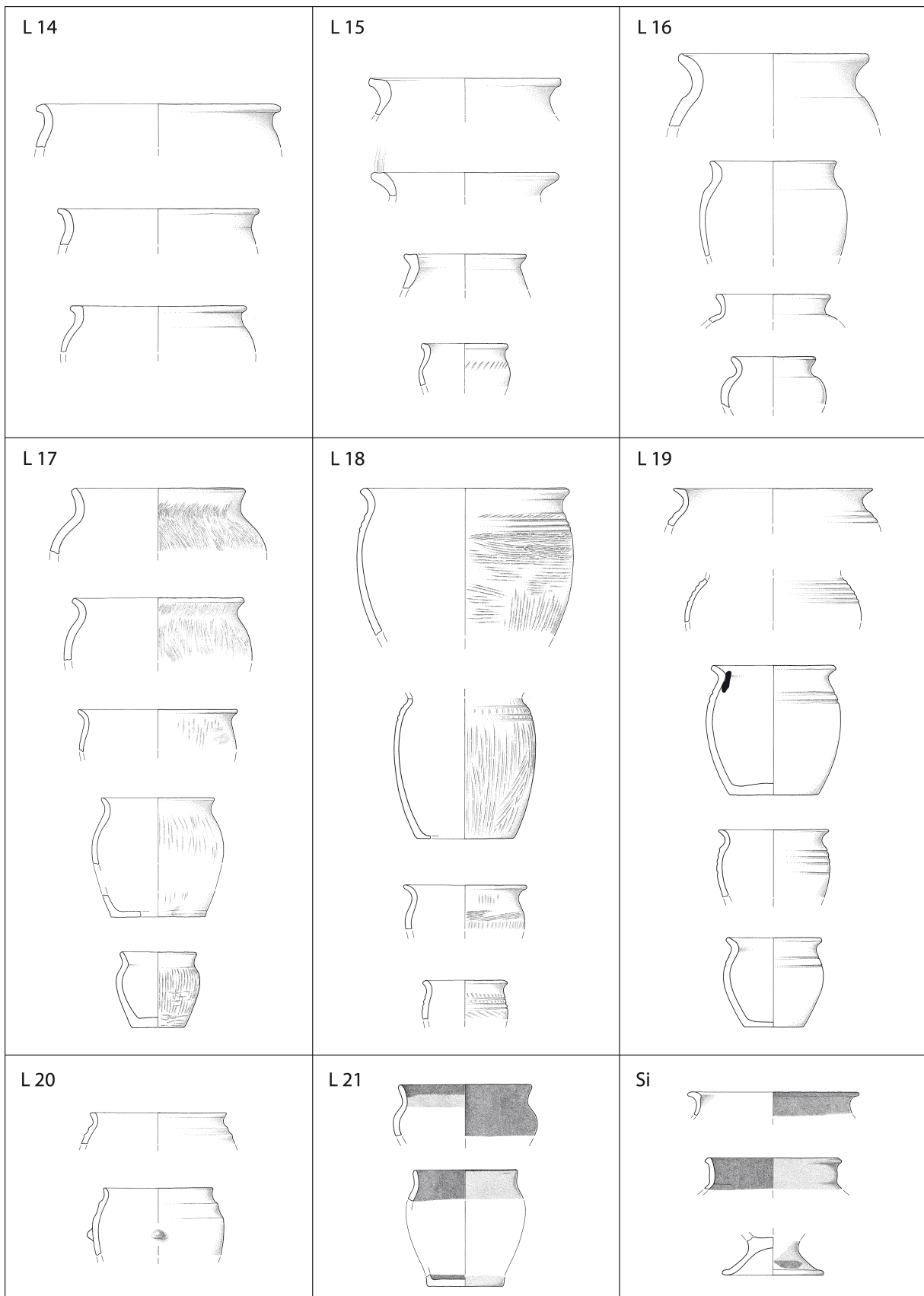
Form: Ellipsoid jars with an everted rim and a slightly raised or rounded shoulder, bearing brushed deco-

³⁰ Inv. No. P 4735 from House 14, Construction phase 2.

³¹ Teržan *et al.* 1984–1985, Pls. 169: 6; 172: G/2; 240: E/5.

³² Mlinar 2008, Pls. 17: 4; 21: 10,11,13; 22: 4–6.

³³ Mlinar 2008, 23, Pls. 28: 13,15,16,18,22,25–27.



Sl. 12: Lonci tipa 14–21 in situle (Si).
 Fig. 12: Jars of Types 14–21 and situlae (Si).

A8/3R in 36, pri čemer največ primerkov izvira iz 2. faze hiše 14.

Opombe: Lonci z metličnim okrasom se le redko pojavljajo v grobovih z Mosta.³¹ Še največ najdb poznamo iz mladohalštatskih (R 42, 45) ali že latenskih (R 25) grobov z Repelca,³² kjer so bili kosi tovrstne keramike najdeni tudi na ustrini.³³

Tip L 18

Oblika: Trebušasto oblikovani lonci z nekoliko napetimi ali zaobljenimi rameni in izvihanim ustjem, okrašeni z metličnjem, pri čemer imajo ramena vodoravno nažlebljena ali okrašena s plitkimi, vodoravnimi kanelurami (sl. 12: L 18).

Izdelava: Kot lonci tipa 7.

Najdbe: t. 28: 21; 29: 16; 34: 14; 35: 1,2,4; 36: 3; 37: 9; 55: 10; 63: 5; 98: 13.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 6(1), 7, 8(2), 12(2), 14(1,2), 15(2), 16(1), 22A(2), 27(1) in 35(2), pri čemer je bilo daleč največ primerkov najdenih v hiši 14, številčno pa so zastopani tudi med gradivom 2. faze hiše 15.

Opombe: Lonci tipa 18 so najdeni v ostalinah hiše 1a z Marengove gune na Mostu na Soči, ki je po bronastih najdbah datirana v stopnjo Sv. Lucija IIb.³⁴ Podobno je v 6. ali 5. stol. pr. Kr. datirana "hiša z doliji", iz naselja v Montereale Valcellina, kjer je bil prav tako najden podoben lonec.³⁵

Tip L 19

Oblika: Trebušasti lonci z nekoliko napetimi ali zaobljenimi rameni in izvihanim ustjem. Ramena so okrašena z vodoravnimi plitkimi kanelurami ali topimi vrezi (sl. 12: L 19).

Izdelava: Kot lonci tipa 7.

Najdbe: t. 2: 9,10,14; 11: 10; 14: 4; 29: 5; 33: 5,9,12; 34: 4,11,13,16,17; 36: 2; 37: 7; 53: 9; 55: 9; 57: 3; 79: 9.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Razmeroma številni lonci tipa 19 izvirajo iz hiš 1(2), 2(1), 3(1), 6(1,2), 7, 8(1,2), 12(2), 14(1,2), 15(2), 15A(2), 16(1,2), 22A(1) in 23(2) ter sond A8/3R in 36, pri čemer največ primerkov izvira iz najstarejše faze hiše 14.

ration on the body and shallow horizontal grooves on the shoulder (Fig. 12: L 18).

Manufacture: Same as for the jars of Type 7.

Finds: Pls. 28: 21; 29: 16; 34: 14; 35: 1,2,4; 36: 3; 37: 9; 55: 10; 63: 5; 98: 13.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 6(1), 7, 8(2), 12(2), 14(1,2), 15(2), 16(1), 22A(2), 27(1) and 35(2), by far the most numerous from House 14, a higher share also from Phase 2 of House 15.

Notes: Jars of this type have also come to light in the remains of House 1a at Marengova guna in Most na Soči, dated to Sv. Lucija IIb on the basis of the associated bronze finds.³⁴ Similarly dated, to the 6th or 5th centuries BC is the *Casa dei dolii* from the settlement at Montereale Valcellina, where a comparable jar has been found.³⁵

Tip L 19

Form: Ellipsoid jars with an everted rim and a slightly raised or rounded shoulder, the latter bearing shallow horizontal grooves or U-sectioned incisions (Fig. 12: L 19).

Manufacture: Same as for the jars of Type 7.

Finds: Pls. 2: 9,10,14; 11: 10; 14: 4; 29: 5; 33: 5,9,12; 34: 4,11,13,16,17; 36: 2; 37: 7; 53: 9; 55: 9; 57: 3; 79: 9.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Fairly frequent, from Houses 1(2), 2(1), 3(1), 6(1,2), 7, 8(1,2), 12(2), 14(1,2), 15(2), 15A(2), 16(1,2), 22A(1), 23(2), as well as Trenches A8/3R and 36, most numerous from Phase 1 of House 14.

Notes: This type is similar to the jars with U-sectioned incisions from the (Late) Hallstatt cemetery at San Pietro al Natisone.³⁶

Tip L 20

Form: Ellipsoid jars with a short and slightly everted rim, as well as a high and slightly raised shoulder, the latter bearing horizontal grooves (Fig. 12: L 20).

Manufacture: Hand-built, of fine- or medium-grained fabric, most frequently fired in a reducing atmosphere, surface is smooth.

Finds: Pls. 8: 6; 14: 3.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Rare, from Houses 2(1), 3(1), 6(1) and 14(2).

³¹ Teržan et al. 1984–1985, t. 169: 6; 172: G/2; 240: E/5.

³² Mlinar 2008, t. 17: 4; 21: 10,11,13; 22: 4–6.

³³ Mlinar 2008, 23, t. 28: 13,15,16,18,22,25–27.

³⁴ Mlinar et al. 2008, 197 s, t. 1: 23; 2: 31. Op.: Čeprav je za lonce tipa 18 z Marengove gune navedeno, da so izdelani na vretenu (ib. 199), so tudi ti primerki oblikovani prostoročno, vendar dobro zglajeni ali dodelani na (počasnem) vretenu.

³⁵ Vitri 1996, 401 ss; Corazza 1996, 434, sl. 17: 60.

³⁴ Mlinar et al. 2008, 197 f, Pls. 1: 23; 2: 31. Fn.: The jars of Type 18 from Marengova guna are published as wheel-thrown (ib. 199), but a closer examination has shown them to be hand-built, but well smoothed and sometimes finished on the (slow) wheel.

³⁵ Vitri 1996, 401 ff; Corazza 1996, 434, Fig. 17: 60.

³⁶ Pettarin 2006, Pl. 38: 647,648.

Opombe: Med lonce tipa 19 sodijo tudi s topimi vrezi okrašeni lonci iz (mlajše)halštatskega grobišča v Špetru (San Pietro al Natisono).³⁶

Tip L 20

Oblika: Trebušasti lonci z visoko postavljenimi, nekoliko napetimi in vodoravno našlebljenimi rameni ter kratkim navzven zapognjenim ustjem (*sl. 12: L 20*).

Izdelava: Prostorčno oblikovani primerki iz fino- ali drobnozrnate lončarske mase so najpogosteje redukcijsko žgani in imajo gladko površino.

Najdbe: t. 8: 6; 14: 3.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Redki primerki izvirajo iz hiš 2(1), 3(1), 6(1) in 14(2).

Opombe: Kot lonci tipa 20 so lahko opredeljeni tudi fragmenti kelihov tipa 2 po Dularju, ki jih zasledimo predvsem v grobovih stopnje Sv. Lucija IIa.³⁷

Tip L 21

Oblika: Trebušasti ali kroglasti lonci z izvihanim ustjem, okrašeni z rdeče-črnimi premazi (*sl. 12: L 21*).

Izdelava: Prostorčno oblikovani, lahko tudi na počasnem vretenu dodelani lonci iz fino- ali drobnozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska so najpogosteje nepopolno oksidacijsko žgani in imajo gladko površino.

Najdbe: t. 2: 11; 36: 12; 70: 3; 79: 10; 90: 10.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 1(2), 14(2), 15A(1), 16(2), 23(1,2) in 29(1) ter sonde 36.

SITULE (Si)

Redke fragmente finih posod z rdeče-črnimi premazi opredeljujemo kot situle, ki pa so med obravnavanim gradivom maloštevilno zastopane (10 kosov).

Oblika: Posode (na nogi) z nizkim pokončnim ali rahlo usločenim vratom in kratkim izvihanim ustjem ali zgolj navzven nagnjenim, lahko odebeljenim robom ustja, okrašene z rdečim in črnim grafitnim premazom (*sl. 12: Si*).

Izdelava: Običajno na počasnem vretenu oblikovane posode so najpogosteje izdelane iz fino- ali drobnozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska in redukcijsko žgane s končno oksidacijo. Površina je zglajena ali vsaj gladka.

Najdbe: t. 2: 13; 9: 5; 23: 20; 58: 5; 66: 7; 70: 6; 91: 6; 99: 1.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 1(2), 2(2), 3(2), 7, 14(1), 15A(2), 18, 23(1), 29(1) in 36.

³⁶ Pettarin 2006, t. 38: 647,648.

³⁷ Dular 1982, 97 ss, sl. 7: 16; 10.

Notes: This type may include shards that actually belong to the goblets of Type 2 after Dular mainly to be found in the graves of the Sv. Lucija IIa phase.³⁷

Type L 21

Form: Ellipsoid or globular jars with an everted rim and black-on-red painted decoration (*Fig. 12: L 21*).

Manufacture: Hand-built, some finished on a slow wheel, of fine- or medium-grained fabric with some sand temper, most frequently fired in an incomplete oxidising atmosphere, surface is smooth.

Finds: Pls. 2: 11; 36: 12; 70: 3; 79: 10; 90: 10.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 1(2), 14(2), 15A(1), 16(2), 23(1,2), 29(1) and Trench 36.

SITULAE (Si)

The shards of black-on-red painted fineware are determined as situlae, which are rare finds at the settlement at Most na Soči (10 pieces).

Form: Vessels with a short and some only slightly everted rim, sometimes with a thickened rim, a short cylindrical or slightly curved neck, with or without a pedestal and bearing black graphite and red painted decoration (*Fig. 12: Si*).

Manufacture: Usually made on a slow wheel, most frequently of fine-grained fabric with some sand temper, most frequently fired in a reducing atmosphere with final oxidation, surface is burnished or at least smooth.

Finds: Pls. 2: 13; 9: 5; 23: 20; 58: 5; 66: 7; 70: 6; 91: 6; 99: 1.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 1(2), 2(2), 3(2), 7, 14(1), 15A(2), 18, 23(1), 29(1) and 36.

Notes: They are comparable with the pedestal situlae of Types 2 and 3, but also goblets of Type 1 after Dular. These vessels are more common than jars in the graves of the Sveta Lucija group and are most common in the Sv. Lucija IIa phase.³⁸

BEAKERS (Lo)

Beakers are deep vessels of a small volume that do not exceed 10 cm in height.³⁹ They are not common finds (28 pieces), of which I distinguish between four types.

³⁷ Dular 1982, 97 ff, Figs. 7: 16; 10.

³⁸ Dular 1982, 97 ff, Figs. 7: (13),14,15; 9; 10.

³⁹ The vessel from House 16 (*Pl. 55: 7*) is formally a beaker, but is treated together with the jars of Type 7.

Opombe: Fragmentom, ki so opredeljeni kot situle, lahko najdemo primerjave med situlami z nogo tipa 2 in 3; lahko pa pripadajo tudi kelihom tipa 1 po Dularju. Gre za oblike posodja, ki sta v grobovih svetolucijske bolj običajen pridatek kot lonci, pri čemer so najbolj razširjene v grobovih stopnje Sv. Lucija Ila.³⁸

LONČKI (Lo)

Globoke posode manjšega volumna, ki v višino ne presegajo 10 cm in jih nismo razvrstili med tipe manjših loncev,³⁹ obravnavamo kot lončke. Gre za maloštevilne najdbe (28 kosov), ki jih razvrščamo v štiri tipe.

Tip Lo 1

Oblika: Posode z visoko postavljenimi zaobljenimi ali le rahlo napetimi rameni, ki se močno zožijo proti ravnemu dnu. Zaobljen rob ustja je usločen navznoter (sl. 9: Lo 1).

Izdelava: Prostoročno oblikovani lončki iz običajno drobnozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska so največkrat oksidacijsko ali redukcijsko žgani. Površina je praviloma gladka.

Najdbe: t. 2: 16; 13: 6; 28: 17; 33: 8; 42: 2.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 1(2), 3(1), 7, 12(2), 14(3), 15A(1) in 16(1).

Opombe: Pridajanje različno oblikovanih lončkov je sicer bolj kot za svetolucijske grobove značilno za estenske grobnice.⁴⁰

Tip Lo 2

Oblika: Majhne odprte posode brez ramen z navzven usmerjenim zaokroženim robom ustja, ki se proti dnu zožijo (sl. 9: Lo 2).

Izdelava: Prostoročno oblikovani lončki iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska so običajno (nepopolno) oksidacijsko žgani in imajo gladko površino.

Najdbe: t. 28: 13; 55: 3; 66: 5; 91: 3.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Redke najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 7, 14(1), 16(1), 23(1) in 29(1).

Opombe: Lončkom tipa 2 najdemo primerjave v svetolucijskih grobovih⁴¹ in tudi v estenskih grobnicah.⁴²

³⁸ Dular 1982, 97 ss, sl. 7: (13),14,15; 9; 10.

³⁹ Npr. lonček iz hiše 16 (t. 55: 7) smo uvrstili med lonce tipa 7.

⁴⁰ Prim. Capuis, Chieco Bianchi 2006, t. 124: 21–26; Chieco Bianchi, Calzavara Capuis 1985, t. 80: 10–12.

⁴¹ Teržan et al. 1984–1985, 112: sl. 33; 215: sl. 104; t. 100: E; 243: B/8.

⁴² Capuis, Chieco Bianchi 2006, t. 124: 26; Chieco Bianchi, Calzavara Capuis 1985, t. 80: 11; 130: 5.

Type Lo 1

Form: Beakers with a rounded lip, an inturned rim, a high rounded or slightly raised shoulder and a body that narrows towards a flat base (Fig. 9: Lo 1).

Manufacture: Hand-built, usually of medium-grained fabric with some sand temper, most frequently fired in an oxidising or reducing atmosphere, surface is mainly smooth.

Finds: Pls. 2: 16; 13: 6; 28: 17; 33: 8; 42: 2.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 1(2), 3(1), 7, 12(2), 14(3), 15A(1) and 16(1).

Notes: Different forms of beakers are present in the cemeteries of the Sveta Lucija group, but are more characteristic of the tombs at Este.⁴⁰

Type Lo 2

Form: Small open and shoulderless beakers with a rounded lip and a body that narrows towards the base (Fig. 9: Lo 2).

Manufacture: Hand-built, of medium-grained fabric with some sand temper, usually fired in an (incomplete) oxidising atmosphere, surface is smooth.

Finds: Pls. 28: 13; 55: 3; 66: 5; 91: 3.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Rare, from Houses 7, 14(1), 16(1), 23(1) and 29(1).

Notes: These beakers have parallels from the graves of the Sveta Lucija group⁴¹ and the tombs at Este.⁴²

Type Lo 3

Form: Beakers with a rounded lip, a vertical rim that is rarely thickened, a high rounded or only slightly raised shoulder, some with a short cylindrical neck, and a body that narrows towards the base (Fig. 9: Lo 3).

Manufacture: Hand-built, of medium-grained fabric with some sand temper, fired in a reducing atmosphere, surface is smooth.

Finds: Pls. 28: 18; 55: 8,14; 60: 9.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Rare, from Houses 7, 16(1), 22(1) and 26(1).

⁴⁰ Cf. Capuis, Chieco Bianchi 2006, Pl. 124: 21–26; Chieco Bianchi, Calzavara Capuis 1985, Pl. 80: 10–12.

⁴¹ Teržan et al. 1984–1985, 112: Fig. 33; 215: Fig. 104; Pls. 100: E; 243: B/8.

⁴² Capuis, Chieco Bianchi 2006, Pl. 124: 26; Chieco Bianchi, Calzavara Capuis 1985, Pls. 80: 11; 130: 5.

Tip Lo 3

Oblika: Lončki z visoko postavljenimi zaobljenimi ali le rahlo napetimi rameni, ki se proti dnu močno zožijo. Lahko imajo kratek pokončen vrat. Zaobljen, redkeje odebeljen rob ustja je pokončno usmerjen (sl. 9: Lo 3).

Izdelava: Lončki so prostoročno oblikovani iz drobnorzrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska in redukcijsko žgani. Površina je gladka.

Najdbe: t. 28: 18; 55: 8,14; 60: 9.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Redki primerki izvirajo iz hiš 7, 16(1), 22(1) in 26(1).

Tip Lo 4

Oblika: Trebušasti lončki z usločenim vratom in kratkim izvihanim ustjem (sl. 9: Lo 4).

Izdelava: Prostoročno oblikovani lončki, običajno iz drobnorzrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska, so najpogosteje redukcijsko žgani in imajo gladko površino.

Najdbe: t. 37: 14; 55: 6; 63: 1; 95: 4; 99: 3.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Lončki izvirajo iz hiš 13, 14(1,2), 15(2), 16(1), 22A(2), 30(2) in 36 ter sonde 1.

Opombe: Lončkom tipa 4 najdemo primerjave v svetolucijskih⁴³ in tudi estenskih grobovih.⁴⁴ Po obliki so lončki tipa 4 primerljivi tudi s skodelicami tipa 3 po Dularju, ki so zastopane predvsem v grobovih stopnje Sv. Lucija Iia.⁴⁵

KELIHI (K)

Kelihu v svetolucijski skupini veljajo za običajen inventar grobov, pri čemer so najbolj razširjeni v času stopnje Sv. Lucija Iia,⁴⁶ med naselbinskimi najdbami pa jih zaradi fragmentiranosti težko prepoznamo. Med obravnavano keramiko smo tako prepoznali skupno le 3 primerke. Gre za fragmente majhnih posod, ki so po obliki podobne lončkom tipa 2, a imajo ravno dno pritrjeno na ozko izoblikovano nogo (sl. 13: K).

Izdelava: Primerki so prostoročno oblikovani iz drobnorzrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska, (nepopolno) oksidacijsko žgani in imajo gladko površino.

Najdbe: t. 14: 5; 35: 19.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 3(1) in 14(1).

⁴³ Teržan et al. 1984–1985, t. 2: D; 18: H/2; prim. 56: A/7; 192: A/6.

⁴⁴ Capuis, Chieco Bianchi 2006, t. 73: 8; Chieco Bianchi, Calzavara Capuis 1985, t. 62: 42; 141: 18.

⁴⁵ Dular 1982, 99 ss, sl. 8: 23; 10.

⁴⁶ Dular 1982, 97 ss, sl. 7: 15–18; 10.

Type Lo 4

Form: Ellipsoid beakers with a short everted rim and a curved neck (Fig. 9: Lo 4).

Manufacture: Hand-built, usually of medium-grained fabric with some sand temper, most frequently fired in a reducing atmosphere, surface is smooth.

Finds: Pls. 37: 14; 55: 6; 63: 1; 95: 4; 99: 3.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 13, 14(1,2), 15(2), 16(1), 22A(2), 30(2), 36 and Trench 1.

Notes: They have parallels in the beakers from the graves of the Sveta Lucija group⁴³ and those at Este.⁴⁴ They are also comparable with the cups of Type 3 after Dular, which occur in graves that mainly date to the Sv. Lucija Iia phase.⁴⁵

GOBLETS (K)

Goblets are standard goods in the graves of the Sveta Lucija group and are most common in the Sv. Lucija Iia phase,⁴⁶ while the high fragmentation of the finds from settlements hinders their identification. The examined pottery from Most na Soči has thus only revealed three pieces that we could positively determine as goblets. All are shards of small vessels that resemble the beakers of Type 2 and only differ in the narrow pedestal applied to the flat base (Fig. 13: K).

Manufacture: Hand-built, of medium-grained fabric with some sand temper, fired in an (incomplete) oxidising atmosphere, surface is smooth.

Finds: Pls. 14: 5; 35: 19.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 3(1) and 14(1).

DISHES (Sk)

The pottery from the settlement at Most na Soči includes relatively few pieces of low tableware such as bowls and dishes (7.29% or 86 pieces). Because the low tableware is only represented by rim shards, all pieces are treated here as dishes.

Type Sk 1

Form: Dishes with a short everted rim, a low curved neck, a carinated shoulder-neck junction and a broad shoulder (Fig. 13: Sk 1).

⁴³ Teržan et al. 1984–1985, Pls. 2: D; 18: H/2; Cf. 56: A/7; 192: A/6.

⁴⁴ Capuis, Chieco Bianchi 2006, Pl. 73: 8; Chieco Bianchi, Calzavara Capuis 1985, Pls. 62: 42; 141: 18.

⁴⁵ Dular 1982, 99 ff, Figs. 8: 23; 10.

⁴⁶ Dular 1982, 97 ff, Figs. 7: 15–18; 10.

SKLEDE (Sk)

Med obravnavanim gradivom je razmeroma malo nizkega servisnega posodja (7,29 % ali 86 kosov). To je zastopano le s fragmenti ustij, ki jih vse obravnavamo kot sklede.

