

# Most na Soči

Razprave  
Treatises

Uredila / Edited by:  
Janez Dular  
Sneža Tecco Hvala

Zbirka / Series  
Uredniki zbirke / Editors of the series

OPERA INSTITUTI ARCHAEOLOGICI SLOVENIAE 34  
Jana Horvat, Andrej Pleterski, Anton Velušček

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

Recenzenta / Reviewed by	Ladislav Ciglencečki, Ivan Šprajc
Urednika / Editors	Janez Dular, Sneža Tecco Hvala
Prevod / Translation	Andreja Maver (slo./eng.), Drago Svoljšak (it./slo.), Elena Leghissa (it./slo.)
Jezikovni pregled / Language Editor	Špela Križ
Tehnična ureditev / Technical Editor	Mateja Belak
Oblikovanje ovitka / Front cover design	Tamara Korošec
Priprava slikovnega gradiva / Preparation of illustrations	Drago Valoh
Prelom / DTP	Mateja Belak
Izdali in založili / Published and issued by	ZRC SAZU, Inštitut za arheologijo, Založba ZRC
Zanje / Represented by	Oto Luthar, Anton Velušček
Tisk / Printed by	Collegium Graphicum d. o. o., Ljubljana
Izid knjige je podprla / Published with the support of	Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost RS (Slovenian Research Agency)
Naklada / Print run	500 izvodov / copies

Ljubljana 2018; prva izdaja, prvi natis / first edition, first print; prva e-izdaja / first e-edition

CIP - Kataložni zapis o publikaciji  
Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana

903(497.4)Most na Soči«638«

ŽELEZNODOBNO naselje Most na Soči. Razprave = The Iron Age settlement at Most na Soči. Treatises / uredila, editors Janez Dular, Sneža Tecco Hvala ; [prevod Andreja Maver (slo./eng.), Drago Svoljšak (it./slo.), Elena Leghissa (it./slo.)]. - 1. izd., 1. natis = 1st ed., 1st print. - Ljubljana : ZRC SAZU, Inštitut za arheologijo : Založba ZRC, 2018. - (Zbirka Opera Instituti archaeologici Sloveniae ; 34)

ISBN 978-961-05-0108-4  
1. Vzp. stv. nasl. 2. Dular, Janez, 1948-  
296130048

Knjiga je prosto dostopna tudi v elektronski obliki (pdf) / The book is freely available in e-form (pdf), 978-961-05-0109-1 (pdf), COBISS.SI ID296130304.  
<https://zalozba.zrc-sazu.si/p/1528>

© 2018, Inštitut za arheologijo, Založba ZRC, ZRC SAZU

Vse pravice pridržane. Noben del te knjige ne sme biti reproduciran, shranjen ali prepisan v kateri koli obliki oz. na kateri koli način, bodisi elektronsko, mehansko, s fotokopiranjem, snemanjem ali kako drugače, brez predhodnega pisnega dovoljenja lastnikov avtorskih pravic.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publisher.

**ŽELEZNODOBNO NASELJE MOST NA SOČI**  
**RAZPRAVE**

**THE IRON AGE SETTLEMENT AT MOST NA SOČI**  
**TREATISES**

Uredila / Editors:

Janez Dular, Sneža Tecco Hvala



LJUBLJANA 2018

# VSEBINA

Janez DULAR, Sneža TECCO HVALA: <i>Most na Soči v železni dobi</i> .....	9
Janez DULAR: <i>Kronološka slika železnodobne naselbine Most na Soči</i> .....	147
Drago SVOLJŠAK: <i>Posoško železnodobno stavbarstvo</i> .....	167
Boštjan LAHARNAR: <i>Kovinske in steklene najdbe ter kamniti kalupi iz železnodobne naselbine na Mostu na Soči</i> .....	195
Lucija GRAHEK: <i>Naselbinska keramika z Mosta na Soči</i> .....	249
Lucija GRAHEK, Adrijan KOŠIR: <i>Analiza naselbinske keramike z Mosta na Soči z vrstičnim elektronskim mikroskopom</i> .....	307
Žiga ŠMIT, Boštjan LAHARNAR: <i>Analiza bronastih surovcev iz železnodobne naselbine na Mostu na Soči in grobnih najdb z Mosta na Soči in iz Bohinja</i> .....	321
Jakob LAMUT: <i>Analiza železove žlindre in železnega kvadra iz naselbine na Mostu na Soči</i> .....	333
Aleksander HORVAT: <i>Petrološke analize in provenienca kamnitih artefaktov iz železnodobne naselbine Most na Soči</i> .....	349
Sila MOTELLA DE CARLO: <i>Arheobotanične raziskave z najdišča Most na Soči: uporaba lesa, pokrajina in gospodarstvo med 6. in 1. stoletjem pr. Kr.</i> .....	361
Tjaša TOLAR: <i>Ostanki prehranskih rastlin iz hiš 6 in 15A z Mosta na Soči</i> .....	445
Karina GRÖMER, Klara KOSTAJNŠEK, Tjaša TOLAR, Gojka PAJAGIČ BREGAR: <i>Tekstilna najdba iz železnodobne naselbine Most na Soči: konzervacija, analiza, primerjava</i> .....	453
Borut TOŠKAN, László BARTOSIEWICZ: <i>Živalski ostanki iz naselbine na Mostu na Soči: vpogled v družbeno kompleksnost železnodobne skupnosti v jugovzhodnoalpskem prostoru</i> .....	467
Seznam avtorjev .....	511

# CONTENTS

Janez DULAR, Sneža TECCO HVALA: <i>Most na Soči in the Iron Age</i> .....	9
Janez DULAR: <i>Chronology of the Iron Age settlement at Most na Soči</i> .....	147
Drago SVOLJŠAK: <i>Iron Age architecture in Posočje</i> .....	167
Boštjan LAHARNAR: <i>Metal finds, glass finds and stone moulds from the Iron Age settlement at Most na Soči</i> .....	195
Lucija GRAHEK: <i>Pottery from the settlement at Most na Soči</i> .....	249
Lucija GRAHEK, Adrijan KOŠIR: <i>Scanning electron microscopy analysis of the pottery from the settlement at Most na Soči</i> .....	307
Žiga ŠMIT, Boštjan LAHARNAR: <i>Analysis of raw bronze from the Iron Age settlement Most na Soči and of grave finds from Most na Soči and Bohinj</i> .....	321
Jakob LAMUT: <i>Analysis of ferrous slag and a metal block from the settlement at Most na Soči</i> .....	333
Aleksander HORVAT: <i>Petrology and provenance of the raw material of stone artefacts from the Most na Soči Iron Age settlement</i> .....	349
Sila MOTELLA DE CARLO: <i>Indagini archeobotaniche a Most na Soči: tecnologia del legno, paesaggio ed economia tra VI sec. e I sec. a. C.</i> .....	361
Tjaša TOLAR: <i>Edible plant remains from Houses 6 and 15A at Most na Soči</i> .....	445
Karina GRÖMER, Klara KOSTAJNŠEK, Tjaša TOLAR, Gojka PAJAGIČ BREGAR: <i>Textile find from the Iron Age settlement at Most na Soči: conservation, analysis and comparisons</i> .....	453
Borut TOŠKAN, László BARTOSIEWICZ: <i>Animal remains from the settlement at Most na Soči: insights into the social complexity of an Iron Age community in south-eastern Alps</i> .....	467
<i>List of contributors</i> .....	511

# ŽIVALSKI OSTANKI IZ NASELBINE NA MOSTU NA SOČI: VPOGLED V DRUŽBENO KOMPLEKSNOŠT ŽELEZNODOBNE SKUPNOSTI V JUGOVZHODNOALPSKEM PROSTORU

## ANIMAL REMAINS FROM THE SETTLEMENT AT MOST NA SOČI: INSIGHTS INTO THE SOCIAL COMPLEXITY OF AN IRON AGE COMMUNITY IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN ALPS

Borut TOŠKAN, László BARTOSIEWICZ

Izkopavanja na najdišču Most na Soči, ki jih je v sedemdesetih in osemdesetih letih prejšnjega stoletja pod vodstvom Draga Svoljšaka izvajal Goriški muzej,<sup>1</sup> so dala več kot 15.000 živalskih ostankov. Pretežni del gradiva sodi v mlajše halštatsko obdobje, nekaj deset primerkov pa izvira iz bronastodobnih oziroma latenskodobnih kontekstov. Izmed dobrih deset arheozoološko raziskanih železnodobnih najdišč s Slovenskega<sup>2</sup> sodi Most na Soči med tista z najbogatejšim in torej najzanimivejšim zbirom kostnih najdb.<sup>3</sup> Zatorej ne preseneča, da so bili rezultati preliminarne arheozoološke analize objavljeni zgolj leto dni po zaključku izkopavanj.<sup>4</sup> V navedenem prispevku so predstavljene favnistična sestava gradiva, tehnike razkosavanja živalskih trupov in zastopanost posameznih skeletnih elementov, v sklepnem delu pa so orisane še poglobitve značilnosti tedanjih lokalnih živinorejskih praks.<sup>5</sup> Žal poglobljenejših arheozooloških raziskav vse odtlej ni bilo, predvsem zaradi znatnega zamika v pripravi celovite arheološke študije najdišča. Nenaslovljeni sta tako ostali tudi vedno zanimivi problematiki socialne razslojenosti in funkcionalne raznolikosti tedanjega prebivalstva, za kateri je znano, da pomembno odsevata praviloma prav v arheozoološkem zapisu.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 25–36.

<sup>2</sup> Glej npr. Toškan, Dirjec 2010, sl. 6, in tam navedeni viri.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Bökönyi 1994; Toškan, Dirjec 2010; 2013.

<sup>4</sup> Bartosiewicz 1985; za poročilo o rimskodobni favni z istega najdišča glej Bartosiewicz 1986.

<sup>5</sup> Bartosiewicz 1985, 117–119.

<sup>6</sup> Glej npr. Politis, Sanders 2002; Marti-Grädel et al. 2004; Maltby 2006; Toškan, Dirjec 2010; Albarella, Trentacoste

The excavations at Most na Soči (Posočje region, western Slovenia) that the Goriški muzej conducted between 1971 and 1984 under the leadership of Drago Svoljšak<sup>1</sup> yielded over 15,000 pieces of animal remains. The bulk of the faunal assemblage dates to the Late Hallstatt period, small shares also to the Bronze Age and the La Tène period. Among a good dozen of archaeozoologically studied Iron Age assemblages from the area of present-day Slovenia,<sup>2</sup> it certainly qualifies among the richest and most important.<sup>3</sup> The results of a preliminary archaeozoological analysis were already published within a year after the conclusion of excavations,<sup>4</sup> providing a comprehensive overview of the faunal composition, the butchering techniques and the skeletal part representation data per most important taxa. The final part also offered an outline of the general characteristics of the local animal keeping practices.<sup>5</sup> Unfortunately, a more detailed archaeozoological investigation had to be postponed to a time when the archaeological contexts could be properly evaluated. This also holds true for the ever-interesting topic of social stratification and functional differentiation of the population, which are known to often be very clearly reflected in the archaeozoological data.<sup>6</sup> Here, an

<sup>1</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 25–36.

<sup>2</sup> See e.g. Toškan, Dirjec 2010, Fig. 6 with references.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Bökönyi 1994; Toškan, Dirjec 2010; 2013.

<sup>4</sup> Bartosiewicz 1985; for the preliminary report on the Roman Age fauna from the same site see Bartosiewicz 1986.

<sup>5</sup> Bartosiewicz 1985, 117–119.

<sup>6</sup> See e.g. Politis, Sanders 2002; Marti-Grädel et al. 2004; Maltby 2006; Toškan, Dirjec 2010; Albarella, Trentacoste

Vrzel, ki je zaradi velikega pomena Mosta na Soči v okviru železnodobnega Posočja<sup>7</sup> še toliko izrazitejša, skušamo zapolniti s predstavitvijo rezultatov prvega poskusa celovite analize razpršenosti arheozooloških najdb v prostoru in času za to najdišče.

## METODE IN GRADIVO

Zaščitna izkopavanja na Mostu na Soči so potekala med letoma 1971 in 1984. V tem času so bili raziskani ostanki 36 prazgodovinskih hiš, odtočni kanali in poti skozi naselje. K temu je treba dodati 32 območij z razpršenimi sledmi poselitve, kjer stavbni ostanki niso bili dokumentirani, vendar pa ruševinske plasti in posamične najdbe kažejo, da so se tudi tod odvijale naselbinske aktivnosti.<sup>8</sup>

Zbrano arheozoološko gradivo, ki skupaj vključuje več kot 15.000 najdb, je bilo v celoti pobrano ročno. To med drugim pomeni, da je delež manjših (odlomkov) kosti in zob do neke mere podcenjen, saj je takšne primerke med izkopavanji pogosto težko opaziti.<sup>9</sup> Pri taksonomskem opredeljevanju najdb sta bili v pomoč študijska osteološka zbirka Inštituta za arheologijo ZRC SAZU in specializirana področna literatura.<sup>10</sup> Razlikovanje med divjim prašičem (*Sus scrofa*) in domačim prašičem (*Sus domesticus*) je bilo opravljeno na podlagi velikosti posameznih bolje ohranjenih kosti in zob. Isti pristop je bil uporabljen pri poskusu prepoznavanja ostankov tura (*Bos primigenius*) in volka (*Canis lupus*).<sup>11</sup> Taksonomsko opredeljevanje je zajelo vse skeletne elemente z izjemo reber. Ostanki slednjih so bili namesto tega razvrščeni med dva *ad hoc* oblikovana velikostna razreda in sicer "mali rastlinojedi" in "veliki rastlinojedi". Drugi bržčas vključujejo predvsem ostanke goveda, med najdbami iz razreda "mali rastlinojedi" pa domnevno prevladujejo ostanke drobnice.

Kvantitativne primerjave med taksoni so bile izvedene na podlagi podatkov o številu opredeljenih ostankov (*Number of Identified Specimens*; NISP<sup>12</sup>). Pri tem so bili odlomki, ki jih je bilo mogoče z zanesljivostjo pripisati isti kosti (npr. odlomki med izkopavanji zdrobljene kosti), obravnavani kot ena najdba (tj. NISP = 1). Izjemoma je bila količina ostankov posameznega skeletnega elementa podana tudi z indeksom "najmanjše število elementov" (*Minimum Number of Elements*; MNE<sup>13</sup>). Pri tem so bile – ob podatkih o anatomski strani

2011; Russell 2012; Röder et al. 2013; Wilkins, Nadeau 2015.

<sup>7</sup> Glej tu Dular, Tecco Hvala, 9–145.

<sup>8</sup> Za poglobljen vpogled v najdišče in metodologijo terenskega raziskovanja glej Svolsjšak, Dular 2016.

<sup>9</sup> Cf. Toškan 2015.

<sup>10</sup> Olsen 1960; Boessneck, Müller, Teichert 1964; Callou 1997; Ambros, Hilpert 2005; Zeder, Pilaar 2010.

<sup>11</sup> Zollitsch 1969; Payne, Bull 1988; Bökönyi 1995.

<sup>12</sup> Grayson 1984.

<sup>13</sup> Lyman 1999, 102–104.

attempt is made to illuminate some of these topics by providing the first assessment of the spatial and temporal variation in the distribution of animal bone finds at Most na Soči, a regional centre that undoubtedly played a major role in the settlement pattern of Posočje.<sup>7</sup>

## METHOD AND MATERIAL

The here considered rescue excavations at Most na Soči revealed the remains of over three dozen prehistoric buildings, drainage canals, a drainage ditch and a path through the settlement, as well as over 30 locations of dispersed habitation traces where only layers of debris and individual finds indicative of habitation activities survived.<sup>8</sup>

All of the over 15,000 faunal remains were collected manually, which resulted in an underestimated contribution of smaller bones, teeth and bone/tooth fragments.<sup>9</sup> For the present study, the material was taxonomically identified consulting the reference collection at the Institute of Archaeology ZRC SAZU, as well as specialised literature.<sup>10</sup> Differentiation between wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) and domestic pig (*Sus domesticus*) was attempted based on the size of individual bone/tooth. The same criterion was used to distinguish the rare aurochs (*Bos primigenius*) and wolf (*Canis lupus*) finds from those of cattle and dog, respectively.<sup>11</sup> In taxonomic identification, remains of all skeletal elements but ribs were routinely taken into consideration. In contrast, ribs were only allocated to one of the two *ad hoc* size classes defined as 'large herbivores' and 'small herbivores'. Most (all?) of the finds included in 'large herbivores' class are believed to belong to cattle, while among the 'small herbivores' remains teeth and bones of sheep and goat predominate.

Qualitative between-taxa comparisons were performed using the number of identified specimens (NISP<sup>12</sup>) as entry data. In calculating NISP, the fragments that undoubtedly belonged to the same bone (e.g. fragments of bones broken during excavations) were counted as a single specimen (i.e. NISP = 1). Alternatively, the minimum number of elements (MNE<sup>13</sup>) was also calculated. In studying the representation of individual anatomical regions of the animal body (expressed in terms of NISP), the various skeletal elements were divided into three categories based on the quality

2011; Russell 2012; Röder et al. 2013; Wilkins, Nadeau 2015.

<sup>7</sup> See here Dular, Tecco Hvala, 9–145.

<sup>8</sup> For detailed information as regards the site and the fieldwork methodology see Svolsjšak, Dular 2016.

<sup>9</sup> Cf. Toškan 2015.

<sup>10</sup> Olsen 1960; Boessneck, Müller, Teichert 1964; Callou 1997; Ambros, Hilpert 2005; Zeder, Pilaar 2010.

<sup>11</sup> Zollitsch 1969; Payne, Bull 1988; Bökönyi 1995.

<sup>12</sup> Grayson 1984.

<sup>13</sup> Lyman 1999, 102–104.

(levo : desno) – upoštevane še ugotovitve o velikosti posameznih najdb in starosti pripadajočih živali ob poginu (npr. za skupek leve stegenice teleta in desne stegenice odraslega goveda velja MNE = 2). V okviru analize zastopanosti posameznih skeletnih elementov so bili ti na podlagi kvalitete in količine mesa na pripadajočih delih živalskega telesa razvrščeni v tri kategorije: kategorijo A (vključuje ostanke vretenc, lopatic, nadlahtnic, medenic in stegenic), kategorijo B (vključuje najdbe lobanj, spodnjih čeljustnic, koželjnic, komolčnic in golenic) ter kategorijo C (vključuje izolirane zobe in ostanke zgornjih čeljustnic, dlančnic, zapestnih kosti, stopalnic, nartnih kosti in prstnic). Starost ob zakolu je bila ocenjena na podlagi stopnje obrabe žvekalne površine kočnikov.<sup>14</sup> Zajem metričnih podatkov je bil opravljen v skladu s smernicami, ki jih je objavila Angela von den Driesch.<sup>15</sup>

Izkopavanja na Mostu na Soči so razkrila ostanke 36 železnodobnih hiš (sl. 13).<sup>16</sup> Šlo je za lesene stavbe s kamnitimi temelji. Proti jugu nagnjen teren je od graditeljev zahteval zemeljske posege, saj je bilo treba prostor bodočih stavbišč najprej poravnati in pravilno usmeriti. Pomembna značilnost posoškega stavbarstva je gradnja drenažnih zidov. Te so postavljali ob vkope gradbenih jam in s tem preprečili, da bi prišla zemljina v neposreden stik s stenami hiš. Večina stavb je bila v času trajanja naselbine poškodovana ali povsem uničena v požarih, zato so bile enkrat ali dvakrat celovito obnovljene.<sup>17</sup> V tem prispevku so posamezne takšne gradbene faze prikazane z navedbo številke hiše in ustrezne gradbene faze, pri čemer oba podatka ločuje poševnica (npr. hiša 15/1 se nanaša na prvo gradbeno fazo hiše 15<sup>18</sup>).

Skupno je bilo v okviru tukaj predstavljene študije analiziranih 15.205 živalskih ostankov, ki večinoma pripadajo sesalcem. Prepoznanih je bilo najmanj 16 različnih vrst (tab. 1), vendar bi v gradivu utegnili biti zastopana tudi volk (*Canis lupus*) in še ena ptičja vrsta poleg kokoši (*Aves*). Pretežni del gradiva datira v mlajše halštatsko obdobje (6.–4. stoletje pr. n. št. oziroma kulturne stopnje Sv. Lucija IIa, IIb in IIc), manjšina pa je bila pobrana iz kontekstov mlajše bronaste dobe (14.–13. stoletje pr. n. št.) in latenske dobe (pozno 2. in 1. stoletje pr. n. št. oziroma kulturna stopnja Sv. Lucija IV).<sup>19</sup> Približno petine zbranih živalskih najdb ni bilo mogoče natančneje časovno opredeliti. V tem poglavju bo podrobneje predstavljeno zgolj gradivo iz mlajšega halštatskega obdobja.

Živalske ostanke z Mosta na Soči hrani Goriški muzej v Novi Gorici.

and quantity of meat: Category A (remains of vertebrae, scapulae, humeri, pelvises and femora), Category B (skull fragments, as well as fragments of mandibles, radii and tibiae) and Category C (maxillary fragments, isolated teeth, metacarpals, metatarsals, carpals, tarsals and phalanges). Age-at-death was assessed considering tooth-wear data.<sup>14</sup> Measurements were taken according to von den Driesch.<sup>15</sup>

The excavations at Most na Soči unearthed, either entirely or partially, the remains of 36 Iron Age buildings (Fig. 13).<sup>16</sup> These were wooden structures with stone foundations. Since the terrain in the settlement inclines slightly, earthworks consisting in excavating a construction pit with a leveled ground were required prior to construction. A prominent feature of the houses is the presence of drainage walls, which were erected along the walls of the construction pit to prevent the earth from coming into direct contact with the wooden walls. Most houses show traces of repair, usually interpreted as renovations following fire damage.<sup>17</sup> During renovations (Construction Phase 2), in most cases the same construction pits were reused and the debris of the first construction phase levelled so as to prepare the ground. The construction phases of houses are marked with the number of the respective construction phase added after the house number (e.g. House 15/1 stands for the first construction phase of House 15<sup>18</sup>).

A total of 15,205 animal remains were considered in the analysis, most of which belonged to mammals. Of non-mammal taxa, two bone fragments of domestic hen (*Gallus domesticus*) and one ascribed to an amphibian (*Amphibia*) are to be mentioned. No less than 16 species were reliably identified (Tab. 1), while wolf (*Canis lupus*) and a bird species other than domestic hen (*Gallus domesticus*) may also be present. The great majority of finds date to the Late Hallstatt period (6<sup>th</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> centuries BC; the Sv. Lucija IIa, IIb and IIc phases), small shares to the Late Bronze Age (14<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> centuries BC) and the Late La Tène period (late 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC; the Sv. Lucija IV phase),<sup>19</sup> while about a fifth of the recovered animal remains are chronologically undetermined. In this contribution, only the Late Hallstatt finds are presented in detail.

The faunal remains from Most na Soči are kept in the Goriški muzej in Nova Gorica.

<sup>14</sup> Payne 1973; 1985; Grant 1982; Greenfield, Arnold 2008; Lemoine *et al.* 2014.

<sup>15</sup> Von den Driesch 1976.

<sup>16</sup> Glej tudi Svolfšak, Dular 2016.

<sup>17</sup> Za podrobnosti glej Svolfšak, Dular 2016, in tu Svolfšak, 171.

<sup>18</sup> Za kronološko opredelitev posameznih gradbenih faz glej tu Dular, 147–166.

<sup>19</sup> Glej tu Dular, 147–166.

<sup>14</sup> Payne 1973; 1985; Grant 1982; Greenfield, Arnold 2008; Lemoine *et al.* 2014.

<sup>15</sup> Von den Driesch 1976.

<sup>16</sup> Also see Svolfšak, Dular 2016.

<sup>17</sup> For details see Svolfšak, Dular 2016 and here Svolfšak, 171.

<sup>18</sup> For the chronological attribution of individual houses see here Dular, 147–166.

<sup>19</sup> See here Dular, 147–166.



Takson Taxon	Bronasta doba Bronze Age	Železna doba Iron Age		Neopredeljeno Non-defined	SKUPAJ TOTAL
		NISP	% NISP Mammalia		
<i>Bos taurus</i>	20	2049	37,0%	694	2763
Caprinae	32	2831	51,1%	812	3675
<i>Sus cf. domesticus</i>	30	557	10,0%	117	704
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	2	16	0,3%	3	21
<i>Equus caballus</i>		8	0,1%	1	9
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>		53	1,0%	11	64
<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		3	<0,1%		3
<i>Bos primigenius</i>		1	<0,1%		1
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		2	<0,1%	2	4
<i>Sus cf. scrofa</i>		15	0,3%		15
<i>Martes martes</i>		1	<0,1%		1
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>		3	<0,1%		3
<i>Ursus arctos</i>		1	<0,1%	1	2
<i>Bos sp.</i>		1	<0,1%	4	5
<i>Canis sp.</i>		1	<0,1%		1
Σ Mammalia	84	5542		1645	7271
<i>Gallus domesticus</i>		1	-	1	2
Σ Aves		2	-	2	4
Σ Amphibia			-	1	1
Indeterminatus		6221	-	1708	7929

Tab. 1: Živalski ostanki z Mosta na Soči, pridobljeni med zaščitnimi izkopavanji v letih 1971–1984.

Tab. 1: Faunal remains from Most na Soči unearthed during the 1971–1984 rescue excavations.