Tip Sk 1

Oblika: Sklede s širokimi rameni, ki so s klekom odvojena od nizkega usločenega vratu, in kratkim izvihanim ali navzven zapognjenim ustjem (*sl. 13: Sk 1*).

Izdelava: Prostorčno ali na počasnem vretenu običajno iz finoizrnatne lončarske mase oblikovane sklede so žgane redukcijsko s končno oksidacijo ali nepopolno oksidacijsko s končnim dimljenjem. Površina je praviloma zglajena.

Najdbe: t. 14: 11; 98: 5.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Redke najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 3(1), 16(2) in 35(2).

Opombe: Fragment ustja s presegajočim trakastim ročajem iz hiše 35 kaže, da gre pri skledah tipa 1 lahko tudi za skodele (*t. 98: 5*). Primerjave jim najdemo med skodelami tipa 1 po Dularju, ki se pojavljajo predvsem v grobovih stopnje Sv. Lucija Ib.⁴⁷

Tip Sk 2

Oblika: Sklede ali globoke latvice z zaobljenimi rameni in navznoter upognjenim ustjem (*sl. 13: Sk 2*).

Izdelava: Prostorčno oblikovane sklede ali latvice, običajno iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska, so najpogosteje oksidacijsko ali redukcijsko žgane s končno oksidacijo. Površina je praviloma gladka.

Najdbe: t. 3: 1,3,4,6; 23: 19; 36: 6; 71: 6; 92: 11; 94: 10.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 3(2), 14(2), 23(1), 29(2) in 30(1), še največ primerkov je najdeno v 2. fazi hiše 1.

Opombe: Sklede tipa 2 lahko primerjamo z latvicami tipa 1 po Dularju, ki veljajo za enega najbolj razširjenih tipov grobne keramike, pri čemer so značilne predvsem za grobove stopnje Sv. Lucija Ib in Ic.⁴⁸

Tip Sk 3

Oblika: Skledi tipa 3 imata pokončno ostenje, ki se v spodnjem delu zalomi proti močno zoženemu dnu. Ustje je pokončno ali rahlo nagnjeno navznoter (*sl. 13: Sk 3*).

Manufacture: Hand-built or thrown on a slow wheel, usually of fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere with final oxidation or an incomplete oxidising atmosphere with final smoking, surface is usually burnished.

Finds: Pls. 14: 11; 98: 5.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Rare, from Houses 3(1), 16(2) and 35(2).

Notes: The rim fragment with a high strap handle from House 35 shows that Type 1 dishes may also be bowls (*Pl. 98: 5*). They are comparable with the bowls of Type 1 after Dular, which mainly occur in the graves of the Sv. Lucija Ib phase.⁴⁷

Type Sk 2

Form: Dishes with an inturned rim and a rounded shoulder (*Fig. 13: Sk 2*).

Manufacture: Hand-built, usually of medium-grained fabric with some sand temper, most frequently fired in an oxidising or a reducing atmosphere with final oxidation, surface is usually smooth.

Finds: Pls. 3: 1,3,4,6; 23: 19; 36: 6; 71: 6; 92: 11; 94: 10.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 3(2), 14(2), 23(1), 29(2) and 30(1), most numerous from Phase 2 of House 1.

Notes: They are comparable with the dishes with an inturned rim of Type 1 after Dular, which represent one of the most widespread types of funerary pottery and are most characteristic of the graves from the Sv. Lucija Ib and Ic phases.⁴⁸

Type Sk 3

Form: Carinated dishes with a vertical or slightly inturned rim (*Fig. 13: Sk 3*).

Manufacture: Same as for the dishes of Type 2.

Finds: Pls. 59: 18; 89: 24.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Rare, from Houses 21 and 26(1).

Type Sk 4

Form: Low open dishes with usually a roundly thickened rim, a rounded body that narrows towards the base and a shallow groove below the rim (*Fig. 13: Sk 4*).

Manufacture: Hand-built, of fine- or medium-grained fabric with some sand temper, most frequently fired in a reducing or oxidising atmosphere, surface is smooth.

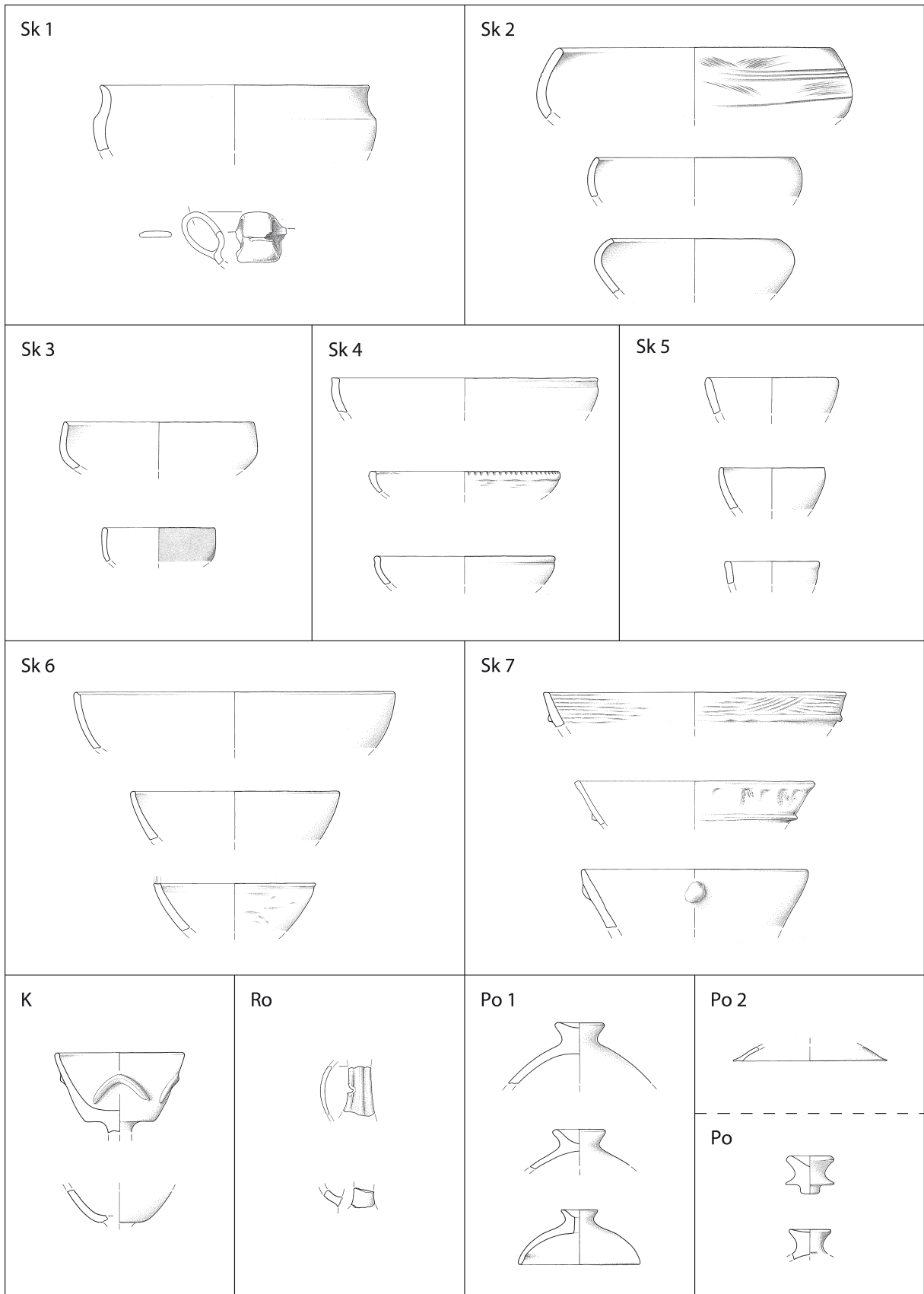
Finds: Pls. 28: 23; 33: 11; 37: 10; 54: 8; 88: 12; 89: 14; 91: 7.

⁴⁷ Dular 1982, 99 ss, sl. 8: 21; 10.

⁴⁸ Dular 1982, 101 ss, sl. 8: 27; 9: 27; 10.

⁴⁷ Dular 1982, 99 ff, Figs. 8: 21; 10.

⁴⁸ Dular 1982, 101 ff, Figs. 8: 27; 9: 27; 10.



Sl. 13: Sklede tipa 1–7, kelihi (K), ročaji (Ro) in pokrovi tipa 1 in 2.
 Fig. 13: Dishes of Types 1–7, goblets (K), handles (Ro) and lids of Types 1 and 2.

Izdelava: Kot sklede tipa 2.
Najdbi: t. 59: 18; 89: 24.
Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Posamična primerka izvirata iz hiš 21 in 26(1).

Tip Sk 4

Oblika: Nizke odprte sklede z zaobljenim trupom, ki se proti dnu močno zoži. Rob ustja je pogosto poudarjen s plitko kaneluro in običajno kroglasto odebeljen (sl. 13: Sk 4).

Izdelava: Prostoročno oblikovane sklede iz drobnofinozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska so največkrat redukcijsko ali oksidacijsko žgane in imajo gladko površino.

Najdbe: t. 28: 23; 33: 11; 37: 10; 54: 8; 88: 12; 89: 14; 91: 7.
Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 1(2), 3(1), 6(2), 7, 12(2), 14(1), 15(2), 15A(3), 24(2), 25(2) in 29(1).

Opombe: Sklede tipa 4 navadno niso okrašene, imajo zgolj poudarjen rob ustja. Izjema je z metličnjem okrašen fragment iz hiše 7 (t. 28: 23), ki pa lahko pripada tudi pokrovu. V grobovih se podobne sklede le redko pojavljajo.⁴⁹

Tip Sk 5

Oblika: Manjše globoke odprte sklede s stožčasto oblikovanim trupom, ki se proti dnu močno zožujejo. Običajno zaobljen rob ustja je usmerjen pokončno ali navzven (sl. 13: Sk 5).

Izdelava: Prostoročno oblikovane sklede iz običajno drobnofinozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska so najpogosteje oksidacijsko žgane in imajo gladko površino.

Najdbe: t. 2: 15; 59: 16; 64: 7; 71: 1; 92: 10.
Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Redke najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 1(2), 13, 14(1), 21, 22A(2), 23(1,2) in 29(2).

Opombe: V grobovih zelo redko zasledimo podobne posode.⁵⁰

Tip Sk 6

Oblika: Globoke odprte sklede s polkrožno oblikovanim zaobljenim trupom, ki se proti dnu močno zožujejo. Rob ustja, na katerem je pogosto plitek žleb kot utor za pokrov, je pokončen (sl. 13: Sk 6).

Izdelava: Kot sklede tipa 5.
Najdbe: t. 8: 7; 9: 12; 10: 1; 35: 11; 36: 5; 58: 3; 66: 10; 71: 3,5; 95: 11.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 1(2), 3(1), 6(2), 7, 12(2), 14(1), 15(2), 15A(3), 24(2), 25(2) and 29(1).

Notes: They are usually undecorated with the exception of the groove below the rim, but do include a shard with brushed decoration from House 7 (Pl. 28: 23), though it may also have belonged to a lid. Such dishes only rarely occur as grave goods.⁴⁹

Type Sk 5

Form: Small conical dishes with a rounded lip and a vertical or oblique rim (Fig. 13: Sk 5).

Manufacture: Hand-built, usually of medium-grained fabric with some sand temper, most frequently fired in an oxidising atmosphere, surface is smooth.

Finds: Pls. 2: 15; 59: 16; 64: 7; 71: 1; 92: 10.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Rare, from Houses 1(2), 13, 14(1), 21, 22A(2), 23(1,2) and 29(2).

Notes: Such vessels rarely occur as grave goods.⁵⁰

Type Sk 6

Form: Deep hemispherical dishes with a vertical rim that often has a lid seat (Fig. 13: Sk 6).

Manufacture: Same as for the dishes of Type 5.

Finds: Pls. 8: 7; 9: 12; 10: 1; 35: 11; 36: 5; 58: 3; 66: 10; 71: 3,5; 95: 11.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 2(1,2), 8(2), 10(2), 14(1-3), 16(1,2), 17(1), 23(1), 24(2), 26(1), 30(1,2), the drainage ditch and Trenches 1, 21-22 and 36.

Notes: They are predominantly undecorated with the exception of a shard with brushed decoration from Phase 2 of House 16 (Pl. 36: 5). The rim fragments without the lid seat may also belong to baking lids. Similar dishes only rarely occur as grave goods.⁵¹

Type Sk 7

Form: Deep conical dishes with a rounded or flat lip and usually an oblique rim, often decorated with applied cordons and knobs, some also with brushed decoration (Fig. 13: Sk 7).

Manufacture: Same as for the dishes of Type 5.

Finds: Pls. 35: 3; 63: 12,14; 71: 4; 91: 13; 95: 12.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 6(1,2), 7, 14(1), 22A(2), 23(1), 25(2) and 29(1).

Notes: These dishes include a fragment of a strongly everted rim with a lid seat associated with Phase

⁴⁹ Prim. Teržan et al. 1984–1985, t. 18: I/4; 22: F/2.

⁵⁰ Prim. Teržan et al. 1984–1985, t. 21: D/1; 33: B/4.

⁴⁹ Cf. Teržan et al. 1984–1985, Pls. 18: I/4; 22: F/2.

⁵⁰ Cf. Teržan et al. 1984–1985, Pls. 21: D/1; 33: B/4.

⁵¹ Cf. Teržan et al. 1984–1985, Pls. 34: G/2; 239: B/3.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 2(1,2), 8(2), 10(2), 14(1–3), 16(1,2), 17(1), 23(1), 24(2), 26(1), 30(1,2) in jarka ter sond 1, 21–22 in 36.

Opombe: Razen z metličnjem okrašenega primerka iz 2. faze hiše 16 (*t.* 36: 5) sklede tipa 6 niso okrašene. Fragmenti ustij brez utora za pokrov lahko pripadajo tudi pekvam. Podobne sklede v grobovih redko zasledimo.⁵¹

Tip Sk 7

Oblika: Globoke odprte sklede s stožčasto oblikovanim trupom, ki se proti dnu močno zožuje. Zaobljen ali ravno odrezan rob ustja je običajno usmerjen navzven. Sklede so pogosto okrašene z nalepljenimi rebri ali bradavicami, lahko pa so okrašene tudi z metličnjem (*sl.* 13: Sk 7).

Izdelava: Kot sklede tipa 5.

Najdbe: *t.* 35: 3; 63: 12,14; 71: 4; 91: 13; 95: 12.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 6(1,2), 7, 14(1), 22A(2), 23(1), 25(2) in 29(1).

Opombe: Med sklede tipa 6 uvrščamo tudi fragment navzven podaljšanega ustja z utorom za pokrov na zgornji strani iz 2. faze hiše 30 (*t.* 95: 12). Sicer so kot sklede lahko opredeljeni tudi fragmenti, ki pripadajo pekvam. Podobne sklede poznamo iz estenskih grobnic.⁵²

ROČAJI (Ro)

Med obravnavano keramiko je tudi več fragmentov različno oblikovanih trakastih ročajev (*sl.* 13: Ro). Ti kažejo, da so med naselbinskimi najdbami zagotovo zastopane tudi skodele in vrči, ki sodijo med najbolj razširjene oblike grobne keramike.⁵³

Izdelava: Prostorčno oblikovani ročaji iz fino- ali drobnozrnate lončarske mase, običajno z nekaj peska, so najpogosteje oksidacijsko žgani in imajo gladko površino.

Najdbe: *t.* 60: 17; 61: 3.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Redke najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 7, 11(2), 14(2), 15(2), 22(1) in 22A(2).

Opombe: Iz jarka izvira najdba masivnega trakastega ročaja, okrašenega z vzdolžnimi plitkimi kanalurami in na robovih z vtisi (*t.* 100: 6). Primerki se od preostalih najdb nekoliko razlikuje tudi po sestavi lončarske mase, saj ga moramo najverjetneje povezovati s poselitvijo Mosta na Soči v pozni bronasti dobi.⁵⁴

⁵¹ Prim. Teržan et al. 1984–1985, *t.* 34: G/2; 239: B/3.

⁵² Chieco Bianchi, Calzavara Capuis 1985, *t.* 260: B/8; 270: 10; 275: B/2.

⁵³ Dular 1982, 98 ss, *sl.* 7: 19,20; 8: 21–23.

⁵⁴ Prim. Svöljšak 1988–1989, 371, *t.* 6.

2 of House 30 (*Pl.* 95: 12). Some of the shards determined as Type Sk 7 dishes may also belong to baking lids. Similar dishes are known from the tombs at Este.⁵²

HANDLES (Ro)

The pottery remains from the settlement at Most na Soči include several fragments of differently shaped strap handles (*Fig.* 13: Ro). These show that the pottery certainly included bowls and jugs, which represent the most common forms of funerary pottery.⁵³

Manufacture: Hand-built, of fine- or medium-grained fabric, usually with some sand temper, most frequently fired in an oxidising atmosphere, surface is smooth.

Finds: Pls. 60: 17; 61: 3.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Rare, from Houses 7, 11(2), 14(2), 15(2), 22(1) and 22A(2).

Notes: A piece of a large strap handle with longitudinal shallow grooves and impressions along the edges has been found in the drainage ditch (*Pl.* 100: 6). Apart from its size and form, this piece also differs from the others in its fabric and should probably be connected with the Bronze Age occupation of this area.⁵⁴

LIDS (Po)

Lids are not common at Most na Soči and are most readily identifiable by their knobs (*Fig.* 13: Po). I distinguish between two types: the commoner bell-shaped type that usually has a rounded rim (*Fig.* 13: Po 1) and the conical type with a flat and slightly out-turned rim (*Fig.* 13: Po 2). Both types have more or less deeply indented knobs that are only rarely perforated (*Pl.* 36: 7).

Manufacture: Hand-built, of medium-grained fabric, usually with some sand temper, most frequently fired in an (incomplete) oxidising atmosphere, surface is smooth.

Finds: **Po:** Pls. 30: 11; 95: 10; **Po 1:** Pls. 30: 12; 32: 14; 34: 18; 36: 7; 94: 13; **Po 2:** Pls. 11: 3; 30: 16.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 3(1), 6(1,2), 8(2), 11(2), 14(1,2), 23(1), 30(1,2), as well as Trenches 1, 1A and 21–22.

Notes: Rare lids bear brushed decoration (*Pl.* 30: 11).

⁵² Chieco Bianchi, Calzavara Capuis 1985, Pls. 260: B/8; 270: 10; 275: B/2.

⁵³ Dular 1982, 98 ff, *Figs.* 7: 19,20; 8: 21–23.

⁵⁴ Cf. Svöljšak 1988–1989, 371, *Pl.* 6.

POKROVI (Po)

S posodjem povezujemo pokrove, a so ti maloštevilni in najlažje prepoznani po čepih (*sl. 13: Po*). Razlikujemo med dvema tipoma pokrovov, pri čemer so pogostejši kupolasto oblikovani pokrovi z običajno zaobljenim robom stojne površine (*sl. 13: Po 1*). Poleg njih med obravnavanim gradivom prepoznamo še bolj konično oblikovane pokrove, ki imajo ravni rob stojne ploskve izvlečen navzven (*sl. 13: Po 2*). Obe obliki pokrovov se zaključujeta z lijakasto oblikovanimi ali z vrha bolj ali manj globoko usločeni masivnimi čepi, ki so le redko predrti (*t. 36: 7*).

Izdelava: Prostoročno oblikovani pokrovi iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase, običajno z nekaj peska, so največkrat (nepopolno) oksidacijsko žgani in imajo gladko površino.

Najdbe: **Po**: t. 30: 11; 95: 10; **Po 1**: t. 30: 12; 32: 14; 34: 18; 36: 7; 94: 13; **Po 2**: t. 11: 3; 30: 16.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 3(1), 6(1,2), 8(2), 11(2), 14(1,2), 23(1) in 30(1,2) ter sond 1, 1A in 21-22.

Opombe: Pokrovi so redko okrašeni z metličanjem (*t. 30: 11*).

DNA (D)

Velik delež posodja (31,30 % ali 369 kosov) predstavljajo fragmenti dna, razvrščamo jih v 7 tipov.

Tip D 1

Oblika: Ravno dno z ostrim ali zaobljenim prehodom v steno posode (*sl. 14: D 1*).

Izdelava: Dna posod, ki so bile prostoročno oblikovane, običajno iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase s peskom, in so bile največkrat (nepopolno) oksidacijsko žgane, imajo običajno gladko površino.

Najdbe: t. 3: 8; 9: 10; 10: 3; 11: 7,8; 14: 8,9,12; 25: 6; 30: 17,19; 33: 13,16; 35: 6,12,14,15; 36: 11; 38: 3,5; 42: 8; 43: 1,3,4; 54: 4,5; 59: 8; 60: 19; 61: 20; 64: 4,6; 69: 17; 73: 1,2,7; 79: 2; 81: 2,16; 88: 4; 91: 11; 92: 15-18; 99: 6,10; 100: 10.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Fragmenti dna tipa 1 so bili najdeni malodane v vseh hišah, jarku ter v sondah 1, 1A, 2, 36 in A8/3R.

Opombe: Dna tipa 1 večinoma pripadajo loncem ali lončkom (prim. *t. 36: 11*). Redki bolj fini primerki (*t. 30: 19*) lahko pripadajo tudi skledam.

BASE FRAGMENTS (D)

Fragments of bases represent a high share (31.30% or 369 pieces) of the pottery remains and are classified into seven types.

Type D 1

Form: Flat base with a sharp or rounded base-body junction (*Fig. 14: D 1*).

Manufacture: Hand-built, usually of medium-grained fabric with sand temper, most frequently fired in an (incomplete) oxidising atmosphere, surface is usually smooth.

Finds: Pls. 3: 8; 9: 10; 10: 3; 11: 7,8; 14: 8,9,12; 25: 6; 30: 17,19; 33: 13,16; 35: 6,12,14,15; 36: 11; 38: 3,5; 42: 8; 43: 1,3,4; 54: 4,5; 59: 8; 60: 19; 61: 20; 64: 4,6; 69: 17; 73: 1,2,7; 79: 2; 81: 2,16; 88: 4; 91: 11; 92: 15-18; 99: 6,10; 100: 10.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Found in almost all houses, the drainage ditch and Trenches 1, 1A, 2, 36 and A8/3R.

Notes: They mostly belong to jars or beakers (cf. *Pl. 36: 11*). The rare finer examples (*Pl. 30: 19*) may also belong to dishes.

Type D 2

Form: Flat bases with a rounded or sharp saddle-like base-body junction (*Fig. 14: D 2*).

Manufacture: Same as for the bases of Type 1.

Finds: Pls. 8: 8; 10: 4; 11: 5,9,13; 13: 7,8,10; 25: 7; 32: 17,19,21; 35: 10; 36: 14; 38: 4,9; 39: 9; 43: 5,6,9; 54: 3,11; 55: 15; 58: 9; 59: 17; 60: 20; 61: 4; 67: 4; 73: 3-5, 8-10; 81: 1,5,6,8-15, 17; 90: 4; 91: 10,12; 94: 3; 99: 7.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: From almost all houses, the drainage ditch and Trenches 1, 1A, 20 and A8/3R.

Notes: They mostly belong to jars.