## ARHEOZOOLOŠKI PODATKI: PREGLED

Skoraj polovica vseh taksonomsko opredeljenih živalskih kosti in zob z Mosta na Soči pripada drobnici, pri čemer je ovca (*Ovis aries*) nekoliko bolj zastopana od koze (*Capra hircus*). Izmed skoraj 600 najdb, ki jih je bilo mogoče določiti vse do ravni vrste, jih je bilo prvi pripisanih 349, drugi pa le 216. Podobno razmerje podaja že Bartosiewicz v prvi preliminarni objavi favnističnega gradiva z Mosta na Soči,<sup>20</sup> z manjšimi odstopanji, ki jih kaže večinoma pripisati nedavnim popravkom kronološkega okvirja posameznih kontekstov. Podoben gospodarski pomen kot drobnica je verjetno imelo tudi govedo. Po številu najdb sicer za ovco/kozo bistveno zaostaja, vendar je lahko njegova masa tudi za 15- do 20-krat presežala maso drobnice. Prašič je bistveno slabše zastopan, kar gre v pomembni meri pripisati specifičnim značilnostim tamkajšnjega okolja. Ozke rečne doline, obdane s strmimi pobočji okoliških hribov in gora, prašičereji namreč niso naklonjene.<sup>21</sup>

Preostale živalske vrste – tako domestikati kot divjad – so zastopane z majhnim številom najdb. To seveda ne pomeni, da je bil njihov pomen v tedanji družbi nujno skromen. Nasprotno! Dobro je znano, da je bil

<sup>20</sup> Bartosiewicz 1985, 107–114.<sup>21</sup> Bartosiewicz 1985, 109; Toškan, Dirjec 2010, 105; 2011, 362–364.

## ARCHAEOZOOLOGICAL DATA: AN OVERVIEW

Almost half of the taxonomically identified animal remains at Most na Soči belong to caprines, with sheep (*Ovis aries*) being slightly more abundant than goat (*Capra hircus*). More precisely, of the almost 600 teeth and bones identified to the level of species, 349 were ascribed to the former and 216 to the latter. The results resemble those already published by Bartosiewicz,<sup>20</sup> with slight differences mostly related to corrections in the chronological framework of individual contexts. Although numerically less well represented, cattle seem to have been a similarly important source of meat. The latter is especially true in regard to cattle body size, which may be 15–20 times larger than that of sheep and goat. Pig was significantly less abundant, which is thought to reflect the local environment as the narrow and relatively steep river banks in Posočje are not suitable for pig husbandry.<sup>21</sup>

The remaining animal species – both wild and domestic – are fairly uncommon. This is not necessarily an indication of a marginal role. On the contrary! It is well-known that horse, for instance, served as a status symbol for the elites. The latter is most evident in the regionally widespread custom of burying large, possibly

<sup>20</sup> Bartosiewicz 1985, 107–114.<sup>21</sup> Bartosiewicz 1985, 109; Toškan, Dirjec 2010, 105; 2011, 362–364.



Sl. 1: Izbor konjskih ostankov z Mosta na Soči: 1 in 2 – zgornji ličnik/kočnik, hiša 31; 3 – spodnji tretji kočnik ( $M_3$ ), hiša 12/1; 4 – dlančnica, hiša 12/1; 5 – dlančnica, hiša 1/2. (Foto: D. Valoh)

Fig. 1: Selection of horse remains from Most na Soči: 1 & 2 – upper check-teeth, House 31; 3 – third lower molar ( $M_3$ ), House 12/1; 4 – metacarpal bone, House 12/1; 5 – metacarpal bone, House 1/2. (Photo: D. Valoh)

konj zelo pomemben socialni simbol tedanje elite. To se najočitneje kaže v širše razširjeni praksi žrtvovanja in pokopa velikih, bržčas uvoženih predstavnikov te vrste v povezavi s pokopi socialno izstopajočih posameznikov, tudi poglavarjev lokalnih skupnosti.<sup>22</sup> Najdbe sočasnih naselbinskih ostankov so bistveno redkejšje in domnevno pripadajo manj cenjenim lokalno vzrejenim delovnim konjem.<sup>23</sup> V okviru Mosta na Soči so bili ekvidni ostanki odkriti tako v nekropoli<sup>24</sup> kot tudi naselbini. Zbir naselbinskih najdb vključuje zgolj izolirane zobe in kosti spodnjega dela nog (tj. dlančnice/stopalnice, zapestne/nartne kosti in prstnice). Zanesljivo železnodobnih primerkov je vsega skupaj le osem (sl. 1). Najdbe so razmeroma enakomerno razpršene med domnevne stanovanjske hiše in delavnice (pril. 4). Naselbinski konjski ostanki z Mosta na Soči se v velikosti (tab. 2) približujejo okvirno sočasnim primerkom z grobišč na Magdalenska gora in Dolenjskem.<sup>25</sup>

Skromno število najdb je značilno tudi za psa. Ugotovitev ni presenetljiva in se v celoti ujema s stanjem na drugih najdiščih v regiji.<sup>26</sup> Pičlost pasjih kosti med kuhinjskimi ostanki z Mosta na Soči bi utegnila biti

imported specimens alongside socially outstanding individuals.<sup>22</sup> Coeval equid finds from settlements are much rarer and seem to represent the remains of less valued and significantly smaller, locally bred working animals.<sup>23</sup> At Most na Soči, horse remains are known from both the necropolis<sup>24</sup> and the settlement. In the latter case, only isolated teeth and lower leg bones (i.e. metapodials, carpals/tarsals and phalanges) were identified, with the total number of specimens reliably dated to either the Late Hallstatt or La Tène periods being as low as eight (Fig. 1). These finds seem equally distributed between the presumed residential units and workshops (App. 4). Metrically (Tab. 2), the horse finds from the Most na Soči settlement resemble those from roughly coeval burials at Magdalenska gora, approx. 70 km to the southeast.<sup>25</sup>

Dog was probably fairly uncommon as well. Such an observation does not come as a surprise, being perfectly in line with what has been observed elsewhere in the region.<sup>26</sup> At Most na Soči, the lack of dog bones in the kitchen waste may be seen as an indication of mainly keeping these animals and/or burying their carcasses

<sup>22</sup> Dular 2007; Kmeťová 2013.

<sup>23</sup> Bökönyi 1994, 200.

<sup>24</sup> Marchesetti 1893.

<sup>25</sup> Bökönyi 1968, 56.

<sup>26</sup> Škvor Jernejčič, Toškan, v tisku, Tab. 3.

<sup>22</sup> Dular 2007; Kmeťová 2013.

<sup>23</sup> Bökönyi 1994, 200.

<sup>24</sup> Marchesetti 1893.

<sup>25</sup> Bökönyi 1968, 56.

<sup>26</sup> Škvor Jernejčič, Toškan, in press, Tab. 3.

Lokacija Location	Skeletni element Skeletal element	Dimenzija Dimension	Izmerek Measurement
Hiša 1/2 House 1/2	Dens (P <sub>2</sub> )	Dolžina Length	36,0 mm
		Širina Breadth	26,5 mm
Hiša 2 House 2	Metacarpus	Širina distalnega dela Breadth of distal end	41,5 mm
Hiša 12 House 12	Dens (M <sub>3</sub> )	Dolžina Length	13,5 mm
		Širina Breadth	29,5 mm
	Metacarpus	Širina proksimalnega dela Breadth of proximal end	44,5 mm
		Debelina proksimalnega dela Depth of proximal end	29,5 mm
		Najmanjša debelina diafize Smallest breadth of diaphysis	32,5 mm

Tab. 2: Metrični podatki za konjske ostanke z Mosta na Soči.  
Tab. 2: Metric data for horse remains from Most na Soči.

povezana z odločitvijo o zadrževanju (in torej pokopavanju) večine teh živali zunaj naselbine, kjer jih je človek pravzaprav tudi uporabljal (npr. varovanje čred, njiv ipd.).<sup>27</sup> Vsaj na načelni ravni je ob tem treba dopustiti tudi možnost obstoja določenih omejitev pri uživanju pasjega (ter tudi konjskega) mesa, sploh glede na pomembno vlogo teh živali v tedanjih pogrebnih ritualih na širšem območju jugovzhodnih in vzhodnih Alp.<sup>28</sup>

Divjad je v analiziranem gradivu zastopana z jelenom (*Cervus elaphus*), srnjakom (*Capreolus capreolus*), turom (*Bos primigenius*), poljskim zajcem (*Lepus europaeus*), kuno zlatico (*Martes martes*), lisico (*Vulpes vulpes*), rjavim medvedom (*Ursus arctos*) in divjim prašičem (*Sus scrofa*). Zanesljivo razlikovanje med slednjim in domačim prašičem je težavno, vendar je bilo 15 najdb na podlagi njihove izstopajoče velikosti pogojno vendarle pripisanih divjemu prašiču. Metrični podatki so odigrali ključno vlogo tudi pri opredelitvi ostankov tura (tab. 3), ki je v gradivu zastopan z odlomkom lopatice (sl. 2) in morda delom razmeroma robustne rožnice (debelina stene > 9 mm). Možnost, da bi lopatica pripadala zobru (*Bison bonasus*), je bilo mogoče na podlagi več morfoloških specifik navedene kosti z zanesljivostjo ovreči.<sup>29</sup> Težavnejši je poskus opredelitve odlomka kanidne zgornje čeljustnice s prisotnim P<sup>4</sup> (sl. 2), saj bi lahko pripadala manjšemu volku ali večjemu psu (dolžina P<sup>4</sup> = 20,0 mm; širina P<sup>4</sup> = 10,5 mm).<sup>30</sup>

Seznam ostankov, ki ne pripadajo sesalcem, vključuje zgolj dve ptičji kosti, od katerih ena pripada kokoši (*Gallus domesticus*). Pičlost ptičjih najdb jasno pričra o

off-site.<sup>27</sup> There may also have been dietary restrictions in relation to cynophagy (as well as hyppophagy), especially if considering the seemingly notable role of these animals in the local funerary practice.<sup>28</sup>

Game is represented by red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), aurochs (*Bos primigenius*), hare (*Lepus europaeus*), European pine marten (*Martes martes*), fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) and wild boar (*Sus scrofa*). It is often difficult to reliably differentiate between wild boar and domestic pig, but 15 specimens are large enough to be tentatively ascribed to wild boar. Likewise, metric data were decisive for the identification of aurochs (Tab. 3), represented in the assemblage by a fragmented scapula (Fig. 2) and perhaps by part of a horn core with its wall depth exceeding 9 mm. The possibility of the scapula belonging to European bison (*Bison bonasus*) can be reliably ruled out due to its morphological characteristics.<sup>29</sup> The identification to species level of a canid maxilla with attached P<sup>4</sup> (Fig. 2) is less definitive, as it might belong to either a small wolf or a large dog (P<sup>4</sup> length = 20.0 mm; P<sup>4</sup> breadth = 10.5 mm).<sup>30</sup>

The list of non-mammal species only comprises two bird bones, of which one belongs to domestic hen (*Gallus domesticus*). The observed scantiness of avifauna remains clearly testifies to the fairly limited economic role of poultry. Considering that fowl bones are not smaller than e.g. sheep, goat and pig phalanges, of which more than 200 were collected, the near absence of bird bones cannot be ascribed to the underrepresentation

<sup>27</sup> Bartosiewicz 1985, 109.

<sup>28</sup> Riedel 1977; Tagliacozzo 1998; Škvor Jernejčič, Toškan, v tisku.

<sup>29</sup> Olsen 1960, 9.

<sup>30</sup> Cf. Zollitsch 1969.

<sup>27</sup> Bartosiewicz 1985, 109.

<sup>28</sup> Riedel 1977; Tagliacozzo 1998; Škvor Jernejčič, Toškan, in press.

<sup>29</sup> Olsen 1960, 9.

<sup>30</sup> Cf. Zollitsch 1969.



Sl. 2: Odlomek lopatice tura (1) in fragment kanidne zgornje čeljustnice (2) z Mosta na Soči. Najdbi izvirata iz hiš 26 in 15/3. (Foto: D. Valoh)

Fig. 2: Part of an aurochs scapula (1) and a fragmented canid maxilla (2) from Most na Soči. The two finds originate from Houses 26 and 15/3, respectively. (Photo: D. Valoh).

Sk. element	Dimenzija Dimension	<i>Bos cf. primigenius</i>	<i>Bos taurus</i>		
			Me	Min-Max	N
Scapula	SLC	61,0	42,0	35,5-51,0	17

Tab. 3: Metrični podatki za odlomek bovidne lopatice z Mosta na Soči (hiša 26), ki bržčas pripada turu. Podani so še primerjalni podatki za lopatice goveda z istega najdišča (Me – mediana; Min.-Max. – razpon vrednosti; N – število primerkov). Vsi izmerki so v mm.

Tab. 3: Metric data for a bovine scapula fragment from Most na Soči (House 26), presumably belonging to aurochs. For comparison, data relative to cattle scapulae from the same site are also given (Me – Median; Min-Max – range; N – number of specimens). All measurements are in mm.

skromnem gospodarskem pomenu perutnine. Toliko bolj zato, ker kokošje dolge kosti velikostno v ničemer ne zaostajajo za denimo ovčjimi, kozjimi in prašičjimi prstnicami, pri čemer je bilo slednjih skupno odkritih več kot 200. Pičlosti ptičjih kosti torej ni mogoče zadovoljivo razložiti zgolj z dejstvom, da so bile najdbe pobrane ročno (tj. brez sejanja). Bi pa to utegnulo držati za ribe, katerih ostanki so znatno manjši in krhkejši. Njihovo popolno odsotnost med več tisoč živalskimi ostanki z obravnavane naselbine bi namreč kazalo razložiti prav s suboptimalnim načinom terenskega vzorčenja tovrstnih najdb.

Favnistično gradivo z Mosta na Soči je močno fragmentirano, kar gre pripisati predvsem načrtnemu človekovemu razbijanju kosti z namenom oblikovanja ustreznih velikih porcij in dostopanja do hranljivega mozga. Dodatne tafonomske izgube je treba pripisati

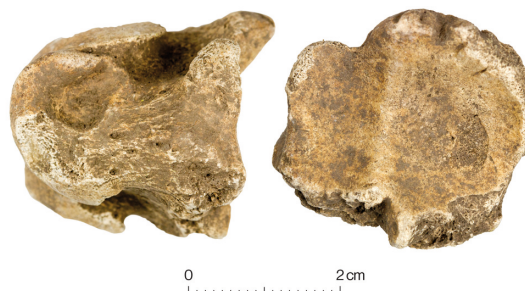
of smaller finds. In contrast, the complete lack of much smaller and more fragile fish bones is believed to significantly reflect the suboptimal sampling techniques during excavations.

The animal remains from Most na Soči are heavily fragmented, which is ascribable to intentional human (marrow extraction) and animal (gnawing) activities, as well as the effects of an array of post-depositional factors. Only 444 of the total of 15,205 recovered teeth and bone specimens survived complete. The great majority of these are, of course, isolated teeth, followed by phalanges and carpal/tarsal bones. Even with isolated teeth, however, more than 700 were found fragmented, which is little less than twice the number of non-fragmented specimens. The total number of completely preserved long bones is as low as nine.

delovanju psov in prašičev (obgrizovanje), pa tudi izpostavljenosti številnim poodložitvenim dejavnikom. Izmed skupno 15.205 pobranih najdb jih je bilo nepoškodovanih zgolj 444. Večinoma so to izolirani zobje, sledijo prstnice ter zapestne in nartne kosti. A pozor! Celo med izoliranimi zobmi z več kot 700 najdbami močno prevladujejo poškodovani primerki. Nepoškodovanih dolgih kosti je bilo najdenih le devet.

Izrazita fragmentiranost gradiva otežuje oceno starosti posameznih živali ob zakolu/uplenitvi. Poleg tega je zaradi zgolj ročnega pobiranja najdb bržčas znatno podcenjen delež mlečnih (in torej manjših) zob. O tem nazorno priča ugotovitev, da je bilo izmed skupno 1.376 dokumentiranih zob drobnice v čeljustnici še vedno pritrjenih zgolj 372 primerkov, medtem ko jih je bilo 983 (tj. 71,4 %) najdenih izoliranih. V nasprotju s tem je bilo izoliranih zgolj 17 od skupno 55 najdenih mlečnih zob istih živali, kar znaša le 30,9 odstotka. Razkorak med obema starostnima kategorijama najdb je treba pripisati večji krhkosti in majhnosti izoliranih mlečnih zob, ki so zato pospešeno razpadali in jih je bilo med izkopavanji težje opaziti. K temu je treba prišteti še delovanje psov (in prašičev?), ki so se prehranjevali z zavrženimi klavniškimi/kuhinjskimi odpadki. Čeljustnice odraslih ovc in koz namreč do petkrat bolje kljubujejo pasjemu grizenju, kot to velja za isto kost šest do dvanajst mesecev starih živali, in kar petnajstkrat bolje v primerjavi s čeljustnicami dva do šest mesecev starih kozličev oziroma jagnjet.<sup>31</sup>

Ne glede na predstavljene omejitve je iz očitne prevlade zob odraslih goved nad teleti (*pril. 1*) utemeljeno sklepati, da govedoreja ni bila usmerjena zgolj v proizvodnjo mesa in maščob. O velikem pomenu vlečne moči teh živali pričajo številni primerki prstnic z razširitvami sklepnih gladčin in/ali pojavom eksostoz (*sl. 3*), k čemur je sicer utegnil dodatno prispevati tudi razgiban teren Soške doline.<sup>32</sup> Gospodarsko pomembne so bile tudi rožnice kot surovina za izdelavo orodij (*sl. 13*), kože (*sl. 4*) in bržčas mleko.<sup>33</sup> Klavna starost prašičev je bila znatno nižja kot pri govedu in praviloma ni presegala treh let. Slednje priča o skromnem pomenu sekundarnih proizvodov reje te domače živali (*sl. 4; pril. 2*). Mortalitetni profil za drobnico ne odstopa bistveno od tistega za govedo, saj oba izkazujeta visok delež ostankov odraslih živali (*pril. 3*). To je v primeru ovc in koz povezano z velikim gospodarskim pomenom runa in bržčas tudi mleka, kar je lastnike motiviralo k odločitvi o zamiku zakola pri delu črede na starost med tretjim in petim letom. Meso takšnih živalih namreč še vedno ohrani pretežni del svoje kulinarične vrednosti, gospodar pa je lahko pred zakolom vsaj nekaj časa pridobival tudi runo in mleko.<sup>34</sup> Mlade živali, zastopane v analiziranem



*Sl. 3:* Patološko spremenjena druga prstnica goveda z Mosta na Soči (hiša 8). (Foto: D. Valoh)

*Fig. 3:* Cattle second phalange from Most na Soči (House 8) with lipping and exostoses. (Photo: D. Valoh)

Due to the heavy fragmentation of the material, little is known about the age-dependent kill-off patterns at the site. Moreover, in the absence of sieving the share of deciduous teeth is supposedly significantly underestimated. Is this supposition provable? Suffice it to say that of the 1,376 available permanent sheep and goat teeth within the studied assemblage, 983 (71.4%) were isolated and only 372 still attached to the jaw, while only 17 out of a total of 55 deciduous teeth were found isolated, amounting to mere 30.9%. The difference is undoubtedly related to the more fragile and smaller deciduous teeth being less well preserved and more easily overlooked by the excavators, if disregarding the fact that when dogs have access to fresh bones the mandibles of adult sheep/goats might survive at rates five times greater than those of 6–12-month-old lambs/kids and about 15 times greater than those of 2–6-month-old lambs/kids.<sup>31</sup>

Irrespective of limitations, the clear domination of adult cattle individuals over calves (*App. 1*) convincingly demonstrates that these animals were kept for more than just a single (i.e. meat producing) purpose, with at least draft power having been intensively exploited. This is supported by the discovery of several phalanges with lipping and exostoses (*Fig. 3*), even though these symptoms might have been exacerbated by the rough/hilly terrain of the Soča valley.<sup>32</sup> Horn cores as raw material (*Fig. 13*), hides (*Fig. 4*) and possibly dairy products<sup>33</sup> were also valuable. Pigs were mostly culled within the first three years, which is clearly related to the marginal role of secondary products (*Fig. 4; App. 2*). The mortality profiles for sheep and goat resemble those for cattle, as they show a substantial share of older individuals (*App. 3*). This is related to the high economic value of wool and possibly milk, which must have motivated the owners to postpone culling part of the population to an older age. With an age-at-death

<sup>31</sup> Munson 2000, 399–401.

<sup>32</sup> Bartosiewicz, Van Neer, Lentacker 1997.

<sup>33</sup> Cf. Carrer et al. 2016.

<sup>34</sup> Albarella 1997, 24.

<sup>31</sup> Munson 2000, 399–401.

<sup>32</sup> Bartosiewicz, Van Neer, Lentacker 1997.

<sup>33</sup> Cf. Carrer et al. 2016.



Sl. 4: Vrezi, ki so domnevno nastali med odiranjem (levo) oziroma kosanjem (desno) živali (cf. Binford 1981, 107, 120): stopalnica goveda, hiša 3 (levo); skočnica prašiča, hiša 15A/1 (desno). (Foto: D. Valoh)

Fig. 4: Cut-marks supposedly produced during skinning (left) and dismemberment (right) of the animal (cf. Binford 1981, 107, 120): cattle metatarsus, House 3 (left); domestic pig astragalus, House 15A/1 (right). (Photo: D. Valoh)

gradu, bržčas pomenijo reproduktivni presežek, ki je bil preusmerjen v predčasen zakol. Vlaganje v rejo devet mesecev in več starih ovc in koz namreč z gospodarskega vidika ni upravičeno, saj je iztržek mesa na enoto vložene dela sčasoma vse manjši.<sup>35</sup>

Lov je bil nedvomno skromen vir mesa in maščob, podobno kot pri večini domačih živali pa divjad sicer ni služila le kot dopolnilni vir hrane. To med drugim dokazuje odkritje številnih primerkov jelenjega rogovja s sledmi človekovih aktivnosti, kar več kot prepričljivo dokazuje uporabo tovrstnih najdb v koščeni industriji<sup>36</sup> (sl. 5). Po drugi strani so bili poljski zajec in zveri (rjavi medved, lisica, volk, kuna zlatica) zagotovo zanimivi zaradi kožuhov, lov na nekatere od njih je bil najbrž motiviran tudi s potrebo po zaščiti čred. Uživanje divjačine naj bi sicer imelo svojstvene socialno-statusne implikacije (glej spodaj).

Na podlagi predstavljenih rezultatov o gospodarskem pomenu domačih živali kaže torej skleniti, da je prevladujočo živinorejsko politiko v obravnavani mladohalštatski naselbini po vsej verjetnosti kot "pilotska vrsta" označevala ovca.<sup>37</sup> Ta morda ni bila osrednji vir mesa, jo je pa mogoče razumeti kot kazalnik osnovne usmerjenosti tedanje lokalne živinoreje.<sup>38</sup> V tem smislu je opaziti bistveno odstopanje od slike, ki jo kažejo okvirno sočasna najdišča v jugo- in severovzhodni Sloveniji, pa tudi tista v ravninah severovzhodne Italije. Na navedenih območjih je namreč vloga ovce zavzemal domači

peak at three to five years, the meat would still retain its culinary value, while the animal would have provided the owner with at least a few seasons worth of fleece and/or milk.<sup>34</sup> The juvenile animals included in the assemblage, on the other hand, are to be seen as surplus offspring, redirected to human consumption in order to avoid the rapidly decreasing rate of meat gain relative to production costs in animals over nine months of age.<sup>35</sup>

As already noted, game was a rather negligible source of meat and fats. Similarly as with most domesticates, however, wild animals were not seen merely as a source of food. The several examples of worked red deer antlers, for instance, show that these skeletal elements must have represented a highly valued raw material<sup>36</sup> (Fig. 5). Carnivores (brown bear, fox, wolf, European pine marten) and hare, on the other hand, might have been primarily hunted for their fur or to protect the herds. Needless to say, game meat was eventually consumed, possibly reflecting the social stratification of the population (see below).

To summarise, the animal husbandry of the Iron Age Most na Soči community must have been characterised by sheep as the 'pilot species'.<sup>37</sup> It may not have dominated meat consumption from a quantitative point of view, but it is diagnostic of the basic character of animal husbandry at the site.<sup>38</sup> This is markedly different from what has been observed in the roughly coeval communities of south-eastern and north-eastern Slovenia, as well as on the

<sup>35</sup> Munson 2000, 395.

<sup>36</sup> Enako velja za rožnice goveda in koze.

<sup>37</sup> Bartosiewicz 1985; 1999, 314–315.

<sup>38</sup> Bartosiewicz 1985, 117–119.

<sup>34</sup> Albarella 1997, 24.

<sup>35</sup> Munson 2000, 395.

<sup>36</sup> The same is true for cattle and goat cornual processes.

<sup>37</sup> Bartosiewicz 1985; 1999, 314–315.

<sup>38</sup> Bartosiewicz 1985, 117–119.