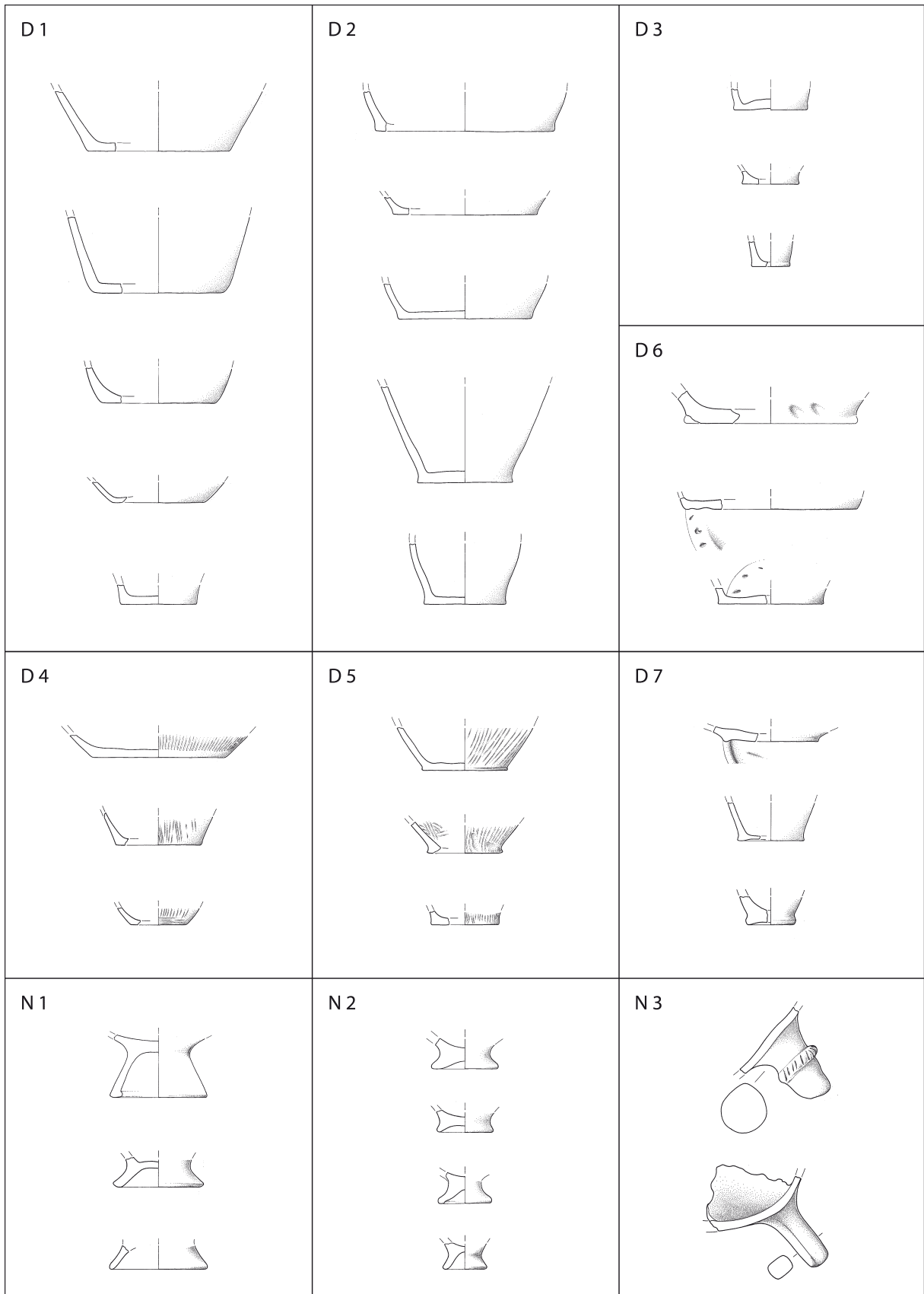
Type D 3

Form: Flat bases of beakers with a rounded or sharp saddle-like base-body junction (*Fig. 14: D 3*).

Manufacture: Hand-built, usually of medium-grained fabric with some sand temper, most frequently fired in a reducing atmosphere with final oxidation or in an oxidising atmosphere, surface is smooth.

Finds: Pls. 10: 2; 28: 24; 35: 9; 36: 15; 64: 3; 81: 3,4,7.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 2(2), 7, 14(1,2), 15A(2), 16(1), 22(1), 22A(2) and 23(2).



Sl. 14: Dna tipa 1-7 in noge tipa 1-3.
 Fig. 14: Bases of Types 1-7 and pedestals of Types 1-3.

Tip D 2

Oblika: Ravno dno z zaobljenim ali ostrim sedlastim prehodom v steno posode (sl. 14: D 2).

Izdelava: Kot dna tipa 1.

Najdbe: t. 8: 8; 10: 4; 11: 5,9,13; 13: 7,8,10; 25: 7; 32: 17,19,21; 35: 10; 36: 14; 38: 4,9; 39: 9; 43: 5,6,9; 54: 3,11; 55: 15; 58: 9; 59: 17; 60: 20; 61: 4; 67: 4; 73: 3-5, 8-10; 81: 1,5,6,8-15, 17; 90: 4; 91: 10,12; 94: 3; 99: 7.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Fragmenti dna tipa 2 so najdeni malodane v vseh hišah, jarku ter v sondah 1, 1A, 20 in A8/3R.

Opombe: Dna tipa 2 večinoma pripadajo loncem.

Tip D 3

Oblika: Ravna dna lončkov s ostrim ali zaobljenim sedlastim prehodom v steno posode (sl. 14: D 3).

Izdelava: Dna prostoročno oblikovanih lončkov, običajno iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska; lončki so največkrat redukcijsko žgani s končno oksidacijo ali oksidacijsko žgani in imajo gladko površino.

Najdbe: t. 10: 2; 28: 24; 35: 9; 36: 15; 64: 3; 81: 3,4,7.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 2(2), 7, 14(1,2), 15A(2), 16(1), 22(1), 22A(2) in 23(2).

Tip D 4

Oblika: Ravna dna loncev z okrasom metličanja, ki imajo oster ali zaobljen prehod v steno posode (sl. 14: D 4).

Izdelava: Dna prostoročno oblikovanih loncev iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska, ki so bili najpogosteje redukcijsko ali nepopolno oksidacijsko žgani, imajo gladko površino.

Najdbe: t. 1: 3; 33: 15; 35: 7,8; 35: 13; 16; 39: 8; 59: 7; 60: 16; 61: 19,21; 64: 2; 99: 9.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 1(1,2), 6(2), 7, 12(2), 14(1-3), 15 (3), 16(2), 19, 20, 22(1), 22A(1,2) in 36.

Opombe: Dna pripadajo loncem tipa 17 in 18.

Tip D 5

Oblika: Ravna dna loncev z okrasom metličanja, ki imajo oster ali zaobljen sedlast prehod v steno posode (sl. 14: D 5).

Izdelava: Kot dna tipa 4.

Najdbe: t. 30: 18; 36: 13; 39: 7; 57: 8; 59: 6; 64: 5.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Redke najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 1(2), 8(2), 14(1,2), 15(3), 16(2), 19 in 22A(2).

Opombe: Dna pripadajo loncem tipa 17 in 18.

Type D 4

Form: Flat bases of jars with a sharp or rounded base-body junction and brushed decoration (Fig. 14: D 4).

Manufacture: Hand-built, of medium-grained fabric with some sand temper, most frequently fired in a reducing or an incomplete oxidising atmosphere, surface is smooth.

Finds: Pls. 1: 3; 33: 15; 35: 7,8; 35: 13; 16; 39: 8; 59: 7; 60: 16; 61: 19,21; 64: 2; 99: 9.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 1(1,2), 6(2), 7, 12(2), 14(1-3), 15 (3), 16(2), 19, 20, 22(1), 22A(1,2) and 36.

Notes: They belong to the jars of Types 17 and 18.

Type D 5

Form: Flat bases of jars with a rounded or sharp saddle-like base-body junction and brushed decoration (Fig. 14: D 5).

Manufacture: Same as for the bases of Type 4.

Finds: Pls. 30: 18; 36: 13; 39: 7; 57: 8; 59: 6; 64: 5.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Rare, from Houses 1(2), 8(2), 14(1,2), 15(3), 16(2), 19 and 22A(2).

Notes: They belong to the jars of Types 17 and 18.

Type D 6

Form: Flat bases with a sharp or rounded and sometimes saddle-like base-body junction, decorated with finger or fingernail impressions (Fig. 14: D 6).

Manufacture: Same as for the bases of Type 1.

Finds: Pls. 3: 7; 33: 10; 43: 2.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Rare, from Houses 1(2), 12(2), 15A(1) and 30(2).

Type D 7

Form: Ring or concave bases with a saddle-like base-body junction (Fig. 14: D 7).

Manufacture: Same as for the bases of Type 1.

Finds: Pls. 28: 22; 61: 8; 91: 8.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 3(1,2), 7, 12(2), 13, 22A(1), 23(1), 29(1) and Trench 1A.

Tip D 6

Oblika: Ravna dna z ostrim ali zaobljenim, lahko sedlastim prehodom v steno posode, okrašena z vtisi prsta ali nohta (*sl. 14: D 6*).

Izdelava: Kot dna tipa 1.

Najdbe: t. 3: 7; 33: 10; 43: 2.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Redke najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 1(2), 12(2), 15A(1) in 30(2).

Tip D 7

Oblika: Prstanasta in vbočena dna s sedlastim prehodom v steno posode (*sl. 14: D 7*).

Izdelava: Lot dna tipa 1.

Najdbe: t. 28: 22; 61: 8; 91: 8.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 3(1,2), 7, 12(2), 13, 22A(1), 23(1) in 29(1) ter sonde 1A.

NOGE (N)

Med obravnavanjem gradivom je več primerkov nog ali dna posod na nogi, ki kažejo, da so situle in keliholi bolj številčno zastopani med nasebino keramiko, kot je to razvidno iz fragmentov ustij in ostenij. Razlikujemo med razmeroma visokimi, stožčasto oblikovanimi nogami (*sl. 14: N 1*), ki lahko pripadajo tudi loncem na nogi, ter nizkimi nogami z navzven izvihano stojno ploskvijo (*sl. 14: N 2*), ki pa najverjetneje pripadajo le kelihom. Poleg teh je bilo najdeno tudi nekaj primerkov masivnih nog (*sl. 14: N 3*), ki bržkone pripadajo tri- ali štirinožnikom, kot jih najdemo med gradivom iz estenskih grobnic.⁵⁵

Izdelava: Prostorčno oblikovane noge iz običajno drobnozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska so najpogostejše (nepopolno) oksidacijsko žgane in imajo gladko površino.

Najdbe: **N 1:** t. 35: 5; 36: 12; 55: 13; 64: 1; **N 2:** t. 9: 9; 57: 14; 59: 10; 61: 15; 88: 2; 89: 15; 99: 2,8; **N 3:** 29: 4; 35: 20; 57: 12,13.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe nog tipa 1 izvirajo iz hiš 14(1,2), 16(1) in 22A(2). Noge tipa 2 so najdene med gradivom iz hiš 2(2), 14(1), 16(2), 19, 22A(1), 24(1), 25(2) in 36; noge tipa 3 pa v hišah 8(1,2), 14(1) in 16(2).

Opombe: Na nogah tipa 1 in 2 so lahko ohranjene sledi rdečega premaza (*t. 9: 9; 64: 1; 99: 2,8*).

PEDESTALS (N)

The pottery from Most na Soči includes several shards of pedestals and pedestal bases that show situlae and goblets to be better represented than what can be gleaned from the rim and body shards. I distinguish between relatively high conical pedestals (*Fig. 14: N 1*), which may belong to situlae, goblets or even pedestal jars, and low pedestals with an out-turned rim (*Fig. 14: N 2*) that most likely belonged to goblets. The pottery remains also include several large legs (*Fig. 14: N 3*), which presumably belonged to vessels with three or four legs, such as are known from the tombs at Este.⁵⁵

Manufacture: Hand-built, usually of medium-grained fabric with some sand temper, most frequently fired in an (incomplete) oxidising atmosphere, surface is smooth.

Finds: **N 1:** Pls. 35: 5; 36: 12; 55: 13; 64: 1; **N 2:** Pls. 9: 9; 57: 14; 59: 10; 61: 15; 88: 2; 89: 15; 99: 2,8; **N 3:** 29: 4; 35: 20; 57: 12,13.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Type 1 pedestals from Houses 14(1,2), 16(1) and 22A(2); Type 2 from Houses 2(2), 14(1), 16(2), 19, 22A(1), 24(1), 25(2) and 36; Type 3 from Houses 8(1,2), 14(1) and 16(2).

Notes: Some pedestals of Types 1 and 2 show traces of a red paint (*Pls. 9: 9; 64: 1; 99: 2,8*).

HEARTH UTENSILS

BAKING LIDS (Pe)

Baking lids are very rare finds in the settlement at Most na Soči (only 23 pieces). I distinguish between Type 1 with an undecorated body-apex junction, Type 2 with this junction decorated with impressions and Type 3, which comprises completely undecorated examples, while baking lid handles decorated with impressions or incisions are treated as Type 4 (*Fig. 15: Pe 1–Pe 4*).

Manufacture: Hand-built, usually of medium-grained fabric with some (also coarse) sand temper, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, surface is most frequently smooth.

Finds: **Pe 1:** Pl. 3: 9; **Pe 2:** Pls. 94: 14; 96: 8–10; **Pe 3:** Pls. 59: 2; 90: 9; **Pe 4:** 25: 11; 94: 12; 96: 6; 100: 12.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 1(2), 6(1), 7, 10(2), 14/(1,2), 15(2), 19, 29(1), 30(1,2), the drainage ditch, as well as Trenches 2 and A8/3R.

Notes: All three examples of Type 1 baking lids have a cordon on the body (cf. *Pl. 3: 9*). Some of the rims discussed under the dishes of Types 6 and 7 may also belong to baking lids.

⁵⁵ Capuis, Chieco Bianchi 2006, t. 30: 11; Chieco Bianchi, Calzavara Capuis 1985, t. 192: 36,37.

⁵⁵ Capuis, Chieco Bianchi 2006, Pl. 30: 11; Chieco Bianchi, Calzavara Capuis 1985, Pls. 192: 36,37.

OGNJIŠČNI PREDMETI

PEKVE (Pe)

Pekve predstavljajo zelo majhen delež obravnavane keramike (le 23 kosov). Po oblikovanosti prehoda ostenja v teme razlikujemo med pekvami tipa 1, ki imajo neokrašen prehod, in pekvami tipa 2, za katere je značilno, da imajo rob temena okrašen z vtisi. Kot pekve tipa 3 obravnavamo neokrašene, kot pekve tipa 4 pa z vtisi ali vrezi okrašene ročaje pekev (*sl. 15: Pe 1–Pe 4*). *Izdelava*: Prostorčno oblikovane pekve, običajno iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj (tudi grobega) peska, so oksidacijsko žgane in imajo najpogosteje gladko površino.

Najdbe: **Pe 1**: t. 3: 9; **Pe 2**: t. 94: 14; 96: 8–10; **Pe 3**: t. 59: 2; 90: 9; **Pe 4**: 25: 11; 94: 12; 96: 6; 100: 12.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe pekev izvirajo iz hiš 1(2), 6(1), 7, 10(2), 14/(1,2), 15(2), 19, 29(1) in 30(1,2), ter jarka in sond 2 in A8/3R.

Opombe: Vsi trije primerki pekev tipa 1 so okrašeni z vodoravnim rebrom na ostenju (prim. t. 3: 9). Pekvam lahko pripadajo tudi nekatera ustja, ki jih obravnavamo kot sklede tipa 6 in 7.

PRENOSNE PEČKE (Pp)

Prenosne pečke so v primerjavi s pekvami na Mostu na Soči bolj razširjene (57 kosov), vendar močno fragmentirane. Razvrščamo jih glede na oblikovanost roba pekača. Za pečke tipa 1 je tako značilno, da ostenje tekoče prehaja v izvlečeno ploščo (pekač),⁵⁶ ki ima običajno zaobljen rob (*sl. 15: Pp 1*). Izvlečena plošča, ki ima ali zaobljen ali ravno odrezan rob, je značilna tudi za pečke tipa 2, vendar je zanje značilen oster prehod v ostenje (*sl. 15: Pp 2*). Pri pečkih tipa 3 plošča ni tako izrazito izvlečena iz ostenja, je pa vedno nekoliko usloščena (*sl. 15: Pp 3*), medtem ko je značilnost prenosnih pečk tipa 4, da plošča iz ostenja ni izvlečena (*sl. 15: Pp 4*). Vse fragmente vrat in ostenja obravnavamo kot prenosne pečke tipa 5 (*sl. 15: Pp 5*).

Izdelava: Prenosne pečke so prostorčno oblikovane, običajno iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska, in so (nepopolno) oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je najpogosteje gladka.

Najdbe: **Pp 1**: t. 33: 17; 38: 1; 67: 2; 80: 1–3,5; 99: 12; **Pp 2**: t. 67: 1,3; 80: 4,6,7; **Pp 3**: t. 3: 5; 7: 2; 33: 14; 57: 10; 58: 6; 88: 8; 89: 23; **Pp 4**: t. 65: 5; 88: 8; 89: 25; **Pp 5**: t. 66: 8; 67: 5; 69: 13,18.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 1(1,2), 8(2), 12(2), 14(2), 15(2), 16(2), 18, 22A(2), 23(1,2), 24(2), 26(1), 29(2), 30(1,2) in 36 ter sonde 1A. Pri tem daleč največ primerkov (27 kosov) izvira iz hiše

PORTABLE OVENS (Pp)

Portable ovens are much better represented (57 pieces) at Most na Soči than baking lids, but they are heavily fragmented. They are classified according to the shape of the pan rim. Type 1 has a smooth stand-pan⁵⁶ junction and usually a rounded pan rim (*Fig. 15: Pp 1*). Type 2 has a sharp stand-pan junction, while the rim is either rounded or flat (*Fig. 15: Pp 2*). Type 3 has a slightly concave pan that does not exceed the stand by much (*Fig. 15: Pp 3*), Type 4 has a pan that does not exceed the stand at all (*Fig. 15: Pp 4*), while all the fragments of openings and stands are jointly treated as Type 5 (*Fig. 15: Pp 5*).

Manufacture: Hand-built, usually of medium-grained fabric with some sand temper, fired in an (incomplete) oxidising atmosphere, surface is most frequently smooth.

Finds: **Pp 1**: Pls. 33: 17; 38: 1; 67: 2; 80: 1–3,5; 99: 12; **Pp 2**: Pls. 67: 1,3; 80: 4,6,7; **Pp 3**: Pls. 3: 5; 7: 2; 33: 14; 57: 10; 58: 6; 88: 8; 89: 23; **Pp 4**: Pls. 65: 5; 88: 8; 89: 25; **Pp 5**: Pls. 66: 8; 67: 5; 69: 13,18.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 1(1,2), 8(2), 12(2), 14(2), 15(2), 16(2), 18, 22A(2), 23(1,2), 24(2), 26(1), 29(2), 30(1,2), 36 and Trench 1A, most numerous (27 pieces) from House 23, particularly its Phase 2.

Notes: Portable ovens can be decorated with U-sectioned incisions or shallow grooves (*Pls. 33: 14; 67: 2; 65: 5; 89: 25*), but can also bear brushed decoration that in the interior may only be the consequence of smoothing during the shaping process (*Pl. 33: 17*). A well preserved portable oven from Phase 2 of House 1 (*Pl. 7: 2*) has perforations in its pan, possibly also the burnt and slightly deformed fragment from House 22A (*Pl. 65: 5*).

PLATTERS (Pl)

Platters are in principle a form of low tableware, but those from Most na Soči frequently show a burnt upper surface suggesting they served as low baking pans, which led me to classify them under hearth utensils. They are rare and varied finds, and all have a short everted rim (*Fig. 15: Pl*).

Manufacture: Hand-built, of medium-grained fabric, usually with some sand temper, fired in an (incomplete) oxidising atmosphere, surface is smooth.

Finds: Pls. 30: 15; 63: 13; 94: 15.

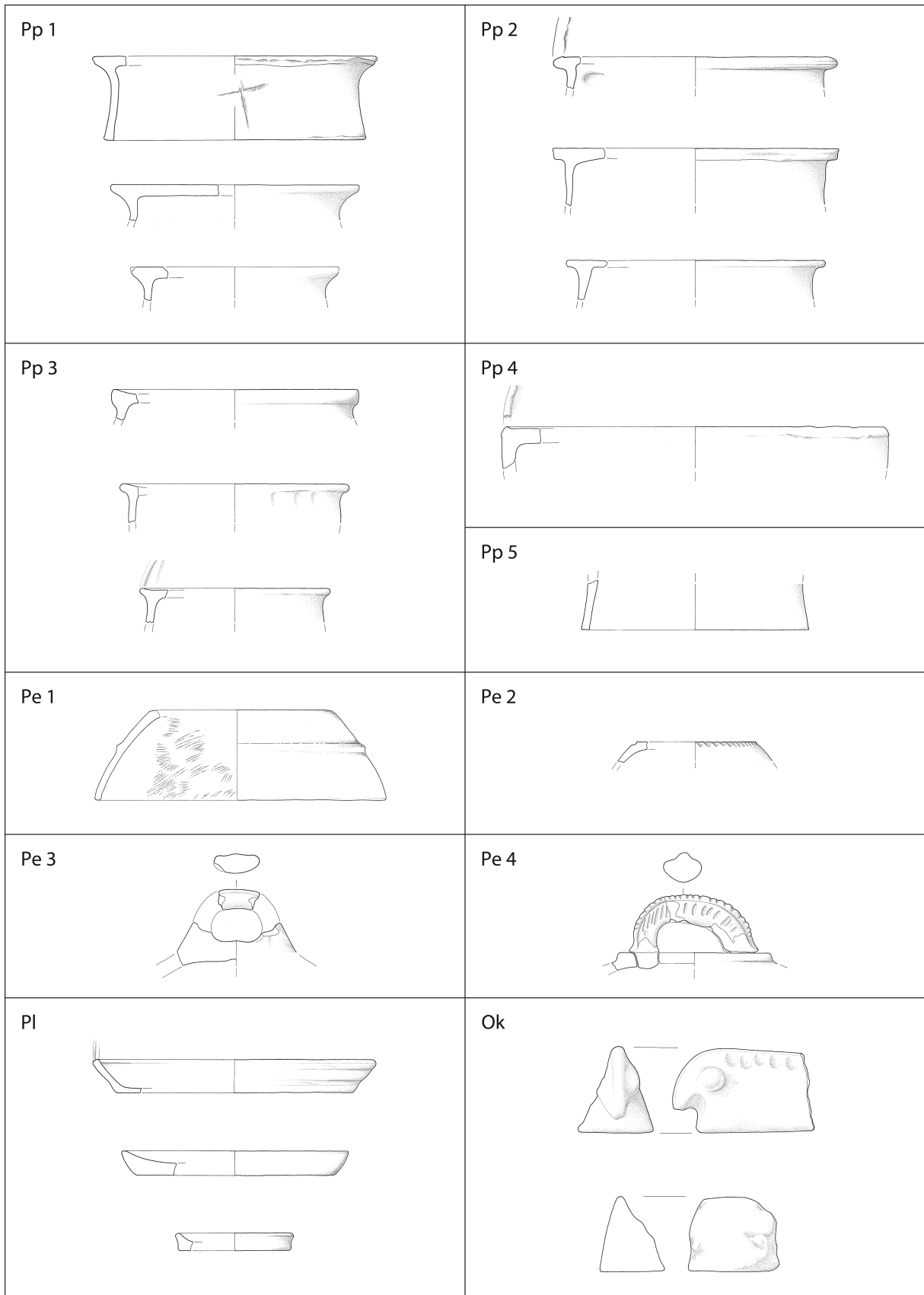
Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 8(2), 14(1), 16(2), 22A(2), 30(1) and Trench 21–22.

Notes: The platter from House 8 (*Pl. 30: 15*) is comparable with a platter from a tomb in Villa Benvenuti at Este.⁵⁷

⁵⁶ Prim. Grahek 2016, 182 ss, sl. 50.

⁵⁶ Cf. Grahek 2016, 182 ff, Fig. 50.

⁵⁷ Capuis, Chieco Bianchi 2006, Pl. 118: 20.



Sl. 15: Prenosne pečke tipa 1–5, pekve tipa 1–4, pladnji (Pl) in ognjiščne koze (Ok).
 Fig. 15: Portable ovens of Types 1–5, baking lids of Types 1–4, platters (Pl) and firedogs (Ok).

23, kjer so bolj številčno zastopane med gradivom iz 2. gradbene faze.

Opombe: Prenosne pečke so lahko okrašene s topimi vrezji ali plitkimi kanelurami (*t. 33: 14; 67: 2; 65: 5; 89: 25*), lahko tudi z metličanjem, pri čemer predstavlja metličenje na notranji strani ostenja zgolj sledi brisanja ob izdelavi predmeta (*t. 33: 17*). Preluknjano ploščo ima boljše ohranjenost prenosna pečka iz 2. faze hiše 1 (*t. 7: 2*), morda pa tudi prežgan in nekoliko deformiran fragment iz hiše 22A (*t. 65: 5*).

PLADNJI (Pl)

Čeprav so pladnji oblika nizkega servisnega posodja, jih obravnavamo med ognjiščnimi predmeti. Fragmenti pladnjev z Mosta na Soči imajo namreč pogosto ožgano zgornjo površino, kar nakazuje, da so služili kot nizki pekači. Gre za redke in raznolike najdbe, ki pa imajo vse nizko in navzven usmerjeno ustje (*sl. 15: Pl*). *Izdelava:* Pladnji so prostoročno oblikovani iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase, običajno z nekaj peska. So (nepopolno) oksidacijsko žgani in imajo gladko površino.

Najdbe: t. 30: 15; 63: 13; 94: 15.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 8(2), 14(1), 16(2), 22A(2) in 30(1) ter sonde 21-22.

Opombe: Pladenj iz hiše 8 (*t. 30: 15*) lahko primerjamo z najdbo iz estenske grobnice Villa Benvenuti.⁵⁷

OGNJIŠČNE KOZE (Ok)

Med obravnavanim gradivom je nekaj fragmentov ognjiščnih koz (*sl. 15: Ok*).

Izdelava: Koze so prostoročno izdelane, običajno iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj (tudi grobega) peska, in so oksidacijsko žgane. Površino imajo gladko.

Najdbe: t. 74: 1,2.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 1(2), 6(1), 14(2) in 23(1).

Opombe: Razen fragmenta koze z zaključkom v obliki stilizirane živalske (ovnove?) glave (*t. 74: 1*) so neokrašene.