Sl. 5: Izbor obdelanih jelenjih rogovij z Mosta na Soči. (Foto: D. Valoh)  
 Fig. 5: A set of worked red deer antlers from Most na Soči. (Photo: D. Valoh).

prašič.<sup>39</sup> Ugotovljen razkorak med navedenim regijami, ki nedvomno v pomembni meri odseva habitatne razlike med njimi, ni povsem neodvisen od kulturnih okoliščin. Tako je bilo na dolenjskih starejšeželeznodobnih najdiščih denimo ugotovljeno, da izkazuje razmerje v količini ovčjih/kozjih in prašičjih najdb močnejšo

<sup>39</sup> Riedel 1994; Dular, Tecco Hvala 2007, 210–213; Dular 2013, 115–116.

plains of north-eastern Italy, where the meat production role of sheep was replaced by pig.<sup>39</sup> The observed differences, which certainly reflect the habitat preferences of individual animal species, are believed not to have been completely independent of cultural circumstances. In the Dolenjska region, less than 100 km southeast of Most na

<sup>39</sup> Riedel 1994; Dular, Tecco Hvala 2007, 209–212; Dular 2013, 115–116.

odvisnost od pomena/statusa posamezne naselbine kot od zemljepisnih značilnosti njenega neposrednega zaledja.<sup>40</sup> Pri taksonomski pestrosti uplenjene divjadi so razlike med regijami manj izrazite. Lov naj bi v celotnem obravnavanem prostoru pomenil svojevrsten statusni simbol tedanjih elit.<sup>41</sup>

#### SPREMEMBE V ČASU

Razumevanje morebitnih diahronih sprememb v politiki reje, pomenu lova, prehrabnih navadah in socialni razslojenosti prebivalstva železnodobne naselbine na Mostu na Soči je pomemben prvi korak pri analizi razpršenosti najdb v prostoru in torej raziskovanja socialne razslojenosti in funkcionalne specializacije obravnavane skupnosti. Zato so bili zbrani arheozoološki podatki preurejeni tako, da je bil za vsako dobro kronološko opredeljeno gradbeno fazo posamezne hiše oblikovan ločen podrejen podatkovni niz ključnih arheozooloških ugotovitev. V nadaljevanju so bile med kronološko homogenimi skupki omenjenih podatkovnih nizov vzpostavljene primerjave v taksonomski pestrosti, številu ostankov posameznih vrst in zastopanosti skeletnih elementov. Žal statistično značilnega skupka podatkovnih nizov za vsako od štirih kulturnih stopenj trajanja železnodobne naselbine (tj. Sv. Lucija IIa, IIb, IIc in IV) ni bilo mogoče oblikovati. Najdbe latenske starosti so bile zaradi maloštevilnosti (NISP = 130) iz analize v celoti izključene.

Izbor podatkovnih nizov, uporabljenih v okviru te analize, je predstavljen v tabeli 4.<sup>42</sup> Že na prvi pogled je očitno, da je bil lov skozi celotno obdobje količinsko nepomembna gospodarska panoga. Podobno je mogoče reči za rejo psov in konj, čeprav je bila simbolna vloga (vsaj) slednjih nedvomno zelo velika. Zanimivo je, da sta bila dva od zgoj osmih konjskih ostankov odkrita na območju hiše 31. Gre namreč za edino stavbo v naselbini, kjer so bili pridobljeni izključno živalski ostanki latenske starosti. Bi navedena okoliščina lahko kazala na lokalno povečano prisotnost konj v mlajši železni dobi? Dokončnega odgovora na to vprašanje na podlagi pičlega števila razpoložljivih podatkov seveda ni mogoče dati, bi pa utegnili biti v tem smislu koristen vpogled v arheozoološko gradivo z območja hiše 6/2. Gre za edino preostalo stavbo, znotraj katere so bili odkriti latenskodobni živalski ostanki, sicer premešani z nekoliko starejšimi najdbami (kronološki okvir hiše 6/2: Sv. Lucija IIa–IIc, IV; NISP = 73). Ugotovljeno je bilo, da med gradivom iz hiše 6/2 konjskih ostankov ni.

<sup>40</sup> Cf. Bartosiewicz 1996; Dular, Tecco Hvala 2007, 155–195.

<sup>41</sup> Cf. Turk 2005, 31–32.

<sup>42</sup> Za predstavitev vseh podatkovnih nizov po posameznih gradbenih fazah/hišah glej prilogo 4.

Soči, for instance, caprine vs. pig ratio per site seems to show a stronger correlation to the importance/rank of individual settlements than to the geographical characteristics of the respective hinterland.<sup>40</sup> Less variability is observed in the importance of game. Hunting was never a quantitatively important source of meat, but may have served as a status symbol of the elites.<sup>41</sup>

#### DIACHRONIC CHANGES

In order to trace any major changes in the animal keeping practices, in the importance of hunting, the feeding habits and possibly in the social structure of the Iron Age Most na Soči community, the archaeozoological data were rearranged to form subsets related to well-dated construction phases of individual houses. The information on species richness, individual taxa abundances and skeletal element representation were then compared between subsets representing different archaeological phases. It was unfortunately impossible to form statistically relevant subsets for each of the four settlement phases considered here (Sv. Lucija IIa, IIb, IIc and IV). The La Tène material had to be completely excluded from the analysis due to the small number of finds (NISP = 130).

The selection of the data subsets considered in this analysis is presented in Table 4.<sup>42</sup> It is evident that hunting played a quantitatively negligible role throughout the studied period. The same holds true for dog and horse keeping, even though the role of at least the latter species is known to have been prominent. It might be worth noting that two of a total of mere eight recovered horse remains originate from House 31; this is the only excavated house to have yielded taxonomically identified animal remains exclusively dated to the La Tène period. Could this circumstance reflect an increase in horse abundance following the transition from the Early to the Late Iron Age? A conclusive answer can as yet not be given due to the small amount of data from House 31. It should be noted, however, that the only other La Tène house that yielded taxonomically identifiable remains – though mixed with earlier, i.e. Late Hallstatt finds – did not include horse bones (House 6/2; datation: Sv. Lucija IIa–IIc, IV; NISP = 73).

In view of the results, the bulk of the variation in species representation is limited to cattle, caprine and pig. A direct comparison between data subsets exclusively dated to either Sv. Lucija IIa or IIb yielded a statistically non-significant difference in the increasing percentage of pork and declining contribution of beef to the diet ( $\chi^2 = 5.689$ , d.f. = 2,  $p > 0.05$ ). The substantial

<sup>40</sup> Cf. Bartosiewicz 1996; Dular, Tecco Hvala 2007, 155–195.

<sup>41</sup> Cf. Turk 2005, 31–32.

<sup>42</sup> For complete data see Appendix 4.



Takson Taxon	Sv. Lucija IIa			Sv. Lucija IIa/b			Sv. Lucija IIb			Sv. Lucija IIa-c			Sv. Lucija IIc		
	H 14/1&2	H 15A/1	H 23/1	H 1/2	H 8	H 22A/2	H 4	H 2/2	H 12/1	H 3	H 6	H 30	H 7	H 15A/3	
Količina najdb po taksonih / Abundance per taxa															
<i>B. taurus</i>	284	6	14	8	34	8	4	9	57	14	31	67	29	15	
Caprinae	371	15	28	12	45	6	8	23	246	31	46	159	30	13	
<i>S. domesticus</i>	30	9	3	6	7	1	7	7	136	2	14	23	4	7	
<i>C. familiaris</i>		1								11					
<i>E. caballus</i>									2						
Divjad / Game	3	2		1	2	1	8		1	3		1			
ΣNISP	688	33	45	27	88	16	27	39	443	61	91	250	63	35	
Izkoristek mesa / Meat quality & quantity data															
<i>B. taurus</i>	A	93	3	1	-	2	1	-	4	19	2	1	14	1	6
	B	124	17	9	2	3	5	3	0	12	2	3	23	4	5
	C	205	4	4	5	29	2	1	2	26	14	27	29	24	4
Caprinae	A	40	6	1	2	4	-	-	3	28	3	1	14	2	4
	B	118	5	17	4	13	3	2	9	74	10	-	46	7	4
	C	212	4	10	6	28	3	3	10	142	18	45	98	21	4

Tab. 4: Število odkritih živalskih ostankov po taksonih (zgornji del) in zastopanosti skeletnih elementov iz najbolj, srednje in najmanj mesnatih delov telesa za govedo in drobnico (spodnji del) v gradivu z Mosta na Soči. Navedeni so zgolj podatki hiš/gradbenih faz z dobro opredeljenim kronološkim okvirjem (za datacijo posameznih gradbenih faz/hiš glej tu Dular, 147–166). Obrazložitev okrajšav: H – hiša (npr. H 1 – hiša 1). Za opredelitev posameznih kategorij mesnatosti (tj. A, B in C) glej razdelek Metode in gradivo.

Tab. 4: Taxa abundance data (upper part) and the distribution of skeletal elements by represented meat value for cattle and caprines (lower part) at Most na Soči from select houses/construction phases, grouped according to their chronological framework. For detailed chronological data on houses and their construction phases see here Dular, 147–166. Explanation of the abbreviation: H – House (e.g. H 1 – House 1). For the definition of meat quality/quantity categories (A, B, C) see the Method and material section.

V okviru železnodobnega Mosta na Soči je treba pretežni del variacije v deležu zastopanosti posameznih taksonov pripisati govedu, drobnici in domačemu prašiču. Neposredna primerjava med gradivom iz gradbenih faz/hiš kulturne stopnje Sv. Lucija IIa in tistim iz gradbenih faz/hiš kulturne stopnje Sv. Lucija IIb je pokazala na določeno razliko v deležu goveda in prašiča, pri čemer naj bi se pomen slednjega v času znatno povečal (razlika sicer ni statistično značilna:  $\chi^2 = 5,698$ , s.p. = 2,  $p > 0,5$ ). Zanimivo je, da izkazuje gradivo iz najmlajše mladohalštatske kulturne stopnje Sv. Lucija IIc večjo podobnost s stopnjo Sv. Lucija IIa, kar postavlja relevantnost ugotovljenih sprememb v priljubljenosti svinjine pod vprašaj. Drugače povedano, ugotovljene razlike najverjetneje ne odsevajo dejanskih diahronih sprememb v prehrabnih navadah lokalnega prebivalstva, saj je variabilnost v vsakem od kronološko opredeljenih skupkov podatkovnih nizov pravzaprav večja od variabilnosti med njimi.

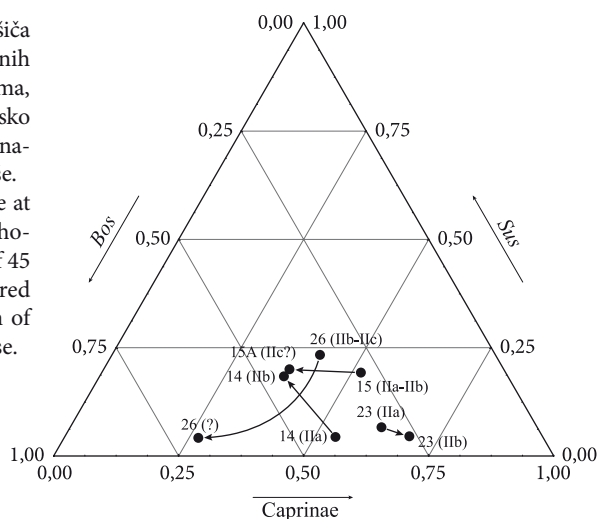
Slednjič je bil izveden še poskus neposredne primerjave podatkov o zastopanosti posameznih vrst in njihovih skeletnih elementov med zaporednimi gradbenimi fazami posameznih hiš. Žal je bilo v analizo mogoče vključiti zgolj štiri hiše, ki so edine zadostile obema vstopnima kriterijema (tj. obstoj najmanj dveh

quantity of Sv. Lucija IIc finds bears more resemblance to those from Sv. Lucija IIa. It is to be emphasized, however, that the observed differences cannot be satisfactorily accounted for in terms of diachronic changes, since the within-group variability seems to significantly exceed the between-group variability.

With one last analytical approach, a direct comparison of species abundance and skeletal element representation data between individual construction phases of a single house has been attempted. Unfortunately, taking both the existence of (at least) two chronologically distinct construction phases per house and a high enough number of identified animal remains (NISP > 45) as limiting factors, no more than four houses could be taken into account. The observed changes were distinctly inconsistent between the four houses. In other words, if in the case of House 14 the transition from Sv. Lucija IIa to IIb resulted in a substantial rise in pig numbers at the expense of both cattle and caprines, the changes relative to House 23 were the opposite (though much less pronounced; Fig. 6). Likewise, if the share of bones from the meatiest parts of the cattle carcass tended to be roughly constant over time in Houses 14 and 23, a clear rise is evident for House 26 (Tab. 4). It thus seems evident that the observed changes are more telling of functional and/

Sl. 6: Grafični prikaz deležev zastopanosti goveda, drobnice in prašiča v gradivu z Mosta na Soči po zaporednih gradbenih fazah posameznih hiš. Upoštewane so bile zgolj hiše z najmanj dvema gradbenima fazama, pri čemer je v vsako od faz mogoče datirati najmanj 45 taksonomsko opredeljenih živalskih ostankov (tj. hiše 14, 15A, 23 in 26). Puščice označujejo smer spremembe med zaporednima gradbenima fazama hiše.

Fig. 6: Ternary plot of cattle, caprines and pig relative abundance at Most na Soči per construction phase of individual houses. Only houses with at least two construction phases yielding a minimum of 45 taxonomically identified animal remains per phase were considered (Houses 14, 15A, 23 and 26). The arrows indicate the direction of changes between consecutive construction phases per given house.



gradbenih faz, od katerih je v vsako mogoče datirati najmanj 45 taksonomsko opredeljenih živalskih ostankov). Rezultati so vnovič nedvoumno pokazali, da hiše ne izkazujejo enotnega trenda diahronih sprememb. Če je namreč pri hiši 14 na prehodu iz stopnje Sv. Lucija IIa v stopnjo Sv. Lucija IIB zaznati očitno povečanje deleža prašiča na račun goveda in drobnice, je bila smer po obsegu bistveno skromnejše spremembe pri hiši 23 nasprotna (sl. 6). Podobno ostaja delež kosti iz mesnatih delov govejega trupa pri hišah 14 in 23 v času bolj ali manj stalen, medtem ko kažejo podatki za hišo 26 očitne diahronne spremembe (tab. 4). Zdi se torej, da zaznanih nihanj ni utemeljeno v večji meri navezovati na spremembe v času, temveč prej na socialno razslojenost/funkcionalno specializacijo prebivalstva, razlike v tafonomski zgodovini posameznih skupkov kosti in/ali kot golo naključje.

#### FUNKCIONALNA SPECIALIZACIJA IN SOCIALNA RAZSLOJENOST

V nadaljevanju predstavljena analiza funkcionalne specializacije in socialne razslojenosti železnodobne družbe z Mosta na Soči temelji na študiji živalskih ostankov, vendar hkrati upošteva kopico drugih relevantnih podatkov, denimo velikost posameznih stavb, njihovo notranjo organiziranost, uporabljeno tehniko gradnje, prisotnost ognjišč, jam, odtočnih kanalov, razpršenost in tipologijo posameznih kategorij arheoloških najdb (npr. lončenina, kovinski predmeti) ipd. Na tej podlagi je bilo nekatere hiše mogoče pogojno razvrstiti v štiri funkcionalno in socialno opredeljene kategorije: bolj grajene in opremljene stanovanjske hiše (hiše 1/1, 1/2, 5, 8/1, 8/2, 11/2, 15/1, 15/2, 15A/1, 16/2 in morda hiša 3), nekoliko slabše grajene in opremljene stanovanjske hiše (hiše 2/2, 7, 10/2, 15A/2 in 16/1), delavnice (hiše 4, 12/1, 22/1, 22A/1, 22A/2, 23/1, 29/1) in stavbe za specifične, morda skupnostne dejavnosti (hiše 6/2, 14/1, 14/2, morda tudi hiša 30/2).<sup>43</sup> Med slednjimi je hiša 6/2 domnevno služila

or social differentiation of the population, differential taphonomic history of individual bone-accumulations within the site and even mere coincidental heterogeneity than of diachronic changes.

#### FUNKCIONALNA SPECIALIZACIJA AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

The investigation of possible functional specialisation and social differentiation of the Most na Soči community as reflected in the archaeozoological material has been addressed by concomitantly considering many other types of relevant data, such as the size of individual houses, their interior layout, the construction techniques, the presence of hearths, pits, drainage canals, the distribution and typology of individual categories of archaeological finds (e.g. pottery, metal objects) etc. On the basis of these data, several houses were tentatively classified into four functionally and socially defined categories: well-constructed and furnished residential units (Houses 1/1, 1/2, 5, 8/1, 8/2, 11/2, 15/1, 15/2, 15A/1, 16/2 and possibly also House 3), poorly constructed and furnished residential units (Houses 2/2, 7, 10/2, 15A/2 and 16/1), workshops (Houses 4, 12/1, 22/1, 22A/1, 22A/2, 23/1, 29/1) and structures with specific functions possibly used as public spaces (Houses 6/2, 14/1, 14/2, perhaps also House 30/2).<sup>43</sup> Of the potential public spaces, House 6/2 is interpreted as a burnt-offering place,<sup>44</sup> while the function of the other three has not yet been clarified.

Archaeozoological data for the houses or their construction phases that yielded taxonomically identified animal remains are shown in Table 5. The within-category variation in species abundance and skeletal element representation data is rather great, closely

<sup>43</sup> Za podrobnosti glej tu Dular, Tecco Hvala, 73–78.

<sup>43</sup> For details see here Dular, Tecco Hvala, 73–78.

<sup>44</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 73–74.

Takson Taxon	BGBH / WCRU					SGBH / PCRU			DEL / WS				PH / SPH	
	H 1/2	H 3	H 5	H 8/1&2	H 15A/1	H 2/2	H 7	H 15A/2	H 4	H 12/1	H 22A/2	H 23/1	H 6	H 14/1&2
<i>Bos taurus</i>	8	18	1	34	24	9	29	19	4	57	8	14	31	284
Caprinae	12	37	1	45	15	23	30	28	8	246	6	28	46	371
<i>Sus cf. domesticus</i>	4	4		7	9	7	4	7	7	135	1	3	14	28
<i>Canis familiaris</i>		11			1									
<i>Equus caballus</i>										2				
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>		3		1	2				8	1	1			3
<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>				1										
<i>Bos primigenius</i>														
<i>Sus cf. scrofa</i>	2	1												2
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		1												
<i>Martes martes</i>														
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>														
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	1													
<i>Bos sp.</i>														
<i>Canis sp.</i>														
Σ Mammalia	27	75	2	88	51	39	63	54	27	442	16	45	91	688
<i>Gallus domesticus</i>										1				
Indeterminatus	-	13	-	-	91	23	6	25	16	344	24	40	-	810

Tab. 5: Zastopanost živalskih taksonov v gradivu z Mosta na Soči po posameznih hišah. Upošteevane so zgolj hiše, ki jim je bilo mogoče oceniti namembnost (glej tu Dular, Tecco Hvala, 73–78). Obrazložitev okrajšav: BGBH – boljše grajene in opremljene stanovanjske hiše; SGBH – slabše grajene in opremljene stanovanjske hiše; DEL – delavnice; PH – hiše s posebno namembnostjo; H – hiša (npr. H 1/2 – hiša 1/2).

Tab. 5: Taxa abundance data at Most na Soči for select houses determinable as to their function (cf. here Dular, Tecco Hvala, 73–78). Explanation of abbreviations: WCRU – well-constructed residential units; PCRU – poorly constructed residential units; WS – workshops; SPH – special-purpose houses; H – house (e.g. H 1/2 – House 1/2).

kot žgalnodaritveni prostor,<sup>44</sup> namembnost ostalih treh stavb pa še ni zadovoljivo pojasnjena.

Arheozoološki podatki za zgoraj navedene hiše oziroma za njihove posamezne gradbene faze so prikazani v tabeli 5. Raznolikost v deležih zastopanosti posameznih taksonov in njihovih skeletnih elementov znotraj vsake od štirih kategorij je znatna in v ničemer ne zaostaja za ugotovljenim obsegom razlik med posameznimi kategorijami, kar je za razumevanje obravnavane problematike vsekakor pomenljivo. Bolj poglobljen vpogled v problematiko družbene kompleksnosti pa so sicer ponudili rezultati nekaterih nekoliko podrobnejše zastavljenih analiz, denimo analize razpršenosti ostan- kov divjadi znotraj naselja (tab. 6). Izkazalo se je namreč, da vzorec razpršenosti (v marsikaterem primeru obde- lanih) odlomkov jelenjega rogovja značilno odstopa od vzorca razpršenosti vseh preostalih najdb lovnih vrst. Te so bile večinoma pobrane na območjih boljše grajenih/ opremljenih stanovanjskih hiš, medtem ko so bili odlomki rogovij razmeroma enakomerno razpršeni med stavbe vseh štirih funkcionalnih kategorij. Podrobneje povedano: taksonomsko opredeljeni živalski ostanki so

resembling the variation observed in the between-categories comparisons. Additional insights into the societal complexity at Most na Soči were thus gained by taking a detailed look at more specific data, starting with the spatial distribution of game finds (Tab. 6). The results show a significant difference between the pattern of spatial distribution of (mostly worked) red deer antler specimens and the spatial arrangement of the remaining game finds. Indeed, antler fragments are associated with the buildings of all four categories, while other remains are much more frequently tied to the well-constructed/ furnished residential units. Five such units<sup>45</sup> provided taxonomically identified animal remains and each of them yielded also postcranial remains of at least one wild animal not counting wild boar.<sup>46</sup> Within each of

<sup>45</sup> If only one construction phase of a given house could be considered as a well-constructed/furnished residential unit, only the animal remains associated with that phase were used (e.g. the classification of House 16/1 as a poorly constructed/furnished residential unit and House 16/2 as a well-constructed/furnished residential unit).

<sup>46</sup> Wild boar finds were identified on the basis of their size alone, allowing for the possibility of large domestic pig

<sup>44</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 73–74.

Hiša House	Funkcionalna interpretacija Functional interpretation	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>		Divjad (drugo) Game (rest)
		Rogovje/Antler	Drugo / Rest	
H 1	BGBH / WCRU			<i>U. arctos</i> , <i>S. scrofa</i> (2x)
H 3	BGBH / WCRU	1*	1	<i>L. europaeus</i> , <i>S. scrofa</i>
H 4	DEL / WS	4 + 4*	2	
H 8/1	BGBH / WCRU		1	<i>C. capreolus</i>
H 11	BGBH / WCRU		1	
H 12/1	DEL / WS	1*		
H 14/1-2	PH / SPH	2*	1	<i>S. scrofa</i> (2x)
H 14/3	?		1	
H 15A/2	BGBH / WCRU	1	1	
H 16	Mešano / Mixed	1*	3	<i>S. scrofa</i> (2x)
H 17	?	10*		
H 22	DEL / WS	1*		<i>L. europaeus</i> , <i>S. scrofa</i>
H 22A/2	DEL / WS	2	1	
H 24	?	1		
H 25	?	2*		<i>C. capreolus</i>
H 26	?	3*	4	<i>B. primigenius</i> , <i>S. scrofa</i> (4x)
H 30	PH (?) / SPH (?)		1	
H 31/1	?			<i>V. vulpes</i> (3x), <i>M. martes</i>

Tab. 6: Zastopanost lovnih vrst v gradivu z Mosta na Soči po posameznih hišah. Interpretacija namembnosti stavb je povzeta po Dular, Tecco Hvala (glej tu 73–78). Obrazložitev okrajšav: BGBH – bolje grajene in opremljene stanovanjske hiše; SGBH – slabše grajene in opremljene stanovanjske hiše; DEL – delavnice; PH – hiše s posebno namembnostjo; H – hiša (npr. H 1/2 – hiša 1/2). Zvezdica (\*) označuje primerke rogovij s sledmi človekovih aktivnosti.

Tab. 6: Game abundance data at Most na Soči per individual house. Their functional interpretation is taken from Dular, Tecco Hvala (here, 73–78). Explanation of abbreviations: WCRU – well-constructed residential units; PCRU – poorly constructed residential units; WS – workshops; SPH – special purpose houses; H – house (e.g. H 1/2 – House 1/2). The asterisk (\*) denotes worked antler specimen.

bili najdeni na območju petih<sup>45</sup> bolje grajenih/opremljenih stanovanjskih hiš znotraj naselbine in v prav vseh petih primerih zbir vključuje najdbe postkranialnih skeletnih elementov katere izmed lovnih vrst razen divjega prašiča.<sup>46</sup> Na območju preostalih dvanajstih železnodobnih hiš, pri katerih je mogoče sklepati na njihovo namembnost, so bile takšne najdbe prisotne v zgolj štirih primerih. Vendar sta dve od teh štirih stavb domnevno služili kot svojevrsten javni prostor<sup>47</sup> (hiši 14/1–2 ter hiša 30), kar pomeni, da sta delavnici oziroma slabše grajeni/opremljeni hiši s postkranialnimi najdbami katere od lovnih vrst razen divjega prašiča znotraj celotne naselbine pravzaprav zgolj dve (tj. hiši 4 in 22/1). Še več! Tudi ob upoštevanju domnevnih najdb divjega prašiča se njihovo število poveča za zgolj eno enoto (tab. 6).

<sup>45</sup> Kjer je bilo mogoče posamezno stavbo uvrstiti v kategorijo bolje grajenih/opremljenih stanovanjskih hiš zgolj v primeru ene od gradbenih faz, so bili v analizo vključeni le arheozoološki podatki za to fazo (primer: hiša 16/1 je uvrščena v kategorijo slabše grajenih/opremljenih stanovanjskih stavb, hiša 16/2 pa v kategorijo bolje grajenih/opremljenih).

<sup>46</sup> Opredelitev petnajstih ostankov za divjega prašiča je bila opravljena zgolj na podlagi njihove velikosti, kar načeloma dopušča možnost, da je med njimi tudi posamezna najdba izstopajoče velikega domačega prašiča in/ali križanca.

<sup>47</sup> Glej tu Dular, Tecco Hvala, 73–78

the remaining twelve Early Iron Age buildings of ascribed function, game occurred in no more than four. Moreover, two of these four buildings (Houses 14/1&2 and 30) are believed to have been used for special, possibly communal activities,<sup>47</sup> which makes the number of workshops and poorly constructed/furnished residential units yielding game finds other than antlers to be as low as two (Houses 4 and 22/1). Even by adding the 15 tentatively identified wild boar remains, the number of such structures only rises by one (Tab. 6).