SVITKI (S)

Daleč največji delež ognjiščne keramike predstavljajo fragmenti svitkov (85,08 % ali 519 kosov), ki jih po obliki razvrščamo v 13 tipov.

Izdelava: Svitki so oblikovani prostoročno, najpogosteje iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska.

⁵⁷ Capuis, Chieco Bianchi 2006, t. 118: 20.

FIREDOGS (Ok)

The pottery from Most na Soči includes several fragments of firedogs (*Fig. 15: Ok*).

Manufacture: Hand-built, usually of medium-grained fabric with some (also coarse) sand temper, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, surface is smooth.

Finds: Pl. 74: 1,2.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 1(2), 6(1), 14(2) and 23(1).

Notes: All are undecorated with the exception of a fragment of a finial in the shape of a stylised animal (ram's) head (*Pl. 74: 1*).

CERAMIC RINGS (S)

Ceramic rings are by far the most numerous represented (85.08% or 519 pieces) hearth utensils at Most na Soči. They have been classified into thirteen types.

Manufacture: Hand-built, most frequently of medium-grained fabric with some sand temper (possibly also made of a poorly kneaded clay with coarse sand temper), usually fired in an oxidising atmosphere and some only dried, surface is usually smooth, on the burnt rings also dusty.

Type S 1

Form: Undecorated rings (*Fig. 16: S 1*)

Finds: Pls. 1: 5; 4: 1-6, 12-17; 10: 6,7,9,11; 12: 3,5-10,13-16; 15: 1,3,5,7-9,11-13; 23: (22⁵⁸),23; 27: 24; 31: 4,24; 32: 25; 33: 22; 35: 16,18; 38: 8,10-15; 43: 13-18; 44: 1,3,5-9; 54: 12-14; 56: 1-7; 57: 15; 58: 11-13,15-18,20-22; 59: 21; 60: 21; 64: 10,12-17; 67: 7,10; 68: 2,8,11,14,15,18,19,21; 75: 16-18; 76: 1-9,11-14,16,17,19-24; 82: 1-15,17,19-24; 83: 1-24; 85: 1-3; 88: 5; 89: 8; 91: 17-19; 94: 17,18; 96: 11-19; 99: 14,16; 100: 14,15.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 1(1,2), 2(2), 3(1,2), 6(1,2), 8(2), 10(2), 11(2), 13, 14(1-3), 15(2), 15A(1,3), 16(1,2), 18, 21, 22(1), 22A(2), 23(1,2), 24(1), 25(1), 26(1), 29(1,2), 30(1,2), 36, the drainage ditch, the path at House 23, as well as Trenches 1, 1A, 2, 36 and A8/3R.

Notes: The undecorated ceramic rings rarely occur as grave goods at Most na Soči.⁵⁹

⁵⁸ The ceramic ring of Inv. No. P 4261-4 is associated with Phase 1 of House 3 and is illustrated on Pl. 15: 1 (cf. Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 233 and 235).

⁵⁹ Teržan *et al.* 1984-1985, Pls. 50: D/2; 235: B/2; 237: C/4-5.

Drobnozrnati svitki so lahko izdelani tudi iz slabo pregnetene mase s primesmi zelo grobega peska. Običajno so oksidacijsko žgani, nekateri primerki pa so bili le sušeni. Običajno imajo gladko površino, prežgani svitki tudi prašnato.

Tip S 1

Oblika: Neokrašeni svitki (*sl. 16: S 1*)

Najdbe: t. 1: 5; 4: 1–6, 12–17; 10: 6,7,9,11; 12: 3,5–10,13–16; 15: 1,3,5,7–9,11–13; 23: (22⁵⁸),23; 27: 24; 31: 4,24; 32: 25; 33: 22; 35: 16,18; 38: 8,10–15; 43: 13–18; 44: 1,3,5–9; 54: 12–14; 56: 1–7; 57: 15; 58: 11–13,15–18,20–22; 59: 21; 60: 21; 64: 10,12–17; 67: 7,10; 68: 2,8,11,14,15,18,19,21; 75: 16–18; 76: 1–9,11–14,16,17,19–24; 82: 1–15,17,19–24; 83: 1–24; 85: 1–3; 88: 5; 89: 8; 91: 17–19; 94: 17,18; 96: 11–19; 99: 14,16; 100: 14,15.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 1(1,2), 2(2), 3(1,2), 6(1,2), 8(2), 10(2), 11(2), 13, 14(1–3), 15(2), 15A(1,3), 16(1,2), 18, 21, 22(1), 22A(2), 23(1,2), 24(1), 25(1), 26(1), 29(1,2), 30(1,2) in 36 ter jarka, poti pri hiši 23 in sond 1, 1A, 2, 36 in A8/3R.

Opombe: Neokrašeni svitki so na Mostu na Soči izjemno redko najdeni tudi kot grobni pridatek.⁵⁹

Tip S 2

Oblika: Majhni neokrašeni svitki (*sl. 16: S 2*)

Najdbe: t. 12: 2,4; 38: 7; 58: 10; 67: 6,8,9,11,12,14; 68: 1,3,4,6,7,9,10,12,13,16; 77: 1,3–7,10–12,14,15; 81: 18–25; 99: 13; 100: 13.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 1(2), 3(1), 15(2), 15A(1), 18, 21, 22, 23(1,2), 26(1) in 36 ter jarka. Daleč največ primerkov izvira iz hiše 23 (47 od 58 kosov), kjer so pogostejši med gradivom 1. faze.

Opombe: Majhni svitki so lahko služili kot uteži za stave.⁶⁰ Takšni svitki so bili skupaj s številnimi motki najdeni v estenski grobnici Casa di Ricovero.⁶¹

Tip S 3

Oblika: Svitki, ki so ob strani okrašeni s topima vrezoma v obliki križa. Kot inačico 3a obravnavamo majhne

⁵⁸ Svitek inv. št. P 4261-4 izvira iz 1. gradbene faze hiše 3 in je predstavljen že na t. 15: 1 (prim. Svoltjšak, Dular 2016, 233 in 235).

⁵⁹ Teržan et al. 1984–1985, t. 50: D/2; 235: B/2; 237: C/4–5.

⁶⁰ Prim. Sainati, Salerno 1992, 92, sl. 8: (19,20),21; Bazzanella, Mayr 2009, 194 ss, t. 11–20.

⁶¹ Chieco Bianchi, Calzavara Capuis 1985, t. 13: o–u.

Type S 2

Form: Small undecorated rings (*Fig. 16: S 2*)

Finds: Pls. 12: 2,4; 38: 7; 58: 10; 67: 6,8,9,11,12,14; 68: 1,3,4,6,7,9,10,12,13,16; 77: 1,3–7,10–12,14,15; 81: 18–25; 99: 13; 100: 13.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 1(2), 3(1), 15(2), 15A(1), 18, 21, 22, 23(1,2), 26(1), 36 and the drainage ditch, most numerous from House 23 (47 of 58 pieces), particularly from its Phase 1.

Notes: These rings may have been used as loom weights.⁶⁰ Such items have been found together with numerous bobbins in a tomb in Casa di Ricovero at Este.⁶¹

Type S 3

Form: Rings decorated with U-sectioned incisions in the shape of a cross that come in two variants: 3a are smaller rings and 3b have the cross on the upper surface (*Fig. 16: S 3*).

Finds: Pls. 67: 13; 68: 17,20; 69: 2,5,8,11; 74: 8–20,22; 84: 5,8,10,11,14–16,18–20,22–24; **S 3a:** 69: 6,12,16; 84: 6,9; **S 3b:** 30: 21; 32: 20; 54: 10; 75: 1.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Types 3 and 3a only from House 23 (1,2), Type 3b from Houses 1(2), 8(2), 11(2), 15A(3), 21, 23(1), as well as Trenches 1 and 36.

Notes: Standing apart from all other Type 3 examples is a ring with one horizontal and several vertical incisions along the side (*Pl. 84: 19*). The rings of Variant 3b include an example from House 18 with a single vertical incision at the side (*Pl. 58: 19*).

Type S 4

Form: Rings with a U-sectioned incision or a shallow groove on the upper surface (*Fig. 16: S 4*).

Finds: Pls. 15: 2,6,10,16–18; 23: 24; 64: 11.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Except an uncharacteristic example from Phase 2 of House 22A (*Pl. 64: 11*) all come from House 3, of which all but one are associated with its Phase 1.

Type S 5

Form: Rings with oblique U-sectioned incisions on the upper side, usually forming the letter V (*Fig. 16: S 5*).

Finds: Pls. 4: 8; 64: 9; 75: 2.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Rare, from Houses 1(2), 16(1), 22A(2) and 23(1).

⁶⁰ Cf. Sainati, Salerno 1992, 92, Fig. 8: (19,20),21; Bazzanella, Mayr 2009, 194 ff, Pls. 11–20.

⁶¹ Chieco Bianchi, Calzavara Capuis 1985, Pl. 13: o–u.

svitke; za svitke tipa 3b je značilno, da imajo okras na zgornji strani (sl. 16: S 3)

Najdbe: t. 67: 13; 68: 17,20; 69: 2,5,8,11; 74: 8–20,22; 84: 5,8,10,11,14–16,18–20,22–24; **S 3a:** 69: 6,12,16; 84: 6,9; **S 3b:** 30: 21; 32: 20; 54: 10; 75: 1.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Svitki tipa 3 in 3a izvirajo izključno iz hiše 23 (1,2), svitki tipa 3b pa iz hiš 1(2), 8(2), 11(2), 15A(3), 21 in 23(1) ter sond 1 in 36.

Opombe: Med svitki tipa 3 nekoliko odstopa primerek, ki je ob strani okrašen z vodoravnim in več navpičnimi vrezmi (t. 84: 19); k svitkom tipa 3b pa prištevamo posamični primerki svitka iz hiše 18, ki ima ob strani le navpičen topi vrez (t. 58: 19).

Tip S 4

Oblika: Svitki, ki so na zgornji strani okrašeni s krožnim topim vrezom ali plitko kaneluro (sl. 16: S 4).

Najdbe: t. 15: 2,6,10,16–18; 23: 24; 64: 11.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Z izjemo neznačilnega primerka iz 2. gradbene faze hiše 22A (t. 64: 11) izvirajo vsi svitki tipa 4 iz hiše 3. Tu so bili z izjemo enega primerka vsi najdeni v starejši fazi.

Tip S 5

Oblika: Svitki, ki so na zgornji strani okrašeni s prečnim topim vrezom, največkrat v obliki črke V (sl. 16: S 5).

Najdbe: t. 4: 8; 64: 9; 75: 2.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Redke najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 1(2), 16(1), 22A(2) in 23(1).

Tip S 6

Oblika: Svitki z okrasom vodoravnega topega vreza ob strani (sl. 16: S 6).

Najdbe: t. 68: 5; 74: 21; 75: 15; 76: 10,15,18; 77: 2,13; 82: 16; 84: 4,7,12,13,17,21.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo izključno iz hiše 23(1,2).

Tip S 7

Oblika: Svitki, ki so ob stani okrašeni z vtisnjnim krožcem (sl. 16: S 7).

Najdbe: t. 69: 4,7,10; 75: 7–9,13; 84: 2,3.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Vse najdbe izvirajo iz hiše 23(1,2), in to predvsem starejše faze.

Type S 6

Form: Rings with horizontal U-sectioned incisions along the side (Fig. 16: S 6).

Find: Pls. 68: 5; 74: 21; 75: 15; 76: 10,15,18; 77: 2,13; 82: 16; 84: 4,7,12,13,17,21.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Only from House 23(1,2).

Type S 7

Form: Rings with an impressed circle at the side (Fig. 16: S 7).

Find: Pls. 69: 4,7,10; 75: 7–9,13; 84: 2,3.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Only from House 23(1,2), mostly its Phase 1.

Type S 8

Form: Rings with impressed circles on the upper surface (Fig. 16: S 8).

Find: Pls. 4: 7,9–11; 12: 18; 32: 24; 56: 8–14; 75: 14; 100: 16.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Mainly from House 16(1,2), all but one from its Phase 1, and from Phase 2 of House 1,⁶² individual examples also from Houses 3(1), 11(2), 23(1) and the drainage ditch.

Type S 9

Form: Rings with a series of (finger) impressions on the upper surface (Fig. 16: S 9).

Find: Pls. 1: 8,10,12; 12: 17; 31: 23; 33: 21; 75: 4,5; 82: 18.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 1(1), 3(1), 10(2), 11(2), 13, 14(2), 15A(1), 23(1,2) and the drainage ditch, with more than one example only recovered from Houses 1 and 23.

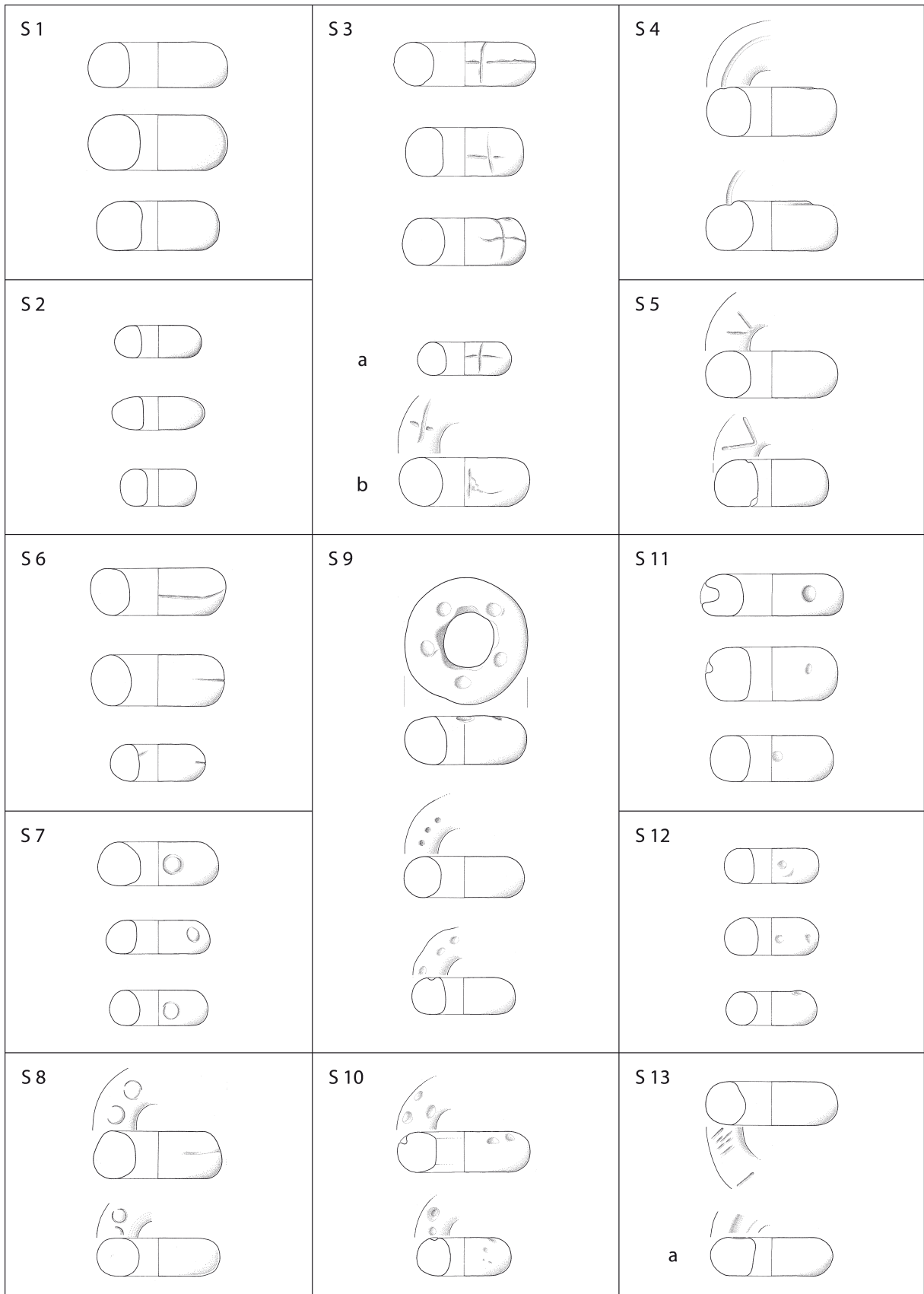
Type S 10

Form: Rings with impressions randomly positioned along the upper surface (Fig. 16: S 10).

Find: Pls. 12: 19,20; 15: 14; 33: 23; 69: 3.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: House 3(1), single examples also from Houses 13 and 23(1).

⁶² At the time of my analysis, the ceramic rings from House 1 have been misplaced and the analysis therefore uses the technological descriptions as published in Svöljšak, Dular 2016, 230.



Sl. 16: Svitki tipa 1–13.
 Fig. 16: Ceramic rings of Types 1–13.

Tip S 8

Oblika: Svitki z okrasom vtisnjenih krožcev na zgornji površini (sl. 16: S 8).

Najdbe: t. 4: 7,9–11; 12: 18; 32: 24; 56: 8–14; 75: 14; 100: 16.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Svitki tipa 8 so značilni predvsem za hišo 16(1,2), kjer so bili z izjemo enega vsi najdeni med gradivom starejše gradbene faze, in pa 2. fazo hiše 1.⁶² Posamični primerki svitkov tipa 8 izvirajo še iz hiš 3(1), 11(2) in 23(1) ter jarka.

Tip S 9

Oblika: Svitki, ki so na zgornji površini okrašeni z nizom vtisov (prsta) (sl. 16: S 9).

Najdbe: t. 1: 8,10,12; 12: 17; 31: 23; 33: 21; 75: 4,5; 82: 18.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 1(1), 3(1), 10(2), 11(2), 13, 14(2), 15A(1) in 23(1,2) ter jarka, pri čemer je bilo po več primerkov najdenih le v hišah 1 in 23.

Tip S 10

Oblika: Svitki z okrasom nerazvrščenih vtisov na zgornji površini ali ob strani (sl. 16: S 10).

Najdbe: t. 12: 19,20; 15: 14; 33: 23; 69: 3.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Svitki tipa 10 so značilni predvsem za hišo 3(1), saj sta bila v hiši 13 in 23(1) najdena le posamična primerka.

Tip S 11

Oblika: Svitki, ki so ob strani okrašeni z vtisom prsta (sl. 16: S 11).

Najdbe: t. 10: 8; 12: 12; 15: 4,15; 44: 2,4; 58: 14; 75: 6,10–12.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 2(2), 3(1), 8(2), 15A(1), 18 in 23(1), pri čemer so svitki tipa 11 najbolj značilni za hiši 23 in 3.

Tip S 12

Oblika: Majhni svitki, ki so ob strani okrašeni z vtisom prsta (sl. 16: S 12).

Najdbe: t. 1: 4; 69: 9; 77: 8,9; 84: 1.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Z izjemo enega primerka iz hiše 1(1) izvirajo svitki tipa 12 le iz hiše 23(1,2).

⁶² V času obravnave so bili svitki iz hiše 1 založeni, zato so bili pri analizi upoštevani opisi tehnoloških lastnosti po Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 230.

Type S 11

Form: Rings with a finger impression at the side (Fig. 16: S 11).

Find: Pls. 10: 8; 12: 12; 15: 4,15; 44: 2,4; 58: 14; 75: 6,10–12.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 2(2), 3(1), 8(2), 15A(1), 18 and 23(1), most numerous from Houses 23 and 3.

Type S 12

Form: Small rings with a finger impression at the side (Fig. 16: S 12).

Find: Pls. 1: 4; 69: 9; 77: 8,9; 84: 1.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: House 23(1,2) and a single example from House 1(1).

Type S 13

Form: Rings with oblique U-sectioned incisions on the upper surface. Those with traces of the drying process in the shape of a shallow impressed groove or of wooden board impressions (Fig. 16: S 13) are marked as Variant 13a.

Find: **S 13:** Pls. 12: 11; 75: 3; 85: 4; **S 13a:** Pls. 59: 19; 94: 16.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Rare, from Houses 3(1), 21, 23(1,2) and 30(1).

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

BOBBINS (M)

Bobbins are usually associated with spinning and the production of textile.⁶³ At Most na Soči, I distinguish between two variants: the **M a** bobbins have a roundly constricted central section with a smooth transition into the usually spherical ends, while the **M b** bobbins have a cylindrical central section (Fig. 17: M).

Manufacture: Hand-built, most frequently of medium-grained fabric with some sand temper, usually fired in an (incomplete) oxidising atmosphere, surface is smooth.

Find: **M a:** Pls. 38: 16; 69: 1; 74: 3–7; 85: 5; 100: 18; **M b:** Pls. 88: 6; 100: 17,19.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 15(2), 23(1,2), 24(1) and the path at House 27, most numerous from Phase 1 of House 23.

Notes: A bobbin found on the path is decorated with a pair of U-sectioned incisions (Pl. 100: 17) and

⁶³ Cf. Grahek 2016, 187.

Tip S 13

Oblika: Svitki, ki so na zgornji površini okrašeni s posebnimi topimi vrezi. Kot inačico 13a obravnavamo primerke svitkov s sledmi sušenja v obliki vtisnjene nega plitkega žleba ali odtisov deske (*sl. 16: S 13*).
Najdbe: **S 13:** t. 12: 11; 75: 3; 85: 4; **S 13a:** t. 59: 19; 94: 16.
Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Redke najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 3(1), 21, 23(1,2) in 30(1).

DRUGI KERAMIČNI PREDMETI

MOTKI (M)

Motke običajno povezujemo s predilstvom in tekstilno obrtjo.⁶³ Razlikujemo med dvema inačicama motkov. Za prvo (**M a**) je značilno, da zožen sredinski del tekoče prehaja v običajno kroglasto odebeljena konca; za drugo inačico (**M b**) pa, da je sredinski del valjasto oblikovan (*sl. 17: M*).

Izdelava: Prostorčno oblikovani motki, najpogosteje iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska, so običajno (nepopolno) oksidacijsko žgani in imajo gladko površino.

Najdbe: **M a:** t. 38: 16; 69: 1; 74: 3–7; 85: 5; 100: 18; **M b:** t. 88: 6; 100: 17,19.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Najdbe izvirajo iz hiš 15(2), 23(1,2) in 24(1) ter s poti ob hiši 27, pri čemer je bilo največ motkov najdenih v 1. gradbeni fazi hiše 23.

Opombe: S topima vrezoma je okrašen primerek motka s poti (*t. 100: 17*), ki mu lahko dobre primerjave najdemo v estenskih grobnicah.⁶⁴ Tu so motki še bolj razširjeni kot v grobovih iz Mosta na Soči.⁶⁵

UTEŽI (U) IN VRETENCA (Vr)

Uteži sodijo med izjemno redke najdbe iz obravnavanega železnodobnega naselja. Običajno piramidalne uteži povezujemo s tekstilstvom, vendar so bile na Mostu na Soči najdene predvsem velike uteži (*sl. 17: U*), ki so lahko služile tudi kot nosila za raženj in bi tako sodile med ognjiščne predmete.⁶⁶ Kot inačica a (**U a**) je tako označena bolj kvalitetno iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase izdelana in z vtisnjenimi krožci okrašena utež (*t. 65: 3*), ki bržkone edina sodi med tipične uteži za statve.

⁶³ Prim. Grahek 2016, 187.

⁶⁴ Capuis, Chieco Bianchi 2006, t. 26: a2; Chieco Bianchi, Calzavara Capuis 1985, t. 13: i–m; 31: 39; 71: r; 187: n3,o; 228: 8.

⁶⁵ Motki so bili najdeni v grobovih 652, 937, 989, 1045, 1293, 1747, 1764, 2321 in 2671 ter v bližini grobov 1299 in 2654 iz Marchesettijevih izkopavanj (Marchesetti 1893, 29 ss).

⁶⁶ Prim. Grahek 2016, 186, t. 64: 8.

has close parallels from the tombs at Este,⁶⁴ where bobbins are even commoner than in the graves at Most na Soči.⁶⁵

WEIGHTS (U) AND SPINDLE WHORLS (Vr)

Weights are rare at this Iron Age settlement. Pyramidal weights are usually associated with textile production, though the settlement mainly yielded large weights (*Fig. 17: U*), which may have served as spit stands and therefore represent hearth utensils.⁶⁶ The only weight that may be interpreted as a typical loom weight is marked as Variant **U a**; it is made of a better-quality medium-grained fabric and bears impressed circles (*Pl. 65: 3*).

Manufacture: Large weights are hand-built, of coarse-grained fabric with some sand temper, poorly fired in an oxidising atmosphere, surface is rough.

Finds: Pls. 1: 9,11; 10: 10.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Large weights from Houses 1(1) and 2(2); the only example of a typical loom weight was found in House 22A(2).

Spindle whorls are also rare at the settlement (*Fig. 17: Vr*). The graves at Most na Soči did yield some spindle whorls,⁶⁷ but they are more frequent in the graves at Tolmin⁶⁸ that date to the earliest period of the Sveta Lucija group, i.e. the Sv. Lucija Ia phase.⁶⁹

Manufacture: Hand-built, of fine- or medium-grained fabric usually with some sand temper, most frequently fired in an oxidising atmosphere, surface is smooth.