A small part of game finds could not be included in the spatial distribution analysis because they could not be precisely dated. This is the case for the finds from House 16, a seemingly rather poorly constructed/furnished structure in its first construction phase, but well-constructed following a complete destruction in a fire.<sup>48</sup> It was not possible to allocate the few gathered game finds to either of the two phases, which made it necessary to completely exclude these specimens from the spatial distribution analysis. The relatively rich bone material from House 25 was also excluded because the insufficient archaeological data hindered a reliable interpretation of specimens and/or domestic pig-wild boar crosses to be included as well.

<sup>47</sup> See here Dular, Tecco Hvala, 73–78.

<sup>48</sup> See here Dular, Tecco Hvala, 77–78

Manjšega dela zbranih ostankov divjadi v analizo ni bilo mogoče vključiti, saj so bili podatki o njihovem kronološkem okviru nepopolni oziroma premalo natančni. To velja za najdbe iz hiše 16, ki je med prvo gradbeno fazo domnevno služila kot slabše grajena/opremljena stanovanjska hiša, medtem ko je bila po obnovi vsled požara bistveno kvalitetnejše grajena in bolje opremljena.<sup>48</sup> Žal zbranih živalskih ostankov ni bilo mogoče navezati na zgolj eno od obeh faz, zato v analizi niso bili upoštevani. Težave so se pojavile tudi pri razmeroma bogatem zbiru kosti iz hiše 25. Omenjeno gradivo je bilo sicer mogoče povsem korektno umestiti v čas, vendar zaradi skromne povednosti tam odkritih arheoloških najdb hiši ni bilo mogoče oceniti namembnosti. Štirje postkranialni ostanki jelena in odlomek lopatice tura (*sl. 2*) nakazujejo, da je hiša 25 utegnila služiti kot boljše grajena/opremljena stanovanjska hiša.

Zadnji komentar v zvezi s prostorsko razpršenostjo ostankov lovnih vrst je namenjen hiši 31, ki je bila v uporabi izključno v stopnji Sv. Lucija IV (= laten). Na tem mestu so bili namreč med drugim najdeni trije poškodovani metapodiji (morda iste) lisice in komolčnica kune zlatice, kar je vsekakor neobičajen zbir. Trije lisičji metapodiji (tj. 4. in 5. dlančnica ter 4. stopalnica; vse leve) so bili ohranjeni le v proksimalnem delu, sledi človekovega delovanja pa niso bile ugotovljene. Kot že omenjeno: znotraj hiše 31 sta bila odkrita tudi izolirana konjska zoba (*sl. 1*).

Ob podatkih o prostorski razpršenosti postkranialnih najdb divjadi so pomemben argument v prid teze o svojevrstni socialni razslojenosti in funkcionalni specializaciji v železnodobni skupnosti na Mostu na Soči ponudili mortalitetni profili za drobnico. Na kakšen način? Z osredotočenjem na hiše, ki ponujajo največ podatkov o klavni starosti teh živali, je mogoče pokazati na nekoliko višji delež najdb mladih in mlajših odraslih živali znotraj boljše grajenih/opremljenih stanovanjskih hiš v primerjavi s slabše grajenimi/opremljenimi stanovanjskimi hišami in delavnicami. Hiša 14, ki je utegnila služiti kot poseben prostor s svojevrstno skupnostno namembnostjo, zaseda v tem s smislu vmesno lego (*tab. 7*). Pri govedu in prašiču znotrajnajdiščne razlike v preferenčni klavni starosti niso bile zaznane (*pril. 1 in 2*).

Zadnji pomemben analitični pristop k preučevanju družbene kompleksnosti obravnavane skupnosti, uporabljen v okviru tukaj predstavljene študije, je temeljil na analizi razpršenosti živalskih ostankov znotraj tlorisa posameznih hiš. Seveda so lahko bile pri tem upoštevane le tiste maloštevilne stavbe, pri katerih je bilo na podlagi razpoložljive terenske dokumentacije *in situ* lokacijo posameznih kostnih skupkov sploh mogoče razbrati. Tako je bilo v primeru dveh stanovanjskih hiš (tj. hiši 8/1–2 in 15A/1), treh delavnic (tj. hiše 12/1, 22/1 in 23/1) ter stavbe 14/1–2, kjer so se domnevno odvijale skupnostne dejavnosti.

its function. From the archaeozoological point of view, however, the presence of four red deer postcranial bone fragments and a broken aurochs scapula (*Fig. 2*) seems to argue for House 25 to be preliminarily included in the 'well-constructed/furnished residential units' category.

The final comment relative to the spatial distribution of game finds concerns House 31, occupied exclusively during the Late La Tène period. Here, three fragmented fox metapodials – possibly belonging to a single animal – and a European pine marten ulna were found, which is undoubtedly a noteworthy combination. Of the three fox metapodials (4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> metacarpals and 4<sup>th</sup> metatarsal, all of them left), only the proximal parts survive. None of the bones bear any clear traces of human activity. It is worth remembering that House 31 also yielded two isolated horse teeth (*Fig. 1*).

Additional arguments in support of the proposed functional characterisation of individual houses and thus a functional specialisation/social stratification of the community are provided by sheep/goat mortality profiles. By focusing on the structures yielding more of such data, a slightly higher share of juvenile and young adult specimens is apparent in the well-constructed/furnished residential units relative to the less well-constructed/furnished units and workshops, with the functionally specific House 14 standing in between (*Tab. 7*). In cattle and pig, the differences in the age-at-death profiles seem all but negligible (*Apps. 1 and 2*).

The second part of this section presents the micro-distribution of animal bones within buildings. Unfortunately, such an analysis was only possible in the relatively rare cases of the archaeological documentation actually revealing the precise *in situ* location of individual teeth/bones. Of the many presumed residential units, this is the case for Houses 8/1&2 and 15A/1. In the case of workshops, the analysis included Houses 12/1, 22/1 and 23/1, while House 14/1&2 was studied as a structure with a special, possibly communal function.

Houses 8/1&2 had a 5.90 x 3.00 m large interior surface divided into three rooms covering – from west to east – just under 4 m<sup>2</sup>, 10 m<sup>2</sup> and 3 m<sup>2</sup>, respectively (*Fig. 7*). The central room revealed a pit dug into the natural deposit of sand that contained a jar. Another pit measuring 0.35 m in depth was dug in the west room, while the east room revealed a fragmented bronze ingot.<sup>49</sup> Regarding the animal remains, the great majority of the taxonomically identified finds originate from the smallest east room (NISP = 62). Caprines followed by cattle prevail over pig, with red deer being the only other taxonomically identified species. In caprines, all anatomical regions of the carcass are more or less equally represented, while most of the cattle finds are from the less meaty parts (*Fig. 7*). The debris covering the whole area of the house revealed additional 26 bone and teeth fragments, but these could not be reliably ascribed to

<sup>48</sup> Glej tu Dular, Tecco Hvala, 77–78.

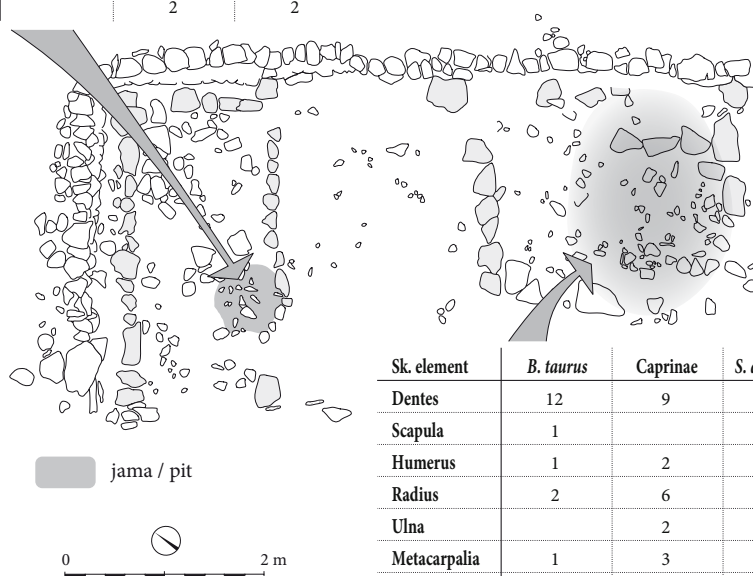
<sup>49</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 78–83.

Starostni razred Age class	BGBH / WCRU H 1, 3, 4, 10, 11, 23	SGBH / PCRU H 2/2, 7	DEL / WS H 12/1, 22, 22A, 23/1, 29	PH / SPH H 6, 14/1&2, 30
0–1 leto / year	1	2	4	3
1–3 leta / years	9	2	7	27
2–4 leta / years	5		1	1
>3 leta / years	1	3	14	19
2–6 let / years	1	1		1

Tab. 7: Poenostavljeni mortalitetni profili za drobnico v gradivu z Mosta na Soči za vsako od štirih funkcionalno opredeljenih kategorij stavb. Podatki za delno prekrivajoče se starostne razrede so zapisani ležeče.

Tab. 7: Simplified mortality profiles for caprines at Most na Soči in each of the four functional categories of buildings. Partially overlapping age classes are written in italics.

Sk. element	<i>B. taurus</i>	Caprinae	<i>S. domesticus</i>
Dentes	1		
Metacarpalia		1	
Tarsalia		2	
Metatarsalia		1	1
Phalanges		2	2



Sk. element	<i>B. taurus</i>	Caprinae	<i>S. domesticus</i>	<i>C. elaphus</i>
Dentes	12	9		
Scapula	1			
Humerus	1	2	1	
Radius	2	6		
Ulna		2		
Metacarpalia	1	3		
Femur		1		
Tibia		3		
Tarsalia	2	1		
Metatarsalia		2	1	
Phalanges	3 + 5	1 + 1	1	1

Sl. 7: Približna *in situ* lega živalskih ostankov z območja hiše 8/1, 2 z Mosta na Soči. Ožgani ostanki so zapisani ležeče. Najdbe brez znane *in situ* lokacije niso bile upoštevane (N = 16).

Fig. 7: Approximate *in situ* location of the animal bones from Houses 8/1&2 at Most na Soči. Burnt specimens are written in italics. Finds without a known *in situ* location are not shown (N = 16).

V stanovanjski hiši 8/1, 2, ki je pokrivala površino 5,80 x 3,00 m, so bili prepoznani trije prostori: večji srednji (10 m<sup>2</sup>) in dva manjša na vsakem od obeh koncev stavbe (zahodni prostor: približno 4 m<sup>2</sup>, vzhodni prostor: 3 m<sup>2</sup>) (sl. 7). V srednjem prostoru je bil odkrit lonec, ki je stal v jami, vkopani v peščeno osnovo. Še ena jama (globina 0,35 m) je bila vkopana v zahodnem prostoru, medtem ko je bil v vzhodnem prostoru najden fragmentiran bronast

either of the two construction phases.<sup>50</sup> It is worth noting that almost half of these finds were unearthed in the pit in the west room, all belonging to the least meaty parts of the carcass (Fig. 7). Altogether, six bone fragments were charred, most probably due to exposure to the fire that destroyed the house. Interestingly, all of the charred bones were phalanges (Fig. 7).

<sup>50</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 84.

ingot.<sup>49</sup> Živalski ostanki so bili večinoma v vzhodnem prostoru, kjer je ležalo kar 62 taksonomsko opredeljenih najdb. Prevladujejo kosti in zobje drobnice, sledita govedo in domači prašič, s primerkom prstnice je zastopan tudi jelen. Med najdbami ovce/koze so bolj ali manj enakomerno zastopani skeletni elementi iz celotnega telesa, medtem ko prihajajo goveje kosti večinoma le iz najmanj mesnatih (sl. 7). V ruševinski plasti, ki je prekrivala celotno površino hiše, je bilo odkritih še 26 kostnih in zobnih najdb, ki pa jih ni bilo mogoče z zanesljivostjo navezati na katero od obeh gradbenih faz.<sup>50</sup> Skoraj polovica teh primerkov, ki brez izjeme prihajajo iz najmanj mesnatih delov trupa, je bila pobrana iz polnila jame v zahodnem prostoru (sl. 7). Gradivo iz hiše 8/1, 2 vključuje šest zoglenelih kostnih drobcev, ki so bili ognju bržčas izpostavljeni med požarom. Zanimivo je, da gre pri vseh šestih ožganih najdbah za prstnice (sl. 7).

Tudi 15 m<sup>2</sup> velika notranjost hiše 15A/1 je bila razdeljena na tri prostore, pri čemer se je vhod domnevno odpiral neposredno v srednji prostor (sl. 8). V zahodnem in srednjem prostoru je bilo odkrito po eno ognjišče, ob tem je bila v srednjem prostoru ob vzhodni predelni steni dokumentirana še delovna jama (globina 20 cm). V južni polovici vzhodnega prostora je ležal velik kup glinenih odlomkov oboda velikega silosa, ki je propadel v požaru.<sup>51</sup> V vzhodnem prostoru je bil odkrit pretežni del živalskih najdb (N = 82; NISP = 26), ki so bile večinoma razpršene vzdolž zidov (sl. 8). Izmed 16 kostnih odlomkov iz srednjega prostora jih je šest ležalo znotraj delovne jame, kjer so bili pomešani z zemljo, manjšimi kamni, koščki prežgane ilovice, drobci oglja in grudami žlindre. V istem polnilu so bili odkriti še odlomek bronastega trikotnega obeska, žrmlje in brusni kamen. Po skupnem številu pobranih kosti in zob prednjači govedo (N = 24), sledijo drobnica (N = 15), prašič (N = 9), jelen (N = 2) in pes (N = 1). A pozor! Ob upoštevanju številnih odkritih odlomkov domnevno ovčjih/kozjih reber (gre za najdbe iz velikostne kategorije "mali rastlinojedi") in ob zelo verjetno utemeljeni obravnavi desetih fragmentov goveje spodnje čeljustnice s severnega dela vzhodnega prostora kot pripadajočih isti kosti (tj. NISP = 1) se navedena razmerja povsem spremenijo in v ospredje se tudi pri hiši 15A/1 prebije drobnica.

Podatki o zastopanosti skeletnih elementov pri govedu kažejo na skoraj popolno odsotnost kosti iz najbolj mesnatih delov telesa, medtem ko je pri drobnici zastopanost anatomskih regij razmeroma enakomerna. Najdbe prašiča so maloštevilne, a pomenljive. Na obeh primerkih iz vzhodnega prostora so bile namreč prepoznane sledi vrezov<sup>52</sup> (sl. 4), domnevno nastalih med kosanjem živali zaradi priprave ustrezno velikih

The foundations of House 15A/1 enclosed a 15 m<sup>2</sup> large space divided into three rooms, with the entrance possibly leading into the central room (Fig. 8). The west and central rooms had one round hearth each. In addition to this, the central room had an oval work pit (depth 20 cm) dug next to the east partition wall. The southern half of the east room revealed a large heap of curving and predominantly decorated pieces of a large ceramic container destroyed in a fire.<sup>51</sup> It also revealed the majority of animal remains (N = 82; NISP = 26), mostly along the walls (Fig. 8). In the central room, six of a total of 16 animal remains lay in the work pit mixed with earth, small stones, crushed loam daub, bits of charcoal, lumps of slag, as well as a bronze pin fragment and a whetstone. Altogether, 24 bone finds were attributed to cattle, followed by caprines (N = 15), pig (N = 9), red deer (N = 2) and dog (N = 1). However, these data change considerably if adding the many rib fragments, which supposedly mostly belong to sheep and/or goat. Moreover, of the ten cattle mandible fragments found in the northern part of the east room, most (all?) are attributable to a single specimen; this further diminishes the relative abundance of cattle.

The skeletal element representation data show an almost total lack of bones from the meatiest body parts in cattle *contra* a much more equal representation of individual anatomical regions in sheep and goat. Pig remains are scanty, with the only two specimens from the east room bearing cut-marks<sup>52</sup> (Fig. 4) and the only two specimens from the west room being isolated lower canines. The latter, of course, had no culinary value. Another interesting detail is that the sole reliably identified bone fragment originating from the work pit in the central room belonged to a very young, possibly newborn calf. Of the several dozen burnt specimens, most (N = 5) are amongst the 36 bone/teeth fragments without precise microlocation data except for the detail of having been found in the debris covering most of the house area. Several burnt specimens also lay in the northern part of the east room, but most of these are believed to belong to a single cattle mandible recovered nearby, which is also burnt. Most of the burnt bone fragments are black-coloured.

Houses 12/1, 22/1 and 23/1 are interpreted as workshops. House 23/1 was well-preserved and had a single room with a wide passage to the anteroom, i.e. a wide levelled area without stone walls to the west of the main room. The east half of the main building revealed a large work pit (depth 35 cm), in which several complete and fragmented ceramic rings, sherds of a large jar, as well as crushed and burnt loam were found. The area in front of the pit was interpreted as a work surface. The work pit was associated with two canals, dug from

<sup>49</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 78–83.

<sup>50</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 84.

<sup>51</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 125–131.

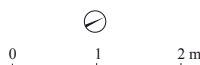
<sup>52</sup> Vrezi in/ali zasekanine so vidni tudi na spodnji čeljustnici goveda, petnici ovce in odlomku prašičje nadlahtnice.

<sup>51</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 125–131.

<sup>52</sup> Cut- and/or chop-marks were also observed on a cattle mandible, a sheep calcaneus and a pig humerus.

Sk. element	<i>B. taurus</i>	Caprinae	<i>S. domesticus</i>
Mandibula	1		
Dentes			2
Costae		2*	
Humerus	1		
Phalanges	1		

& 1 neopredeljen odlomek / non-identified specimen

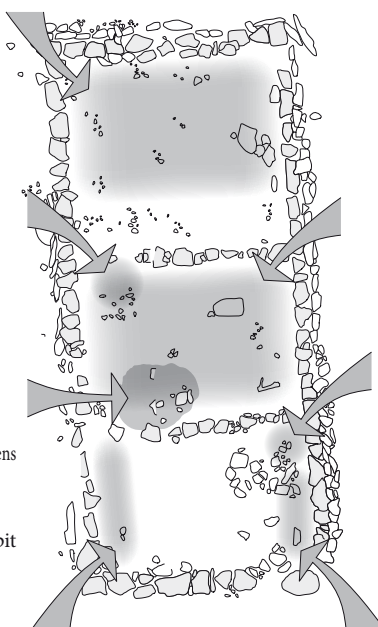


Sk. element	Caprinae	<i>C. elaphus</i>
Carpalia		1
Tibia	1	

Sk. element	<i>B. taurus</i>	Caprinae
Cranium	1*	
Costae	1*	1*
Radius	1	

& 2 neopredeljena odlomka / non-identified specimens

■ jama / pit



Sk. element	<i>B. taurus</i>	Caprinae	<i>C. elaphus</i>
Cornus cervi			1
Vertebrae	1		
Costae	1*	1*	
Humerus		1	
Radius		1	
Tarsalia		1	

& 2 neopredeljena odlomka / non-identified specimens

Sk. element	<i>B. taurus</i>	Caprinae	<i>S. domesticus</i>
Cranium	1		
Mandibula			1
Costae	1*		
Ulna	1		
Tarsalia	1		
Metatarsalia		1	

& 7 neopredeljenih odlomkov / non-identified specimens

Sk. element	<i>B. taurus</i>	Caprinae
Cranium		1
Mandibula	1	
Os hyoideum		1*
Vertebrae	1	1
Costae		1*
Scapula		1
Ulna		1

& 3 neopredeljeni odlomki / non-identified specimens

Sk. element	<i>B. taurus</i>	Caprinae	<i>S. domesticus</i>
Mandibula	10(MNE=1?)		
Costae		7*	
Humerus			1
Femur		2	
Tibia		1	
Tarsalia			1

& 5 + 31 neopredeljenih odlomkov / non-identified specimens

Sl. 8: Približna *in situ* lega živalskih ostankov z območja hiše 15A/1 z Mosta na Soči. Ožgani ostanki so zapisani ležeče. Zvezdica (\*) označuje pogojno taksonomsko opredeljene kosti. Najdbe brez znane *in situ* lokacije niso bile upoštevane (N = 36).

Fig. 8: Approximate *in situ* location of animal bones in House 15A/1 at Most na Soči. Burnt specimens are written in italics. Asterisk (\*) denotes the tentatively identified bone fragments. Finds without a known *in situ* location are not shown (N = 36).

prehranskih porcij, medtem ko sta bila v zahodnem prostoru odkrita le dva spodnja podočnika, ki seveda nimata nikakršne kulinarične vrednosti. Zanimiva je ugotovitev, da edina taksonomsko opredeljena kost iz delovne jame v srednjem prostoru pripada zelo mlademu teletu, kakršnih je bilo na najdišču najdenih le peščica. Izmed nekaj deset ožganih kostnih odlomkov jih večina (N=15) sodi v zbir 36 kosti/zob brez znane *in situ* lege. Izvirajo namreč iz ruševinske plasti, ki je prekrivala celotno površino stavbe. Edini nekoliko večji skupek ožganih najdb z znano najdiščno lokacijo sestavljajo drobci goveje spodnje čeljustnice s severnega dela vzhodnega prostora. Vendar pa ti najbrž brez

the pit and under the south foundation of the house to continue towards the yard and the path/street to the south of the building. Both canals were covered with slabs. The anteroom also revealed a work pit (depth 38 cm), in addition to the four postholes that held its projecting roof (Fig. 9).<sup>53</sup>

Most of the animal finds from this building were found on the floor of the anteroom (N = 27; NISP = 15) and only seven (NISP = 3) in the main room. In addition to these, 24 bone fragments lay in the fills of the two work pits and 26 (NISP = 15) on top of the slabs covering the two canals. Unfortunately, it is not possible

<sup>53</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 166–174.



izjeme pripadajo na istem mestu najdenemu večjemu odlomku istega skeletnega elementa, ki je bil prav tako izpostavljen ognju. Večina ožganih kostnih odlomkov je črno obarvanih.

V okviru analize razpršenosti živalskih ostankov znotraj posameznih delavnic so bile proučene hiše 12/1, 22/1 in 23/1. Slednja je bila dobro ohranjena. Edini prostor na vzhodnem delu je bil s širokim prehodom odprt proti preddverju, tj. večji poravnani površini brez kamnitih zidov zahodno od glavnega prostora. Vzhodni del osrednjega prostora je zasedala velika delovna jama (globina 35 cm), v kateri so bili najdeni celi in razbiti glinasti svitki, deli večjega lonca in prežgana ilovica. Območje pred delovno jamo je bilo interpretirano kot manipulativna površina. Posebnost omenjene delovne jame sta kanala, ki sta bila od tu speljana pod temeljem južne stene proti jugu na območje hišnega dvorišča in poti. Pokrita sta bila s ploščami laporja in apnenca. Delovna jama je bila vkopana tudi v preddverju (globina 38 cm). V njeni bližini so bile odkrite štiri luknje za stojke, ki so nosile nadstrešek (sl. 9).<sup>53</sup>

Večina živalskih ostankov iz te hiše je ležala na hodni površini preddverja (N = 27; NISP = 15), medtem ko jih je bilo v osrednjem prostoru najdenih le sedem (NISP = 3). Ob teh je 24 kostnih odlomkov ležalo v polnilih obeh delovnih jam in dodatnih 26 (NISP = 15) nad ploščami, ki so prekrivale kanala južno od hiše. Razpoložljiva terenska dokumentacija ne omogoča razlikovanja med najdbami obeh delovnih jam (sl. 9).

V gradivu iz hiše 23/1 je bilo največ ostankov ne glede na njihovo lego pripisanih drobnici, kar je skladno z ugotovitvami pri obeh analiziranih stanovanjskih hišah (tj. hiši 8/1, 2 in 15A/1; sl. 7 in 8; glej tudi tab. 5). V nasprotju s tem kažejo podatki o zastopanosti skeletnih elementov povsem drugačno sliko. Delež govejih najdb iz najmanj mesnatih delov telesa je namreč v gradivu iz hiše 23/1 bistveno manjši kot v obeh omenjenih stanovanjskih hišah. Kar 27 (= 60 %) zbranih kostnih odlomkov je bilo izpostavljenih ognju, pri čemer so ožgane najdbe manjkale edino v skupku kosti z območja nad obema kanaloma. Ognju izpostavljeni ostanki so večinoma sivkasto do belo obarvani. Posamezni odlomki so kalcinirani in izkazujejo vzdolžne in prečne razpoke. Kaže torej, da so bili za dlje časa izpostavljeni temperaturam nad 700 °C.<sup>54</sup>

Ohranjenost preostalih dveh analiziranih delavnic je bila razmeroma slaba. Od hiše 12/1 sta bila *in situ* ohranjena le del temelja in jama (globina 32 cm), medtem ko so izkopavanja hiše 22/1 razkrila drenažne zidove, del kamnitih temeljev, odtočni kanal in štiri jame (globine 15 cm, 11 cm, 12 cm in 37 cm), ki jih je povezoval kanal.<sup>55</sup> Zaradi močno poškodovanih struktur je bilo podrobneje analizirano samo kostno gradivo iz dveh večjih delovnih jam, kjer – podobno kot v primeru delavnice v hiši 23/1 –

to differentiate between the bones originating from each of the two work pits (Fig. 9).