Finds: Pls. 23: 12; 59: 9; 97: 4.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Individual and differing examples from Houses 3(2), 12(2), 19 and 31(1).

CERAMIC BALLS AND CASTING UTENSILS (Liv.)

The ceramic finds from the settlement include three balls associated with Phase 2 of House 15A.⁷⁰ All are hand-built, made of sand-tempered medium-grained fabric and fired in an incomplete oxidising atmosphere,

⁶⁴ Capuis, Chieco Bianchi 2006, Pl. 26: a2; Chieco Bianchi, Calzavara Capuis 1985, Pls. 13: i–m; 31: 39; 71: r; 187: n3,o; 228: 8.

⁶⁵ Bobbins have been found in Graves 652, 937, 989, 1045, 1293, 1747, 1764, 2321 and 2671, as well as near Graves 1299 and 2654 excavated by Marchesetti (Marchesetti 1893, 29 ff).

⁶⁶ Cf. Grahek 2016, 186, Pl. 64: 8.

⁶⁷ Teržan *et al.* 1984–1985, Pls. 32: H/6; 152: C/1; Marchesetti 1885, 106: Gr. 139; *id.* 1893, 111: Gr. 2520, Pl. 25: 10.

⁶⁸ Svoljšak, Pogačnik 2002, 70 ff, Fig. 65.

⁶⁹ Teržan, Trampuž 1975, 419.

⁷⁰ Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 132 f, Fig. 122.

Izdelava: Velike uteži so prostoročno oblikovane iz grobozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj peska. So slabše oksidacijsko žgane in imajo hrupavo površino.

Najdbe: t. 1: 9,11; 10: 10.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Velike uteži izvirajo iz hiš 1(1) in 2(2); edini primerek tipične uteži za statve pa je bil najden v hiši 22A(2).

Poleg uteži so tudi vretenca med obravnavanim gradivom zastopana le s posamičnimi primerki (*sl.* 17: Vr). Nekaj vretenc najdemo tudi v grobovih iz Mosta na Soči,⁶⁷ vendar so ta še najbolj razširjena v grobovih iz Tolmina,⁶⁸ ki pa sodijo na sam začetek svetolucijske skupine ali čas stopnje Sv. Lucija Ia.⁶⁹

Izdelava: Vretenca so prostoročno oblikovana iz fino-ali drobnozrnate lončarske mase, običajno z nekaj peska. Najpogosteje so oksidacijsko žgana in imajo gladko površino.

Najdbe: t. 23: 12; 59: 9; 97: 4.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Posamezni raznoliki primerki so bili najdeni v hišah 3(2), 12(2), 19 in 31(1).

KERAMIČNE KROGLE IN LIVARSKI PREDMETI (Liv.)

Med drugimi, posebnimi keramičnimi predmeti izstopa najdba treh krogel iz 2. gradbene faze hiše 15A.⁷⁰ Vse so prostoročno oblikovane iz značilne drobnozrnate lončarske mase s primešanim peskom in nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane, na glajeni površini so dobro vidni odtisi prstov. Čemu so služile, ostaja nerazjasnjeno.

Bolj jasna je uporaba posamičnih najdb zajemalk in talilnih lončkov, ki jih povezujemo z livarsko dejavnostjo (*sl.* 17: Liv.).⁷¹

Izdelava: Prostoročno oblikovani predmeti iz drobnozrnate lončarske mase z nekaj (lahko tudi grobega) peska so bili vsi oksidacijsko žgani. Razen prežganega talilnega lončka⁷² imajo gladko površino.

Najdbe: t. 24: 5; 38: 6; 64: 8; 96: 7.

Stratigrafsko-kronološki oris: Predmeti, ki jih povezujemo z livarsko dejavnostjo, izvirajo iz hiš 4, 15(2), 22A(2), 23(2) in 30(2).

UVOŽENA IN LATENSKA KERAMIKA (Lt-rim.)

V hiši 5 je bil najden dobro ohranjen že na vretenu oblikovan atiški skifos iz dobro prečiščene, zelo fino-

⁶⁷ Teržan et al. 1984–1985, t. 32: H/6; 152: C/1; Marchesetti 1885, 106: gr. 139; id. 1893, 111: gr. 2520, t. 25: 10.

⁶⁸ Svoljšak, Pogačnik 2002, 70 ss, sl. 65.

⁶⁹ Teržan, Trampuž 1975, 419.

⁷⁰ Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 132s, sl. 122.

⁷¹ Šmit, Laharnar hic.

⁷² Inv. št. P 5840 = prežgan in delno deformiran fragment lončka z izlivom, ki izvira iz 2. gradbene faze hiše 23.

with finger impressions clearly visible on the smoothed surface. Their function is unknown.

Much clearer is the function of the different ladles and crucibles associated with the casting process (*Fig. 17: Liv.*).⁷¹

Manufacture: Hand-built, of medium-grained fabric with some (occasionally coarse) sand temper, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, surface is smooth except on the burnt-through crucible.⁷²

Finds: Pls. 24: 5; 38: 6; 64: 8; 96: 7.

Chrono-stratigraphic attribution: Houses 4, 15(2), 22A(2), 23(2) and 30(2).

IMPORTED AND LA TÈNE POTTERY (Lt-rim.)

House 5 revealed a well-preserved Attic *skyphos* with black painted decoration (*Pl.* 25: 1).⁷³ It is a Saint Valentin *skyphos*⁷⁴ that was thrown on the wheel, made of a highly refined and very fine-grained fabric, and fired in an oxidising atmosphere. The adjacent cemetery yielded a bronze Etruscan *oinochoe*,⁷⁵ but also several pieces of Greek pottery that comprise three Ionian *kylikes*,⁷⁶ an owl *skyphos*⁷⁷ and a long-lost ceramic *oinochoe*.⁷⁸ Together, these items point to close trade relations that the Hallstatt-period inhabitants maintained with the highly developed cultures of the Mediterranean.

The unique goblet with a horizontally grooved shoulder and a vertical rim from Phase 1 of House 6 (*Pl.* 25: 8) is probably also an import. It is comparable with the cordoned goblets from the tombs at Este, though these usually have a short everted rim.⁷⁹ The ceramic finds from the settlement include several other pieces of imported pottery, but these are associated with the remains from the Late Iron Age.

The main characteristics of the La Tène period are the appearance of graphite ware and the use of the fast wheel. The small finds associated with the occupation at Most na Soči in the Late Iron Age (*Fig. 17: Lt-rim.*)

⁷¹ See Šmit, Laharnar hic.

⁷² Inv. No. P 5840 = burnt and partially deformed fragment of a spouted beaker associated with Phase 2 of House 23.

⁷³ Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 70, Fig. 56.

⁷⁴ Baldelli, Landolfi, Lollini 1982, 91; Maccellari 2002, vol. I, 129 f, 180, 247, vol. II, Pls. 80, 109, 237.

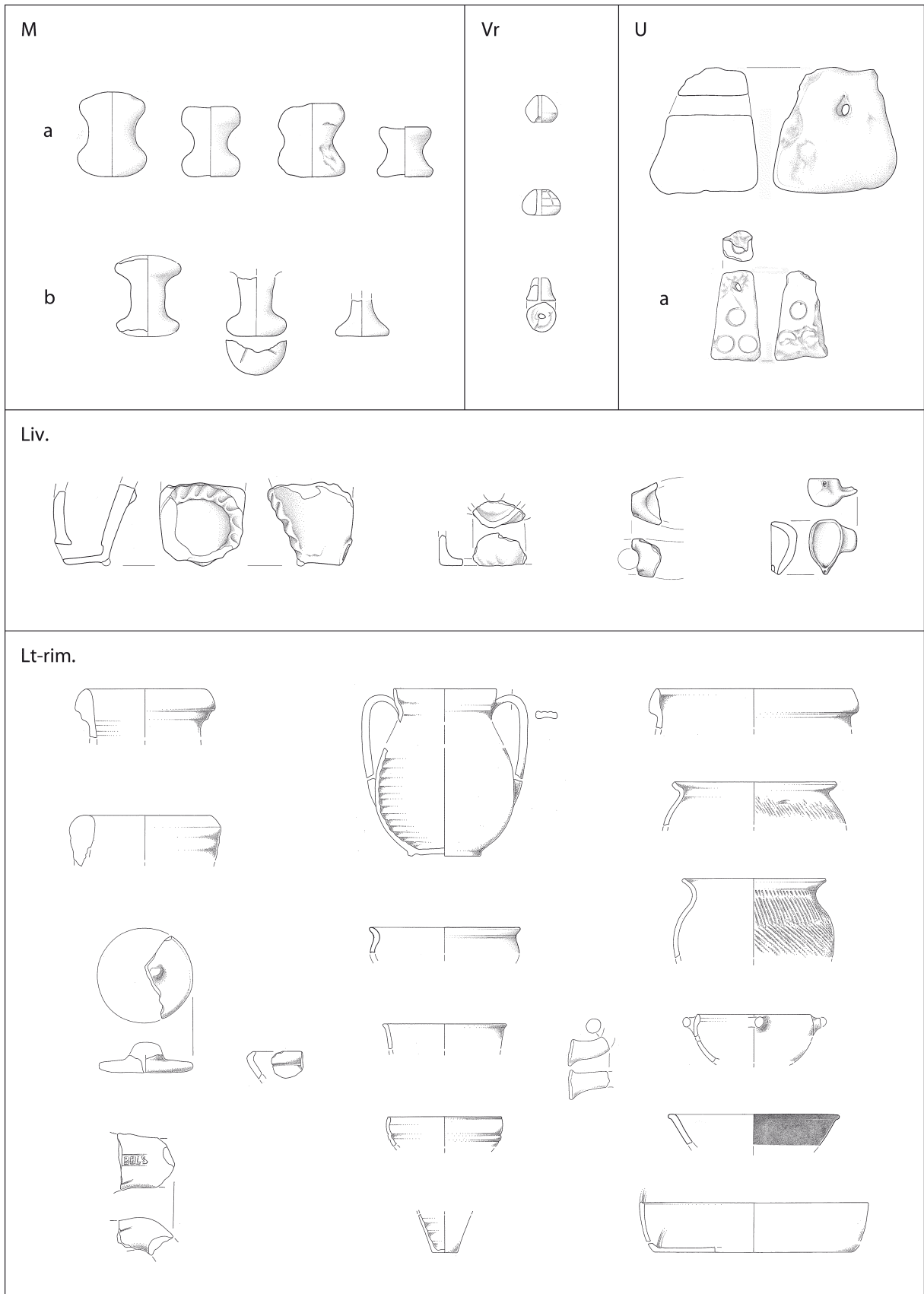
⁷⁵ Grave M-3145 (Vitri 1980, Figs. 1: 3; 2).

⁷⁶ Grave M-2850 (Marchesetti 1893, 127 f, Pl. 6: 9; cf. Vitri 1980, 276), Grave S-1002 (Teržan et al. 1984–1985, 187, Pl. 288: 2) and Grave S-1008 (*ibid.*, 188, Pl. 104: 13).

⁷⁷ Grave 1 from Pucarjev rob (Mlinar 2002, 28 ff; *id.* 2008, Pl. 2: 1).

⁷⁸ Grave M-1026 (Marchesetti 1893, 47, Pl. 6: 10; cf. Vitri 1980, Fn. 32).

⁷⁹ Capuis, Chieco Bianchi 2006, Pl. 98: 13; Chieco Bianchi, Calzavara Capuis 1985, Pls. 135: 41,42; 231: 7,8; 248: 5; 260: B/7; 284: 37.



Sl. 17: Motki (M), vretenca (Vr), uteži (U), livarski predmeti (liv.) in latenska keramika (Lt-rim.)
 Fig. 17: Bobbins (M), spindle whorls (Vr), weights (U), casting utensils (liv.) and La Tène pottery (Lt-rim.)

nate lončarske mase (*t. 25: 1*).⁷³ Oksidacijsko žgan skifos je okrašen s črno poslikavo in sodi med skifose tipa Saint Valentin.⁷⁴ Skupaj z najdbami grške keramike iz posamičnih grobov kaže vsaj na močne trgovske povezave halštatskih prebivalcev Mosta na Soči z drugimi visoko razvitimi mediteranskimi kulturami. Poleg bronaste etruščanske ojnohoje (*oinohoa*)⁷⁵ so bili na grobišču obravnavanega naselja namreč najdeni še trije jonski kiliksi (*kylix*),⁷⁶ sovji skifos (*skyphos*)⁷⁷ in že dolgo časa izgubljena ojnohoja.⁷⁸

Uvožen kos je bržkone tudi unikaten primerek keliha z vodoravno kaneliranimi rameni in pokončnim ustjem iz 1. faze hiše 6 (*t. 25: 8*). Primerjamo ga lahko z vodoravno narebrenimi kelihi iz estenskih grobnic, ki pa imajo praviloma kratko izvihano ustje.⁷⁹ Med obravnavanim gradivom je še več kosov uvožene keramike, ki pa jih povezujemo z ostalinami iz mlajše železne dobe.

Tudi za svetolucijsko skupino velja, da sta z vidika keramike glavni značilnosti nove latenske dobe pojav grafitne keramike in uporaba hitrega lončarskega vretena. Vse najdbe, ki jih povezujemo s poselitvijo Mosta na Soči v mlajši železni dobi (*sl. 17: Lt-rim.*), predstavljajo zelo majhen delež tu obravnavanih najdb (1,52 % ali 31 kosov).

Z ostalinami latenske poselitve tako povezujemo najdbe loncev, ki se od neokrašenih loncev tipa 8 ali z metličanjem okrašenih loncev tipa 17 lahko razlikujejo le po načinu izdelave. Poleg prostoročno oblikovanih primerkov (*prim. t. 97: 16; 98: 4*) se sedaj namreč pojavljajo tudi na vretenu vsaj dodelani in najpogosteje z metličanjem okrašeni lonci.⁸⁰ Ti so zastopani med gradivom iz hiš 34 in 35(2) ter sonde A8/3R. V hiši 35(2) je bil najden tudi fragment na vretenu dodelanega lonca z navzven odebeljenim visokim robom ustja (*t. 98: 6*). Po obliki ga sicer lahko primerjamo s poznolatskimi lonci tipa 37b iz Stične,⁸¹ vendar pa po tehnoloških lastnostih bolj ustreza zgodnjem rimskemu t. i. loncem tipa Auerberg, kakršni so bili najdeni tudi na ustrini na Repelcu.⁸² Na vretenu dodelan lonec iz drobnozrnate mase z veliko

represent a small share of the finds discussed here (1.52% or 31 pieces).

The objects interpreted as the remains of the La Tène habitation are the jars that only differ from the undecorated jars of Type 8 and the brushed jars of Type 17 in the production technique. Some jars of this period are still hand-built (cf. *Pls. 97: 16; 98: 4*), while others are at least finished on the wheel and most commonly decorated with brushing.⁸⁰ They were found in Houses 34 and 35(2), as well as Trench A8/3R. House 35(2) also yielded a fragment of a wheel-finished jar with a high externally thickened rim (*Pl. 98: 6*). In form, it is comparable with the Late La Tène jars of Type 37b from Stična,⁸¹ though in its technological characteristics it is closer to the Early Roman Auerberg jars, such as have been found in the ustrinum at Repelc.⁸² The jar of medium-grained fabric with a substantial amount of limestone sand temper has a greasy black-grey surface in which it is closest to the Group 1 Auerberg jars from Friuli.⁸³

The rare shards of graphite ware do not allow us to perform a more detailed typological analysis (cf. *Pl. 97: 19*). Apart from the graphite ware proper, such as also came to light on the ustrinum at Repelc,⁸⁴ the finds from the settlement at Most na Soči include those of which the fabric contains less graphite.⁸⁵ The finds of the typical graphite ware were unearthed in Houses 3(2), 11(2) and 33.

The Late La Tène habitation is marked by imports of Roman pottery. These include rim shards of Lamboglia 2 (*Pl. 98: 9*) and Dressel 6B (*Pl. 98: 11*) amphorae. Judging from their fabric, which corresponds with that of S 1 from Sermin,⁸⁶ and the lighter pale brown colour, the Lamboglia 2 amphorae are best represented. Presumably also associated with these is a stamped handle (*Pl. 98: 10*) and a mould-made lid (*Pl. 97: 7*). Similar lids were found on the Phase 1 floor of House 2 (*Fig. 18*).⁸⁷ It is clear from the associated finds that these two lids are not to be connected with the remains of the house and are rather finds infiltrated by later interventions, hence they are not included into the discussion. The amphora shards associated with Houses 18, 31(1) and 35(2), as well as those found in Trench 36 have close parallels among the early, pre-Augustan amphorae from Sermin and *Ocra*.⁸⁸

Roman pottery is further represented with several fragments of fine tableware (*Pl. 62: 9*), which is wheel-thrown and made of a highly refined and very

⁷³ Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 70, sl. 56.

⁷⁴ Baldelli, Landolfi, Lollini 1982, 91; Maccellari 2002, vol. I, 129 s, 180, 247, vol. II, t. 80, 109, 237.

⁷⁵ Grob M-3145 (Vitri 1980, sl. 1: 3; 2).

⁷⁶ Grob M-2850 (Marchesetti 1893, 127s, t. 6: 9; prim. Vitri 1980, 276), grob S-1002 (Teržan et al. 1984–1985, 187, t. 288: 2) in grob S-1008 (ib., 188, t. 104: 13).

⁷⁷ Grob 1 s Pucarjevega roba (Mlinar 2002, 28 ss; id. 2008, t. 2: 1).

⁷⁸ Grob M-1026 (Marchesetti 1893, 47, t. 6: 10; prim. Vitri 1980, op. 32).

⁷⁹ Capuis, Chieco Bianchi 2006, t. 98: 13; Chieco Bianchi, Calzavara Capuis 1985, t. 135: 41,42; 231: 7,8; 248: 5; 260: B/7; 284: 37.

⁸⁰ Prim. Donat 2015, 44 ss.

⁸¹ Grahek 2016, 130 s, 254 s, sl. 42: L 37 b.

⁸² Mlinar 2008, 69 s, t. 28: 1–9; prim. t. 42: 14–20.

⁸⁰ Cf. Donat 2015, 44 ff.

⁸¹ Grahek 2016, 130 f, 254 f, Fig. 42: L 37 b.

⁸² Mlinar 2008, 69 f, Pl. 28: 1–9; cf. Pl. 42: 14–20.

⁸³ Donat, Maggi 2007, 152 ff.

⁸⁴ Mlinar 2008, 65, 70, Pl. 28: 11.

⁸⁵ Uninventoried base fragment of a jar from Trench 21–22. Cf. Grahek 2016, 103, Fig. 33: b.

⁸⁶ Horvat 1997, 69, Figs. 22–23.

⁸⁷ Inv. Nos. P 2675 and 2674.

⁸⁸ Horvat 1997, 57 ff; Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 83 ff.

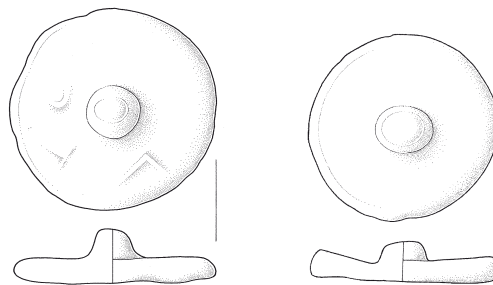
primešanega apnenčastega peska ima namreč črnosivo mastno površino in tako še najbolj ustreza furlanijski skupini 1 auerberških loncev.⁸³

Redki fragmenti grafitne keramike ne omogočajo podrobnejše tipološke opredelitve (prim. *t. 97: 19*). Poleg prave grafitne keramike, ki je zastopana tudi na ustrini z Repelca,⁸⁴ je med naselbinskimi najdbami prepoznana še lončarska masa z manj primešanega grafitu.⁸⁵ Najdbe tipične grafitne keramike izvirajo iz hiš 3(2), 11(2) in 33.

S poznolatensko poselitvijo povezujemo importe rimske keramike. Gre za odlomke amfor, ki so zastopani s fragmenti ustij amfor Lamboglia 2 (*t. 98: 9*) in Dressel 6B (*t. 98: 11*). Sodeč po fakturi, ki ustreza fakturi S 1 iz Sermina,⁸⁶ in svetlejši blede rjavi barvi, so številčnejše zastopani odlomki amfor Lamb. 2. Z njimi bržkone lahko povezujemo tudi žigosan ročaj (*t. 98: 10*) in pa v kalupu narejen pokrov amfore (*t. 97: 7*). Podobna pokrovčka sta bila najdena na tlaku 1. gradbene faze hiše 2 (*sl. 18*).⁸⁷ Ker več kot očitno nista povezana z ostalinami hiše, temveč gre za najdbi, ki sta bili na tlak najverjetneje infiltrirani s kasnejšimi posegi, sta ta dva pokrovčka izločena iz obravnave. Obravnavani odlomki amfor tako izvirajo iz hiš 18, 31(1) in 35(2) ter sonde 36 in jim lahko dobre primerjave najdemo v zgodnjih, predavgustejskih amforah iz Sermina ali Okre.⁸⁸

Poleg amfor je rimska keramika zastopana še z nekaj fragmenti fine namizne keramike (*t. 62: 9*), ki je oblikovana na vretenu iz dobro prečiščene, zelo fino-zrnate lončarske mase. Žgana je oksidacijsko in ima gladko, običajno prašnato površino. Najdbe tovrstne keramike so lahko bile tudi zamešane, saj posamični fragmenti izvirajo iz območij hiš 6(1), 29(1) in 22A(2). Iz hiš 11(2), 22A(2), 31(1) in 35(2) pa izvirajo najdbe z rdečim sigilatnim premazom. Med njimi kaže omeniti fragmenta skled, ki ustrezata oblikam Consp. 8.1. (*t. 98: 8*) in Consp. 24.3.1. (*t. 98: 7*), datiranim v zgodnje oziroma srednje avgustejsko obdobje.⁸⁹

Iz hiše 31(1) izvira dobro ohranjen dvoročajni vrč (*t. 97: 6*). Tovrstne vrče zasledimo v avgustejsko-tiberijskih grobovih iz Adrije.⁹⁰ V tiberjanski čas so datirani tudi primerki z Vrhnike,⁹¹ vendar pa je bila sorodna oblika dvoročajnega vrča najdena tudi v stopnjo Sv. Lucija IV datiranem grobu 6 iz Idrije pri Bači⁹² in med sporadičnimi najdbami z Repelca.⁹³



Sl. 18: Hiša 2, pokrovčka amfor. M. = 1:4.

Fig. 18: House 2, amphora lids. Scale = 1:4.

fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere and has a smooth, usually dusty surface. These shards came singly from the areas of Houses 6(1), 29(1) and 22A(2), and may represent infiltrated finds. Houses 11(2), 22A(2), 31(1) and 35(2) yielded red slip sigillata vessels that include two shards of dishes that correspond with Consp. 8.1. (*Pl. 98: 8*) and Consp. 24.3.1. (*Pl. 98: 7*) forms, dated to the Early or Middle Augustan period.⁸⁹

House 31(1) revealed a well-preserved two-handled jug (*Pl. 97: 6*). Such vessels are known from Augustan to Tiberian-period graves from Adria.⁹⁰ At Vrhnika, such jugs are dated to the Tiberian period,⁹¹ while a similar jug has also been found in Grave 6 from Idrija pri Bači,⁹² attributed to the Sv. Lucija IV phase, as well as among the stray finds from the cemetery at Repelc.⁹³

House 33 yielded a fragment of a spindle-shaped and undecorated thin-walled beaker (*Pl. 97: 18*) of refined fabric, which is closely comparable with such beakers from *Ocra* and Sermin.⁹⁴ The beakers from these two sites have been broadly dated to the 2nd and first half of the 1st century BC on the basis of the comparable goods from Adria.⁹⁵ Such beakers have also been found in the Late La Tène layers at Stična,⁹⁶ the hillfort that also yielded a fragment of a baking dish⁹⁷ found in a Late La Tène layer dated to the pre-Augustan period, which is closely comparable with a shard (*Pl. 98: 14*) associated with Phase 2 of House 35 at Most na Soči. It is a

⁸³ Donat, Maggi 2007, 152 ss.

⁸⁴ Mlinar 2008, 65, 70, t. 28: 11.

⁸⁵ Neinventarizirani fragment dna lonca iz sonde 21-22. Prim. Grahek 2016, 103, sl. 33: b.

⁸⁶ Horvat 1997, 69, sl. 22-23.

⁸⁷ Inv. št. P 2675 in 2674.

⁸⁸ Horvat 1997, 57 ss; Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 83 ss.

⁸⁹ Conspectus 2002, 66, t. 8; 94, t. 22.

⁹⁰ Mangani 1982, 38 s, sl. 27: 4; 44: e; 56 ss, sl. 42: 6.

⁹¹ Horvat 2012, 277 ss, sl. 8: 5-6.

⁹² Guštin 1991, 93 (32), t. 9: 6/5.