Regardless of the context, most of the finds from House 23/1 belong to caprines, in which the workshop closely resembles the two analysed residential units (i.e. Houses 8/1&2 and 15A/1; Figs. 7; 8; also see Tab. 5). Skeletal element representation, on the other hand, shows a rather different picture relative to the two mentioned residential units, characterised by a much smaller share of cattle bones from the least meaty anatomical regions. No less than 27 (= 60%) recovered bone fragments show traces of fire exposure and the sediments above the two canals are the only analysed contexts to have yielded none. Most of the burnt bones are greyish to white, with several specimens completely white and showing longitudinal, as well as transversal cracks; these bones must have been exposed to temperatures exceeding 700 °C for a prolonged period of time.<sup>54</sup>

The preservation of Houses 12/1 and 22/1 was rather poor. Of House 12/1, part of the foundation and a pit (depth 32 cm) were the only remains surviving *in situ*, while the excavations of House 22/1 revealed drainage walls, several foundation stones, a drainage canal and four pits (depths 15 cm, 11 cm, 12 cm and 37 cm, respectively) connected by a canal.<sup>55</sup> In view of the heavily damaged structures, only the bone material from the pits was studied in more detail. The results seem to confirm the relatively high concentration of cattle bones from the meatiest parts of the carcass found in the large work pits of House/workshop 23/1 (Tab. 8; see also Fig. 9). The three small pits of House 22/1 yielded no more than seven taxonomically identified specimens, making the results of any further analysis non-representative. Nevertheless, we should note the exclusive presence of isolated teeth and phalanges among the cattle remains in these pits that may reflect the differences in pit functions (compare to the observation for large work pits; see Fig. 9, Tab. 8).

The number of burnt (mostly black-coloured) specimens is relatively high in both House 12/1 (N = 15) and House 22/1 (N = 22), though also high is the total number of recovered animal remains (Tab. 5). It is worth noting that the collection of burnt bones from the large pit of House 22/1 (i.e. Pit 4) includes either more or less completely burnt skeletal elements from the least meaty parts of the carcass (carpals/tarsals, phalanges) or fragments of long bones with the burnt area limited to the epiphyseal part (Tab. 8). Of the three analysed workshops, specimens bearing cut- and chop-marks were limited to House 12/1 (N = 14).

Several observations also pertain to House 14/1&2. Archaeozoologically, the most prominent feature of this building is the great total number of bone finds (pooled data for Construction Phases 1 and 2: N =

<sup>53</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 166–174.

<sup>54</sup> Walker, Miller, Richman 2008.

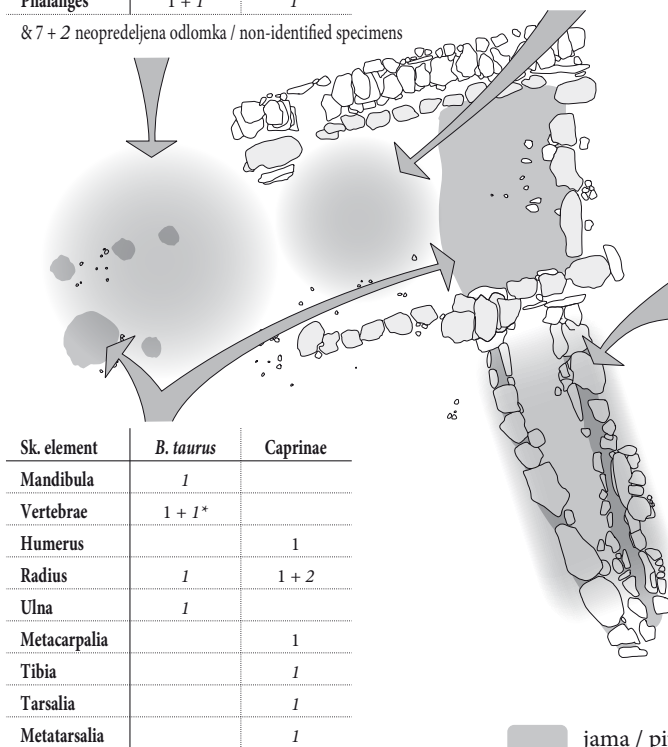
<sup>55</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 102, 154–155.

<sup>54</sup> Walker, Miller, Richman 2008.

<sup>55</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 102, 154–155.

Sk. element	<i>B. taurus</i>	Caprinae
Maxilla		1
Mandibula		1
Dentes		2
Costae		3
Radius		1 + 2
Tibia		2
Tarsalia		1
Metatarsalia		2
Phalanges	1 + 1	1

& 7 + 2 neopredeljena odlomka / non-identified specimens



Sk. element	<i>B. taurus</i>	Caprinae
Mandibula	1	
Vertebrae	1 + 1*	
Humerus		1
Radius	1	1 + 2
Ulna	1	
Metacarpalia		1
Tibia		1
Tarsalia		1
Metatarsalia		1

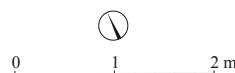
& 5 + 6 neopredeljenih odlomkov / non-identified specimens

Sk. element	<i>B. taurus</i>	Caprinae	<i>S. domesticus</i>
Maxilla	1		
Costae		1*	
Humerus			1
Femur	1		

& 3 neopredeljeni odlomki / non-identified specimens

Sk. element	<i>B. taurus</i>	Caprinae	<i>S. domesticus</i>
Mandibula	1	1	
Dentes	1	1	
Costae		2*	
Radius	1	3	
Femur			1
Tibia	2	2	
Metatarsalia	1		1

& 9 neopredeljenih odlomkov / non-identified specimens



■ jama / pit

Sl. 9: Približna *in situ* lega živalskih ostankov z območja hiše 23/1 z Mosta na Soči. Ožgani ostanki so zapisani ležeče. Zvezdica (\*) označuje pogojno taksonomsko opredeljene kosti. Najdbe brez znane *in situ* lokacije niso bile upoštevane (N = 1).  
Fig. 9: Approximate *in situ* location of animal bones from House 23/1 at Most na Soči. Burnt specimens are written in italics. Asterisk (\*) denotes tentatively identified bone fragments. Finds without a known *in situ* location are not shown (N = 1).

med govejimi najdbami prevladujejo kosti iz najbolj mesnatih delov trupa (*tab. 8*; glej še *sl. 9*). V treh manjših jamah z območja hiše 22/1 je bilo odkritih samo sedem taksonomsko opredeljenih ostankov, zato tu podrobnejše analize niso bile izvedene. Je pa kljub temu smiselno opozoriti, da so med najdbami goveda iz omenjenih treh manjših jam zastopani izključno izolirani zobje in prstnice, saj bi to lahko kazalo na svojevrstno raznolikost v namembnosti posameznih jam (primerjaj z ugotovitvami, ki se nanašajo na velike delovne jame; *sl. 9, tab. 8*).

Število ožganih (pretežno črno obarvanih) primerkov znotraj območja hiš 12/1 in 22/1 je razmeroma veliko (N = 15 oziroma 22), vendar je veliko tudi skupno število vseh tukaj zbranih kosti in zob (*tab. 5*). Pomemb-

1,498; NISP = 810), even though neither the size of the building (< 20 m<sup>2</sup>) nor the thickness of the debris layer (Construction Phase 1: up to 0.40 m; Construction Phase 2: up to 0.35 m) are in any respect exceptional.<sup>56</sup> Taxonomically, the bone assemblage does not differ from what has been observed in other houses, showing a clear prevalence of caprines over cattle and pig. Game is represented by no more than three red deer remains: a fragmented radius and two antler specimens bearing traces of human modification (*Tab. 9*).

Skeletal element representation is different from what has been observed elsewhere in the settlement,

<sup>56</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 106–111. Cf. here Dular, Tecco Hvala, Fig. 46.

Sk. element	H 12/1			H 22/1						
	Pravokotna jama Rectangular pit			Jama 3 Pit 3		Jama 4 Pit 4			Jama (št. nezn.) Pit (No. unkn.)	
	<i>B. taurus</i>	Caprinae	<i>S. domesticus</i>	<i>B. taurus</i>	Caprinae	<i>B. taurus</i>	Caprinae	<i>S. domesticus</i>	<i>B. taurus</i>	Caprinae
Cranium								1		
Maxilla			1				1			
Mandibula	1 + 2		1			1	5			
Dentes		1 + 1		1		2	4			
Vertebrae	1	1				5 + 1*	3*			
Costae						(8+4)*	(16+7)*			
Scapula	1		1					2		
Humerus	1				1		5	2		
Radius		2 + 1				1	2	1		
Ulna						1				
Carpalia										
Metacarpalia	1						5			
Coxae	1					2	3			
Femur	1						3 + 1	1		2
Tibia	1	1					5	3		
Tarsalia						1	1	2		
Metatarsalia	1	1			1		1 + 1	1		
Phalanges	1			1		3	1	2	1	

Tab. 8: Živalski ostanki iz jam z območja hiš 12/1 in 22/1. Ožgani ostanki so zapisani ležeče. Zvezdica (\*) označuje pogojno taksonomsko opredeljene kosti. Obrazložitev okrajšave: H – hiša (npr. H 12/1 – hiša 12/1).

Tab. 8: Faunal remains from pits in Houses 12/1 and 22/1. Burnt specimens are written in italics. Asterisk (\*) denotes tentatively identified bone fragments. Explanation of abbreviation: H – House (e.g. H 12/1 – House 12/1).

no je poudariti, da zbir ožganih kostnih odlomkov iz velike jame z območja hiše 22/1 (tj. jama 4) vključuje bodisi ostanke bolj ali manj v celoti ožganih skeletnih elementov iz najmanj mesnatih delov trupa (tj. zapestne/nartne kosti, prstnice) bodisi fragmente dolgih kosti, pri katerih je ožganost omejena na območje epifiz (tab. 8). Izmed treh analiziranih delavnic so bile kosti s sledmi vrezov in zasekanin odkrite le v hiši 12/1 (N = 14).

V analizo razpršenosti živalskih ostankov na območju posameznih stavb je bila slednjič vključena še hiša 14/1, 2 iz kategorije stavb s posebno namembnostjo. Arheozoološko je največja posebnost te stavbe veliko število odkritih kosti (vsota za prvi dve gradbeni fazi: N = 1.498; NISP = 810), čeprav niti površina hiše (< 20 m<sup>2</sup>) niti debelina ruševinske plasti (prva gradbena faza do 0,40 m, druga gradbena faza do 0,35 m) v ničemer ne izstopata.<sup>56</sup> V taksonomskem smislu se zbir živalskih ostankov ne razlikuje od gradiva, odkritega na območju drugih analiziranih hiš, saj tudi tu količinsko prevladuje drobnica pred govedom in prašičem. Divjad je zastopana s pičlimi tremi najdbami jelena: odlomkom koželjnice

especially in the case of cattle. Although the number of bone fragments from the meatiest parts of the carcass is not significantly higher in comparison to what has been observed in (much smaller!) assemblages from some other structures, in House 14 this seems to be related to a high degree of mandible/maxilla fragmentation. Indeed, the number of isolated cattle teeth exceeds the combined number of carpal/tarsal bones and phalanges by almost eight times (the mentioned bones are comparable to teeth in terms of size). This observation is consonant with the relatively high number of mandible fragments (N = 33), which is approximately two-fold of what has been observed for tibia (N = 17) and even more relative to radius/ulna (N = 12 and 10, respectively). Considering the small size of most recovered cattle mandible fragments, it is highly probable that they originate from a rather limited number of specimens. Even several of the recorded 33 cattle mandible finds were actually preserved in more than a single fragment, which were counted as NISP = 1 as they clearly belonged to the same specimen. Finally, a much more equal representation of individual skeletal elements in cattle relative to what is shown by the observed NISP values is further

<sup>56</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 106–111. Cf. tu Dular, Tecco Hvala, sl. 46.

Sk. element	<i>B. taurus</i>	Caprinae	<i>S. domesticus</i>	<i>C. elaphus</i>	Indeterminatus
Proc. cornualis	2	1			
Cornus cervi				2	
Cranium	11	3	4		40
Maxilla	7		2		
Mandibula	33	39	7		
Os hyoideum					3
Dentes	75	117	5		
Vertebrae	18	8			97
Costae	8*		45*		56 + 4
Scapula	16	8 + 1	5		19
Humerus	15	13	1		
Radius	12	31 + 1	1	1	
Ulna	10	4	1		
Carpalia	1	1			
Metacarpalia	13 + 1	31			
Coxae	8	8			
Femur	5	8 + 1			
Patella	1				
Tibia	17	40	2		
Tarsalia	4 + 1	7	1		
Metatarsalia	15	36			
Ossa sesamoidea	1				
Phalanges	15	12	1		
Metapodia	3	1			

Tab. 9: Živalski ostanki z območja hiše 14/1, 2 z Mosta na Soči. Ožgani ostanki so zapisani ležeče. Zvezdica (\*) označuje pogojno taksonomsko opredeljene kosti.

Tab. 9: Faunal remains from House 14/1&2 at Most na Soči. Burnt specimens are written in italics. Asterisk (\*) denotes tentatively identified bone fragments.

in dvema primerkoma rogovja s sledmi človekovih aktivnosti (tab. 9).

Zanimivo posebnost gradiva z območja hiše 14/1, 2 ponujajo podatki o zastopanosti skeletnih elementov pri govedu. Čeprav število kostnih najdb iz najbolj mesnatih delov telesa bistveno ne presega vrednosti, ugotovljenih pri (značilno skromnejših!) skupkih z območja nekaterih drugih stavb, kaže v primeru hiše 14/1, 2 takšno stanje pripisati izraziti fragmentiranosti čeljustnic. Zakaj? Število izoliranih govejih zob, denimo, presega skupno število primerljivo velikih zapestnih/nartnih kosti in prstnic za skoraj osemkrat. Skladen s tem je podatek, da število prepoznanih odlomkov spodnje čeljustnice (N = 33) za najmanj dvakrat presega število zbranih primerkov golenice (N = 17), koželjnice (N = 12) in komolčnice (N = 10). Ne nazadnje je treba omeniti dejstvo, da so najdeni odlomki govejih spodnjih čeljustnic razmeroma majhni. To namreč le še povečuje verjetnost, da bi utegnili pripadati razmeroma majhnemu številu intenzivneje zdrobljenih primerkov tega skeletnega elementa. Pravzaprav so bile tudi posamezne izmed 33 dokumentiranih govejih spodnjih čeljustnic zastopane z več odlomki, ki pa so bili zaradi očitne pripadosti isti kosti dokumentirani kot NISP = 1. Še zadnji, a zato nič manj pomemben argument v prid tezi o izraziti fragmentiranosti govejih čeljustnic izhaja iz vrednosti

indicated by the minimum number of elements (MNE). As clearly shown in Table 10, individual anatomical regions seem to be rather equally represented among cattle bone finds from House 14, the only exception being the underrepresented foot bones. The combined number of recovered carpal and tarsal bones is only six, with the phalanges being only slightly more numerous (phalanx 1: 9; phalanx 2: 6; phalanx 3: 0). Because the carpals, tarsals and phalanges are not smaller than isolated teeth, the discrepancy between the abundance of cranial remains and the paucity of feet bones does not seem to be coincidental.

The same may hold true for the similarly small number of horn cores (N = 3) as cranium fragments do not seem to be underrepresented. Their total number is small (N = 11), but no less than 40 cranial fragments are among the many taxonomically unidentified remains from the same area.<sup>57</sup> And even so, the MNE value for cattle crania does not fall short of what has been observed in other skeletal elements, at least not relative to mandibles, epistrophei and humeri (Tab. 10). Considering the many detached cattle and goat horn cores found

<sup>57</sup> Similarly, the non-identified material originating from House 14 included 113 rib fragments, of which at least a third corresponds to the 'large herbivore' size group and are thus (prevalently) ascribable to cattle.

Sk. element	NISP	MNE
Cranium	11	6
Mandibula	33	7
Epistropheus	3	4
Humerus	15	7
Astragalus	2	1
Calcaneus	2	1
Phalanx I	9	2
Phalanx II	6	1

indeksa "najmanjše število elementov" (MNE) za izbrane skeletne elemente. Iz podatkov v *tabeli 10* namreč izhaja, da so v zbranem gradivu posamezni deli trupa razmeroma enakomerno zastopani. Izjema so eventualno kosti spodnjega dela nog, saj znaša skupno število odkritih zapestnih in gleženjskih kosti komaj šest. Podobno redke so najdbe prstnic (št. prvih/drugih/tretjih prstnic: 9/6/0). Ker slednje velikostno ne zaostajajo za izoliranimi zobmi, razkorak med številčnostjo npr. lobanjskih ostankov in ostankov spodnjega dela nog ne bi smel biti naključen.

Zgornje ugotovitve je mogoče povezati s skromnim številom odkritih ostankov rožnic (N = 3), saj odlomki lobanje sami po sebi niso podpovprečno zastopani. Njihovo skupno število je resda majhno (N = 11), vendar je kar 40 lobanjskih odlomkov najti med taksonomsko neopredeljenimi ostanki.<sup>57</sup> Kljub temu vrednost indeksa MNE za goveje lobanje ne odstopa od vrednosti za druge skeletne elemente (glej npr. spodnjo čeljustnico, okretač in nadlahtnico; *tab. 10*). Glede na številne najdbe bovidnih rožnic na območju naselbine bi njihova skromna zastopnost v gradivu iz hiše 14 lahko pričala o uporabi teh skeletnih elementov za surovino.

O razmeroma enakomerni zastopnosti bolj in manj mesnatih delov trupa je mogoče govoriti tudi v primeru ovce, koze in prašiča. Vendar pri omenjenih treh vrstah to ne pomeni presenečenja, saj so bili enaki rezultati pridobljeni pri analizi vseh šestih obravnavanih stavb, neodvisno od njihove domnevne namembnosti (glej *sl. 7–9; tab. 8*). Dodatno podobnost z govedom pomeni dejstvo, da število izoliranih zob presega število podobno velikih (ali celo nekoliko večjih) skeletnih elementov spodnjega dela nog. Po drugi strani izkazuje zbir ovčjih/kozjih in prašičjih najdb z območja hiše 14 zanimivo posebnost, tj. izrazito boljšo zastopnost koželjnic/komolčnic in golenic v primerjavi z nadlahtnicami in stegenicami (*tab. 10*). Poglavitni razlog za to je bržčas metodološke narave, saj so manjši odlomki diafiz koželjnic in golenic praviloma lažje anatomsko in taksonomsko opredeljivi od odlomkov nadlahtnic in stegenic.

Izmed živalskih ostankov z območje hiše 14 je bilo deset primerkov ožganih (prevladujoča obarvanost

<sup>57</sup> Zbir taksonomsko neopredeljenih najdb z območja hiše 14 med drugim vključuje 113 odlomkov reber. Med temi jih je bila tretjina uvrščena v velikostno skupino "veliki rastlinojedi" in torej (večinoma) bržčas pripadajo govedu.

←

*Tab. 10:* Številčnost ostankov izbranih skeletnih elementov goveda v gradivu z območja hiše 14/1, 2 z Mosta na Soči. Količina najdb je podana kot najmanjše število elementov (MNE). *Tab. 10:* Abundance data for a selection of skeletal elements in the assemblage of cattle remains from House 14/1&2 at Most na Soči. Abundance is given as the minimum number of elements (MNE).

scattered around the settlement, their low number in the area of House 14 likely reflects the usage of this skeletal element as raw material.

Sheep/goat and pig skeletal element representation in House 14 seems to conform to that of cattle and thus resemble the pattern observed for the same taxa in each of the other buildings analysed in detail (see *Figs. 7–9; Tab. 8*). Again, the number of isolated teeth exceeds the number of similarly sized (or even slightly larger) skeletal elements of the feet. A unique feature with these two taxa is a pronounced overrepresentation of ulnae/radii and tibiae relative to humeri and femora (*Tab. 10*). This may largely be explained by the small radii and tibia diaphyseal fragments being anatomically and taxonomically more easily identifiable in comparison with the similarly preserved fragments of humeri and femora.

Ten bone fragments from the area of House 14 were burnt (they are predominantly black-coloured), six bear cut- and/or chop-marks (including a fragmented deer antler) and two show traces of gnawing (attributable to dogs).

## TRACES OF RITUAL ACTIVITIES

The most prominent example related to ritual activities at the settlement of Most na Soči is House 6/2, a presumed burnt-offering place.<sup>58</sup> Animal remains from this structure support such an interpretation. This is evident by the prevalence of sheep/goat finds over those of cattle and pig, but even more so by the almost exclusive representation of cranial and feet skeletal elements (*Tab. 11*),<sup>59</sup> as the total of 91 taxonomically identified specimens include 67 isolated teeth and cranial fragments (maxillary and mandibular splitters included). Further 17 specimens are tarsal bones, metatarsals and phalanges, resulting in the number of skeletal elements from the meatier parts of the carcass to be as low as seven. Surprisingly, a single bone fragment was burnt.<sup>60</sup>

Another important feature of animal bone assemblages from the burnt-offering places in the Alps is a high fragmentation of the finds. At the *Brandopferplatz* from

<sup>58</sup> Steiner [ed.] 2010.

<sup>59</sup> Zohmann, Forstenpointer, Galik 2010.

<sup>60</sup> Cf. Zohmann, Forstenpointer, Galik 2010, 831–852.

kostnine je črna), na šestih so bili opaženi vrezi in/ali zasekanine (to velja tudi za odlomek jelenjega rogovja), dva kostna odlomka pa sta bila obgrizena.

### SLEDI OBREDNIH AKTIVNOSTI

Najočitnejši primer obrednega dogajanja v železodobni naselbini na Mostu na Soči je domnevni žgalnodaritveni prostor na območju hiše 6/2.<sup>58</sup> Tam zbrani živalski ostanki takšno interpretacijo podpirajo. To je mogoče soditi že na podlagi prevladujočega deleža zastopanosti drobnice nad govedom in prašičem, zares pomenljiva pa je skoraj izključna prisotnost ostankov glave in spodnjega dela nog (tab. 11).<sup>59</sup> Med skupno 91 taksonomsko opredeljenimi živalskimi najdbami z območja stavbe 6/2 je namreč izoliranih zob in odlomkov lobanje (vključno z delčki čeljustnic) kar 67. Nadaljnjih 17 primerkov je nartnih kosti, stopalnic in prstnic, kar pomeni, da je ostankov iz bolj mesnatih delov trupa zgolj sedem. V nasprotju s pričakovani je bil v celotnem gradivu odkrit le en kostni odlomek s sledmi izpostavljenosti ognju.<sup>60</sup>

Še ena pomembna značilnost arheozoološkega gradiva z alpskih žgalnodaritvenih prostorov je izrazita fragmentiranost najdb. Nazoren primer predstavlja najdišče St. Walburg v dolini Ulten (Zgornje Poadižje, severna Italija), kjer je bilo med raziskovanjem tam odkritega žgalnodaritvenega prostora s sejanjem sedimenta pridobljenih kar 20,9 kg kostnih in zobnih najdb od skupno 24,7 kg vsega na tej lokaciji zbranega arheozoološkega gradiva. Pri tem so več kot polovico mase (tj. 13 kg) prispevali neopredeljivi kostni/zobni drobci.<sup>61</sup> Živalski ostanki z Mosta na Soči so bili pridobljeni izključno z ročnim pobiranjem, zato je količina najmanjših najdb zagotovo podcenjena. Zaradi skromnega deleža taksonomsko neopredeljenih ostankov, ki ne dosega niti 50 odstotkov vseh zbranih najdb, kaže pomanjkljivo vzorčenje domnevati tudi pri srednje velikih kostnih odlomkih. Ker je bilo v okviru hiše 6 mogoče taksonomsko opredeliti prav vse zbrane kosti in zobe, stopnje fragmentiranosti kostnega gradiva seveda ni mogoče zadovoljivo oceniti. Na to, da so vendarle tudi prebivalci železnodobnega Mosta na Soči znotraj hiše 6 obredno posegali v celovitost kostnih najdb, bi utegnile kazati goveji prstnici s sledmi vrezov in zasekanin ter slaba ohranjenost obeh najdenih kozjih/ovčjih petnic, ki sicer veljajo za trdnejše elemente sesalskega skeleta.<sup>62</sup>

Obredno ozadje kaže bržčas pripisati tudi najdbam petih prvih in ene druge prstnice goveda, ki so bile izrazito dorzoventralno obrušene (sl. 10). Na enem od primerkov so bile opažene tudi sledi vreza. Gre za najdbe,

Sk. element	<i>B. taurus</i>	Caprinae	<i>S. domesticus</i>
Cranium			
Maxilla			5
Mandibula		5	1
Dentes	19	33	4
Vertebrae			
Scapula	1		
Humerus	1	1	
Radius			2
Ulna	2		
Carpalia			
Metacarpalia		1	
Coxae			
Femur			
Tibia			
Tarsalia		2	1
Metatarsalia		1	
Phalanges	8	3	1

Tab. 11: Živalski ostanki z območja hiše 6 z Mosta na Soči. Zvezdica (\*) označuje pogojno taksonomsko opredeljene kosti. Tab. 11: Faunal remains from House 6 at Most na Soči. Asterisk (\*) denotes tentatively identified bone fragments.

St. Walburg in the Ulten valley (Alto Adige, northern Italy), for instance, 20.9 kg of a total of 24.7 kg faunal remains was gathered by water sieving, with more than half (13 kg) of the material under examination consisting of unidentifiable bone gravel.<sup>61</sup> At Most na Soči, no water sieving was performed. Moreover, the mere 50% contribution of non-identifiable finds indicates that not even medium-sized splitters may have been efficiently collected. House 6/2 revealed not a single non-identifiable tooth or bone fragment. Consequently, no detailed comments relative to the intensity of bone fragmentation can be given. Nevertheless, the presence of chop- and cut-marks on two of the cattle phalanges, together with the poor state of preservation of both recovered sheep/goat calcanei,<sup>62</sup> may indicate the existence of such a (ritual) practice.

An additional archaeozoological indication of cult activities is the discovery of several dorsally and ventrally abraded cattle first (N = 5) and second phalanges (N = 1). The modifications are very pronounced (Fig. 10), with one of the specimens also bearing a cut-mark. Such finds are traditionally interpreted as ritual or gaming pieces, even though the possibility of their usage as tools in different stages of the *chaîne opératoire* of ceramics production has also been proposed.<sup>63</sup> As all seven of these objects from Most na Soči are associated with the well-constructed/furnished residential units (Fig. 13), the latter option seems less realistic.