⁹³ Mlinar 2008, t. 41: 2.

⁸⁹ Conspectus 2002, 66, Pls. 8; 94; 22.

⁹⁰ Mangani 1982, 38 f, Figs. 27: 4; 44: e; 56 ff, Fig. 42: 6.

⁹¹ Horvat 2012, 277 ff, Fig. 8: 5-6.

⁹² Guštin 1991, 93 (32), Pl. 9: 6/5.

⁹³ Mlinar 2008, Pl. 41: 2.

⁹⁴ Horvat, Bavdek 2009, Fig. 25, Pls. 2: 10-16; 3: 2-5; 17: 23-27; 25: 8-22; 26: 1-8; Horvat 1997, Fig. 42; Pls. 6: 4-13; 35: 7.

⁹⁵ Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 68 ff; Horvat 1997, 103.

⁹⁶ Grahek 2016, 261 ff, Fig. 79: 9, 10; Pls. 79: 6,9; 95: 5.

⁹⁷ Grahek 2016, 262, Fig. 79: 12; Pl. 95: 4.

V hiši 33 je bil najden fragment (visokega neokrašene) vretenastega kozarca (*t. 97: 18*) iz prečiščene keramike tankih sten, ki je povsem primerljiv z najdbami iz Okre ali Sermina.⁹⁴ Te so tudi na podlagi primerjav z grobnimi najdbami iz Adrije okvirno datirane v 2. stol. in prvo polovico 1. stol. pr. Kr.⁹⁵ Najdbe podobnih kozarcev poznamo že iz poznolatskih plasti Stične.⁹⁶ Tam je bil v plasti mlajše latenske stopnje, ki je datirana v predavgustejski čas, najden še fragment pekača,⁹⁷ povsem primerljiv z najdbo iz 2. gradbene faze hiše 35 (*t. 98: 14*). Gre za razširjeno obliko pekačev s preprosto zaobljeno steno in rahlim utorom za pokrov na robu ustja.⁹⁸

V skupino sive venetske keramike sodi fragment ustja iz hiše 34 (*t. 98: 3*), ki ga lahko dobro primerjamo s skledo iz Sevegliana;⁹⁹ podobne oblike skled pa poznamo tudi iz Okre.¹⁰⁰ Sicer se pepelnato siva venetska keramika na območje Furlanije in v zaledje Tržaškega zaliva razširi v 2. stol. pr. Kr. in je v srednjeavgustejskem obdobju že maloštevilna.¹⁰¹

Podobno velja za keramiko s črnim premazom, ki je na Mostu na Soči najštevilnejše zastopana med uvoženo latensko-rimsko keramiko. Najdbe izvirajo iz območij hiš 6(2), 11(2), 17(2), 24 in 33. Fragmenti ostenja na vretenu oblikovanih posod iz zelo fino zrnate lončarske mase, ki imajo gladko, pod premazom lahko tudi prašnato površino, bržkone vsi pripadajo oblikam Lamboglia 28.¹⁰² To velja tudi za nekoliko bolje ohranjeno skledo iz hiše 17 (*t. 58: 1*), ki jo sicer lahko uvrstimo v skupino skled s poševno steno in poudarjenim robom ustja iz Okre.¹⁰³ Poleg nje je med keramiko s črnim premazom z Mosta na Soči tipološko zanesljivo opredeljiv le še skifos iz hiše 33 (*t. 97: 12*). Ta je primerljiv s skifosi Morel 4124 ("forme 82");¹⁰⁴ skifosu z rdečim sigilatnim premazom pa pripada fragment ročaja iz hiše 31 (*t. 97: 3*). Keramika s črnim premazom se torej veže na severnoitalijanske oziroma severnojadranske najdbe, ki so značilne predvsem za konec 2. stol. pr. Kr. in so datirane v LTit D1 po severnoitalijanski oziroma LT D1a po srednjeevropski kronologiji.¹⁰⁵

widespread form of baking dishes with a slightly curved outline of the body and a small lid seat on the rim.⁹⁸

The settlement at Most na Soči also yielded a rim shard of the grey Venetic ware (*Pl. 98: 3*), found in House 34, which is closely comparable with a dish from Sevegliano,⁹⁹ while similar forms of dishes are also known from *Ocra*.¹⁰⁰ The ash grey Venetic ware spread across Friuli and the hinterland of Trieste in the 2nd century BC and became rare in the Middle Augustan period.¹⁰¹

A similar time frame is true of the black-slipped ware, which is the best represented type of pottery among the imported La Tène-Roman pottery at Most na Soči. Its shards have been documented in the areas of Houses 6(2), 11(2), 17(2), 24 and 33. The body fragments of wheel-thrown vessels of very fine-grained fabric with a smooth surface, that may even be dusty underneath the slip, possibly all belong to the Lamboglia 28 forms.¹⁰² This is also true of the somewhat better-preserved dish from House 17 (*Pl. 58: 1*), which can be ascribed to the group of conical dishes with a pronounced rim as defined at *Ocra*.¹⁰³ The only other black-slipped and typologically determinable vessel from Most na Soči is the *skyphos* from House 33 (*Pl. 97: 12*); it is comparable with the Morel 4124 *skyphoi* (of Form 82).¹⁰⁴ The handle fragment from House 31 (*Pl. 97: 3*) belongs to a red slip sigillata *skyphos*. The black-slipped ware from Most na Soči is comparable with the north Italian or north Adriatic finds mainly characteristic of the late 2nd century BC and attributed to LTit D1 of the north Italian or LT D1a of the central European chronology.¹⁰⁵

⁹⁴ Horvat, Bavdek 2009, sl. 25, t. 2: 10–16; 3: 2–5; 17: 23–27; 25: 8–22; 26: 1–8; Horvat 1997, sl. 42; t. 6: 4–13; 35: 7.

⁹⁵ Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 68 ss; Horvat 1997, 103.

⁹⁶ Grahek 2016, 261 ss, sl. 79: 9, 10; t. 79: 6,9; 95: 5.

⁹⁷ Grahek 2016, 262, sl. 79: 12; t. 95: 4.

⁹⁸ Prim. Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 76 s, t. 28: 8; Horvat 1997, 103 ss, t. 6: 4–14; 35: 7; 54: 3.

⁹⁹ Cassani 2008, 95: CGr 4.

¹⁰⁰ Horvat, Bavdek 2009, t. 5; zlasti 5: 12.

¹⁰¹ Merlatti 2003; Cassani et al. 2007; Buora, Cassani 1999, 93 ss; prim. Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 72 s.

¹⁰² Lamboglia 1952, 177 s.

¹⁰³ Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 63, t. 2: 1–3; 17: 22; 23: 1–9.

¹⁰⁴ Morel 1981, 290 s, t. 118. Prim. Gamba 1983, 41, sl. 3: 13–15.

¹⁰⁵ Maggi, Merlatti 2011; Buora 2008; id. 1995. Prim. Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 64 ss; Božič 2008, 130 ss, tab. 5.

⁹⁸ Cf. Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 76 f, Pl. 28: 8; Horvat 1997, 103 ff, Pls. 6: 4–14; 35: 7; 54: 3.

⁹⁹ Cassani 2008, 95: CGr 4.

¹⁰⁰ Horvat, Bavdek 2009, Pl. 5; particularly 5: 12.

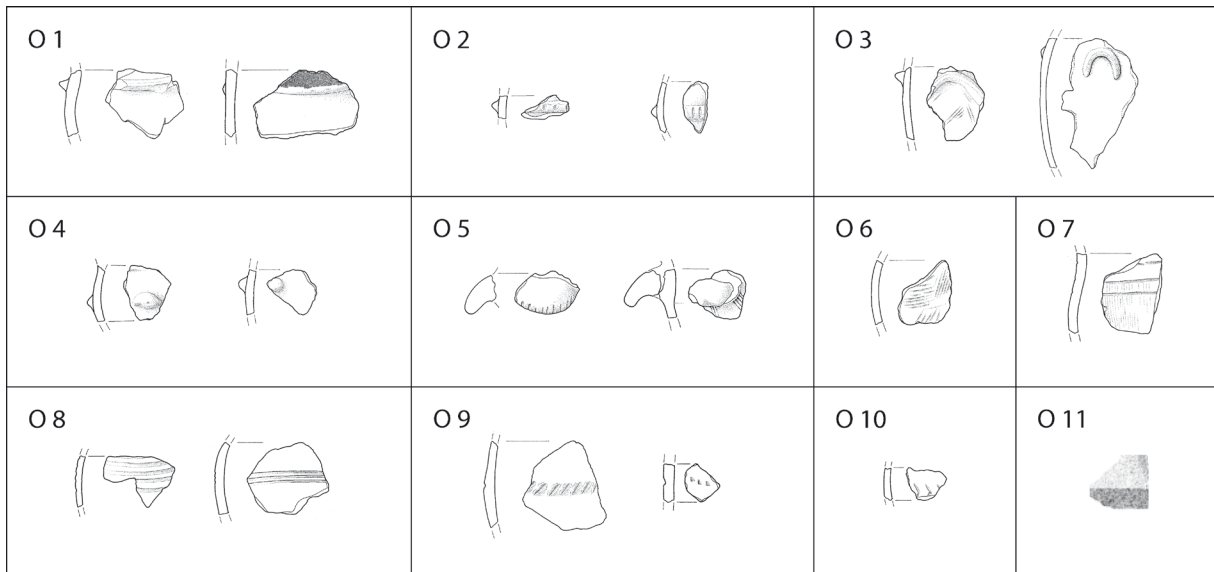
¹⁰¹ Merlatti 2003; Cassani et al. 2007; Buora, Cassani 1999, 93 ff; Cf. Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 72 f.

¹⁰² Lamboglia 1952, 177 f.

¹⁰³ Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 63, Pls. 2: 1–3; 17: 22; 23: 1–9.

¹⁰⁴ Morel 1981, 290 f, Pl. 118. Cf. Gamba 1983, 41, Fig. 3: 13–15.

¹⁰⁵ Maggi, Merlatti 2011; Buora 2008; id. 1995. Cf. Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 64 ff; Božič 2008, 130 ff, Tab. 5.



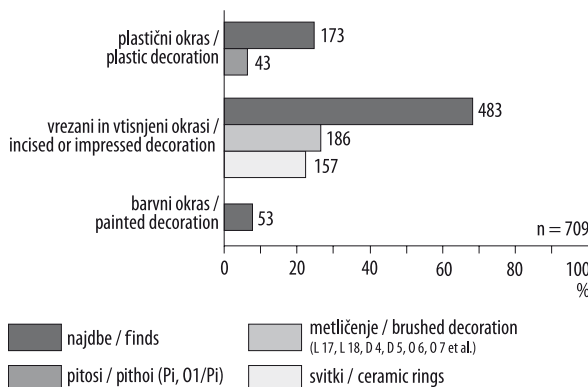
Sl. 19: Oblike in motivi okrasa (O 1-11).
 Fig. 19: Techniques and motifs of decoration (O 1-11).

OKRAS

Majhen delež obravnavane keramike (9,18 % ali 187 kosov) predstavljajo tipološko neopredeljeni, a okrašeni fragmenti posodja. Te razvrščamo glede na način izdelave, obliko in motiv okrasa (sl. 3, 19). Vendar pa so v analizo okrasa vključeni tudi tipološko opredeljeni kosi, tako v nadaljevanju obravnavamo skupno 709 kosov ali 34,81 % keramike (sl. 20).

PLASTIČNI OKRAS

Med tipološko neopredeljenimi kosi so daleč najštevilčnejši fragmenti ostenja z vodoravno nalepljenim ali modeliranim rebrom (sl. 19: O 1), na katerih so večkrat ohranjene tudi sledi rdeče-črnega barvanja. Večina slednjih po tehnoloških lastnostih pripada pitosom tipa 1 (O 1/Pi), ki so kot običajni hišni inventar na Mostu na Soči razmeroma razširjeni (sl. 24). Fragmenti bolj fine



DECORATION

The ceramic shards that are decorated but typologically undeterminable represent a small share (9.18% or 187 pieces) of all the analysed ceramic finds. They are classified according to decorative technique, form and motif (Figs. 3, 19). To offer a more comprehensive picture, however, the discussion below considers the decoration that adorns not only the undeterminable, but also the determined shards, i.e. all together 709 pieces or 34.81% of ceramic finds (Fig. 20).

PLASTIC DECORATION

By far the most numerous in the group of typologically undeterminable shards are the body fragments with applied or drawn-out cordons (Fig. 19: O 1), which often also show traces of black-on-red painting. In technological properties, most of the latter shards belong to the pithoi of Type 1 (O 1/Pi), which are common household items at Most na Soči (Fig. 24). Fragments of finer pottery with traces of painting and a cordon (O 1a) may also belong to the pedestal situlae of Type 3 or the goblets of Types 1 and 3 after Dular,¹⁰⁶ which are all

¹⁰⁶ Dular 1982, 97 f, Fig. 7: 14,15,17.

Sl. 20: Delež najdb okrašene keramike po osnovnih oblikah okrasa.
 Fig. 20: Shares of the decorated ceramic finds according to the basic decorative technique.

keramike s sledmi barve in vodoravnim rebrom (**O 1a**) lahko pripadajo tudi situlam z nogo tipa 3 ali kelihom tipa 1 in 3 po Dularju,¹⁰⁶ ki pa so med naselbinskimi najdbami težko prepoznavni in zelo maloštevilno zastopani (prim. *t.* 2: 13; 9: 9; 23: 20). Okras vodoravnega rebra redko zasledimo še na primerkih loncev tipa 1 in 3 (*t.* 8: 10; 88: 10), skledah tipa 7 (*t.* 35: 3; 63: 12,14) in pekvah tipa 1 (*t.* 3: 9). Še bolj redek je okras navpičnega rebra, ki ga zasledimo le na posamičnih fragmentih, najverjetneje delih ostenja prenosnih pečk.

Najdbe: **O 1:** *t.* 8: 11; 25: 15; 38: 17; 43: 8; 61: 2; 66: 11; 71: 11; 94: 9; **O 1/Pi:** *t.* 11: 12,14; 14: 2; 23: 21; 41: 2; 59: 11; 61: 18; 90: 3; 92: 13; 100: 9,11; **O 1a:** *t.* 43: 12; 71: 10; 80: 14; 91: 15; 92: 14.

Na obravnavani keramiki redko zasledimo okras razčlenjenih reber (*sl.* 19: **O 2**). Običajno gre za vodoravno nalepljena ali modelirana rebra, ki so najpogosteje razčlenjena z vtisi šila ali narezana. Tovrsten okras zasledimo na nekaj tipološko neopredeljenih fragmentih posodja (*t.* 35: 17; 38: 18,19), na loncih tipa 8 (*t.* 37: 8) in 12 ter posamičnih drugih najdbah (*t.* 29: 4; 38: 6; 100: 12).

V primerjavi z razčlenjenimi rebri so še nekoliko manj številčno zastopana gladka rebra v obliki valovnice ali okras podkvastih aplik (*sl.* 19: **O 3**), ki v okviru dolenjskega kulturnega kroga veljajo za mladohalštatsko prvino.¹⁰⁷ Tovrsten okras zasledimo na posamičnem primerku keliha (*t.* 14: 5), loncih tipa 3 (*t.* 23: 14; 42: 7) in pa tipološko neopredeljenih kosih posodja (*t.* 14: 7; 43: 7; 61: 16,17).

Nalepljene ali iz ostenja izvlečene bradavice (*sl.* 19: **O 4**) običajno nastopajo kot samostojen okras. Izjeme zasledimo pri redkih najdbah loncev tipa 20 (*t.* 14: 3) in posamičnem primerku lonca tipa 11 (*t.* 34: 19). Okras bradavic, ki se največkrat pojavljajo posamično, najdemo še pri loncih tipa 1 (*t.* 13: 1; 66: 12), 3 (*t.* 42: 6; 55: 4; 91: 1), 5 (*t.* 91: 2), 8 (*t.* 30: 14), skledi tipa 7 (*t.* 71: 4) in tipološko neopredeljenih fragmentih, ki vsi izvirajo iz hiše 3, in to praviloma iz ostalin starejše gradbene faze (*t.* 15: 2,6,10,16–18; 23: 24). Med gradivom iz 2. gradbene faze hiše 3 pa je najden fragment z jezičastim držajem (*sl.* 19: **O 5**). Ti so med obravnavano keramiko zelo redki (*t.* 23: 15; 30: 20; 89: 10), saj jih zasledimo le še v hišah 8 (2) in 25.

VREZANI IN VTISNJENI OKRAS

Najznačilnejši okras za svetolucijsko naselbinsko keramiko se kaže metličenje. To je značilno za lonce tipa 17 in v kombinaciji z vodoravnim žlebljenjem ali plitkimi kanelurami za lonce tipa 18 (*sl.* 12: L 17, L 18). Njim kot dna tipa 4 in 5 (*sl.* 14: d 4, d 5) najverjetneje

very difficult to positively identify among the recovered finds and hence poorly represented (cf. *Pls.* 2: 13; 9: 9; 23: 20). A cordon may also adorn, albeit rarely, the jars of Types 1 and 3 (*Pls.* 8: 10; 88: 10), dishes of Type 7 (*Pls.* 35: 3; 63: 12,14) and baking lids of Type 1 (*Pl.* 3: 9). The ceramic finds from Most na Soči include rare shards with a vertical rib, only documented on individual fragments that probably belong to portable oven stands.

Finds: **O 1:** *Pls.* 8: 11; 25: 15; 38: 17; 43: 8; 61: 2; 66: 11; 71: 11; 94: 9; **O 1/Pi:** *Pls.* 11: 12,14; 14: 2; 23: 21; 41: 2; 59: 11; 61: 18; 90: 3; 92: 13; 100: 9,11; **O 1a:** *Pls.* 43: 12; 71: 10; 80: 14; 91: 15; 92: 14.

The cordons on the ceramic finds from Most na Soči rarely bear impressions (*Fig.* 19: **O 2**), which are most commonly made by an awl, or are slashed. Such decoration is present on several typologically undeterminable body shards (*Pls.* 35: 17; 38: 18,19), on the jars of Types 8 (*Pl.* 37: 8) and 12, as well as on individual other vessels or their parts (*Pls.* 29: 4; 38: 6; 100: 12).

Even rarer are the plain wavy cordons and horseshoe-shaped appliques (*Fig.* 19: **O 3**), which in the Dolenjska Hallstatt group represent a Late Hallstatt feature.¹⁰⁷ Such decoration at Most na Soči is present on a goblet, (*Pl.* 14: 5), on the jars of Type 3 (*Pls.* 23: 14; 42: 7) and on typologically undeterminable vessel shards (*Pls.* 14: 7; 43: 7; 61: 16,17).

Applied or drawn-out knobs (*Fig.* 19: **O 4**) usually occur as the sole decoration on vessels, in combination with other decorative techniques only on the rare finds of Type 20 jars (*Pl.* 14: 3) and on one Type 11 jar (*Pl.* 34: 19). Knobs also usually appear singly on the jars of Types 1 (*Pls.* 13: 1; 66: 12), 3 (*Pls.* 42: 6; 55: 4; 91: 1), 5 (*Pl.* 91: 2) and 8 (*Pl.* 30: 14), on a dish of Type 7 (*Pl.* 71: 4) and on typologically undeterminable fragments from House 3, mainly from its Phase 1 (*Pls.* 15: 2,6,10,16–18; 23: 24). The finds from Phase 2 of this house include a fragment with a tongue-shaped grip (*Fig.* 19: **O 5**), which are very rare at Most na Soči (*Pls.* 23: 15; 30: 20; 89: 10) and have only been found in Houses 3 (2), 8 (2) and 25.

INCISED OR IMPRESSED DECORATION

The decoration that seems to be most characteristic of the ceramic finds from Most na Soči is brushing. It is present on the jars of Type 17 and in combination with horizontal grooving on the jars of Type 18 (*Fig.* 12: L 17, L 18). Similarly as the base fragments of Types 4 and 5 (*Fig.* 14: d 4, d 5), all the typologically undeterminable shards with brushed decoration (*Fig.* 19: **O 6**) and the fragments with a combination of horizontal grooves and brushed decoration (*Fig.* 19: **O 7**) probably also belong to these jars. Apart from the typical brushed jars, brushing

¹⁰⁶ Dular 1982, 97 s, sl. 7: 14,15,17.

¹⁰⁷ Prim. Grahek 2016, 196 s; sl. 57: O 3,O 6.

¹⁰⁷ Cf. Grahek 2016, 196 f; *Fig.* 57: O 3,O 6.

pripadajo tudi vsi tipološko nerazvrščeni, z metličanjem okrašeni fragmenti (sl. 19: **O 6**) ali fragmenti s sestavljenim okrasom vodoravnih kanelur in metličnja (sl. 19: **O 7**). Poleg najznačilnejših loncev metličenje redko zasledimo še pri loncih tipa 1,¹⁰⁸ 9¹⁰⁹ in 15 (t. 59: 3), skledah tipa 2 (t. 3: 1), 4 (t. 28: 23), 6 (t. 36: 5) in 7 (t. 35: 3; 36: 14), na pokrovih (t. 30: 11), pekvah (t. 3: 9) ter prenosnih pečkih (t. 33: 17).

Najdbe: **O 6:** t. 25: 12–14; 54: 1,2; 60: 13,15; 61: 6; 63: 8–10; 99: 11; **O 7:** t. 23: 18; 31: 10; 36: 9; 63: 11; 94: 11.

Med okraši, izdelanimi v tehniki vrezovanja,¹¹⁰ je pri posodju razširjeno še vodoravno žlebljenje ali okras plitkih kanelur (sl. 19: **O 8**). Tovrsten okras je značilnost loncev tipa 19 (sl. 12: L 19), vodoravno nažlebljena ramena pa lahko imajo tudi pitosi (t. 29: 13; 99: 4,5). Posamični vodoravni topi vrezi ali kanelure zasledimo še pri loncih tipa 1 (t. 71: 9), 3 (t. 72: 3; 80: 10) in 8 (t. 23: 16). Kljub temu večina tipološko nerazvrščenih ostenij, ki izvirajo iz hiš 2(1), 3(2), 6(1), 8(2), 14(1,2), 15(2), 16(2), 21, 22A(1), 23(2) in 29(1), najverjetneje pripada prav loncem tipa 19 (t. 8: 9; 30: 13; 34: 20; 36: 8; 61: 7; 91: 16).

Vodoravno žlebljenje nastopa tudi skupaj z okraši v tehniki vtiskovanja (prim. t. 1: 1). Vtisnjene okrase (sl. 19: **O 9**) sicer najpogosteje zasledimo pri svitkih. Poleg vtisnjenih krožcev, ki so značilnost svitkov tipa 6 in 7 (sl. 16: S 6, S 7), so pogosti še vtisi prsta, značilni za svitke tipa 9 do 12 (sl. 16: S 9–S 12). Vtisnjene okrase zasledimo tudi na posodju in drugih oblikah ognjiščne keramike, a so razmeroma redki. Medtem ko so pekve tipa 2 in 4 okrašene z vtisi nohta ali šila (t. 33: 10; 94: 12,14; 96: 6,8–10; 100: 12), so redki primeri vtisnjene okrasa na posodju zelo raznovrstni (prim. t. 3: 7; 28: 17; 29: 1; 32: 15,18; 34: 12; 37: 12; 55: 5; 58: 4; 59: 3; 60: 11; 62: 12). Med njimi gre omeniti lonec tipa 11 iz 1. gradbene faze hiše 14 z žigosanim okrasom krožcev s sredinskim križem (t. 34: 19). Tovrsten okras je bolj značilen za štajerski kulturni krog, kjer ga obravnavamo še kot odraz starejših, žarnogrobiščnih vplivov;¹¹¹ enak okras pa zasledimo tudi na fragmentu velikega dolija/silosa iz istoimenske hiše v Montereale Valcellinu,¹¹² ki je datirana v 5. stol. pr. Kr., in pekvi iz Kranja, ki najverjetneje izvira iz mladohalštatskih ostalin.¹¹³

¹⁰⁸ Inv. št. P 2334 in 2354 iz hiše 1(1,2) ter P 5570 in 5579 iz hiše 22A(2).

¹⁰⁹ Inv. št. P 3999 iz hiše 16(2).

¹¹⁰ Horvat 1999, 29 ss.

¹¹¹ Teržan 1990, 32 ss, t. 26: 4; 39: 6,7. Prim. Grahek 2016, 213, sl. 60: O 24c.

¹¹² Tasca 1996, 438, sl. 17: 64; Vitri 1996, 404.

¹¹³ Urek, M., T. Podobnik, Š. Tomažinčič, S. Djokić 2016, *Končno strokovno poročilo o arheoloških raziskavah grobišča v Lajhu in prazgodovinske poselitve na območju Savske ceste in sejmišča v Kranju (EŠD 5145, Kranj – Arheološko najdišče Lajh; EŠD 274, Kranj – Mestno jedro, t. 33: 8, (neobjavljeno poročilo, hrani ZVKDS OE Kranj). Prim. Grahek 2018 (2017), 267, op. 3.*

rarely occurs on the jars of Types 1,¹⁰⁸ 9¹⁰⁹ and 15 (Pl. 59: 3), dishes of Types 2 (Pl. 3: 1), 4 (Pl. 28: 23), 6 (Pl. 36: 5) and 7 (Pls. 35: 3; 36: 14), on lids (Pl. 30: 11), baking lids (Pl. 3: 9) and portable ovens (Pl. 33: 17).