<sup>58</sup> Cf. Steiner [ur.] 2010.

<sup>59</sup> Zohmann, Forstenpointer, Galik 2010.

<sup>60</sup> Cf. Zohmann, Forstenpointer, Galik 2010, 831–852.

<sup>61</sup> Cf. Zohmann, Forstenpointer, Galik 2010, 852.

<sup>62</sup> Cf. Gruškovnjak, Omahen, Toškan 2018, 240.

<sup>61</sup> Zohmann, Forstenpointer, Galik 2010, 852.

<sup>62</sup> Cf. Gruškovnjak, Omahen, Toškan 2018, 240.

<sup>63</sup> Oravniková, Hromadová, Vlačičky 2017, 43–45, 53 with references.



Sl. 10: Izbor obrušenih prstnic goveda v gradivu z Mosta na Soči. (Foto: D. Valoh)  
 Fig. 10: A selection of abraded cattle phalanges from Most na Soči. (Photo: D. Valoh)

kakršne posamezni avtorji večinoma interpretirajo kot obredne ali igralne predmete, nekateri pa v njih vidijo orodja za obdelavo lončenine.<sup>63</sup> Ker je bilo na Mostu na Soči vseh šest takšnih najdb odkritih na območju posameznih bolje grajenih/opremljenih stanovanjskih hiš (sl. 13), se zdi v tukajšnjem primeru zadnja možnost vsekakor manj verjetna.

Poseben komentar na tem mestu zaslužita še neobičajna skupka zverskih dlančnic/stopalnic z območij hiš 3/1 in 31 (tab. 12). Čeprav je mogoče posebne moči pripisati kateremu koli skeletnemu elementu, so v smislu amuletov ljudje najpogosteje posegali po lobanji (predvsem po čeljustnicah z zobmi) in kosteh šap. Morda je k temu pripomoglo dejstvo, da prav ti skeletni elementi najbolj odsevajo prehranjevanje, obrambno vedenje in način gibanja posamezne živali in tako zajemajo njeno bistvo. Zobje in čeljustnice so seveda ključni pri prehranjevanju, pomembno vlogo pa imajo tudi pri razkazovanju, obrambi in napadu. Podobno velja za kremplje,

<sup>63</sup> Oravniková, Hromadová, Vlačičky 2017, 43–45, 53, in tam navedeni viri.

Houses 3/1 and 31 yielded two modest concentrations of carnivore metacarpal/metatarsal bones (Tab. 12). Although any skeletal element could be ascribed special powers, it seems that the bones from the head (especially the mouth with the teeth) and feet were particularly sought after for amulets, as bones of power. Perhaps this was because these skeletal elements best reflect the eating and defensive habits, as well as the styles of movement of particular animals and thus best represent them. Teeth and jaws are clearly important for feeding; they are also used in display, defence and attack. Claws and talons are important for defence and attack. Foot bones are closely linked to animal movement. Moreover, the limited types of skeletal elements chosen for cult activities are believed not to have been obtained randomly, but on special occasions, from sacrificed animals, from feasting and/or from particular animals.<sup>64</sup> The dog – but possibly also the fox – were often seen as such particular animals by the local Iron

<sup>64</sup> See e.g. Choyke 2010, 201.



Tab. 12: Najdbe zveri z območja hiš 3/1 in 31 z Mosta na Soči. Obrazložitev okrajšave: H – hiša (npr. H 3/1 – hiša 3/1).

Tab. 12: Carnivore bone finds from Houses 3/1 and 31 at Most na Soči. Explanation of abbreviation: H – House (e.g. H 3/1 – House 3/1).

medtem ko so kosti šap tesno povezane z načinom gibanja. Razmeroma ozek izbor skeletnih elementov, ki so bili uporabljani kot amuleti, vsekakor priča o načrtnem izboru ustreznih kosti/zob. Naključen ni bil niti njihov izvor, saj so v ta namen uporabljene kosti oziroma zobje domnevno izviral iz posebno izbranih, marsikdaj bržčas obredno žrtvovanih živali.<sup>64</sup> Pes je bil v dojemanju železnodobnih skupnosti jugovzhodnih in vzhodnih Alp pogosto razumljen kot žival s poudarjenim simbolnim<sup>65</sup> pomenom, podobno pa je morda veljalo tudi za lisico. Kaže torej, da bi pri najdbi dlančnice in obeh stopalnic lisice z območja mlajšeželeznodobne hiše 31 lahko šlo za nekakšen simbolni skupek najdb (amulet?). V primeru petih pasjih dlančnic/stopalnic z območja hiše 3/1 je to manj verjetno. Prej bi kazalo razmišljati o tem, da so tam odkrite kosti – zbir vključuje večje število ostankov domnevno iste živali (*sl. 11*) – ostanek pokopa/zakopa cele živali. Takšna najdba bi seveda utegnila pričati o posebni navezanosti gospodarja na svojo žival.

## RAZPRAVA

Namen tukaj predstavljene arheozoološke študije je bil pridobiti vpogled v socialno razslojenost in funkcionalno specializacijo železnodobne skupnosti z Mosta na Soči. Določena stopnja družbene kompleksnosti je bila dokazana že na podlagi analize arheološkega gradiva, pri čemer je bilo ocenjeno, da ta ni bila izrazita. Vpogled v raster raziskanega dela naselbine namreč ne izkazuje stroge prostorske organizacije in ločenosti med delavniškimi in stanovanjskimi četrtmi, prav tako ni mogoče govoriti o kakršni koli prostorski segregaciji med bogatejšimi in skromnejšimi hišami.<sup>66</sup>

Rezultati analize živalskih ostankov takšno oceno podpirajo. O določeni stopnji družbene kompleksnosti priča že dejstvo, da ugotovljena variabilnost v vrstni raznolikosti, številčnosti ostankov posameznih taksonov in deležu zastopanosti njihovih skeletnih elementov med gradivom iz sočasno naseljenih hiš ne zaostaja za variabilnostjo istovrstnih podatkov pri zbiri najdb iz kronološko raznolikih stavb (*tab. 4; sl. 6*). Za ključni arheozoološki argument v prid teze o socialni razslojenosti in funkcionalni specializaciji proučevane družbe sta se sicer izkazala druga kazalnika, še najočitneje nemara razlika v vzorcu

<sup>64</sup> Glej npr. Choyke 2010, 201.

<sup>65</sup> Riedel 1977, 163–181; De Grossi Mazzorin, Tagliacozzo 1997; Kmetová 2006; Škvor Jernejčič, Toškan, v tisku.

<sup>66</sup> Glej tu Dular, Tecco Hvala, 86–90.

Sk. element	H 3/1		H 31	
	<i>C. familiaris</i>		<i>V. vulpes</i>	
	sin.	dex.	sin.	dex.
Scapula		1		
Humerus	1			
Metacarpus 3	1			
Metacarpus 4	1		1	
Metacarpus 5			1	
Tibia	1			
Metatarsus 2	1			
Metatarsus 3	1	1		
Metatarsus 4			1	
Phalanx 1	3			

Age communities.<sup>65</sup> In consequence, the presence of a fox metacarpal and two metatarsals in the area of the La Tène House 31 could indeed reflect some sort of a ritual. The five dog metapodial bones from House 3/1, on the contrary, rather represent the remains of an entire or at least a substantial part of a dog carcass, since several other bones were found nearby (*Fig. 11*). If so, the find could be seen as the manifestation of a special relationship between the dog and its master.

## DISCUSSION

The aim of this study was to gain new insights into the social stratification and functional differentiation of the Iron Age community living at Most na Soči. The existence of some sort of societal complexity has already been indicated by archaeological data, though the absence of any clear spatial segregation between residential units and workshops, as well as between the well- and the less well-constructed/furnished residential units suggests the stratification to have been relatively limited.<sup>66</sup>

Archaeozoologically, the existence of societal complexity can be gleaned from the small amplitudes of the observed diachronic changes in the taxonomic richness, individual species abundances, mortality profiles and skeletal element representation data relative to the variation emerging from the comparison of analogue data on the level of houses dated to the same habitation phase (*Tab. 4; Fig. 6*). Although even the variability of the analysed data pertaining to coeval houses is not prominent, some of the observed special characteristics are nevertheless indicative of either social stratification or functional differentiation of the population. This is perhaps most clearly visible in the spatial distribution of game remains exclusive of deer antlers. The great

<sup>65</sup> Riedel 1977, 163–181; De Grossi Mazzorin, Tagliacozzo 1997; Kmetová 2006; Škvor Jernejčič, Toškan, in press.

<sup>66</sup> See here Dular, Tecco Hvala, 86–90.





Sl. 11: Pasji ostanki z območja hiše 3/1 z Mosta na Soči. (Foto: D. Valoh)  
 Fig. 11: Dog finds from House 3/1 at Most na Soči. (Photo: D. Valoh)



←  
Sl. 12: Odlomek nadlahtnice rjavega medveda (desno) dokazuje občasen lov na največjo evropsko zver ter tudi uživanje njenega mesa. Najdba izvira z območja bolje grajene/opremljene hiše 1. Za primerjavo je prikazana nepoškodovana nadlahtnica sodobnega rjavega medveda (levo). (Foto: D. Valoh)

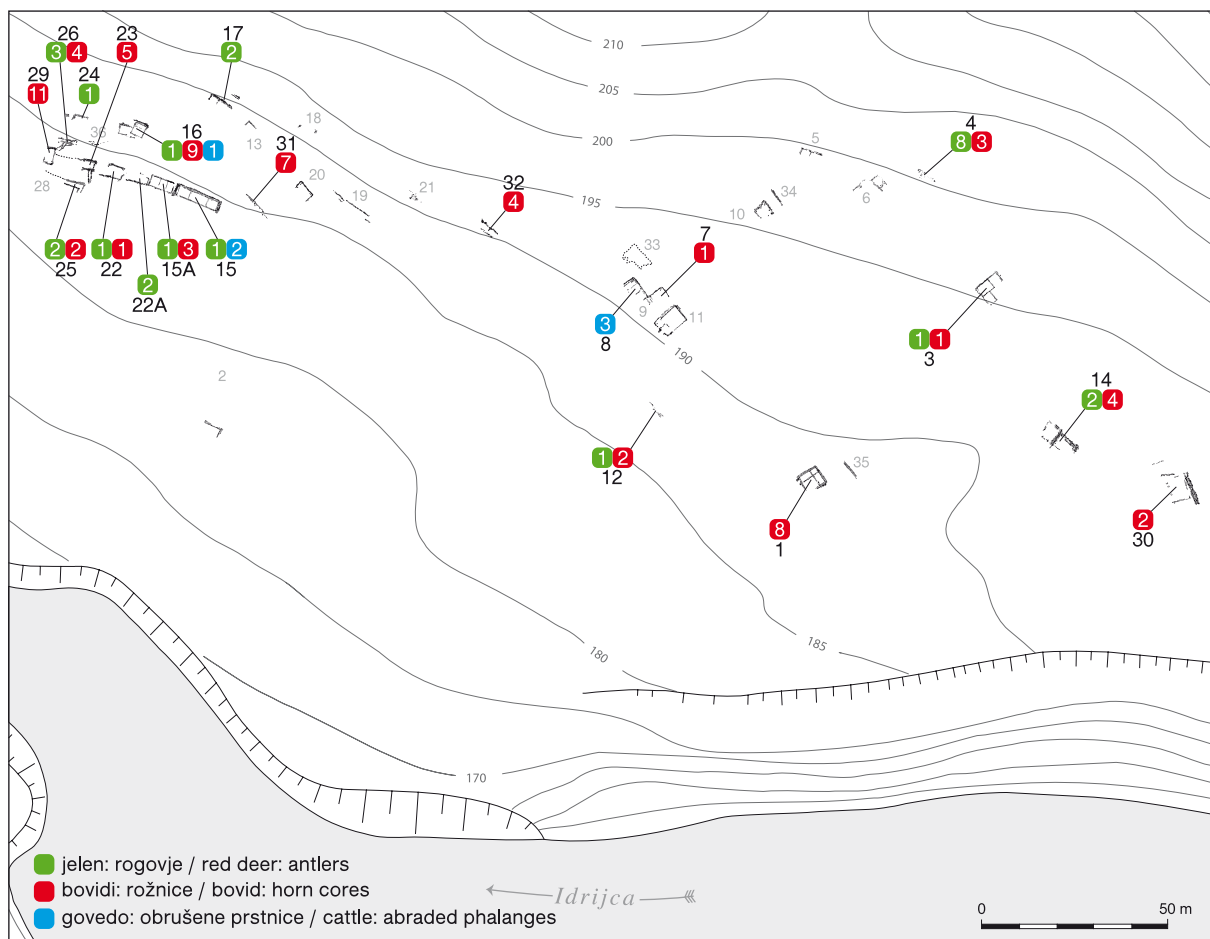
Fig. 12: The fragmented brown bear humerus (right) proves both occasional hunting and the consumption of the largest European carnivore of the time by the supposedly high-ranked inhabitants of House 1. An unfragmented brown bear humerus of a recent animal is shown (left) for comparison. (Photo: D. Valoh)

razpršenosti odlomkov jelenovega rogovja v primerjavi z razpršenostjo vseh drugih ostankov lovnih vrst. Večina teh je bila namreč najdena na območju posameznih bolje grajenih/opremljenih stanovanjskih hiš, medtem ko med izkopavanji slabše grajenih/opremljenih stanovanjskih hiš tovrstne najdbe niso bile odkrite (tab. 6). Na posamezne kosti divjadi so izkopavalci naleteli še na območju dveh stavb s posebno, domnevno skupnostno namembnostjo in pri treh delavnicah.<sup>67</sup> Pri tem je pomenljivo, da so med najdbami z območja delavnic zastopane zgolj kosti iz najmanj mesnatih delov telesa, medtem ko so med najdbami iz posameznih stanovanjskih hiš in obeh stavb s posebno namembnostjo zastopani tudi nekateri skeletni elementi iz najbolj mesnatih anatomskih regij (tab. 6 in 9). Kaže torej, da prebivalcem železnodobne naselbine z Mosta na Soči divjačina ni služila kot količinsko pomemben vir

<sup>67</sup> Brez upoštevanja pogojno opredeljenih ostankov divjega prašiča se število delavnic z najdbami divjadi zmanjša na zgolj dve.

majority of such finds, representing classic food waste, were found in the well-constructed/furnished residential units, while the less well constructed/furnished residential units yielded none (Tab. 6). Two of the four special-purpose houses analysed in detail and three<sup>67</sup> workshops revealed individual game remains as well. Workshops only yielded skeletal elements of the least meaty parts of the carcass, while residential units and special-purpose buildings revealed skeletal elements from all anatomical regions (Tabs. 6 and 9). This shows game as a quantitatively irrelevant source of food at Most na Soči, but its consumption may have represented an important status symbol for the wealthy or high-ranking individuals (Fig. 12). The presence of red deer and possibly wild boar finds in the area of the special-purpose Houses 14 and 30, amongst which skeletal elements from the meatiest parts of the carcass prevail, indicates that

<sup>67</sup> If tentatively identified wild boar remains are omitted, the number of workshops yielding game remains drops to two.



Sl. 13: Tloris železnodobne naselbine Most na Soči (posamezne hiše so označene s črnimi oziroma sivimi številkami). Prikazana je razpršenost najdb jelenjega rogovja, bovidnih (tj. govejih in kozjih) rožnic in dorzoventralno obrušениh govejih prstnic.  
 Fig. 13: Settlement structures at Iron Age Most na Soči (individual houses are marked in black and gray). Also shown is the spatial distribution of red deer antlers, bovid (i.e. cattle and goat) horn cores and cattle phalanges with abraded ventral/dorsal surfaces.

mesa in maščob, je pa utegnito biti poseganje po tovrstni hrani razumljeno kot kazalnik višjega statusa (sl. 12). Ostanki jelena in morda divjega prašiča na območju stavb s posebno namembnostjo (tj. znotraj hiš 14 in 30), med katerimi skeletni elementi iz bolj mesnatih delov telesa celo prevladujejo, bi lahko pričali o (občasnem?) uživanju divjačine tudi v okviru specifičnih (obrednih?) skupnostnih aktivnosti.

Drugi, do neke mere manj izrazit arheozoološki kazalnik socialne razslojenosti in funkcionalne diferenciacije v okviru železnodobnega Mosta na Soči so podatki o starosti ob zakolu pri drobnici. Kaže namreč, da so imeli stanovalci bolje grajenih/opremljenih hiš lažji dostop do mesa mladih koz in ovc, zaradi česar jim po manj cenjenem mesu več kot tri leta starih živali skoraj ni bilo treba posegati. V okviru slabše grajenih/opremljenih stanovanjskih stavb je razmerje ostankov obeh starostnih skupin obrnjeno, po namembnosti specifična hiša 14 pa kaže v tem smislu vmesno sliko (tab. 7). Žal o vzorcu razpršenosti ostankov kozličev in jagnjet ni

(occasional?) consumption of game could have had an even more complex social role.

The only other archaeozoological indication of the social stratification of the Most na Soči Iron Age community refers to the age-at-death data for sheep and goat. Here, the differentiation between the well-constructed/furnished residential units and those less well built is not as straightforward. Nevertheless, access to young adult sheep/goats seems to have been much easier for high-ranked individuals, allowing them to all but resign from consuming culinarily less valued animals of over three years of age. The pattern shown by the data relative to workshops resembles the one from the less well constructed/furnished houses, with the two considered special-purpose buildings (i.e. Houses 14/1 and 14/2) falling in the middle between the two extremes (Tab. 7). Unfortunately, not much can be said about the abundance of juveniles, since only very few deciduous teeth have been collected. As a matter of fact, in the absence of sieving not even the number of permanent teeth can be considered as

mogoče povedati ničesar dokončnega, saj je bila uspešnost zajemanja mlečnih zob nezadovoljiva. Pravzaprav je bilo metodološko pomanjkljivo tudi zajemanje stalnih zob, vendar je ugotovljen razkorak med bolje grajenimi/opremljenimi stanovanjskimi hišami na eni strani ter delavnicami in slabše grajenimi/opremljenimi hišami na drugi strani v tem primeru dovolj očiten, da ga kaže razumeti kot relevantnega.

Povedna vrednost mortalitetnih profilov za govedo in prašiča je zaradi pičlega števila razpoložljivih podatkov skromna (*pril. 1 in 2*). Pri prašičih je klavna starost le izjemoma presejala tri leta, medtem ko med govejimi ostanki prevladujejo zobje odraslih in starih živali. Zanimivi so podatki o pojavnosti eksostoz in/ali razširitev proksimalne sklepne površine pri prstnicah goveda, kar naj bi pričalo o dolgotrajnem intenzivnem izkoriščanju krav, volov in morda celo bikov kot delovne živine.<sup>68</sup> Tovrstne najdbe, ki jih kaže torej pripisati odraslim/starim živalim, so bile odkrite na območju bolje grajenih/opremljenih stanovanjskih hiš ter tudi med izkopavanji nekoliko slabše grajenih/opremljenih stavb. Zato se zdi utemeljeno domnevati, da je uživanje govedine prevladovalo nad uživanjem teletine v celotni naselbini, neodvisno od socialnega statusa posameznika.

Eden pomembnejših ciljev proučevanja funkcionalne specializacije v okviru železnodobnega Mosta na Soči je bil ponuditi nove podatke o namembnosti posameznih hiš oziroma prostorov v njih. Zato je bila podrobno analizirana razpršenost živalskih ostankov v stavbah. Ker so bile te večinoma uničene v požarih, je velik del hišnega inventarja domnevno ohranjen *in situ*, kar zagotavlja skoraj optimalne razmere za rekonstrukcijo vzorca vsakodnevne uporabe različnih delov hiš.

Pozornost je bila sprva usmerjena v stanovanjski hiši 8 in 15A/1. Na podlagi arheoloških in arheozooloških podatkov je mogoče sklepati, da sta oba površinsko najmanjša (tj. vzhodna) prostora služila kot shramba hrane in morda še česa. Takšno interpretacijo med drugim podpirajo majhnost obeh prostorov, odsotnost ognjišč, odkritje številnih odlomkov velikega silosa (hiša 15A/1), množina živalskih ostankov vzdolž sten, kjer so bile zaloge mesa domnevno odložene na nekakšne odlagalne površine in/ali obešene (hiša 15A/1; *sl. 8*), ter ne nazadnje številčnost živalskih ostankov v obeh omenjenih prostorih v primerjavi z drugima dvema prostoroma istih hiš. Slednjega ni mogoče pripisati morebitni slabši ohranjenosti ostalin v osrednjem in zahodnem delu obravnavanih stanovanjskih stavb, saj to ne drži.<sup>69</sup> Verjetneje je, da je treba skromno število živalskih ostankov v najmanj obeh srednjih prostorih, ki sta nedvomno služila kot osrednji bivanjski prostor posamezne hiše, pripisati temu, da so jih stanovalci redno čistili.<sup>70</sup> Tako tudi ne preseneča, da

completely reliable. Nevertheless, the observed discrepancies between the well-constructed/furnished residential units on one side and the workshops together with the less well constructed/furnished residential units on the other can be seen as significant.

Mortality profiles for cattle and pig are even less reliable due to a much smaller amount of available tooth-wear data (*Apps. 1 and 2*). In pig, the culling age only rarely exceeded three years, while in cattle adult and mature specimens supposedly prevailed. Additional insights might be gained from the spatial distribution of cattle phalanges sporting exostoses and/or lipping, of which quite a few were found. Such sub-pathological formations are often seen as indicative of an intensive exploitation of the animal's draught power and should thus be associated with adult or even mature cows, oxen and possibly bulls.<sup>68</sup> At Most na Soči, subpathological cattle phalanges were found in both well- and less well constructed/furnished residential units. It follows that the consumption of beef over veal might have been the norm for almost everyone in the settlement, irrespective of social rank.

An important part of the study of the functional differentiation at Most na Soči focused on providing new data relative to the purpose of individual buildings/rooms. This was attempted by focusing on the spatial distribution pattern of animal finds within individual buildings. Since the considered houses are believed to have been destroyed by fire, a large part of their contents has survived and can be used in reconstructing the everyday life of the inhabitants.

Houses 8 and 15A/1 are interpreted as residential units. According to both archaeological and archaeozoological data, the two smallest (east) rooms in each of the houses were used for storing food and possibly other supplies. This is indicated by the small size of the rooms, the absence of hearths, the presence of fragmented walls of a large ceramic container in House 15A/1, the concentration of animal bones along the walls, where the meat supplies were either laid on a levelled surface or hung (House 15A/1; *Fig. 8*), and – last but not least – the relative abundance of animal remains as opposed to other parts of the houses. Both central rooms, serving as the main living area, yielded a considerably smaller number of animal remains. Similarly small is the abundance of teeth and bones recovered in the two west rooms. The observed discrepancy is certainly not a consequence of a poorer state of preservation of the western parts, as they were actually fairly well preserved.<sup>69</sup> Instead, it is rather an indication of regular cleaning activities of the living space.<sup>70</sup> Not surprisingly, most bones from the

<sup>68</sup> Bartosiewicz, Van Neer, Lentacker 1997.

<sup>69</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 78, 125.

<sup>70</sup> Skladen s takšno interpretacijo je podatek o številu živalskih najdb znotraj in v neposredni okolici hiše 23/1. Naj-

<sup>68</sup> Bartosiewicz, Van Neer, Lentacker 1997.

<sup>69</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 78, 125.

<sup>70</sup> This seems to be confirmed by the abundance of animal finds recovered in and around House 23/1. Indeed, the least number of teeth/bones lay in the east (= main) room,

večji del sicer maloštevilnih kosti in zob iz obeh srednjih in zahodnih prostorov izvira iz polnil posameznih jam.<sup>71</sup> Na podlagi navedenega se zdi tako številne živalske ostanke v obeh vzhodnih prostorih še najbolj utemeljeno razumeti kot ostanek uničenih zalog (mesne) hrane, ki so jih stanovalci ob izbruhu požara pač pustili v hišah. S tem bi bilo mogoče razložiti tudi številne ožgane kostne odlomke, med katerimi prevladujejo deli spodnjih čeljustnic in kosti spodnjega dela nog (sl. 7 in 8). Gre namreč za skeletne elemente iz najmanj mesnatih delov telesa, zato je bila njihova izpostavljenost ognju bolj neposredna od z mesom obdanih dolgih kosti okončin.

Analiza razpršenosti najdb v delavnicah je bila usmerjena na hiše 12/1, 22/1 in 23/1. Ohranjenost prvih dveh je bila žal slaba, zaradi česar je bilo mogoče v analizo vključiti zgolj ostanke iz polnila posameznih jam. V taksonomskem smislu se gradivo iz delavnic ne razlikuje od tistega, odkritega na območju obeh prej obravnavanih stanovanjskih hiš. Po številu najdb namreč v obeh primerih prevladujeta drobnica in govedo pred domačim prašičem (tab. 8; sl. 9). Je pa bil velik razkorak med obema kategorijama stavb odkrit na ravni deležev zastopanosti posameznih skeletnih elementov pri govedu, saj je številčnost kosti iz bolj mesnatih delov telesa na območju delavnic znatno večja (tab. 8; sl. 7–9).