Finds: **O 6:** Pls. 25: 12–14; 54: 1,2; 60: 13,15; 61: 6; 63: 8–10; 99: 11; **O 7:** Pls. 23: 18; 31: 10; 36: 9; 63: 11; 94: 11.

Incised decoration¹¹⁰ includes horizontal grooving (Fig. 19: **O 8**). Such decoration typically occurs on the jars of Type 19 (Fig. 12: L 19), while pithoi may also bear horizontal grooves on the shoulder (Pls. 29: 13; 99: 4,5). Individual U-sectioned incisions or grooves can be found on the jars of Types 1 (Pl. 71: 9), 3 (Pls. 72: 3; 80: 10) and 8 (Pl. 23: 16). Most of the typologically undeterminable body shards with such decoration from Houses 2(1), 3(2), 6(1), 8(2), 14(1,2), 15(2), 16(2), 21, 22A(1), 23(2) and 29(1) most probably also belong to the Type 19 jars (Pls. 8: 9; 30: 13; 34: 20; 36: 8; 61: 7; 91: 16).

Horizontal grooving also appears in combination with impressions (cf. Pl. 1: 1). Impressed decoration (Fig. 19: **O 9**) is most frequent on ceramic rings. Apart from circles that characterise Types 6 and 7 (Fig. 16: S 6, S 7), ceramic rings also bear finger impressions that are characteristic of Types 9–12 (Fig. 16: S 9–S 12). Impressed decoration is also present, albeit rarely, on pottery and hearth utensils. The baking lids of Types 2 and 4 bear fingernail or awl impressions (Pls. 33: 10; 94: 12,14; 96: 6,8–10; 100: 12), while the rare impressions on pottery are varied (cf. Pls. 3: 7; 28: 17; 29: 1; 32: 15,18; 34: 12; 37: 12; 55: 5; 58: 4; 59: 3; 60: 11; 62: 12). In connection with the latter we should mention a Type 11 jar from Phase 1 of House 14 that bears stamped decoration of encircled crosses (Pl. 34: 19). This is typical of the Štajerska cultural circle where it is seen as a reflection of earlier, Urnfield culture influences.¹¹¹ The motif is also known on a fragment of a large dolium/silo from the *Casa dei dolii* at Montereale Valcellina,¹¹² which is dated to the 5th century BC, and on a baking lid from Kranj, which most likely originates from a Late Hallstatt context.¹¹³

Similar observations as for the impressed decoration can also be made for the U-sectioned incisions (Fig. 19: **O 10**). This decoration as well most commonly

¹⁰⁸ Inv. Nos. P 2334 and 2354 from House 1(1,2), as well as P 5570 and 5579 from House 22A(2).

¹⁰⁹ Inv. No. P 3999 from House 16(2).

¹¹⁰ Horvat 1999, 29 ff.

¹¹¹ Teržan 1990, 32 ff, Pls. 26: 4; 39: 6,7. Cf. Grahek 2016, 213, Fig. 60: O 24c.

¹¹² Tasca 1996, 438, Fig. 17: 64; Vitri 1996, 404.

¹¹³ Urek, M., T. Podobnik, Š. Tomažinčič, S. Djokić 2016, *Končno strokovno poročilo o arheoloških raziskavah grobišča v Lajhu in prazgodovinske poselitve na območju Savske ceste in sejmišča v Kranju (EŠD 5145, Kranj – Arheološko najdišče Lajh; EŠD 274, Kranj – Mestno jedro, Pl. 33: 8, (unpublished report, kept in the ZVKDS OE Kranj). Cf. Grahek 2018 (2017), 267, Fn. 3.*

Podobno kot za vtisnjene velja tudi za okras (topih) vrezov (sl. 19: O 10). Tudi tovrsten okras najpogosteje zasledimo na svitkih, ki smo jih po obliki okrasa razvrstili med svitke tipa 3 do 6 in 13 (sl. 16: S 3–S 6, S 13). Topi vodoravni vrezi ali plitke kanelure, ki lahko oblikujejo vodoravno nažlebljena ramena, so značilnost loncev tipa 19 (sl. 12: L 19), v kombinaciji z metličnim okrasom pa loncev tipa 18 (sl. 12: L 18). Okras vodoravnega vreza redko zasledimo še pri loncih tipa 1 (t. 71: 9), 3 (t. 72: 3; 80: 10), 8 (t. 23: 16) in tipa 2, kjer zasledimo tudi vrezan cik-cak motiv (t. 9: 2). Še redkeje na loncih zasledimo okras poševnih vrezov (t. 89: 20), na tipološko nerazvrščenih fragmentih ostenij iz hiš 3 (2) in 11(2), ki bržkone pripadajo loncem, pa zasledimo vrezan motiv smrekove vejice (t. 23: 17). Z vrezi so redko okrašena tudi ustja skled (t. 23: 19; 89: 14); različne oblike vrezanih okrasov zasledimo še na posamičnih primerkih prenosnih pečk (t. 65: 5; 89: 25), motku (t. 100: 17) in vretencu (t. 23: 12).

BARVNI OKRAS

Sledi barvnih premazov (sl. 19: O 11) zasledimo na zelo majhnem deležu obravnavane keramike (4,57 % ali 93 kosov). Poleg slikane (t. 25: 1) oziroma barvane uvožene keramike je najpogosteje zastopano rdeče-črno barvanje, ki velja za izrazito mladohalštatsko prvino.¹¹⁴ Tovrsten okras je seveda značilen za narebrene pitose, situle in kelihe (sl. 9: Pi; 12: Si; 13: K), ki pa so zaradi fragmentarnosti težko prepoznavni (prim. sl. 14: n 1, n 2; 18: o 1). Barvni okras je značilnost tudi loncev tipa 21 (sl. 12: L 21), ki so praviloma rdeče obarvani, pogosto pa še v pasovih premazani s črno smolnato ali grafitno barvo.¹¹⁵ Sledi črnega smolnatega premaza zasledimo še pri lončku tipa 1 (t. 28: 17) in fragmentu skodele, ki jo prištevamo k skledam tipa 1 (t. 98: 5). Bolj je razširjen rdeč premaz, in sicer zasledimo sledi rdečega premaza tako na posamičnih primerkih raznolikih loncev (t. 59: 1; 30: 13)¹¹⁶ in skled ali skodel (t. 58: 5; 71: 3; 88: 12; 89: 24; 91: 13)¹¹⁷ kot tudi na fragmentu prenosne pečke (t. 80: 4).

occurs on ceramic rings, of Types 3–6 and 13 (Fig. 16: S 3–S 6, S 13). U-sectioned incisions or shallow grooves that adorn the shoulders are characteristic of the jars of Type 19 (Fig. 12: L 19), in combination with brushed decoration of the jars of Type 18 (Fig. 12: L 18). In addition, horizontal incisions can be found on some jars of Types 1 (Pl. 71: 9), 3 (Pls. 72: 3; 80: 10), 8 (Pl. 23: 16) and 2, where they may form a zigzag motif (Pl. 9: 2). Even rarer on jars are oblique incisions (Pl. 89: 20), while the typologically undeterminable shards from Houses 3 (2) and 11(2) that most probably belong to jars include one that shows an incised pine-sprig motif (Pl. 23: 17). Incisions sometimes adorn the rims of dishes (Pls. 23: 19; 89: 14). Different forms of incised motifs are also known on portable ovens (Pls. 65: 5; 89: 25), a bobbin (Pl. 100: 17) and a spindle whorl (Pl. 23: 12).

PAINTED DECORATION

Traces of different paints (Fig. 19: O 11) have been documented on a very small number of the analysed ceramic finds (4.57% or 93 pieces). Apart from the imported painted pottery (Pl. 25: 1), the most common is black-on-red painting, which is a characteristic Late Hallstatt element.¹¹⁴ Black-on-red painting is most common on cordoned pithoi, situlae and goblets (Figs. 9: Pi; 12: Si; 13: K), which are difficult to be identified due to their high degree of fragmentation (cf. Figs. 14: n 1, n 2; 18: o 1). Painting is also to be found on the jars of Type 21 (Fig. 12: L 21), which are usually painted red and often have a black resinous or graphite paint added in bands.¹¹⁵ Traces of a black resinous paint have also been observed on a Type 1 beaker (Pl. 28: 17) and a fragment of a bowl, the latter discussed above under the dishes of Type 1 (Pl. 98: 5). The more frequent red paint occurs on individual examples of different jars (Pls. 59: 1; 30: 13),¹¹⁶ on dishes or bowls (Pls. 58: 5; 71: 3; 88: 12; 89: 24; 91: 13)¹¹⁷ and on a fragment of a portable oven (Pl. 80: 4).

¹¹⁴ Prim. Dular 1982, 91.

¹¹⁵ Za analizo barvnih premazov glej Grahek, Košir hic.

¹¹⁶ K loncem tipa 13 prištevamo rdeče barvan fragment inv. št. P 2352 iz hiše 1(1).

¹¹⁷ Da so med obravnavanim gradivom lahko zastopane tudi rdeče(-črno) barvani vrči ali skodele, dokazuje fragment trakastega, rdeče barvanega ročaja inv. št. P 5546 iz hiše 22A(2).

¹¹⁴ Cf. Dular 1982, 91.

¹¹⁵ For an analysis of the paints see Grahek, Košir hic.

¹¹⁶ The jars of Type 13 also include the red painted fragment of Inv. No. P 2352 from House 1(1).

¹¹⁷ The fragment of a red painted strap handle of Inv. No. P 5546 from House 22A(2) proves that the finds under discussion may also include red (black-on-red) painted jugs or bowls.

SVETOLUCIJSKA NASELBINSKA KERAMIKA IN NJENE ZNAČILNOSTI

Izkopavanja na Mostu na Soči so prinesla najboljše in hkrati prvo stratigrafsko jasno umeščeno zbirko najdb svetolucijske naselbinske keramike. Datacija raziskanega naselja z Mosta na Soči v mladohalštatski čas ali stopnjo Sv. Lucija II je povsem jasna.¹¹⁸ Ker gre za največje ali pa vsaj najboljše raziskano središče tega kulturnega kroga, ne preseneča bolj raznolika paleta najdb, kot jih poznamo iz redkih, vsaj delno raziskanih naselbinskih ostalin s svetolucijskega območja in širšega zaledja, kot so Gregorčičeva ulica v Kobaridu¹¹⁹ ali Štalca nad Železniki,¹²⁰ Štanjel na Krasu,¹²¹ Gradisce di Spilimbergo¹²² in Pozzuolo del Friuli.¹²³

Svetolucijska naselbinska keramika se v več pogledih močno razlikuje od kronološko mnogo bolje opredeljive grobne keramike, ki je že bila deležna sistematične obdelave.¹²⁴

Četudi grobne najdbe s tehnološkega vidika niso bile obravnavane tako podrobno kot naselbinske, lahko povzamemo, da je naselbinska keramika pričakovano bolj grobe izdelave. Kot pri grobni keramiki močno prevladuje prostoročni način izdelave (*sl. 4*), bolj dovršena izdelava z uporabo lončarskega vretena pa je bila ugotovljena le pri redkih kosih (uvoženega) finega halštatskega posodja in najdbah iz mlajše železnodobnih hiš. Do enakih ugotovitev pridemo, če opazujemo zrnavost lončarske mase, obdelavo površine in trdoto (*sl. 5, 7*).

Bolj zagonetna je analiza načina žganja, pri katerem nedvomno prevladuje (nepopolna) oksidacijska atmosfera (*sl. 6*). Pri manjšem deležu posodja sta bila ugotovljena tudi redukcijski¹²⁵ ali reoksidacijski način žganja,¹²⁶ ki nakazujeta na uporabo lončarske peči. Analiza načina žganja omogoča razločevanje več variant posameznih tipov posodja, vendar smo to razločevanje opustili, saj ne prinaša pomenljivih rezultatov, ker so

¹¹⁸ Prim. Mlinar et al. 2008.

¹¹⁹ Vinazza 2015.

¹²⁰ Bogataj et al. 2016; prim. Grahek 2018 (2017).

¹²¹ Fabec, Vinazza 2014.

¹²² Càssola Guida, Balista 2007.

¹²³ Vitri et al. 1991.

¹²⁴ Dular 1982, 92 ss.

¹²⁵ Redukcijski način žganja, ki ni posledica uporabe ali prežganosti posode (prim. Grahek 2016, 104) zasledimo predvsem pri loncih tipa L 1–3, L 5, L 7–15, L 17–20, lončkih tipa Lo 1, Lo 3, Lo 4 in skledah tipa Sk 2, Sk 4, Sk 6 ter Sk 7, medtem ko predvsem pri loncih tipa L 17 in skledah tipa Sk 1 zasledimo tudi nepopolno oksidacijski način žganja s končnim dimljenjem.

¹²⁶ Redukcijski način žganja z oksidacijo z zaključni fazi zasledimo predvsem pri loncih tipa L 1, L 3–5, L 8, L 9, L 11–19, L 21, lončkih tipa Lo 2 in Lo 4, situlah (Si) ter skledah tipa Sk 2 in Sk 4.

POTTERY FROM THE SETTLEMENTS OF THE SVETA LUCIJA GROUP

Excavations at Most na Soči have yielded a collection of ceramic finds that is both most extensive and stratigraphically most clearly documented of all the assemblages from the Sveta Lucija group. The investigated part of the settlement at Most na Soči was most densely populated in the Late Hallstatt period or the Sv. Lucija II phase.¹¹⁸ Being the largest, or at least the most extensively investigated centre of the cultural group, it is not surprising that it yielded a variety of small finds much wider in comparison with the assemblages from the rare partially investigated settlements of the Sveta Lucija area and wider, for instance at the Gregorčičeva ulica site in Kobarid,¹¹⁹ Štalca above Železniki,¹²⁰ Štanjel in the Kras,¹²¹ Gradisca di Spilimbergo¹²² and Pozzuolo del Friuli.¹²³

In the Sveta Lucija group, the pottery from settlements greatly differs from the chronologically better defined pottery from the cemeteries. The latter has already been systematically analysed, though the analyses did not include a detailed observation of the technological properties.¹²⁴

Similarly as that from funerary contexts, the pottery from the settlement at Most na Soči is predominantly hand-built (*Fig. 4*) and the use of a potter's wheel has only been documented on the rare pieces of (imported) Hallstatt fineware and the finds from the Late Iron Age houses. Contrary to the funerary pottery, however, it is made of a much coarser fabric, but also less carefully shaped and fired. This observation is confirmed by the examination of the grain size of the fabric, the surface treatment and the hardness (*Figs. 5, 7*).

The pottery from the settlement was predominantly fired in an (incomplete) oxidising atmosphere (*Fig. 6*). A small share of the ceramic finds revealed firing in a reducing¹²⁵ or reoxidising atmosphere,¹²⁶ both of which

¹¹⁸ Cf. Mlinar et al. 2008.

¹¹⁹ Vinazza 2015.

¹²⁰ Bogataj et al. 2016; cf. Grahek 2018 (2017).

¹²¹ Fabec, Vinazza 2014.

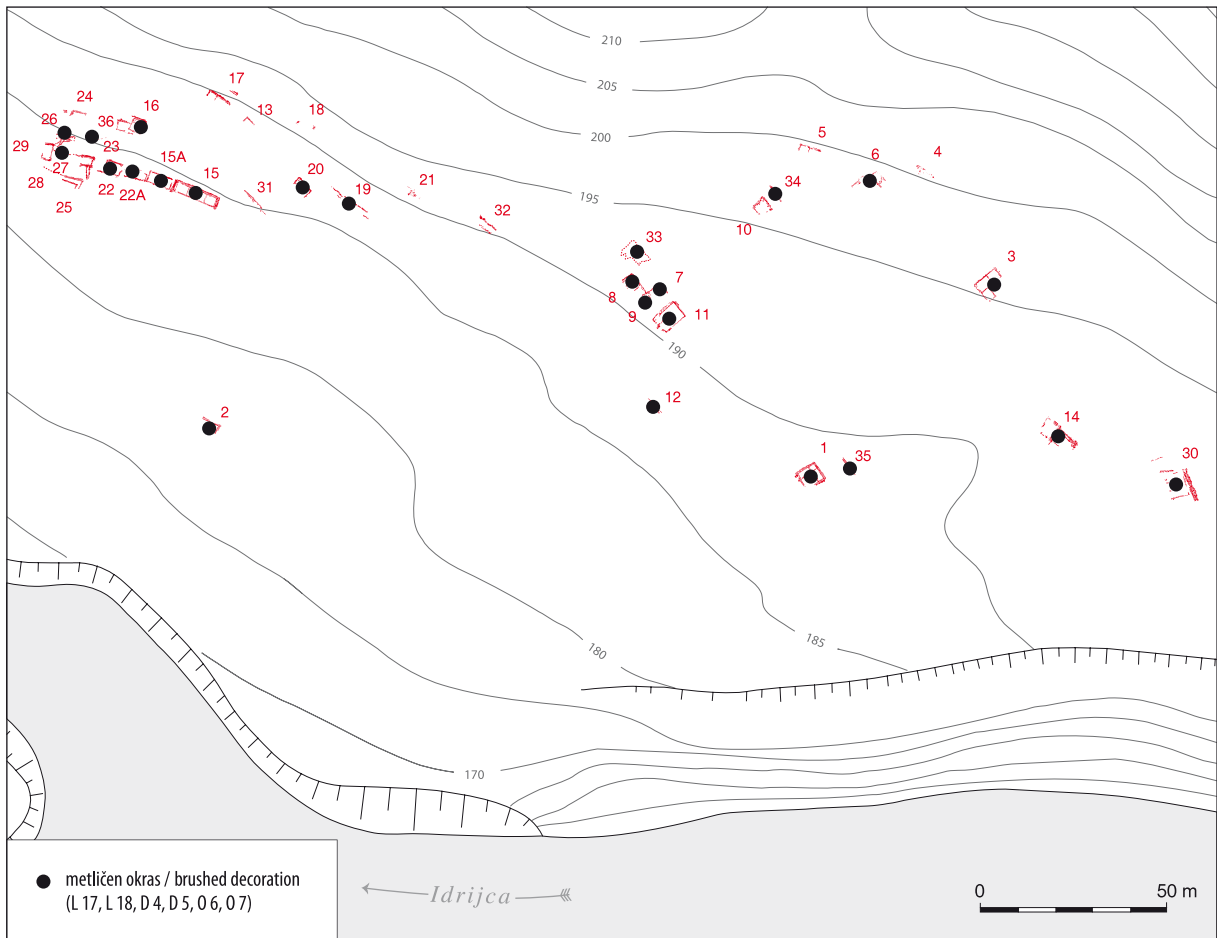
¹²² Càssola Guida, Balista 2007.

¹²³ Vitri et al. 1991.

¹²⁴ Dular 1982, 92 ff.

¹²⁵ Firing in a reducing atmosphere (excluding secondary burning through use or fire damage; cf. Grahek 2016, 104) has mainly been documented for the jars of Types L 1–3, L 5, L 7–15, L 17–20, beakers of Types Lo 1, Lo 3, Lo 4 and dishes of Types Sk 2, Sk 4, Sk 6 and Sk 7. Of those, some jars of Type L 17 and dishes of Type Sk 1 were also fired in an incomplete oxidising atmosphere with smoking in the final phase.

¹²⁶ Firing in a reducing atmosphere with oxidation in the final phase has predominantly been documented on the jars of Types L 1, L 3–5, L 8, L 9, L 11–19, L 21, beakers Types Lo 2 and Lo 4, situlae (Si) and dishes of Types Sk 2 and Sk 4.



Sl. 21: Razprostranjenost posodja z metličnim okrasom.
 Fig. 21: Distribution of the jars with brushed decoration.

lahko celo v okviru (ene gradbene faze) posamezne hiše pri istem tipu posodja zastopani različni načini žganja.¹²⁷

Najpomembnejša tehnološka značilnost svetlucije naselbinske keramike je sestava lončarske mase, ki vsebuje veliko, običajno drobnozrnatega kalcitnega peska.¹²⁸ Finozrnata lončarska glina brez večje primesi peska je značilna predvsem za bolj fino posodje kot ga predstavljajo lonci tipa 20 in 21 ter situle (Si). Med najdbami iz mlajše železnodobnih hiš pa je zastopana tudi grafitna keramika.

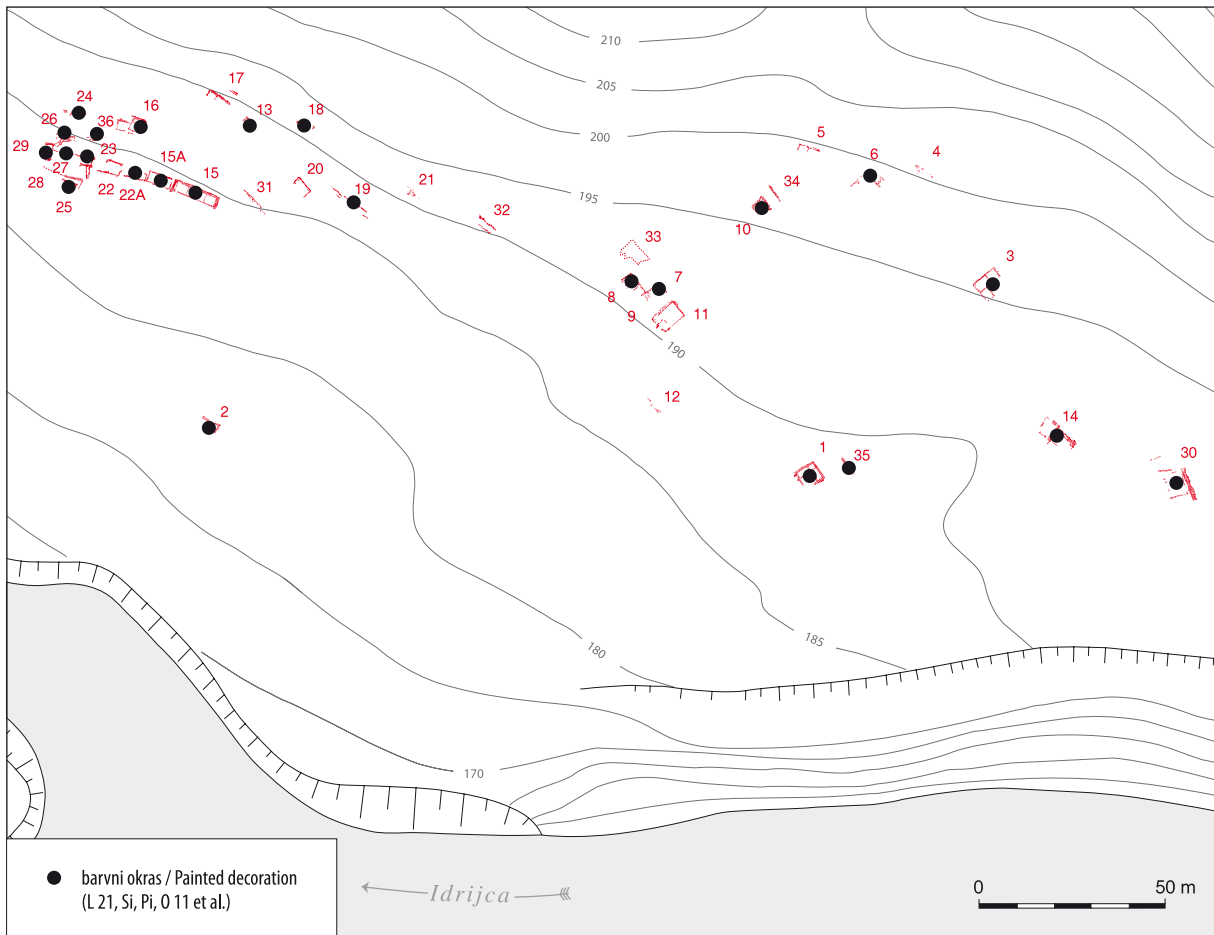
¹²⁷ Npr.: redukcijsko in oksidacijsko žgana lonca tipa L 1 iz hiše 18 (t. 58: 7 in 8); redukcijsko, reoksidacijsko in nepopolno oksidacijsko žgani lonci tipa L 5 iz hiše 15A (t. 41: 5; 42: 4 in t. 53: 7); trije primerki redukcijsko in oksidacijsko ter reoksidacijsko žgani lonci tipa L 18 iz hiše 14 (t. 34: 14; 35: 1,2 in t. 35: 4 ter t. 36: 3); (nepopolno) oksidacijsko in redukcijsko žgana lonca tipa L 19 iz hiše 12 (t. 33: (5),9 in 12) ali redukcijsko, dve reoksidacijsko ter nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane skledje tipa Sk 2 iz hiše 1 (t. 3: 4 in t. 3: 3,6 ter t. 3: 1); oksidacijsko in redukcijsko žgani skledje tipa Sk 6 iz hiše 2 (t. 9: 12 in t. 10: 1); redukcijsko in nepopolno oksidacijsko žgani skledje tipa Sk 7 iz hiše 22A (t. 63: 12 in 14) idr.