Prevlada odlomkov lobanje in kosti spodnjega dela nog med govejimi ostanki iz shrambnega prostora stanovanjskih hiš 8 in 15A/1 bi lahko nakazovala prakso, po kateri bi se zamudno in tehnično zahtevno ločevanje mesa od večjih dolgih kosti okončin praviloma izvajalo na dvoriščih oziroma ulicah ali v okviru posameznih namensko postavljenih stavb (glej spodnji komentar k morebitni namembnosti hiše 14). V tem primeru bi kazalo domnevati, da je bila govedina/teletina v posameznih stanovanjskih hišah večinoma hranjena kot meso brez kosti, pri čemer bi izjemo pomenili zgolj ostanke glave in z mesom skupih spodnjih delov obeh parov nog. V nasprotju s tem naj bi pri telesno znatno manjših ovcah, kozah in prašičih zaloge v posameznih stanovanjskih hišah bistveno pogosteje obsegale večje kose zgolj v grobem obdelanih kadavrov, ki naj bi vključevali tudi še pripadajoče kosti. Zakaj kažejo živalski ostanke z območja delavnic v tem smislu drugačno sliko, ni lahko pojasniti, zelo verjetno pa je takšno stanje povezano z domnevo, da pri omenjenih kosteh/zobeh pravzaprav sploh ne gre za ostanek v ognju uničenih prehranskih zalog. Zanimivo: v okviru treh podrobneje analiziranih delavnic so ožgane živalske kosti ležale na hodnih površinah ter v polnilih posameznih jam. Pravzaprav teh najdb ni bilo zgolj na območju trase obeh odtočnih kanalov južno (in torej zunaj) hiše 23/1.

manjše število ostankov je bilo tu namreč odkritih znotraj vzhodnega (= glavnega) prostora, nekoliko več jih je ležalo v t. i. predverju, največja količina živalskih kosti in zob pa izvira z dvorišča ob delavnici (sl. 9).

<sup>71</sup> Namembnost teh jam še ni poznana, vendar kaže, da ne gre za običajne shrambne jame (cf. Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 129).

central and west rooms lay in the fills of the few pits dug into the floors.<sup>71</sup> With this in mind, the animal remains in the east rooms should be seen as supplies left behind by the inhabitants fleeing from fire. This would also explain the presence of several burnt bones, amongst which mandible fragments and feet bones greatly prevail (Figs. 7 and 8). Since these skeletal elements originate from the least meaty parts of the carcass, their exposure to fire must have been much more direct relative to the long bones, which were supposedly protected by the still attached meat.

A parallel analysis of workshops took into consideration the data for Houses 12/1, 22/1 and 23/1. Unfortunately, the preservation of Houses 12/1 and 22/1 was rather poor, limiting the observations to the material from the few documented pits. Taxonomically, no discrepancies relative to what has been seen in residential units have been detected, confirming the leading role of caprines and cattle over pig (Tab. 8; Fig. 9). The skeletal element representation data, on the other hand, did reveal a noteworthy peculiarity: the abundance of cattle remains originating from the more meaty parts of the carcass significantly exceeds the values observed in the two analysed residential units (Tab. 8; Figs. 7–9).

The prevalence of cattle cranial and feet skeletal elements in the storage rooms of Houses 8 and 15A/1 might indicate that the time-consuming and labour-intensive process of separating the meat from large limb long bones occurred in the courtyards and along the streets outside the residential units or, else, within a special-purpose building (see below for the discussion on House 14). In such a way, veal/beef would mostly have been stored as fillets or any other sorts of boneless meat, with feet and possibly heads representing a specific exception. In the case of fairly small sheep, goat and pig, individual family supplies seemingly much more frequently consisted of largely unprocessed parts of the carcass with bones still attached. The situation in workshops differs, which is not easy to explain; it is possible that these bones do not represent the remains of meat supplies left behind in destructive fire episodes. This does not mean that workshops revealed no burnt bone fragments. On the contrary! In the three analysed workshops, burnt bones were found both on the ground and in most of the pits, with the only bone assemblage including no burnt bones being that from the sediments above the drainage canals outside (!) House 23/1.

The latter circumstance could lead to the conclusion that here as well the presence of burnt bones was related to destructive fires affecting individual workshops. However, such an explanation does not correspond with

some more were collected from its anteroom, while most originate from outside the workshop (Fig. 9).

<sup>71</sup> The function of these pits is unknown, but they were supposedly not used for food storage (cf. Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 129).

Na podlagi navedene ugotovitve bi bilo na prvi pogled mogoče sklepati, da so bile tudi ožgane kosti z območja delavnic ognju izpostavljene ob požaru. Vendar takšni interpretaciji nasprotujejo nekatere ugotovitve v zvezi z jamo, v kateri je bilo odkritih največ živalskih kosti in zob (tj. hiša 22/1: jama 4). Velika večina tam najdenih ostankov – ožganih in neožganih – je ležala v približno 15 cm debeli plasti oglenih drobcev in zemlje na dnu te najmanj 60 cm globoke jame. Ker pa je omenjeno polnilo prekrivala plast sivorjave zemlje,<sup>72</sup> kakršni koli površinski ogenj (vključno s požarom) ni imel znatnega neposrednega stika in torej vpliva na kosti z dna jame.<sup>73</sup> Ob tem je podrobna analiza tam najdenih ožganih ostankov pokazala, da so bile ognju neposredno izpostavljene zgolj epifize posameznih dolgih kosti in kosti spodnjega dela nog. Ker je bila kostnina večinoma rjavkasto do črnkasto obarvana, posamezni odlomki bržčas niso bili dlje časa izpostavljeni temperaturam nad 400 °C.<sup>74</sup>

Je mogoče predstavljene ugotovitve navezati na svojevrstne človekove aktivnosti, kjer diafize dolgih kosti ne bi bile neposredno izpostavljene ognju zaradi zaščitne vloge nanje še vedno priraslega mesa? V takšnem primeru bi kazalo vsaj del v jami odkritih živalskih kosti razumeti kot kuhinjski odpadki, ki bi nastal ob pripravi hrane na ražnju. Možnost, da so bile ognju izpostavljene med dimljenjem mesa, se zdi manj verjetna, a načeloma obstaja. Na najdišču sicer ni bila odkrita nobena kovinska kljuka, na kateri bi lahko v ta namen obesili kose živalskih kadavrov. Je pa v tem smislu zanimiva najdba kozje/ovčje distalne golenice iz hiše 15, na kateri je bila luknja, ki bi načeloma utegnila služiti prav za obešanje (spodnjega dela?) zadnje noge med dimljenjem.<sup>75</sup> Kakor koli že, popolno razumevanje razlogov za odložitev najdenih živalskih kosti in zob na dno obravnavane jame v tem trenutku ni mogoče. Je pa treba v zvezi s tem poudariti, da zbiri ožganih ostankov iz posameznih delovnih jam v smislu okoliščin njihove izpostavljenosti ognju niso povsem enotni (glej npr. *tab. 8*).<sup>76</sup> Z drugimi besedami: skupki živalskih ostankov iz posameznih delovnih jam/delavnic ne delijo vsi iste tafonomske zgodovine. To je pravzaprav pričakovano, saj je bila na ravni posameznih delavnic ugotovljena določena mera funkcionalne specializacije (npr. v hišah 4 in 22A/1 naj bi se izvajale pretežno metalurške dejavnosti, medtem ko bi bilo mogoče hišo 23/1 razumeti kot delavnico lončarja<sup>77</sup>).

Zadnji komentar je namenjen hiši 14. Na podlagi rezultatov arheološke študije je bil omenjeni stavbi

the observations related to Pit 4 in House 22/1, which yielded the greatest number of bone remains. A great majority of these bones – both burnt and unburnt – lay in the approx. 15 cm thick layer of crushed charcoal mixed with earth on the bottom of the originally at least 60 cm deep pit. It is important to note that the charcoal layer on the bottom of this pit was covered by grey-brown earth,<sup>72</sup> which prevented any superficial fire event from directly affecting the bones sealed within the charcoal layer.<sup>73</sup> A more detailed analysis of the animal finds from Pit 4 clearly show that only the epiphyseal parts of the individual long bone fragments and several of the recovered feet bones were burnt. Moreover, the brownish/blackish or black colour of most burnt specimens shows that the exposure temperature did not exceed 400 °C.<sup>74</sup>

Can the described phenomena be related to activities, in which long bone diaphyses were not directly exposed to the fire-generated heat, possibly due to the protection offered by the meat still attached to them? If this was the case, than at least part of the animal remains found within the pit could represent kitchen waste, produced while preparing the meat on the spit. Less likely, the bones could have been burned during the process of meat smoking. No metal hooks were found at Most na Soči, but the existence of such a practice could be indicated by the discovery in House 15 of a sheep/goat distal tibia fragment bearing a hole, possibly used to hang (part of) the animal's leg.<sup>75</sup> Whichever the reason, it is still not clear how and why the animal remains ended up discarded on the bottom of the pit. It has to be stressed, however, that not all pits in the workshops yielded the same results in the way of the burnt skeletal element representation data (see e.g. *Tab. 8*) and the intensity of the fire exposure traces.<sup>76</sup> In other words, the bone assemblages from different work pits/workshops are expected to have had different taphonomic histories. The latter is not surprising, considering that not all the workshops were used for the same activities (e.g. Houses 4 and 22A/1 are believed to have been used by metalworkers, while House 23/1 may have served for pottery making<sup>77</sup>).

A specific bone assemblage was unearthed in House 14, interpreted as having a special, possibly public function. Its great number of recovered animal bones and a fairly good representation of cattle skeletal elements

<sup>72</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 159.

<sup>73</sup> Asmussen 2009.

<sup>74</sup> Walker, Miller, Richman 2008.

<sup>75</sup> Bartosiewicz 1985, Pl. 2: 2; glej še Becker 1986, 287–288.

<sup>76</sup> Med gradivom iz jam hiše 23/1 je bil tako pretežni del ognju izpostavljenih odlomkov pravzaprav kalciniran, pri čemer številčnost sežganih diafiz dolgih kosti ni v ničemer zaostajala za številčnostjo sežganih epifiz.

<sup>77</sup> Glej tu Dular, Tecco Hvala, 72–73.

<sup>72</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 159.

<sup>73</sup> Asmussen 2009.

<sup>74</sup> Walker, Miller, Richman 2008.

<sup>75</sup> Bartosiewicz 1985, Pl. 2: 2; also see e.g. Becker 1986, 287–288.

<sup>76</sup> Amongst the bone material from the pits of House 23/1, for instance, a great part of the burnt bones was calcined, with the abundance of affected long bone diaphyses not falling behind the number of burnt epiphyses.

<sup>77</sup> See here Dular, Tecco Hvala, 72–73.



Sl. 14: Izbor živalskih ostankov iz hiše 4 z Mosta na Soči: 1 – sežgana stopalnica jelena s sledmi odiranja; 2 – sežgana dlančnica drobnice s prečnimi razpokami, nastalimi med izpostavljenostjo ognju; 3–7 – sežgani odlomki kozjih rožnic, od katerih nekateri izkazujejo sledi človekovih aktivnosti; 8–10 – sežgani odlomki jelenovih rogovij, od katerih nekateri izkazujejo sledi človekovih aktivnosti; 8–10 – sežgani odlomki kozjih rožnic. (Foto: D. Valoh)

Fig. 14: A selection of animal remains from House 4 at Most na Soči: 1 – burnt red deer metatarsus bearing skinning marks; 2 – burnt caprine metacarpus with heat-generated transversal cracks; 3–7 – burnt red deer antler fragments, some showing traces of human activities; 8–10 – burnt goat horn core fragments. (Photo: D. Valoh)

pripisan poseben družbeni pomen, saj naj bi služila kot javni prostor oziroma prostor izvajanja javnih aktivnosti. Svojevstvene so tudi nekatere od arheozooloških ugotovitev, med katerimi kaže omeniti predvsem daleč največje število vseh zbranih živalskih kosti in zob ter nadpovprečno dobro zastopanost skeletnih elementov iz bolj mesnatih delov trupa pri govedu. Pri tem je zanimivo, da je mogoče vzporednice s takšno sliko najti v obeh manjših shrambnih prostorih stanovanjskih hiš 8 in 15A/1. Če bi bilo razmeroma veliko število živalskih ostankov v obeh navedenih prostorih mogoče interpretirati kot ostanek v požaru uničenih zalog (mesne) hrane, bi nekaj podobnega nemara utegnulo držati tudi v primeru hiše 14. Vendar pa gradivo z območja obeh manjših shramb skoraj ne vsebuje govejih kosti iz najbolj mesnatih delov telesa, medtem ko jih je bilo na območju stavbe 14 odkritih razmeroma veliko (tab. 9). Pravzaprav se zdijo v slednjem primeru podpovprečno zastopane zgolj kosti spodnjega dela nog in eventualno rožnice. Na podlagi navedenega bi kazalo sklepati, da je hiša 14 (med drugim?) služila kot prostor sistematičnega sekundarnega kosanja živalskih kadavrov, morda pa tudi (začasne?) hrambe in/ali celo termične obdelave predhodno pripravljenih porcij. Najmanj pri govedu je sekundarno kosanje vključevalo ločevanje mesa od kosti, pri čemer je utegnil del mesa nato končati v shrambah posameznih stanovanjskih hiš.

Na podlagi skorajšnje odsotnosti prstnic, sploh v primerjavi z razmeroma velikim številom velikostno primerljivih izoliranih zob, bi kazalo akt zakola in primarno procesiranje živalskih kadavrov bržčas domnevati na neki drugi lokaciji. Pičlost odkritih prstnic bi bilo načeloma mogoče razložiti tudi s tem, da so ti skeletni elementi praviloma ostajali pritrjeni na živalske kože in so bili torej skupaj z njimi transportirani na druge lokacije znotraj naselbine. O tem, da so živali res odirali, ne nazadnje pričajo pri tem procesu nastali vrezi na dveh od skupno devetih odkritih govejih prvih prstnicah s tega območja. Vendar bi v tem primeru kazalo v hiši 14 domnevati tudi izvajanje primarnega kosanja živali, kar pa je glede na njeno lego v naselbini malo verjetno (sl. 13). Tovrstne aktivnosti so se namreč zaradi neprijetnih vonjav praviloma izvajale na nekoliko bolj izoliranih lokacijah, po možnosti vzdolž rek za lažje odstranjevanje velikih količin nastajajočih organskih odpadkov.<sup>78</sup> Pičlost ostankov govejih in kozjih rožnic kaže razložiti z njihovo uporabo kot surovino za izdelavo orodij, zaradi česar so bile najbrž odstranjene kmalu po

from meaty parts of the carcass stand apart from other buildings, with only partial parallels that may help to unravel its purpose. The parallels are the animal finds from the two small storage rooms in the eastern parts of the two analysed residential units (i.e. Houses 8 and 15A/1, respectively). If the relative abundance of finds recovered in both of these rooms is indeed indicative of meat supplies having perished in a fire, then a similar scenario might be applicable for House 14 as well. We should remember that almost no cattle bones from the meatiest anatomical regions of the carcass were found in the two storage rooms, while House 14 revealed plenty (Tab. 9). Here, the only underrepresented skeletal elements are foot bones and possibly horn cores. House 14 may therefore have served as a place for secondary butchering of animal carcasses, possibly also for either (temporarily?) storing or even preparing food, with everything supposedly done on a relatively large scale. During secondary butchering of cattle carcasses, boneless meat portions for local preparation and/or takeaway might have been prepared.

The near absence of phalanges, which contrasts with the fairly high number of similarly sized isolated teeth, indicates that culling of animals and primary butchering must have been performed elsewhere. Alternatively, the low abundance of phalanges could have been caused by skinning, since these skeletal elements often remain attached to the hides. The evidence of skinning may be the typical cut-marks observed in two of a total of 9 cattle first phalanges recovered in House 14. Following this scenario, primary butchering would also have been performed there. This, however, seems rather improbable as primary cattle butchering sites are expected to have been spatially isolated from the core of the settlement due to the associated bad smells and possibly located along river banks for an easier discard of the butchering waste.<sup>78</sup> Similarly as with phalanges, the small number of recovered horn cores is to be explained by their detachment following culling in order for them to be used as raw material for tool production.

The several burnt specimens recovered in House 14, including fragments of long bone diaphyses, might be indicative of at least part of the archaeozoological material representing secondary butchery and/or kitchen waste (temporarily?) discarded in the very area of the house, which was then exposed to the fire that destroyed

<sup>78</sup> Bartosiewicz 2003.

<sup>78</sup> Bartosiewicz 2003.





zakolu in prenesene na druge lokacije (glej razpršenost tovrstnih najdb na *sliki 13*).

Prisotnost posameznih ožganih kostnih odlomkov, med katerimi so tudi diafize dolgih kosti, bi bilo mogoče razložiti z (začasnim?) odlaganjem odpadkov sekundarnega kosanja/priprave hrane kar na območju hiše 14, kjer naj bi jih nato skupaj s stavbo zajel požar. Takšno tezo podkrepljuje odkritje dveh bržčas zavrženih kostnih odlomkov s sledmi pasjih zob. Vendar zaradi razmeroma velikega števila živalskih ostankov z območja hiše 14 teh večinoma ni utemeljeno razlagati kot odpadek, saj naj bi bile posamezne stavbe redno čiščene (glej zgoraj). Pretežni del zbranih živalskih kosti bi naj tako pomenil ostanek v požaru uničenih (začasnih?) prehranskih zalog, morda namenjenih obrednemu javnemu uživanju.

Ob upoštevanju vseh predstavljenih rezultatov je mogoče ugotoviti, da se je večji del vsakodnevnih dejavnosti odvijal v okviru posameznih gospodinjstev (glej npr. razpršenost pogosto delno obdelanih primerkov jelenovih rogovij in govejih/kozjih rožnic; *sl. 13*). Manjše število strateško pomembnejših aktivnosti pa vendarle izkazuje določeno stopnjo specializacije in centralizacije. Primer slednjega bi utegnilo pomeniti domnevno množično sekundarno kosanje živalskih kadavrov, vključno z morebitno pripravo hrane v okviru hiše 14, pa tudi metalurški delavnici v hišah 4 in 22A/1 ter lončarjeva delavnica v hiši 23/1.<sup>79</sup> Specializacija niti v omenjenih primerih ni bila popolna, o čemer med drugim pričajo nekatere od predstavljenih arheozooloških ugotovitev. Ob že obravnavanih specifikah kostnega zbira iz velike delovne jame z območja hiše 22/1 (jama 4; glej str. 499) kaže na tem mestu omeniti predvsem nekatere lastnosti gradiva iz hiše 4. Izmed arheoloških najdb so bili na tem območju med drugim odkriti posamezna livarsko-kovinska orodja (npr. več različnih kalupov, brusna kamna in brusna koluta) in koščki strjene bronaste taline, kar stavbo upravičeno označuje kot metalurško delavnico.<sup>80</sup> Vendar je bil na istem območju odkrit tudi manjši skupek odlomkov jelenovih rogovij in govejih/kozjih rožnic (N = 9), izmed katerih so bile na posameznih primerkih prepoznane sledi človekovih aktivnosti, in jelenja stopalnica s sledmi odiranja (*sl. 14*). Ker navedenih živalskih ostankov ni mogoče razumeti kot običajen klavniški/kuhinjski odpadek, bi lahko njihova prisotnost pričala o (občasnem?) lokalnem izvajanju še nekaterih postranskih aktivnosti.

## SKLEP

Predstavljeni arheozoološki rezultati kažejo na socialno razslojenost in funkcionalno specializacijo železnodobne skupnosti z Mosta na Soči. Pri tem je seveda dobrodošlo, da so številne ugotovitve v celoti skladne z rezultati analize arheološkega gradiva (glej, denimo,

<sup>79</sup> Glej tu Dular, Tecco Hvala, 72–73.

<sup>80</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 67.

the entire building. In line with this is the presence of two evidently discarded bone fragments bearing dog gnawing marks. The fairly high number of animal bones from House 14, however, precludes most of them to be interpreted as discarded butchery/kitchen waste, since the houses are believed to have been regularly cleaned (see above). Thus, an important part of the recovered bones should rather be seen as representing what remained of (even if only temporarily) stored meat supplies, possibly for communal consumption or distribution.

Overall, the presented data indicate an array of everyday tasks performed within individual households (see e.g. the distribution of often worked deer antlers and bovid horn cores; *Fig. 13*). A very limited number of more strategic activities does seem to show a higher level of specialisation, as well as centralisation. The hypothetical large-scale secondary butchering and possibly food-preparing practices in House 14 might represent such an example, as do the presumed metallurgic workshops in Houses 4 and 22A/1 or the potter's workshop in House 23/1.<sup>79</sup> Even here, however, specialisation does not appear to have been complete. Archaeozoological indications of the latter are to be found in the already discussed peculiarities related to the animal bones from Pit 4 in House 22/1 (see p. 498–499), but also in those originating from House 4. Here, the discovery of a mould for casting small rings and another one for casting spearheads, a casting ladle and some other casting and metalworking tools<sup>80</sup> convincingly identify the structure as a specialised metallurgic workshop. The same area also yielded a considerable collection of red deer antler and bovid horn core fragments (N = 9), some of which bear traces of human activities, as well as a red deer metatarsus with skinning marks (*Fig. 14*). Since these animal remains cannot be interpreted as food and/or butchery waste, their presence might be indicative of some side activities (occasionally?) taking place in the same building.

## CONCLUSIONS

The archaeozoological results argue for the existence of some sort of social stratification and functional differentiation in the population of the Iron Age Most na Soči. Many of the observations clearly fall in line with what has been proposed on the basis of archaeological observations (see, for instance, the correlation of the results relative to the purpose of individual houses<sup>81</sup>). Paradoxically, however, the few discrepancies might prove themselves to be even more valuable, as they can point to special features that

<sup>79</sup> See here Dular, Tecco Hvala, 72–73.

<sup>80</sup> Svoljšak, Dular 2016, 67.

<sup>81</sup> See here p. 497 vs. Dular, Tecco Hvala, 73–78.

ujemanje med poskusi interpretacije namembnosti posameznih prostorov/hiš<sup>81</sup>). In vendar bi se utegnilo izkazati, da so za boljše razumevanje kompleksnosti proučevane družbe včasih dragocenejša podrobnosti, pri katerih se arheozoološke in arheološke ugotovitve ne ujemajo v celoti. Takšna razhajanja lahko opozorijo na specifične, ki bi sicer bržčas ostale za vedno skrite.<sup>82</sup>

<sup>81</sup> Glej tu str. 497–502 in Dular, Tecco Hvala, 73–78.

<sup>82</sup> Glej npr. Toškan, Dirjec 2010 nasproti Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 95–97.