¹²⁸ Glej Grahek, Košir hic.

suggest the use of a pottery kiln. Analysing the firing technique did reveal differences within individual types of vessels, but these differences have not been interpreted as variants because vessels of the same type from the same house, even the same construction phase can show different firing techniques.¹²⁷

The most prominent technological feature of the pottery from Most na Soči, but also other settlements of

¹²⁷ E.g. two jars Type L 1 from House 18 (Pl. 58: 7 and 8) fired in a reducing and oxidising atmosphere; three jars of Type L 5 from House 15A (Pl. 41: 5 and Pl. 42: 4 and Pl. 53: 7) fired in a reducing, reoxidising and incomplete oxidising atmosphere; jars of Type L 18 from House 14 (Pls. 34: 14; 35: 1,2 and Pl. 35: 4 and Pl. 36: 3) fired in a reducing, oxidising and reoxidising atmosphere; two jars of Type L 19 from House 12 (Pl. 33: (5),9 and 12) fired in a (incomplete) oxidising and reducing atmosphere; dishes of Type Sk 2 from House 1 (Pl. 3: 4 and Pl. 3: 3,6 and Pl. 3: 1) fired in a reducing, reoxidising and incomplete oxidising atmosphere; two dishes of Type Sk 6 from House 2 (Pl. 9: 12 and Pl. 10: 1) fired in an oxidising and reducing atmosphere; two dishes of Type Sk 7 from House 22A (Pl. 63: 12 and 14) fired in a reducing and incomplete oxidising atmosphere and so forth.



Sl. 22: Razprostranjenost posodja z bravnim okrasom.
 Fig. 22: Distribution of ceramics with painted decoration.

Najznačilnejši okras za svetolucijsko (mladohalštatsko) naselbinsko keramiko je zagotovo metličenje (sl. 20, 21). Pri posodju lahko kot zelo značilne omenimo še rdeče-črno barvanje (sl. 22) in pa okras vodoravnih topih vrezov ali plitkih kanelur, ki pri loncih tipa 21 ustvarjajo nažlebljena ramena. Če poleg teh odmislimo številne najdbe raznoliko okrašenih svitkov (prim. sl. 20) in uvožene kose, lahko povzamemo, da je obravnavana keramika zelo skromno in redko okrašena (15,36 % ali 313 kosi).

Najbolj razširjena oblika naselbinskega posodja so seveda lonci, ki jih razvrščamo v 21 tipov (sl. 23). Večini od njih najdemo posamezne primerjave tudi v grobovih, vendar to praviloma ne velja za najznačilnejše naselbinske oblike loncev.¹²⁹ To so zagotovo zelo razširjeni lonci z metličnim okrasom (sl. 21), ki jih po okrasu razvrščamo med lonce tipa 17 in 18, ter lonci z nažlebljenimi rameni, med katerimi prevladujejo lonci tipa 19,¹³⁰ ki imajo ramena bolj ali manj nažlebljena z

¹²⁹ Prim. Dular 1982, 93 ss, sl. 9: 5–10.

¹³⁰ Žlebljen ali okras plitkih kanelur je značilnost tudi

the Sveta Lucija group, is the composition of the fabric that contains a large amount of usually medium-grained calcite sand.¹²⁸ A fine-grained fabric without much sand temper is mainly characteristic of the finer pottery such as jars of Types 20 and 21, as well as situlae (Si). The Late Iron Age houses even yielded shards of graphite ware.

The most common decoration on the Late Hallstatt pottery from Most an Soči is certainly brushing (Figs. 20, 21). Some vessels bear black-on-red painting (Fig. 22), others horizontal U-sectioned incisions or shallow grooves that in the jars of Type 21 decorate the shoulder, there are also variously decorated ceramic rings (cf. Fig. 20) and decorated imported vessels. These decorated ceramics, however, are not numerous and we can conclude that the pottery from the settlement at Most na Soči is rarely and modestly decorated (15.36 % or 313 pieces).

As expected for household contexts, the most numerous represented form is jars. They have been classified into 21 types (Fig. 23), most of which have parallels among the pottery from funerary contexts except

¹²⁸ See Grahek, Košir hic.

Hiša / House	Tipi loncev / Types of jars (L)																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	3		1	1	1			5		2			3	2			1		4		2
2	3	2	1	1	1				1	2	1						1		1	1	
3	11	1	1	1	2			5	4	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1		2	1	
4																					
5																					
6	2	1	1				1	4		1	1		1				2	1	2	1	
7								2					5			1	1	2	1		
8	2				1		1	8	6	1				1	2		2	1	2		
9																					
10																					
11	1							1									1				
12	2				2			1					2	2	1	1		1	3		
13								1				1	1								
14	1					1		12	9	3	4	1	8		5		4	16	13	2	
15	3	1						4		1		4	1	1		1		4	3		
15A	10	1	5		6	1		2	1				1	2	2	1			1		1
16	1		1				2	9	2	1		3	2	1	2		1	1	2		1
17								1													
18	4											2									
19	2		1	1				1	1					1	2		1				
20									1												
21	2						1							1							
22	1					1	1		1				1								
22A	7						1	6	3	3	2	1	1		1	1	3	1	1		
23	29	6	11	2	1	2						2	3	4	2	3			1		3
24	1		1					1					1								
25	2				1								1	1							
26	6	2	1								1	1	1		2	1					
27																			1		
28																					
29	3	2	1		2	1		3		2		1	1	1	1						2
30	4			1				13	2		1		4		2	1					
31																					
32	2							1													
33												1					1				
34																	1				
35	4																	1			
36	1												1								
n = 580	118	16	26	7	17	8	10	89	34	18	12	23	42	21	24	11	22	29	38	5	10

Sl. 23: Tipi loncev po hišah (n = skupno število vseh analiziranih loncev).
 Fig. 23: Types of jars in individual houses (n = total number of all analysed jars).

Hiša / House	Pi	Lo 1	Lo 2	Lo 3	Lo 4	K	Si	Sk 1	Sk 2	Sk 3	Sk 4	Sk 5	Sk 6	Sk 7
1	1	1					1		4		2	1		
2	1						1						3	
3	2	1				1	1	1	1		1			
4														
5														
6											1			2
7		1	1	1			1				2			1
8	2												2	
9														
10	1												1	
11														
12		1									1			
13	1				1							1		
14		1	1		2	2	1		2		1	1	7	4
15	1				1						2			
15A	9	1					1				1			
16	2	2	1	2	1			1					2	
17													1	
18							1							
19														
20														
21										1		1		
22				1										
22A					1							1		3
23			1				2		1			2	4	1
24	1										1		1	
25	1										1			1
26	2			1						1			1	
27														
28														
29	1		1				1		1		1	1		1
30					1				1				5	1
31														
32														
33														
34														
35	1							1						
36	6				1		1							
n = 157	33	8	5	5	9	3	11	3	10	2	14	8	32	14

Sl. 24: Drugo posodje po hišah (n = skupno število vseh analiziranih kosov).

Fig. 24: Other pottery forms in individual houses (n = total number of all analysed pieces).

Pi = pitosi / pithoi, Lo = lončki / beakers, K = kelihi / goblets, Si = situle / situlae, Sk = sklede / dishes.

Hiša / House	Tipi svitkov (S) / Types of ceramic rings (S)												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	19	1	1		2			4	3			1	
2	5										1		
3	24	2		8				1	1	4	3		1
4													
5													
6	4												
7													
8	2		1								2		
9													
10	1								1				
11	1		1					1	1				
12													
13	2								1	1			
14	5								1				
15	11	1											
15A	22	1	1						1		2		
16	17				1			14					
17													
18	19	1	1								1		
19													
20													
21	3	1	2										1
22	2	1											
22A	11			1	1								
23	107	47	45		1	16	10	1	4	1	5	4	2
24	2												
25	2												
26	1	1											
27													
28													
29	7												
30	16												1
31													
32													
33													
34													
35													
36	4	1											
n = 519	301	58	54	9	5	16	10	22	14	6	14	5	5

Sl. 25: Tipi svitkov po hišah (n = skupno število vseh analiziranih svitkov).
 Fig. 25: Types of ceramic rings in individual houses (n = total number of all analysed rings).

Hiša / House	Drugi keramični predmeti / Other ceramic objects									
	Pe	Pp	Pl	Ok	U	M	Vr	Liv*	Imp	LT-R
1	2	7		1	2					
2					1					
3							1			1
4								1		
5									1	
6	1			1					1	2
7	2									
8		1	1							
9										
10	1									
11										2
12		2					1			
13										
14	2	2	1	1						
15	2	2				1		1		
15A								3*		
16		3	1							
17										2
18		2								1
19	1						1			
20										
21										
22										
22A		1	2		1			1		2
23		27		3		7		1		
24		2				2				1
25										
26		3								
27										
28										
29	1	1								1
30	8	2	1					1		
31							1			3
32										
33										3
34										2
35										8
36		1								
n = 153	23	57	7	6	4	13	4	8	2	31

Sl. 26: Drugi predmeti po hišah (n = skupno število vseh analiziranih kosov).

Fig. 26: Other ceramic artefacts in individual houses (n = total number of all analysed pieces).

Pe = pekve / baking lids, Pp = prenosne pečke / portable ovens, Pl = pladnji / platters, Ok = ognjiščne koze / firedogs, U = uteži / weights, M = motki / bobbins, Vr = vretenca / spindle whorls, Liv* = livarski predmeti in keramične krogle (*) / casting utensils and ceramic balls (*), Imp = importi / imports, LT-Rim = latensko-rimska keramika / LT-Roman ceramics

Sv. Lucija	Pi	L 1	L 2	L 4	L 5	L 6	L 8	L 9	L 10	L 12	L 13	L 14	L 15	L 17	L 18	L 19	L 20	L 21	Si, K	Sk 2	Sk 6	
I c																						
II a																						
II b																						
II c																						

Sl. 27: Razširjenost posameznih tipov posodja v mladohalštatskih stopnjah svetolucijske skupine.
 Fig. 27: Occurrence of individual pottery types according to the Late Hallstatt phases of the Sveta Lucija group.

vodoravnimi topimi vrezi ali plitkimi kanelurami. V naselju so razmeroma razširjeni narebreni, rdeče-črno barvani pitosi (sl. 24), ki se v grobovih pojavijo v času stopnje Sv. Lucija Ic, najbolj priljubljeni pa so v stopnji IIa, pri čemer zlasti v bogatejših grobovih stopnje Sv. Lucija IIb in IIc nastopajo kot žare.¹³¹ Na drugi strani sodijo med najznačilnejše oblike grobne keramike kelih in situle,¹³² ki pa so med naselbinsko keramiko zelo maloštevilno zastopani. Še bolj izrazita razlika se kaže pri oblikah nizkega posodja. To je v grobovih zastopano z različnimi oblikami skled in skodel ter latvicami (sl. 24). Slednje so celo najbolj razširjena oblika svetolucijske grobne keramike¹³³ – in kot kažejo najdbe iz Stične, so razmeroma razširjene tudi med dolensko naselbinsko keramiko.¹³⁴ Med naselbinsko keramiko z Mosta na Soči jih lahko prepoznamo le v zelo redkih primerkih skled tipa 2, pri čemer so latvice bolj številčno kot tu zastopane celo med v 6. in 5. stol. pr. Kr. datiranimi najdbami iz Gradisca di Spilimbergo.¹³⁵ Med redkimi in manj razširjenimi najdbami skled med naselbinsko keramiko z Mosta so še najštevilčnejše zastopani fragmenti ustij, ki smo jih opredelili kot skleda tipa 6 in 7, vendar lahko ti pripadajo tudi pekvam.

Kot potrjujejo najdbe iz Stične, so pekve najznačilnejša in najbolj razširjena oblika ognjiščne keramike v

loncev tipa 20 in tipološko nerazvrščenih fragmentov okrašene keramike (Sl. 19: O 8).

¹³¹ Npr. Marchesetti 1893, t. 1: 4; Teržan et al. 1984–1985, t. 18: A/3; 49: G/5; 52: D/7; 56: A/5, B, F; 57: A/12; 58: B/2, C/7; 59: B/6 itd.; Mlinar 2008, t. 1; 3: 1; 24: 1; Gabrovec 1976, t. 1: 1; Kos 1973, t. 1: 1; Laharnar, Mlinar 2011, sl. 7: 1; idr.

¹³² Dular 1982, 97 s, sl. 9: 12–18.

¹³³ Dular 1982, 101, sl. 9: 27–29.

¹³⁴ Grahek 2016, 223 ss, sl. 66: La.

¹³⁵ Crismani et al. 2007, t. 20: 184,185; 22: 206; 40: 373–375; 41: 376; 59: 605; 74: 768; 75: 767–771.

the types of jars most typical of settlement contexts.¹²⁹ Common among the latter are the jars with brushed decoration (Fig. 21) of Types 17 and 18, as well as jars with a grooved shoulder, predominantly of Type 19,¹³⁰ which bear horizontal U-sectioned incisions or shallow grooves on the shoulder. The settlement yielded fairly numerous cordoned black-on-red painted pithoi (Fig. 24). In graves, these first appear in the graves of the Sv. Lucija Ic phase and are most common in the following IIa phase, while those in the graves of the IIb and IIc phases, particularly in the rich graves, serve as urns.¹³¹ The most common forms of funerary pottery are goblets and situlae,¹³² which are rare in the settlement. An even more apparent difference is in the forms of low vessels. In graves, these comprise a variety of bowls and dishes (Fig. 24); the dishes with an inturned rim even represent the most common form of funerary pottery within the Sveta Lucija group.¹³³ The settlement at Most na Soči, however, yielded few such dishes that constitute Type 2. Outside the cultural group, the hillfort at Stična shows that such dishes were also very common finds in the settlements of the Dolenska group.¹³⁴ At Gradisca di Spilimbergo, dishes with an inturned rim are also bet-

¹²⁹ Cf. Dular 1982, 93 ff, Fig. 9: 5–10.

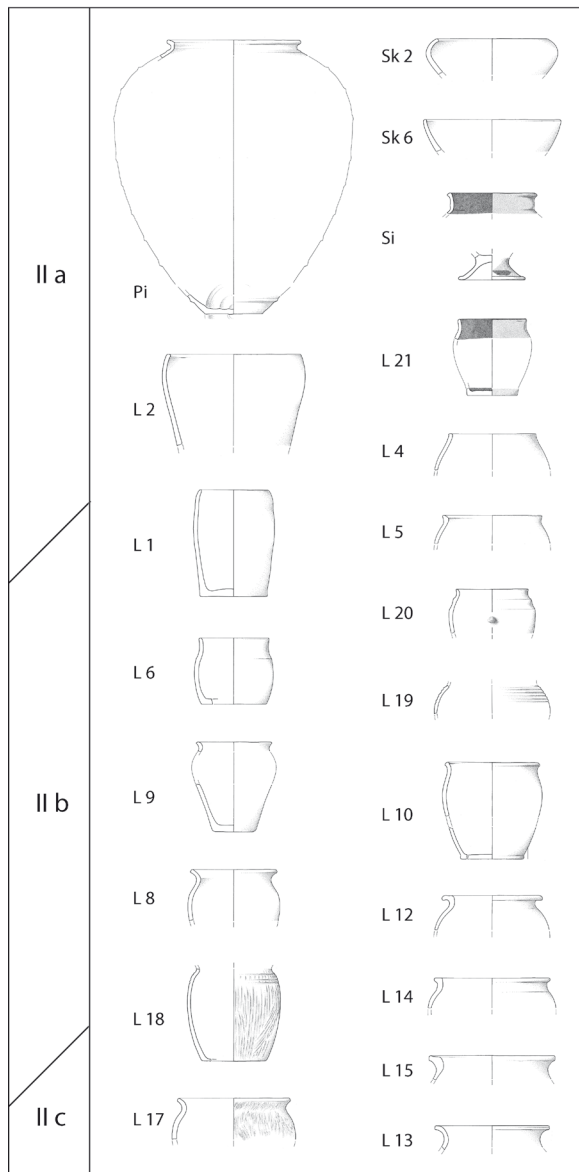
¹³⁰ Grooved decoration is also characteristic of the jars of Type 20 and has in addition been documented on some of the typologically undeterminable, but decorated pottery shards (Fig. 19: O 8).

¹³¹ E.g. Marchesetti 1893, Pl. 1: 4; Teržan et al. 1984–1985, Pls. 18: A/3; 49: G/5; 52: D/7; 56: A/5, B, F; 57: A/12; 58: B/2, C/7; 59: B/6 and elsewhere; Mlinar 2008, Pls. 1; 3: 1; 24: 1; Gabrovec 1976, Pl. 1: 1; Kos 1973, Pl. 1: 1; Laharnar, Mlinar 2011, Fig. 7: 1 and elsewhere.

¹³² Dular 1982, 97 f, Fig. 9: 12–18.

¹³³ Dular 1982, 101, Fig. 9: 27–29.

¹³⁴ Grahek 2016, 223 ff, Fig. 66: La.



Sl. 28: Značilnejše oblike posodja po mladohalštatskih stopnjah svetolucijske skupine.
 Fig. 28: Characteristic forms of pottery according to the Late Hallstatt phases of the Sveta Lucija group.

dolenjskem kulturnem krogu. Pekve so zastopane tudi med naselbinsko keramiko z Mosta na Soči, vendar pa so podobno kot ognjiščne kože zelo redke. Bolj značilne in razširjene so prenosne pečke (sl. 26), pri čemer so med ognjiščno keramiko daleč najštevilčnejši in najbolj razširjeni svitki. Značilnost svetolucijskih svitkov je, da so pogosto okrašeni oziroma nosijo morda lastniške oznake. Takšno razlago oznak na svitkih nakazuje njihova razprostranjenost, saj so bili svitki tipa 3, 3a, 6, 7 in 12 praviloma najdeni le v hiši 23, svitki tipa 4 in 10 so značilni predvsem za hišo 3, svitki tipa 8 pa za hišo 1 in 16 (sl. 25).

Datacija naselbinske keramike z Mosta na Soči v največji meri temelji na primerjavi keramičnih najdb med posameznimi fazami ter hišami, pri čemer datacijo posameznih gradbenih faz hiš v večini narekujejo

ter represented, among the small finds dated to the 6th and 5th centuries BC.¹³⁵ The dishes best represented at the settlement at Most na Soči are those of Types 6 and 7, though it is possible that these rim shards actually belong to baking lids.

The baking lids from Stična confirm them to be the most characteristic and widely used form of hearth utensils in the Dolenjska group. Baking lids are also represented at Most na Soči, but are very rare, similarly as firedogs. More numerous and hence more characteristic are portable ovens (Fig. 26), though the most common hearth utensils are ceramic rings. They typically bear some sort of decoration, which may also be interpreted as marks of ownership. Such an interpretation is suggested by their distribution, as most of the rings of Types 3, 3a, 6, 7 and 12 was found in House 23, those of Types 4 and 10 mainly came to light in House 3, while those of Type 8 were found in Houses 1 and 16 (Fig. 25).

The chronological attribution of the ceramic finds from the settlement at Most na Soči is largely based on comparable finds from individual phases and houses, the dating of which is suggested by the associated metal artefacts.¹³⁶ Such dating also assumes that the construction phases of a particular house cannot be (completely) contemporaneous. The analysis of the distribution of individual pottery types also revealed a chronological framework for individual ceramic forms (Fig. 27), which enables a broad distinction between an early and a late phase. The early phase has been dated to the Sv. Lucija IIa phase. The late one has been attributed both to the Sv. Lucija IIb and IIc phases (Fig. 28), as it is not possible to set apart the finds only characteristic of the Sv. Lucija IIc phase.¹³⁷

The forms of ceramic finds primarily characteristic of the early phase or Sv. Lucija IIa are the following:

- cordoned pithoi (Pi);
- jars (L) of Types 1, 2, 4, 5 and 21;
- rare goblets and situlae (Si);
- dishes (Sk) of Types 2 and 6.

¹³⁵ Crismani et al. 2007, Pls. 20: 184,185; 22: 206; 40: 373–375; 41: 376; 59: 605; 74: 768; 75: 767–771.

¹³⁶ See Laharnar hic; Dular hic.

¹³⁷ Teržan, Trampuž 1973, 428 ff.

kovinske najdbe.¹³⁶ Pri poskusu datiranja keramike so pomembne predvsem primerjave gradiva iz posameznih gradbenih faz v okviru posamične hiše, saj te v raziskanem naselju nikakor niso (povsem) sočasne. Z analizo razširjenosti posameznih tipov keramike po posameznih fazah hiš se tako izrisuje tudi kronološki okvir posameznih keramičnih form (*sl.* 27). Omogočajo nam vsaj shematično razlikovanje med starejšo in mlajšo stopnjo. Starejšo datiramo v stopnjo Sv. Lucija IIa, mlajšo pa tako v čas stopnje Sv. Lucija IIb kot tudi IIc (*sl.* 28), saj ne moremo izluščiti gradiva, ki bi bilo značilno zgolj za čas Sv. Lucija IIc.¹³⁷

Za starejšo stopnjo ali čas Sv. Lucija IIa se kot bolj značilne oblike naselbinske keramike kažejo:

- narebreni pitosi (Pi);
- lonci (L) tipa 1, 2, 4, 5 in 21;
- redki kelih in situle (Si) ter
- sklede (Sk) tipa 2 in 6.

V mlajši stopnji so še vedno razmeroma razširjeni pitosi ter lonci tipa 1 in 5, vendar pa lahko kot bolj značilne oblike omenimo:

- redke lonce s široko nažlebljenimi rameni tipa 20, ki se kažejo nekoliko bolj zgodnji od loncev tipa 19;
- manjše lonce tipa 6;
- lonce z izvihanim ustjem tipa 8, 10 (in 13);
- lonce s kratkim navzven zapognjenim ali preoblikovanim ustjem tipa 12, 14 in 15;
- lonce z metličnim okrasom, pri čemer se lonci tipa 18 kažejo zgodnejši od loncev tipa 17. Pravi so skupaj z lonci tipa 13 najbolj razširjeni med gradivom iz ostalin, ki jih bržkone lahko datiramo v stopnjo IIc.

Keramično gradivo ne razkriva časovnega okvirja zatona halštatske naselbine, ponuja pa jasno datacijo mlajšeželeznodobnih ostalin. Tako lokalna, z metličnjem okrašena keramika kot tudi najdbe grafitnih loncev in keramika s črnim premazom kažejo na čas stopnje Sv. Lucija IV.¹³⁸ Najdbe uvožene rimske keramike pa kažejo, da latenske ostaline iz hiš 31, 33, 35 in bržkone tudi hiše 34, segajo še v avgustejsko obdobje. Enako datacijo omogočajo najdbe, ki bržkone izvirajo iz najstarejše gradbene faze edine že objavljene rimskodobne hiše.¹³⁹ Prav zato se postavlja vprašanje, ali so latenskodobne najdbe in ostaline sploh povezane s halštatskim naseljem ali pa jih moramo povezovati že z začetki rimskega naselja na Mostu na Soči.

Pithoi and the jars of Types 1 and 5 remain widely used in the late phase, though the forms that are more characteristic comprise the following:

- rare jars with a horizontally grooved shoulder of Type 20, which appear to be earlier than the jars of Type 19;
- small jars of Type 6;
- jars with an everted rim of Types 8, 10 (and 13);
- jars with a short everted and thickened rim of Types 12, 14 and 15;
- brushed jars, of which Type 18 appears to be earlier than Type 17. The latter and the jars of Type 13 are most numerous represented among the finds associated with the remains dated to the Sv. Lucija IIc phase.

The ceramic finds do not illuminate the time when the Hallstatt settlement went into decline, but do offer clear evidence as to the date of the Late Iron Age remains: the locally made brushed pottery, the graphite ware jars and the black-slipped pottery all point to the Sv. Lucija IV phase.¹³⁸ The finds of imported Roman pottery show that the La Tène remains from Houses 31, 33, 35 and probably also House 34 reach into the Augustan period. The same dating has been suggested by the finds that presumably originate from the earliest construction phase of the only already published Roman-period house.¹³⁹ Such dating raises the question of whether the La Tène finds are at all connected with the Hallstatt settlement or should rather be associated with the beginnings of the Roman-period settlement at Most na Soči.

¹³⁶ Laharnar hic; Dular hic.

¹³⁷ Teržan, Trampuž 1973, 428 ss.

¹³⁸ Guštin 1991, 92 ss. Prim. Božič 2008, 119 ss, tab. 5.

¹³⁹ Mlinar et al. 2012, 256, t. 1: 1.

¹³⁸ Guštin 1991, 92 ff. Cf. Božič 2008, 119 ff, Pl. 5.

¹³⁹ Mlinar et al. 2012, 256, Pl. 1: 1.

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