- ALBARELLA, U. 1997, Size, power, wool and veal: zooarchaeological evidence for late medieval innovations. – V / In: G. De Boe, F. Verhaeghe (ur. / eds.), *Environment and subsistence in medieval Europe: papers of the 'Medieval Europe Brugge 1997' conference*, I.A.P. Rapporten 9, Zellik, 19–30.
- ALBARELLA, U., A. TRENTACOSTE (ur. / eds.) 2011, *Ethnozoarchaeology. The Present and Past of Human-Animal Relationships*. – Oxford.
- AMBROS D., B. HILPERT 2005, Morphologische Unterscheidungsmerkmale an postcranialen Skelettelementen des Baumarders (*Martes martes* (Linné 1758)) und des Steinarders (*Martes foina* (Erleben 1777)) (Carnivora, Mustelidae). – *Abhandlungen der Naturhistorischen Gesellschaft Nürnberg* 45, 19–34.
- ASMUSSEN, B. 2009, Intentional or incidental thermal modification? Analysing site occupation via burned bone. – *Journal of Archaeological Science* 36, 528–536.
- BARTOSIEWICZ, L. 1985, Most na Soči: a preliminary faunal analysis of the Hallstatt period settlement / Most na Soči: uvodne raziskave živalskih ostankov halštatske nasebine. – *Arheološki vestnik* 36, 107–131.
- BARTOSIEWICZ, L. 1986, Roman period animal remains from Most na Soči (Rimskodobni ostanki živali z Mosta na Soči). – *Arheološki vestnik* 37, 287–296.
- BARTOSIEWICZ, L. 1996, Continuity in the animal keeping of Hallstatt Period communities in Slovenia. – V / In: E. Jerem, A. Lippert (ur. / eds.), *Die Osthallstattkultur, Akten des Internationalen Symposiums, Sopron, 10.–14. Mai 1994*, *Archaeolingua* 7, 29–35.
- BARTOSIEWICZ, L. 1999, Recent developments in archaeozoological research in Slovenia (Novi izsledki arheozooloških raziskav v Sloveniji). – *Arheološki vestnik* 50, 311–322.
- BARTOSIEWICZ, L. 2003, There's Something Rotten in the State... 'Bad Smells in Antiquity'. – *European Journal of Archaeology* 6/2, 175–195.
- BARTOSIEWICZ, L., W. VAN NEER, A. LENTACKER 1997, *Draught cattle: their osteological identification and history*. – *Annales: Sciences zoologiques* 281, Tervuren.
- BECKER, C. 1986, *Kastanas. Die Tierknochenfunde*. – *Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa* 5.
- BINFORD, L. R. 1981, *Bones. Ancient men and modern myths*. – New York.
- BOESSNECK, J., H.-H. MÜLLER, M. TEICHERT 1964, Osteologische Unterscheidungsmerkmale zwischen Schaf (*Ovis aries* Linné) und Ziege (*Capra hircus* Linné). – *Kühn-Archiv* 78,1–129.
- BÖKÖNYI, S. 1968, Data on Iron Age horses of Central and Eastern Europe. – V / In: H. Hencken (ur. / ed.), *Mecklenburg Collection, Part 1*, American School of Prehistoric Research, Bulletin 25, Cambridge, 1–71.
- BÖKÖNYI, S. 1994, Analiza živalskih kosti / Die Tierknochenfunde der Siedlung. – V / In: S. Gabrovec, *Stična I. Naselbinska izkopavanja / Stična I. Siedlungsausgrabungen*. – Katalogi in monografije 28, 190–213.
- BÖKÖNYI, S. 1995, Problems with using osteological materials of wild animals for comparisons in archaeozoology. – *Anthropologia Közlemények* 37, 3–11.
- CALLOU, C. 1997, *Diagnose différentielle des principaux éléments squelettiques du lapin (genre Oryctolagus) et du lièvre (genre Lepus) en Europe occidentale*. – Fiches d'Ostéologie animale pour l'Archéologie, Series B: Mammifères 8, Valbonne.
- CARRER, F., A. C. COLONESE, A. LUCQUIN, E. PETERSEN GUEDES, A. THOMPSON, K. WALSH, T. REITMAIER, O. E. CRAIG 2016, Chemical Analysis of Pottery Demonstrates Prehistoric Origin for High-Altitude Alpine Dairying. – *PLoS ONE* 11/4, 1–11.
- CHOYKE, A. 2010, The Bone is the Beast: Animal Amulets and Ornaments in Power and Magic. – V / In: D. Campana, P. Crabtree, S. D. deFrance, J. Lev-Tov, A. Choyke (ur. / eds.), *Anthropological Approaches to Zooarchaeology: Colonialism, Complexity and Animal Transformations*, Oxford, 197–209.
- DE GROSSI MAZZORIN, J., A. TAGLIACCOZZO 1997, Dogs remains in Italy from the Neolithic to the Roman Period. – *Anthropozoologica* 25–26, 429–440.
- DRIESCH, A. von den 1976, A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites. – *Peabody Museum Bulletin* 1, 1–136.
- DULAR, J. 2007, Pferdegräber und Pferdebestattungen in der hallstattzeitlichen Dolenjsko-Gruppe (Konjski grobovi in pokopi konj v dolenski halštatski skupini). – V / In: M. Blečić, M. Črešnar, B. Hänsel, A. Hellmuth, E. Kaiser, C. Metzner-Nebelsick (ur. / eds.), *Scripta Praehistorica in Honorem Biba Teržan*, Situla 44, 737–752.
- DULAR, J. 2013, *Severovzhodna Slovenija v pozni bronasti dobi / Nordostslowenien in der späten Bronzezeit* – Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 27.
- DULAR, J., S. TECCO HVALA 2007, *South-Eastern Slovenia in the Early Iron Age. Settlement – Economy – Society / Jugo-*

- vzodna Slovenija v starjši železni dobi. *Poselitev – Gospodarstvo – Družba*. – Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 12.
- DULAR, J., M. TOMANIČ JEVREMOV 2010, *Ormož. Utrjeno naselje iz pozne bronaste in starejše železne dobe / Ormož. Befestigte Siedlung aus der späten Bronze- und der älteren Eisenzeit*. – Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 18.
- GRANT, A. 1982, The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates. – V / In: B. Wilson, C. Grigson, S. Payne (ur. / eds.), *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites*, BAR – British series 109, Oxford, 91–108.
- GRAYSON, D. K. 1984, *Quantitative zooarchaeology: topics in the analysis of archaeological faunas*. – Orlando.
- GREENFIELD, H. J., E. R. ARNOLD 2008, Absolute age and tooth eruption and wear sequences in sheep and goat: determining age-at-death in zooarchaeology using a modern control sample. – *Journal of Archaeological Science* 35, 836–849.
- GRUŠKOVNJAK, L., M. OMAHEN, B. TOŠKAN 2018, Ostanki prazgodovinskega grobišča z Novega trga v Ljubljani (Prehistorical funerary remains from Novi trg in Ljubljana). – V / In: M. Črešnar, M. Vinazza (ur. / eds.), *Srečanje in vplivi v raziskovanju bronaste in železne dobe na Slovenskem. Zbornik prispevkov v čast Bibi Teržan*, Ljubljana, 227–261.
- KMEŤOVÁ, P. 2006, Postavenie psa v spoločnosti doby halštatskej. – *Medea* 10, 7–45.
- KMEŤOVÁ, P. 2013, The spectacle of the horse: On Early Iron Age burial customs in the Eastern-Alpine Hallstatt region. – V / In: K. Boulden, S. Musselwhite (ur. / eds.), *Humans and Animals*, Archaeological Review from Cambridge 28/2, 67–81.
- LEMOINE, X., M. A. ZEDER, K. J. BISHOP, S. J. RUFOLIO 2014, A new system for computing dentition-based age profiles in *Sus scrofa*. – *Journal of Archaeological Science* 47, 179–193.
- LYMAN, R. L. 1999, *Vertebrate taphonomy*. – Cambridge.
- MALTBY, M. 2006, *Integrating Zooarchaeology. Proceedings of the 9<sup>th</sup> ICAZ Conference, Durham 2002*. – Oxford.
- MARCHESETTI, C. 1893, Scavi nella necropoli di S. Lucia presso Tolmino (1885–1892) – *Bollettino della Società Adriatica di Scienze Naturali in Trieste* 15, 3–366. – V / In: C. Marchesetti 1993, *Scritti sulla necropoli di S. Lucia di Tolmino (scavi 1884–1902)*, Trieste, 97–460.
- MARTI-GRÄDEL, E., S. DESCHLER-ERB, H. HÜSTER-PLOGMANN, J. SCHIBLER 2004, Early evidence of economic specialization or social differentiation: a case study from the Neolithic lake shore settlement 'Arbon Bleiche 3' (Switzerland). – V / In: J. O'Day, W. Van Neer, A. Ervynck (ur. / eds.), *Behaviour Behind bones. The zooarchaeology of ritual, religion, status and identity. Proceedings of the 9<sup>th</sup> ICAZ Conference, Durham 2002*, Oxford, 164–176.
- MUNSON, P. J. 2000, Age-correlated differential destruction of bones and its effect on archaeological mortality profiles of domestic sheep and goats. – *Journal of Archaeological Science* 27, 391–407.
- OLSEN, S. J. 1960, Post-cranial skeletal characters of *Bison* and *Bos*. – *Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology* 35(4), 1–61.
- ORAVNIKOVA, D., B. HROMADOVA, M. VLAČIKY 2017, Kostená a parohová industria z výšinného opevneného sídliska v Spišskom Štvrtku. – *Slovenská Archeológia* 65/1, 23–80.
- PAYNE, S. 1973, Kill-off patterns in sheep and goats: the mandibles from Aşvan Kale. – *Anatolian studies* 23, 281–303.
- PAYNE, S. 1985, Morphological Distinctions between the Mandibular Teeth of Young Sheep, *Ovis*, and Goats, *Capra*. – *Journal of Archaeological Science* 12, 139–147.
- PAYNE, S., G. BULL 1988, Components of variation in measurements of pig bones and teeth, and the use of measurements to distinguish wild from domestic pig remains. – *Archaeozoologia* 2/1–2, 27–65.
- POLITIS, G. G., N. J. SANDERS 2002, Archaeological correlates of ideological activity: food taboos and spirit-animals in an Amazonian hunter-gatherer society. – V / In: P. Miracle, N. Milner (ur. / eds.), *Consuming passions and patterns of consumption*, London, 113–130.
- RIEDEL, A. 1977, I resti animali della Grotta delle Ossa (Škocjan). – *Atti del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Trieste* 30/2, 125–208.
- RIEDEL, A. 1994, Archaeozoological investigations in North-eastern Italy: the exploitation of animals since the Neolithic. – *Preistoria alpina* 30, 43–94.
- RÖDER, B., T. DOPPLER, S. L. PICHLER, S. POLLMANN, S. JACOMET, J. SCHIBLER 2013, Beyond the settlement grid: investigating social differences through archaeobiology in waterlogged sites. – *Journal of Neolithic Archaeology* 15, 12–46.
- RUSSELL, N. 2012, *Social Zooarchaeology. Humans and Animals in Prehistory*. – Cambridge.
- STEINER, H. (ur. / ed.) 2010, *Alpine Brandopferplätze. Archäologische und naturwissenschaftliche Untersuchungen*. – Forschungen zur Denkmalpflege in Südtirol 5.
- SVOLJŠAK, D., J. DULAR 2016, Železnodobno naselje Most na Soči. Gradbeni izvidi in najdbe / *The Iron Age settlement at Most na Soči. Settlement structures and small finds*. – Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 33.
- ŠKVOR JERNEJČIČ, B., B. TOŠKAN (v tisku / in press), Ritual use of dogs and wolves in the Late Bronze and Iron Age in the South-Eastern Alpine region. New evidence from the archaeo(zoo)logical perspective. – V / In: S. Costamagno, C. Dupont, O. Dutour, L. Gourichon, D. Vialou (ur. / eds.), *Animal symbolise – Animal exploité. Du Paléolithique à la Protohistoire*, Paris.
- TAGLIACOZZO, A. 1998, Analisi dei resti ossei animali di Este e Saletto. – V / In: E. Bianchin Citton, G. Gambacurta, A. Ruta Serafini (ur. / eds.), ... *Presso l'Adige ridente ... Recenti rinvenimenti archeologici da Este a Montagnana*, Padova, 48–53.
- TOŠKAN, B. 2015, Sejati ali ne sejati, to je tu vprašanje. O pomenu drobnih živalskih najdb v arheo(zoo)logiji (To sieve or not to sieve, that is the question. On the importance of small faunal remains in archaeo(zoo)logy). – *Arheo* 32, 65–81.
- TOŠKAN, B., J. DIRJEC 2010, Ekonomska specializacija in socialna diferenciacija v poznobronastodobnem in zgodnježeleznodobnem Ormožu: arheozoološki pogled / Economic Specialization and Social Differentiation of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age Ormož (NE Slovenia): an archaeozoological perspective. – V / In: J. Dular, M. To-

- manič Jevremov, Ormož. *Utrjeno naselje iz pozne bronaste in starejše železne dobe / Ormož. Befestigte Siedlung aus der späten Bronze- und der älteren Eisenzeit.* – Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 18, 99–121.
- TOŠKAN, B., J. DIRJEC 2011, Sesalska makrofavna / Mammalian macrofauna. – V / In: Z. Modrijan, T. Milavec, *Poznoantična utrjena naselbina Tonovcov grad pri Kobaridu. Najdbe / Late Antique fortified settlement Tonovcov grad near Kobarid. Finds*, Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 24, 303–388.
- TOŠKAN, B., J. DIRJEC 2013, *Živalski ostanki iz pozne bronaste in starejše železne dobe z lokacije Ljubljana – stanovanijska soveska Tribuna. Izkopavanja iz let 2007 in 2008.* – Neobjavljeno poročilo / Unpublished report, Inštitut za arheologijo ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana.
- TURK, P. 2005, *Podobe življenja in mita.* – Ljubljana.
- WALKER, P. L., K. W. P. MILLER, R. RICHMAN 2008, Time, Temperature, and Oxygen Availability: An Experimental Study of the Effects of Environmental Conditions on the Color and Organic Content of Cremated Bone. – V / In: C. W. Schmidt, S. A. Symes (ur. / eds.), *The Analysis of Burned Human Remains*, London, 129–135.
- WILKINS, J., R. NADEAU 2015, *A companion to food in the ancient world.* – Oxford.
- ZEDER, M. A., S. E. PILAAR 2010, Assessing the reliability of criteria used to identify mandibles and mandibular teeth in sheep, *Ovis*, and goats, *Capra.* – *Journal of Archaeological Science* 37, 225–242.
- ZOHMANN, S., G. FORSTENPOINTER, A. GALIK 2010, Die Tierreste vom Opferplatz St. Walburg im Ultental. – V / In: H. Steiner (ur. / ed.), *Alpine Brandopferplätze. Archäologische und naturwissenschaftliche Untersuchungen, Forschungen zur Denkmalpflege in Südtirol* 5, 829–893.
- ZOLLITSCH, H. 1969, Metrische Untersuchungen an Schädeln adulter Wildwölfe und Goldschakale. – *Zoologischer Anzeiger* 182/3–4, 11–182.

\*\*\*

*Pril. 1:* Podatki o stopnji obrabe žvekalne površine zob pri govedu iz železnodobne naselbine Most na Soči. Obrazložitev okrajšave: M.W.S. – spodnječeljustnična stopnja obrabe (*sensu* Grant 1982).

*App. 1:* Tooth wear stage data for cattle specimens from Iron Age Most na Soči. Explanation of the abbreviation: M.W.S. – Mandibular Wear Stage (*sensu* Grant 1982).

Št. primerkov No. of specimens	Stopnja obrabe / Wear stage				M.W.S.
	P <sub>4</sub>	M <sub>1</sub>	M <sub>2</sub>	M <sub>3</sub>	
1		G	C	A	23
1		G	D		23–26
1		J	G		33–35
1		J	H		36
1		K	G	E	36–38
4		K			34–44
1		K	G	G	39
1		K	K	D	39
2				G	37–46
2		K	K		42–44
5				J	44–47
1		L			41–47
1	G				41–50
1		L	K	G	43
1		L	K	H	44
1				H	44
1		L	K	J	45
1		L	K	K	46
1			K	J	45–46
1			K	K	46–47
1		N			46–50
1				K	46–50

*Pril. 2:* Podatki o stopnji obrabe žvekalne površine zob pri prašiču iz železnodobne naselbine Most na Soči. Starost ob zakolu (podana v mesecih) je bila ocenjena na podlagi smernic, ki jih je objavila Lemoine *et al.* 2014.

*App. 2:* Tooth wear stage data for pig specimens from Iron Age Most na Soči. The age-at-death (given in months) was assessed following Lemoine *et al.* 2014.

Št. primerkov No. of specimens	Stopnja obrabe / Wear stage			Ocenjena starost Assessed age
	M <sub>1</sub>	M <sub>2</sub>	M <sub>3</sub>	
3	7		4	6 – 8
4	8			
2		7		8 – 16
1			7/8	
1		10	7/8	
1	9			12 – 16
1	11	9	8	12 – 30
1	11	10		
1	12	9		
1	11	8		
1		8		12 – 52
2		9		
1		10		18 – 72
1		10	8	
1			7	
1			8	
2			8/9	
1	13	8		30 – 52
1	14	8		
1		11	3	30 – 72
1		11	9	
2			9	
1			10	52 – 96
1		15	9	72 – 96

*Pril. 3a:* Podatki o stopnji obrabe žvekalne površine zob pri drobnici iz železnodobne naselbine Most na Soči za do tri leta stare živali. Starost ob zakolu (podana v mesecih) je bila ocenjena na podlagi smernic, ki so jih objavili Payne 1973; 1985 in Greenfield, Arnold 2008. Podatki za ovco so zapisani *ležeče*, tisti za kozo **krepko**; preostali podatki se nanašajo na primerke, kjer opredelitev do nivoja vrste ni bila mogoča.

*App. 3a:* Tooth wear stage data for sheep/goat specimens from Iron Age Most na Soči for up to three years old animals. The age-at-death (given in months) was assessed following Payne 1973; 1985 and Greenfield, Arnold 2008. Data for sheep are shown in *italics*, those for goat in **bold**; the remaining data refer to sheep/goat.

Št. primerkov No. of specimens	Stopnja obrabe / Wear stage				Ocenjena starost Assessed age	
	dP <sub>4</sub>	M <sub>1</sub>	M <sub>2</sub>	M <sub>3</sub>		
<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>				< 2	
<i>1</i>	3					
<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>				< 3	
<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>					
<i>1</i>		4A			4,5–7	
<i>1</i>	6				4,5–10,5	
<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6A</b>	<b>4A</b>		6–12	
<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2A</b>			7–12	
<b>2 + 2</b>	<b>7</b>					
<b>1</b>		<b>9A</b>	<b>7A</b>	<b>2A</b>	12–24	
<b>1</b>		<b>9A</b>	<b>7A</b>	<b>4A</b>		
<i>1</i>		9A	9A	4A		
<i>1</i>		9A	2A			
<i>1</i>		9A	4A			
<i>1</i>	8	9A	5A			
<i>1</i>	3	9A	5A			
<i>1</i>		9A	5A	0		
<i>1</i>		9A	6A	0		
<i>1</i>		9A	6A	1A		
<i>1</i>			3A			
<i>2</i>			4A			
<i>4</i>			5A			
<i>4</i>			6A			
<b>7 + 5</b>		9A				12–36
<b>2</b>		9A	7A			
<b>1</b>			7A			
<b>1</b>			10G			
<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8A</b>			13,5–19,5	
<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9A</b>	<b>4A</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>					
<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>					
<i>1</i>		9A	8A	6G	24–36	
<i>1</i>		9A	9A	2A		
<i>1</i>		9A	9A	4A		
<i>1</i>		9A	9A	6A		
<b>1</b>		<b>11A</b>	<b>8A</b>	<b>5A</b>		
<b>3</b>			8A			
<b>6</b>				2A		
<b>10</b>				4A		
<b>2</b>				5A		
<b>1</b>				6A		
<b>1</b>				7A		

*Pril. 3b:* Podatki o stopnji obrabe žvekalne površine zob pri drobnici iz železnodobne nasebine Most na Soči za nad dve leti stare živali. Starost ob zakolu (podana v mesecih) je bila ocenjena na podlagi smernic, ki so jih objavili Payne 1973; 1985 in Greenfield, Arnold 2008. Podatki za ovco so zapisani *ležeče*, tisti za kozo **krepko**; preostali podatki se nanašajo na primerke, kjer opredelitev do nivoja vrste ni bila mogoča.

*App. 3b:* Tooth wear stage data for sheep/goat specimens from Iron Age Most na Soči for above two years old animals. The age-at-death (given in months) was assessed following Payne 1973; 1985 and Greenfield, Arnold 2008. Data for sheep are shown in *italics*, those for goat in **bold**; the remaining data refer to sheep/goat.

Št. primerkov No. of specimens	Stopnja obrabe / Wear stage				Ocenjena starost Assessed age
	dP <sub>4</sub>	M <sub>1</sub>	M <sub>2</sub>	M <sub>3</sub>	
1		<b>9A</b>	7A		24–48
1		<b>9A</b>	<b>8A</b>	<b>2A</b>	
1		9A	8A	6G	
1		9A	8A		
2 + 2		9A	9A		
10			9A		24–72
1			9A	11G	
2 + 1		<b>9A</b>	<b>9A</b>	<b>7G</b>	36–48
1		<b>10A</b>	<b>9A</b>	<b>9G</b>	
1 + 1		11A	9A		
1		11A	9A	9G	
1		14A	9A	9G	
2			9A	4A	
1				7G	
1				8G	
3				9G	
5				10G	
1		10A			36–72
1		<b>11A</b>			
1		12A	9A		
1		12A			
1		14A	9A		
1 + 1		14A			
1			9A	11G	
3		10A	9A	11G	
2		11A	9A	9G	
1 + 3		12A	9A	11G	
1 + 1		14A	9A	11G	
1 + 1		15A	9A	11G	
1			9A	11G	
1		15A	12A	11G	48–96
2		15A	14A	11G	
14 + 1				11G	
1			12A	11G	72–96

Pril. 4: Zastopanost živalskih taksonov v gradivu z Mosta na Soči po posameznih hišah/gradbenih fazah. Podatki za hiše 1/2, 2/2, 3–8, 12/1, 15A/1 in 2, 22A/2 ter 23/1 so prikazani v tabeli 5. Opomba: skupno število najdb na hišo lahko presega vsoto najdb za posamezne od gradbenih faz, saj del arheozoološkega gradiva ni bilo mogoče z zanesljivostjo navezati na katero od gradbenih faz. App. 4: Taxa abundance data at Most na Soči per house/construction phase. Data for Houses 1/2, 2/2, 3–8, 12/1, 15A/1&2, 22A/2 and 23/1 are shown in Table 5. Note: the total number of finds per house may exceed the sum of values given per individual construction phase, since part of the excavated material didn't allow for a reliable attribution to one of the construction phases.

Takson Taxon	H 3/1&2	H 9	H 10	H 11	H 12/1&2	H 13	H 14/3	H 14/1–3	H 15/3	H 15A/3	H 15A/1–3	H 16	H 17	H 18
<i>Bos taurus</i>	18	1	15	6	81	7	85	436	31	15	71	76	4	1
Caprinae	37		24	7	281	2	70	506	37	13	67	102	2	
<i>Sus cf. domesticus</i>	4		4	1	139	1	35	71	6	7	24	8	2	
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	11										1			
<i>Equus caballus</i>					2						1			
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	3			1	1		1	4			2	4		
<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>														
<i>Bos primigenius</i>														
<i>Sus cf. scrofa</i>	1							2				2	10	
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	1													
<i>Martes martes</i>														
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>														
<i>Ursus arctos</i>														
<i>Bos sp.</i>														
<i>Canis sp.</i>									1					
Σ Mammalia	75	1	43	15	504	10	191	1009	75	35	166	192	18	1
<i>Gallus domesticus</i>					1									
Σ Aves					2									
Indeterminatus	13	–	40	4	377	11	190	1159	31	16	176	262	14	–

Takson Taxon	H 19	H 20	H 22	H 22A/2	H 22A/1&2	H 23/2	H 23/1&2	H 24	H 25	H 26/1	H 26/2	H 26/1&2	H 27	H 29
<i>Bos taurus</i>	15	2	43	8	21	70	109	4	43	27	131	187	61	128
Caprinae	9	1	80	6	22	181	241	8	55	32	51	123	228	164
<i>Sus cf. domesticus</i>	5	1	20	1	5	12	19	3	8	18	8	30	12	32
<i>Canis familiaris</i>													2	
<i>Equus caballus</i>												1		
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>			2	1			2	1	1	3		6		
<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>									1					
<i>Bos primigenius</i>												1		
<i>Sus cf. scrofa</i>			1									2		
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>			1											
<i>Martes martes</i>														
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>														
<i>Ursus arctos</i>														
<i>Bos sp.</i>														1
<i>Canis sp.</i>														
Σ Mammalia	29	4	147	16	48	263	371	16	108	80	190	352	303	325
<i>Gallus domesticus</i>														
Σ Aves														
Indeterminatus	29	1	148	24	57	379	471	17	155	85	443	626	702	340



Takson Taxon	H 30	H 31	H 32	H 33
<i>Bos taurus</i>	67	57	17	
Caprinae	159	55	9	
<i>Sus cf. domesticus</i>	21	12	8	
<i>Canis familiaris</i>				
<i>Equus caballus</i>		2		
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	1			
<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>				
<i>Bos primigenius</i>				
<i>Sus cf. scrofa</i>	2			
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		1		
<i>Martes martes</i>		3		
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>				
<i>Ursus arctos</i>				
<i>Bos sp.</i>				
<i>Canis sp.</i>				
Σ Mammalia	250	130	34	
<i>Gallus domesticus</i>				
Σ Aves				
Indeterminatus	284	280	13	1

# SEZNAM AVTORJEV

## LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

László BARTOSIEWICZ  
Osteoarchaeological Research Laboratory  
Stockholm University  
Lilla Frescativägen 7  
S-10691 Stockholm  
laszlo.bartosiewicz@ofl.su.se

Janez DULAR  
Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU  
Inštitut za arheologijo  
Novi trg 2  
SI-1000 Ljubljana  
Janez.Dular@zrc-sazu.si

Lucija GRAHEK  
Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU  
Inštitut za arheologijo  
Novi trg 2  
SI-1000 Ljubljana  
lgrahek@zrc-sazu.si

Karina GRÖMER  
Naturhistorisches Museum Wien  
Prähistorischen Abteilung  
Burgring 7  
A-1010 Wien  
karina.groemer@nhm-wien.ac.at

Aleksander HORVAT  
Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU  
Paleontološki inštitut Ivana Rakovca  
Novi trg 2  
SI-1000 Ljubljana  
ahorvat@zrc-sazu.si

Klara KOSTAJNŠEK  
Univerza v Ljubljani  
Naravoslovnotehniška fakulteta  
Oddelek za tekstilstvo, grafiko in oblikovanje  
Snežniška ulica 5  
SI-1000 Ljubljana  
klara.kostajnsek@ntf.uni-lj.si

Adrijan KOŠIR  
Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU  
Paleontološki inštitut Ivana Rakovca  
Novi trg 2  
SI-1000 Ljubljana  
adrijan@zrc-sazu.si

Boštjan LAHARNAR  
Narodni muzej Slovenije  
Oddelek za arheologijo  
Prešernova 20  
SI-1000 Ljubljana  
bostjan.laharnar@nms.si

Jakob LAMUT  
Univerza v Ljubljani  
Naravoslovnotehniška fakulteta  
Oddelek za materiale in metalurgijo  
Aškerčeva 12  
SI-1000 Ljubljana  
jakob.lamut@omm.ntf.uni-lj.si

Sila MOTELLA DE CARLO  
Laboratorio di Archeobiologia dei Musei Civici di Como  
Piazza Medaglie d'Oro 1  
IT-22100 Como  
sila.motella@uninsubria.it

Gojka PAJAGIČ BREGAR  
Narodni muzej Slovenije  
Oddelek za konzervatorstvo in restavracijsko  
Prešernova 20  
SI-1000 Ljubljana  
goja.pajagic@nms.si

Drago SVOLJŠAK  
Ledine 23  
SI-5000 Nova Gorica  
drago.svoljsak@siol.net

Žiga ŠMIT  
Univerza v Ljubljani  
Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko  
Jadranska 19  
SI-1000 Ljubljana  
in / and  
Inštitut Jožef Stefan  
Jamova 39  
SI-1001 Ljubljana  
ziga.smit@fmf.uni-lj.si

Sneža TECCO HVALA  
Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU  
Inštitut za arheologijo  
Novi trg 2  
SI-1000 Ljubljana  
tecco@zrc-sazu.si

Tjaša TOLAR  
Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU  
Inštitut za arheologijo  
Novi trg 2  
SI-1000 Ljubljana  
tjasa.tolar@zrc-sazu.si

Borut TOŠKAN  
Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU  
Inštitut za arheologijo  
Novi trg 2  
SI-1000 Ljubljana  
borut.toskan@zrc-sazu.si